

SITUATION IN DISTRICT NOT YET SATISFACTORY

Surgeon General Sternberg, in Address to American Health Association, Criticizes Local Shortcomings.

ALLEY HOUSES HOTBEDS OF VICE AND DISEASE

Cause Excessive Mortality Rate—Implied Censure on Public Health Service for Yellow Fever Epidemic.

The convention proper of the American Health Association was opened this morning in the banquet room of the New Willard Hotel with about 200 members present. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Walter Wyman, president, and the opening address was made by Gen. George M. Sternberg, Surgeon General, U. S. A., retired. The morning session was most important, including as it did announcements by the local committee of arrangements for the entertainment of the members; the report of the executive committee by Dr. Charles G. Probst, secretary; election of members to the association, and many important reports of special investigations, as well as papers giving conclusions.

Among these was notable the report of the committee on animals' diseases and food, by Dr. D. E. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.; report of the committee on car sanitation, by Dr. Granville P. Conn, chairman, president State board of health, Conn.; report on "Transportation of Persons Suffering from Transmissible Diseases," by Dr. J. N. Hurty, secretary State board of health, Indianapolis, Ind.; paper on "Car Sanitation in the Republic of Mexico," by Dr. Juan Brena, Zacatecas, Mexico.

General Sternberg's address. General Sternberg in delivering the address of welcome spoke briefly of the association as an important factor in promoting the welfare of the people of the United States, not only from a sanitary point of view, but also in the way of national prosperity. He said in his communication that the prevention of disease and the saving of valuable lives contributes to the material resources of the country and greatly increases the value of the region subject to invasion by epidemic diseases or to fatal endemic maladies. He declared that the great prosperity of the Southern States during recent years depends largely upon the fact that they have been protected from invasion by the yellow fever. He called attention to the epidemic of 1853, which caused a loss of \$15,000,000 to New Orleans alone, and more than \$100,000,000 to the entire section invaded.

General Sternberg said: "Having now an exact knowledge of the method by which yellow fever is transmitted, its prevention has become comparatively easy, and sanitarians have no longer any fear of the recurrence of extreme epidemics of the disease within the limits of the United States."

He explained that this portion of his address was written some time ago, and he had been surprised to find that the present epidemic in Texas. He declared some one had been responsible, and though he did not directly condemn the present administration of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, the criticism was generally taken as commendatory.

After brief eulogies of deceased members, General Sternberg said:

Local Sanitary Conditions. "Although cholera and yellow fever and bubonic plague are no longer feared by sanitarians, we have not yet conquered our enemies, typhoid, typhus, diphtheria, and tuberculosis still claim nearly 150,000 victims annually within the limits of the United States. Until these and other widely prevalent infectious diseases are practically stamped out, our self-imposed task will not be complete; and even then it will be necessary to enforce constantly the lessons gained by past experience to prevent a return to insanitary conditions and the penalties in the way of sickness and death which are inevitably associated with such conditions."

"In Washington there is still much to be accomplished in the way of sanitary improvements, the necessity for which is generally recognized. Our sewer system is incomplete and in the alleys of the city there are many houses which have no sewer connections and no water supply, except from a street hydrant."

Breeding Places of Disease. "These alley houses, occupied principally by the more ignorant class of the colored population, are usually overcrowded and are the hot-beds of vice, immorality, and disease."

"The high death rate from typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and diphtheria, and the excessive infant mortality among this class of the population give to the Nation's Capital a mortality rate which does not compare favorably with that of many other cities in this country or of the great capitals of Europe."

"A law for the condemnation of insanitary houses is urgently needed. Our sewer system should be pushed to completion and our health department should have the authority and the money necessary for the sanitary reclamation of these plague spots which disgrace our otherwise beautiful and healthful city. We are dependent upon the Congress of the United States for the legislation and appropriations necessary to accomplish these results, and we earnestly appeal to you, individually and as an association, to use your influence in behalf of this important sanitary work."

New Members Elected. New members were elected as follows: Charles P. Mont, Burlington, Vt.; William C. Tucker, New York; Alexander J. Douglass, Winnipeg, Manitoba; James P. Russell, Augusta, Me.; William H. Crane, Cincinnati, Ohio; Milton L. Hersey, Montreal, Canada; E. F. Brush, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Clark W. Duns, Cincinnati; J. W. Sylvester, Alexandria, La.; Thomas Powell, Los Angeles, Cal.; Irving Fisher, New Haven, Conn.; Jacob L. Ludlow, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Leonard E. Spencer, Wausau, Wis.; J. W. McLaughlin, Washington, D. C.; John F. Anderson,

Washington, D. C.; James Carroll, Washington, D. C.; George P. Shute, New York; W. R. Du Bose, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; H. W. Bond, St. Louis; John N. Thomas, quarantine station, New Orleans; Leonard Pearson, Philadelphia; H. M. Williams, Buffalo, N. Y.; Joseph S. Evans, Jr., Philadelphia; E. M. Chamot, Ithaca, N. Y.; Thomas W. Salmon, Willard, N. Y.; Wellington Donaldson, Knoxville, Tenn.; Grace A. Van E. Stoughton, New York.

When Dr. Salmon rose to make his report on animals' diseases and food, he received an ovation which was repeated at the conclusion of his remarks. An interesting discussion followed.

Animal Infection. In the course of his remarks Dr. Salmon said that the evidence at hand, based on clinical and experimental tests, proved conclusively that bovine tuberculosis is a factor in human tuberculosis, and measures should be enforced to prevent the spread of the disease from animals to man.

The source of milk supply received attention in his report, and he said: "It will require much work to decide with even approximate accuracy the proportion of human tuberculosis caused by animal infection, but the fact that 25 per cent of the cases in children investigated by the German commission and 50 per cent of similar cases investigated by De Schweinitz, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, showed animal infection is sufficient to prove the necessity for measures to be taken and enforced to guard against infection through milk."

Some observations upon the identity of human and bovine tuberculosis were given by Dr. Jesus Chico, Guanajuato, Mexico. The paper was discussed by Dr. Carlos J. Finley, Havana, Cuba, and a number of others.

Other Sessions Today. The afternoon session will convene at 3 o'clock and will consist of reports and papers. This evening Commissioner Macfarland will make the address of welcome on the part of the city, and the annual address of Dr. Walter Wyman, president of the association, and Surgeon General Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, will follow. The Marine Band will play at this session.

Among the invitations read at the morning session were the following: To visit farm of National Vaccine Establishment, near College Park, Md., tomorrow afternoon.

Reception in honor of the association at the New Willard Hotel tomorrow evening.

Reception to the members by the President of the United States at 2:30 p. m. Thursday.

Reception to members at the home of the Hon. and Mrs. John E. Henderson Thursday evening.

Extension to Mount Vernon Friday at 2:30 p. m. on the steamer Charles Macaulay.

Four Sessions Yesterday. Even a banquet at the New Willard was not able to interrupt for long the meeting of the laboratory section which convened yesterday morning and closed late last night.

Three sessions were held in the forenoon, afternoon and early evening, and again after the banquet which began at 8:30 o'clock. More than a score of important papers were read at these sessions and speeches were made by a number of members covering investigations along as many different lines.

A Report on Tuberculosis. After the banquet last night, Dr. Stiles gave a lantern slide demonstration of the dwarf tape worm, the presence of which in human beings has just been brought to medical attention. Dr. M. P. Rayner, director of the laboratory of the Henry Phipps Institute, of Philadelphia, made a report on the relation of the tubercle bacillus which causes tuberculosis in human beings to that causing the disease in cattle.

RETAIL MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION. ALEXANDRIA, Va., Oct. 27.—The Retail Merchants' Association held a meeting at the rooms of the Business Men's League, at the southeast corner of King and Washington Streets, last night. The meeting was one of the largest the association has had since its organization. Eighteen applications for membership were received and the applicants elected. A committee, consisting of E. W. Goods, chairman, and P. Pulman and J. W. Goods, was appointed to look into the collecting system of like organizations.

CITY COUNCIL MEETING. The city council will hold its regular session at the city hall tonight. A proposal of Alderman Hill that the \$1,500 annual rent now paid by the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway Company for the right of way on Royal Street shall be applied to the paving of that street with vitrified brick, will be reported on and considered. The question of the rate to be charged for the tapping of sewers will come up, as will the proposal to expend \$1,800 for a pipe sewer on Pendleton Street near Washington. The proposal of Downham & Williams to furnish metal boxes at the electric light poles on King Street as receptacles for waste paper will likewise be brought before the council. Other subjects will also be considered.

BISHOP KENDRICK TO PREACH. Bishop Kendrick of New Mexico and Arizona, who is in attendance at the mission conference in Washington, will preach at Grace Protestant Episcopal Church tomorrow night.

MAYOR'S COURT CASES. In the mayor's court, the Hon. George I. Simpson presiding, the following cases were disposed of this morning: Eugene Holmes, a negro, giving his home as Maroon, Ga., was arrested by Policeman Garvey, upon the charge of stealing a pair of shoes from Daniel Leskey, a King Street shoe dealer. Holmes admitted the theft, but claimed that he was under the influence of liquor at the time and was not responsible for his actions. The mayor fined him \$5.

One of the men who was seen in the

FREE LUNCH ROUTES MAY BE NO MORE FOREVER

Retail Liquor Dealers to Debate Momentous Issue.

WAR ALSO ON "GROWLER"

Saloon Men Will Resort to Heroic Expedients to Increase the Profits of Their Business.

No more shall a course dinner be given with a beer if the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association can come to a conclusion at its meeting at Maccabee Hall tomorrow at 1:30 p. m. The deadly raw beef sandwich spread out in attractive abundance is to disappear from the end of the bar, to the great sorrow of enterprising souls who go to eat liberally thereof.

The hot and helpful bowl of soup or beef stew is no longer to cheer the libulous on a cold day. The cheese and the oyster fritter are to cease flaunting themselves as added inducements to indulge in liquor.

The corned beef and the alluring array of rye bread must go back to the family table and will never again form an essential part of the commercial transaction involved in buying a drink.

Edict May Go Forth at Once. Harsh words are these, and the public may well weep bitter tears. But there is hope. Perhaps the members of the association will not agree to abolish the toothsome lunch, and the efforts of those who have been working to that end for years will go for naught.

Some of the leading liquor dealers have been trying to induce their fellows to do away with the free lunch, and now it is said that at the meeting tomorrow there is a prospect that the horrid edict will go forth.

Another important matter to be discussed at the meeting is the curtailing of the "growler" business. The saloon men say there is little profit in can beer, and competition has caused the size of a "growler" to increase until the venacular saying about taking 10 cents and buying a "tub o' suds" is almost literally true.

Should the saloon men make an agreement and live up to it it would be no longer possible to send Jimmy round the corner with a bucket and 10 cents and get enough of the hoppy fluid to drink the three of your family and all of your relatives who may be visiting you.

The Christmas Flask. Still another idol which it is proposed to shatter at the meeting on Wednesday is the Christmas present of a pint or quart made by many saloonkeepers to profitable patrons. This custom has grown rapidly in recent years, and many drinkers now regard the present as a regular item in their Christmas celebrations.

Officers will be elected at the meeting, a new constitution and by-laws will be read, and the reports of the delegates to the national convention at Pittsburgh will be heard.

\$20,000 SCIENCE PRIZE AWARDED TO DR. ROUX

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Academy has awarded the prize of \$20,000 for the most remarkable scientific work to Dr. Roux, who continues to carry out the work begun by the late Prof. Pasteur. Dr. Roux accepted the prize on condition that it be devoted to the scientific investigation of the Pasteur Institute.

FIRE ON STEAMER.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Word was received here of a fire on the steamer Advance, which was towed in South St. Marie, Mich., and eventually scuttled. The Advance was bound from Montreal to Fort William with a cargo of general merchandise. Vessel and cargo are said to be partly insured.

STRIKE AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 27.—The fifty structural iron workers assigned by the American Bridge Company to remove the wreckage from the Wabash Railroad bridge, where ten men lost their lives last week, have struck for \$1 an hour. The company refuses to pay the advance.

FREE TO EVERYONE.

Read and Learn How You May Procure It. The question of why one man succeeds and another fails is a problem that has puzzled philosophers for ages. One man attains riches and position, while his neighbor who started with seemingly the same and better opportunities, exists in poverty and obscurity. No man can win success who is suffering from an ailment which is sapping the vitality of the man who has the opportunity of success within him would be quick to recognize this fact and seize the best remedy to eradicate the trouble.

A person afflicted with a serious case of hemorrhoids or piles is handicapped in the race for power and advancement. It is impossible to concentrate the mental energies when this dreadful trouble is sapping the vital forces. To show how easily this success destroying trouble can be overcome, we publish the following letter from a prominent Indiana man:

"When I received the former letter and booklet on Piles, their nature, cause and cure, I was in a critical condition. Ulcers to the number of seven had formed on the inside of the rectum, culminating in a large tumor on the outside resembling a fistula. I suffered the most excruciating pain, could get no rest day or night. After reading the booklet, I sent to my druggist, but he happened to be out of Pyramid Pile Cure just at that time. However, I obtained a part of a box from my brother-in-law and began their use. Five pyramids completely cured me. I procured a box later, but have had no occasion to use them. I have been waiting to see that the cure was permanent before writing you of its success. I believe Pyramid Pile Cure to be the greatest and best pile cure on the market, and ask you to please accept of my grateful thanks for this invaluable remedy. I take great pleasure in recommending its use to any sufferer along this line. You may use my name if you wish for reference to anyone afflicted with this disease." J. O. Little, Arthur, Ind.

You can obtain a free sample of this wonderful remedy, also the booklet described above, by writing your name and address plainly on postal card and mailing it to the Pyramid Pile Cure Co., Marshall, Mich.

COUNTY COURT.

In the county court, Judge J. M. Love, presiding, yesterday, the case of Commonwealth vs. C. C. Clements, indicted for the alleged selling of liquor without a license, was in progress all day.

ENTIRE REWARD GIVEN TO WASHINGTON MAN

Judge Henderson, of Rockville, Decides Case of Claimants in Rosenstein Murder Case of May, 1899.

Five Sought Share of Money.

A case which has been pending since May, 1899, and which interested many Washington people at the time, has at last been concluded by a decision of Judge James B. Henderson in Rockville. Judge Henderson handed down his decision yesterday in the case of the county commissioners of Montgomery county vs. Henry Hebron, Charles C. Clark and others, No. 1768 equity, in that court, wherein the amount of reward offered by the commissioners on May 16, 1899, for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who committed the assault on Louis Rosenstein and wife on the morning of May 13, 1899, at Sidel, Md., was the subject of contention.

The offer of reward was published in the county newspapers and otherwise, and Armistead Taylor and John Alfred Brown were arrested, tried for, and convicted of the crime, and duly executed. The reward was claimed by Charles C. Clark, William W. Easley and Robert C. Howlett, members of the Metropolitan police force of Washington; Henry Hebron, of Washington, and Nathan S. White, of this county. The commissioners were unable to decide who was entitled to the reward offered, and on December 19, 1899, filed in court their bill of interpleader, in order that the conflicting claimants might interplead and the court decide to whom the money should be paid.

The defendant Hebron claimed all of the reward, whereas White claimed half, and Easley and Howlett claimed all between them, Clark making no claim.

The court decided that Easley and Howlett, being members of the police force of Washington, are not entitled to participate in the distribution of the reward offered. White did not know of the offer of a reward when he arrested Brown, and, therefore, was not entitled.

All of the evidence taken in the case tended to show that Henry Hebron was the one who gave the information leading to the arrest of Taylor at Fowlers' Hill, in the District of Columbia. The court reviewed this testimony at length, and passed an order directing the entire amount of the reward, \$300, be paid to Hebron.

The arrest will be remembered by the police and authorities of Washington City, for at the time Sergeant Passau was shot by Taylor while in the small house on Fowler's Hill. The house was set on fire before the fugitive gave himself up.

PLENTY OF PEAT CLOSE TO CHICAGO

Lecturer Says There Are Hundreds of Acres of "Coming Fuel" in City Limits.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 26.—"Peat is the coming fuel, and there is enough of it within fifty miles of Chicago to supply the city for a hundred years," declared J. Campbell Morrison in a lecture before the Robert Fulton Association of Stationery Engineers.

"Peat is coal in embryo," he added. "Under heat and great pressure it becomes coal. Nature takes thousands of years to complete the transformation, and then the coal is buried deep under ground, is mixed with foreign substances and has lost much of the heat giving power which the original peat had."

"There is no European process which will produce a briquet impervious to moisture without driving off part of the volatile substances contained in the peat and lessening the fuel value. But an American invention has made this possible at small expense."

"The briquets made by the peat is dug by machinery and delivered to a shredder, which pulls the fibers apart. It is then dried in a long inclined rotating cylinder, through which hot gases are passing. The dried peat is pulverized and mixed into briquets under heavy pressure, and the briquets are forced through heated molds, which brings the oils in the peat to the surface and gives it a smooth finish that water will not penetrate."

"These briquets make the best fuel on earth. They burn with a clear, bright flame and no smoke, and give more heat than an equal weight of coal. They retain their shape until consumed, and leave a small amount of ash as fine as flour. Peat a foot thick over one acre will make 300 tons of briquets. There are hundreds of acres of it within the city limits of Chicago."

BUCKLE MAY SAVE LIFE.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Oct. 27.—Constable William Barron discovered a burglar trying to obtain entrance to the house of Mrs. Mills, 110 Catharine Street North, early yesterday, and the burglar fired three shots at Barron, one of the bullets striking him just above the heart. A brass suspender buckle deflected the bullet somewhat, but his injuries are considered serious.

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THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY TROUBLE AND DON'T KNOW IT

To Prove What Swamp-Root, the Great Kidney Remedy, Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of The Washington Times May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free By Mail.



Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, therefore, when through neglect or other causes, kidney trouble is permitted to continue, fatal results are sure to follow.

Your other organs may need attention—but your kidneys most, because they do most and need attention first.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver, and bladder remedy, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

The mild and immediate effect of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It cures the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Swamp-Root will set your whole system right, and the best proof of this is a trial.

Dear Sir: I had been suffering severely from kidney trouble. All symptoms were on hand; my former strength and power had left me; I could hardly drag myself along. Even my mental capacity was giving out, and often I wished to die. It was then I saw an advertisement of yours in a New York paper, but would not have paid any attention to it had it not promised a sworn guarantee with every bottle of your medicine, assuring that your Swamp-Root is purely vegetable, and does not contain any harmful drugs. I am seventy years and four months old, and with a good conscience I can recommend Swamp-Root to all sufferers from kidney troubles. Four members of my family have been using Swamp-Root for four different kidney diseases, with the same result.

With many thanks to you, I remain, Very truly yours, ROBERT BERNER.

You may have a sample bottle of this famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, sent free by mail, postpaid, by which you may test its virtues for such disorders as kidney, bladder and uric acid diseases, poor digestion, when obliged to pass your water frequently night and day, smarting or irritation in passing, brickdust or sediment in the urine, headache, backache, lame back, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, heart disturbance due to bad kidney trouble, skin eruptions from bad blood, neuralgia, rheumatism, diabetes, bloating, irritability, worn out feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion, or Bright's disease.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling, or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention. Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is for sale the world over at druggists in bottles of two sizes and two prices—fifty cents and one dollar. Remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

EDITORIAL NOTICE.—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing, be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Washington Daily Times.

Credit for Everyone

Just Received two carloads of Odd Dressers in Oak, Mahogany, Birch, Bird's Eye Maple, etc. The patterns are of the very latest and prettiest designing—The prices are modestly low, embracing all grades of thoroughly reliable workmanship.

In range and elegance of patterns and price these values are without an equal.

It will pay you to merely see them and learn our prices.

When in Doubt Buy at

HOUSE & HERRMANN'S

7th and I (Eye) Sts. N. W.