

VIRGINIAN-PILOT.

—BY THE— VIRGINIAN AND PILOT PUBLISHING COMPANY.

NORFOLK VIRGINIAN AND DAILY PILOT. (Consolidated March, 1893.)

Entered at the Postoffice at Norfolk, Va., as second-class matter.

OFFICE: PILOT BUILDING, CITY HALL AVENUE, NORFOLK, VA.

OFFICERS: A. H. GRANDY, President; M. GLENNAN, Vice-President; W. S. WILKINSON, Treasurer; JAMES E. ALLEN, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: A. H. Grandy, M. Glennan, L. D. Starke, Jr., W. S. Shelton, W. Shullice, James E. Allen, D. F. Donovan.

THREE CENTS PER COPY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: The VIRGINIAN-PILOT is delivered to subscribers by carriers in Norfolk and vicinity...

ADVERTISING RATES: Advertisements inserted at the rate of 75 cents a square, first insertion; each subsequent insertion 40 cents...

Reading Notices invariably 20 cents per line first insertion. Each subsequent insertion 15 cents.

Ne employe of the Virginian-Pilot Publishing Company is authorized to contract any obligation in the name of the company...

In order to avoid delays, on account of personal absence, letters and all communications for the VIRGINIAN-PILOT should not be made payable to any individual connected with the office...

TWELVE PAGES

TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1899.

NUTRIMENT IN THE ATMOSPHERE.

Taking into consideration the voluminous evidence submitted to the Court of Beef Inquiry by various distinguished owners and attaches of packing houses...

The nutrient got away from the beef during the canning process. When and how it did so, is not the question. Suffice it that nutriment is floating around in circumbient atmosphere...

It is rather late, but we rise to remark that on St. Patrick's Day the weather man, in giving us beautiful weather, did something that was worthy of praise. It was a disappointment, but perhaps he is not to blame for that.

The Court of Beef Inquiry has turned its back upon Kansas and again sought Chicago. The Kansas steer is respectfully notified that it may now, with reasonable safety, follow the example of the village blacksmith, by looking the whole world in the face.

The indications are that the job of pacifying the Filipinos, left to the Administration by Congress, will last through several generations. People who have no more sense than to oppose artillery with primitive bows and arrows are not easy subjects for subjugation.

If the Duc d'Orleans, of France, and an aspirant to a kingship that does not approach the dignity of a shadow beyond the confines of his own diseased brain, is not a dead duc, our reading and observation has all been in vain.

The late Senator Morrill, of Vermont, boasted that he never spent a penny to bring about his election. Other Senators could boast about less praiseworthy achievements, and altogether different, but they—don't.

The report of the Civil Service Commission shows that only one State of the Union has exceeded its apportionment in percentage of appointments. Of course everybody knows the State is Ohio.

Every new witness called by the "Court of Embalmed Beef Inquiry," demonstrates with scarcely a perceptible effort that Commissary General Egan was the wrong man in the right place, from Alpha to Omega.

The war, by ending too soon, deprived Egan and Sampson of the opportunity to get their fill of fighting people with whom the great majority of the citizens of the United States had no sympathy.

"I never thought of resigning."—Secretary of War Alger. It is evident that so far as General Alger is concerned, "thought" is a general many degrees removed from being contagious.

It is only occasionally that one hears of ex-Governor O'Ferrall. Having been reconciled to the hobnails of man's feet destiny he only speaks when the world is in imminent danger of forgetting that he is a part of it.

An enterprising collector claims to be in possession of the dust of Columbus. If he wants to go into the dust business he should get the older article from the Klondike, or Colorado.

Now that a monument is to be erected to Tippecanoe it is in order for artists to submit designs intended to show the shape of grandfather's hat.

Havana owes twelve and a half millions. And not a dollar has been spent for sewers and street cleaning.

It is said that the pen is mightier than the sword. That is true, but the scythe of death is mightier than all.

Verily, verily, we live in an age of progress.

The advent of the horseless carriage so impressed a New York athletic association that it made haste to expel all the athletes holding membership in it.

That association is now a close mutual admiration society and rejoices in freedom from the presence of young men of coarse manners with knots on their arms resembling early Spring potatoes, and an abnormal development of their bumps of self-conceit.

It is expected that the example of the automobile and the Association will be universally emulated. The signs all favor rapid progress in that direction.

St. Louis is to be the first with a legless dancing school, Chicago proposes to bar all Alchemists from the City Council, Norfolk to limit membership in that body to holders of real estate and to pay a salary, and the Germans to introduce Summer picnics with beer eliminated.

Cycling clubs are agitating the proposition to expel all wheelmen, and Secretary Long is seriously considering the advisability of constructing gunless warships. There are other signs too numerous for separate mention in our limited space.

There are, however, two that should not be omitted; one is a club of women who contend that marriage should not bar them from anything they did before taking upon themselves the relation of wifehood, and the other an incubator to hatch eggless hens.

It is said that the pen is mightier than the sword. That is true, but the scythe of death is mightier than all.

Verily, verily, we live in an age of progress.

The advent of the horseless carriage so impressed a New York athletic association that it made haste to expel all the athletes holding membership in it.

That association is now a close mutual admiration society and rejoices in freedom from the presence of young men of coarse manners with knots on their arms resembling early Spring potatoes, and an abnormal development of their bumps of self-conceit.

It is expected that the example of the automobile and the Association will be universally emulated. The signs all favor rapid progress in that direction.

St. Louis is to be the first with a legless dancing school, Chicago proposes to bar all Alchemists from the City Council, Norfolk to limit membership in that body to holders of real estate and to pay a salary, and the Germans to introduce Summer picnics with beer eliminated.

progress. The proofs we have cited are only a few of the many to be discerned in the close of the Nineteenth Century, or within the light of the advent of the Twentieth, to which we look for higher and nobler aspirations, and results more universally beneficial. The man who contrives a plan to substitute voiceless cats for the breed we now have, and thereby secure for suffering humanity freedom from the nightly roof and fence concerts, which makes life burdensome, will have erected in the hearts of millions of people a monument to himself that will be more enduring than brass and more precious than gold.

Representative Brosius, of Pennsylvania, during the late Congress, took umbrage at the story written by a Washington correspondent about Brosius' habit of taking naps during the sessions of the House. In impassioned tones the Congressman denounced the correspondent, saying: "If this man had been born a beast he would have been a panther, if a bird a buzzard, if a fish a mud cat, if a reptile a lizard, if an insect a bedbug, but being born a man he can only be a villainous liar."

It turned out that "this man" was a girl and one of the prettiest female correspondents in Washington.

The death rate of Havana has been reduced 25 per cent. under the Administration of United States officers, but it is still about 74 per 1,000. This is an appalling figure, and only a few weeks from now yellow fever will reappear. There is no time to be lost in carrying out the plan for getting the volunteer soldiers out of Cuba.

Mr. Wines, the man who has been appointed assistant director of the United States Census, is a strong and consistent advocate of temperance.—Exchange.

There is nothing strange in that. Mr. Booze, who once represented a Maryland district in Congress, was a man of exemplary "advocacy," we have been told.

Boston is putting on airs, very becomingly, however, over the fact that from the beginning of the war with Spain, to the present time, no one has dared to rise and remark that baked beans were embalmed, or had whiskers on them.

It is rather late, but we rise to remark that on St. Patrick's Day the weather man, in giving us beautiful weather, did something that was worthy of praise. It was a disappointment, but perhaps he is not to blame for that.

The Court of Beef Inquiry has turned its back upon Kansas and again sought Chicago. The Kansas steer is respectfully notified that it may now, with reasonable safety, follow the example of the village blacksmith, by looking the whole world in the face.

The indications are that the job of pacifying the Filipinos, left to the Administration by Congress, will last through several generations. People who have no more sense than to oppose artillery with primitive bows and arrows are not easy subjects for subjugation.

If the Duc d'Orleans, of France, and an aspirant to a kingship that does not approach the dignity of a shadow beyond the confines of his own diseased brain, is not a dead duc, our reading and observation has all been in vain.

The late Senator Morrill, of Vermont, boasted that he never spent a penny to bring about his election. Other Senators could boast about less praiseworthy achievements, and altogether different, but they—don't.

The report of the Civil Service Commission shows that only one State of the Union has exceeded its apportionment in percentage of appointments. Of course everybody knows the State is Ohio.

Every new witness called by the "Court of Embalmed Beef Inquiry," demonstrates with scarcely a perceptible effort that Commissary General Egan was the wrong man in the right place, from Alpha to Omega.

The war, by ending too soon, deprived Egan and Sampson of the opportunity to get their fill of fighting people with whom the great majority of the citizens of the United States had no sympathy.

"I never thought of resigning."—Secretary of War Alger. It is evident that so far as General Alger is concerned, "thought" is a general many degrees removed from being contagious.

It is only occasionally that one hears of ex-Governor O'Ferrall. Having been reconciled to the hobnails of man's feet destiny he only speaks when the world is in imminent danger of forgetting that he is a part of it.

An enterprising collector claims to be in possession of the dust of Columbus. If he wants to go into the dust business he should get the older article from the Klondike, or Colorado.

Now that a monument is to be erected to Tippecanoe it is in order for artists to submit designs intended to show the shape of grandfather's hat.

Havana owes twelve and a half millions. And not a dollar has been spent for sewers and street cleaning.

It is said that the pen is mightier than the sword. That is true, but the scythe of death is mightier than all.

Verily, verily, we live in an age of progress.

The advent of the horseless carriage so impressed a New York athletic association that it made haste to expel all the athletes holding membership in it.

That association is now a close mutual admiration society and rejoices in freedom from the presence of young men of coarse manners with knots on their arms resembling early Spring potatoes, and an abnormal development of their bumps of self-conceit.

It is expected that the example of the automobile and the Association will be universally emulated. The signs all favor rapid progress in that direction.

St. Louis is to be the first with a legless dancing school, Chicago proposes to bar all Alchemists from the City Council, Norfolk to limit membership in that body to holders of real estate and to pay a salary, and the Germans to introduce Summer picnics with beer eliminated.

Cycling clubs are agitating the proposition to expel all wheelmen, and Secretary Long is seriously considering the advisability of constructing gunless warships. There are other signs too numerous for separate mention in our limited space.

There are, however, two that should not be omitted; one is a club of women who contend that marriage should not bar them from anything they did before taking upon themselves the relation of wifehood, and the other an incubator to hatch eggless hens.

It is said that the pen is mightier than the sword. That is true, but the scythe of death is mightier than all.

Verily, verily, we live in an age of progress.

The advent of the horseless carriage so impressed a New York athletic association that it made haste to expel all the athletes holding membership in it.

That association is now a close mutual admiration society and rejoices in freedom from the presence of young men of coarse manners with knots on their arms resembling early Spring potatoes, and an abnormal development of their bumps of self-conceit.

It is expected that the example of the automobile and the Association will be universally emulated. The signs all favor rapid progress in that direction.

St. Louis is to be the first with a legless dancing school, Chicago proposes to bar all Alchemists from the City Council, Norfolk to limit membership in that body to holders of real estate and to pay a salary, and the Germans to introduce Summer picnics with beer eliminated.

Cycling clubs are agitating the proposition to expel all wheelmen, and Secretary Long is seriously considering the advisability of constructing gunless warships. There are other signs too numerous for separate mention in our limited space.

There are, however, two that should not be omitted; one is a club of women who contend that marriage should not bar them from anything they did before taking upon themselves the relation of wifehood, and the other an incubator to hatch eggless hens.

It is said that the pen is mightier than the sword. That is true, but the scythe of death is mightier than all.

Verily, verily, we live in an age of progress.

The advent of the horseless carriage so impressed a New York athletic association that it made haste to expel all the athletes holding membership in it.

That association is now a close mutual admiration society and rejoices in freedom from the presence of young men of coarse manners with knots on their arms resembling early Spring potatoes, and an abnormal development of their bumps of self-conceit.

It is expected that the example of the automobile and the Association will be universally emulated. The signs all favor rapid progress in that direction.

VIRGINIAN-PILOT'S HOME STUDY GIRGLE

(Copyrighted, 1899.)

DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON.

SUBJECTS OF STUDY IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY WILL BE PUBLISHED.

- EVERY SUNDAY—History—Popular Studies in European History. EVERY TUESDAY—Geography—The World's Great Commercial Products. EVERY WEDNESDAY—Governments of the World of To-day. EVERY THURSDAY AND FRIDAY—Literature—Popular Studies in Literature. EVERY SATURDAY—Art—The World's Great Artists.

These courses will continue until June 26th. Examinations conducted by mail, will be held at their close as a basis for the granting of Certificates.

THE WORLD'S GREAT COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS.

II.—MEAT PRODUCTS, (Concluded.)

NOTE.—These studies have been prepared by specialists under the general supervision of Dr. William P. Wilson, director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

In our first paper on this subject we said that Great Britain was the world's largest purchaser of meat products and the United States the world's largest seller; also that Great Britain is the United States' best and most important customer for meat products and the United States Great Britain's most important source of supply. It is the illustration of these statements that forms the main subject of the present paper. At the same time we shall take somewhat into consideration what is the trade in meat products of both the United States and Great Britain with other parts of the world.

In the present paper we shall use the term "Great Britain" in its strict sense as including only England and Scotland. Ireland produces a surplus of meat and is itself one of Great Britain's (that is, one of England and Scotland's) chief sources of meat supply.

In round numbers Great Britain consumes (at the rate of 117 pounds per inhabitant) 2,950,000 tons of meat annually. Of this amount England consumes 1,845,000 tons annually, or nine-tenths, and Scotland 205,000 tons annually, or one-tenth. To supply this consumption England produces 682,000 tons annually; Scotland, 168,000 tons annually. That is, England and Scotland together produce 850,000 tons annually. There is thus required by the people of Great Britain the enormous quantity of 1,200,000 tons annually of meat that must be imported from abroad. Of this amount England supplies 382,000 tons annually. Therefore, 818,000 tons of meat annually must be purchased by Great Britain from foreign countries or from the colonies. This is for beef, mutton and pork alone. The amount of poultry consumed in Great Britain is perhaps 100,000 tons annually in addition. Of this amount from a third to a half is imported.

The above figures were for an average of several years ended in 1896. The figures for the year 1897 will vary very considerably from these. The demand is constantly increasing. At present (1899) the demand will be at least one-sixth greater than that which the above figures would indicate.

Taking an average of the five years ended December 31, 1898, we have the following figures as showing in detail the quantity and value of the principal meat imports annually made by Great Britain. We shall subsequently see what share in this trade is taken by the United States:

Annual importation of— Beef, tons 1,146,500 \$27,250,000 Cattle, head 625,000 45,250,000 Mutton, tons 169,250 23,500,000 Sheep, lambs, head 720,000 5,750,000 Bacon and hams, tons 3,127,500 59,500,000 Pork (fresh) tons 18,750 3,750,000 Lard, tons 99,750 13,900,000 Other meat (including salt beef and pork and preserved beef and mutton) tons 53,500 15,250,000

In addition to the above Great Britain imports about 112,500 tons of tallow annually with a value of about \$10,000,000. More than one-half of this tallow comes from Australia and New Zealand. About a quarter comes from the United States.

In the above table, if the cattle be reckoned at three to a ton and the sheep and lambs particular to a ton, it will be found that the total imports of meat products (exclusive of lard and tallow) into Great Britain amount to about 550,750 tons. This figure pretty closely agrees with the estimate as calculated above (818,000 tons annually plus one-sixth). The following points may be noted:

Beef: The chief sources of supply are the United States and Australia, in the proportion of 4 and 1. Other sources of supply are Argentina, New Zealand and Canada.

Cattle: The chief sources of supply are the United States and Canada, in the proportion of 7 and 2. Argentina also is a considerable source of supply.

Mutton: The chief sources of supply are New Zealand, Argentina, Australia and Holland, in the proportion of 5, 4, 3 and 1. Denmark is also a considerable source of supply.

Sheep and Lambs: The chief sources of supply are Argentina, the United States and Canada, in the proportion of 5, 3 and 1.

Bacon and Hams: The chief sources of supply are for bacon, the United States, Denmark and Canada, in the proportion of 12, 4 and 1, and for hams, the United States and Canada, in the proportion of 12 and 1.

Fresh Beef: The chief source is not an article of large import into Great Britain. The principal supplies come from Holland and Belgium, in the proportion of 7 and 1. The United States also supplies a portion.

Lard: The chief sources of supply are the United States and Canada, in the proportion of (1896) 16 and 1, (1897) 40 to 1.

Other Meats: In "other meats" the "salt beef and pork" come principally from the United States; the "preserved mutton" comes principally from Australia and New Zealand.

Exports of Meat Products From the United States.

The principal meat products exported by the United States are "hog products." The hog products exported are in value more than all the other meat

products put together, including even live cattle and sheep. The beef-cattle products are next in importance. Of sheep products (mutton) we export very little.

Taking the five years ending June 30, 1898, we have the following figures as showing our average annual exportation of meat products, including live cattle and sheep:

1. Hog products: Quantity, lbs. Value. Bacon 489,014,000 \$38,025,000

2. Cattle products: Quantity, lbs. Value. Fresh beef 235,035,000 \$19,626,000

3. Cattle, head, value. 4. Sheep and lambs 291,699 1,557,000

Total hog products exported, \$38,025,000. Total cattle products exported, \$19,626,000. Live sheep and lambs exported, \$1,557,000.

Total meat products exported, \$59,208,000. The above does not include some minor exports. We thus see that our total meat export trade (including live cattle and sheep) for the five years ended June 30, 1898, amounted to nearly \$59,208,000 annually. As our total export trade of all kinds for these five years averaged \$953,619,545 annually it follows that our meat export trade (including live cattle and sheep) is almost exactly one-sixth of our total export trade of all kinds.

By far the greater portion of this export trade in meat products (including live cattle and sheep) goes to Great Britain. We shall take up each sort of product in turn and see what it amounts to and where it goes. Our statistics are all based on the average trade for the five years ended June 30, 1898.

1. BACON. Bacon is the largest item (in value) in our meat products export trade. The following figures show the principal distribution of the bacon export trade:

Lbs. Value. Total exports 489,014,000 \$38,025,000

2. HAMS. The principal purchasers of our hams are much the same as of our bacon.

Lbs. Value. Total exports 129,725,000 \$13,657,000

3. LARD. Of all our meat products lard is largest in quantity exported and next to bacon the largest in value exported. The principal trade is as follows:

Lbs. Value. Total exports 541,921,000 \$35,888,000

4. PICKLED PORK. Our trade in pickled pork varies considerably in its distribution from that of our trade in other hog products. The figures are as follows:

Lbs. Value. Total exports 69,219,000 \$4,277,000

5. FRESH PORK. Nearly the whole of our exportation of fresh pork goes to Great Britain. In the five years ended June 30, 1897, the proportion was 96 per cent.

Lbs. Value. Total exports 235,035,000 \$19,626,000

6. FRESH BEEF. Almost every pound of our exportation of fresh beef goes to Great Britain.

Lbs. Value. Total exports 235,035,000 \$19,626,000

7. CANNED BEEF. Our exportation of canned beef is very widely distributed. In fact, our canned beef goes into every country in the world. It is to be remarked, however, that there has been a great falling off in the exportation in recent years. The following figures show the

main distribution for the period under review:

Table with columns: Lbs., Value. Total Export, Great Britain, Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Canada and Newfoundland, Japan, South America, West Indies, British Australasia.

The following is the distribution of our exports in salted beef. As in the case of all other meat products, the largest share goes to Great Britain:

Table with columns: Lbs., Value. Total export, Great Britain, Germany, Canada and Newfoundland, British West Indies, South America, Other West Indies.

The country that takes most of our tallow is Great Britain, but considerable portions go also to Holland, Germany and other countries in Europe and to countries in North and South America.

Table with columns: Lbs., Value. Total export, Great Britain.

By far the greater number of our beef cattle are sent to Great Britain. The exports to other parts of Europe are practically nil. There is some exportation, however, to Canada and to the West Indies.

Table with columns: Head, Value. Total export, Great Britain.

Similar remarks hold with respect to sheep as were made above with respect to cattle. It should be remarked, too, that the export of sheep fluctuates greatly.

Table with columns: Head, Value. Total export, Great Britain.

(Note.—In the above tables for the countries marked with a star (*)—Belgium, Holland, Haiti—the figures are for the five years ended June 30, 1897.)

EXAMINATIONS AND CERTIFICATES. At the end of the term of seventeen weeks a series of questions on each course, prepared by Professor Seymour Eaton, will be published in the Virginian-Pilot, and blanks containing the questions will be furnished for subscribers making application for same. Two weeks will be allowed after the courses close for the receipt of examination papers containing answers. These papers will be referred to a Board of Examiners, who will assist Professor Eaton, and as soon as the work of examination is complete, the result will be reported and certificates issued to the students entitled to them.

1864. 1899. —OUR OPENING OF—

Pattern Hats and Bonnets —WILL TAKE PLACE—

Wednesday and Thursday, THE 22D AND 23D INSTANT,

The ladies will be pleased as well as surprised with the great variety and beauty of our styles.

MRS. P. RIES, 162 Church St.

Had Given Up —All Hope of Ever Being Cured!

After trying a number of remedies without the least sign of any improvement I gave up all hope of ever being cured. A friend advised me to consult DR. PIREY. Before beginning DR. PIREY'S treatment I WAS ALWAYS TROUBLED WITH SEVERE COLDS IN THE HEAD AT THE LEAST CHANGE OF THE WEATHER, and my left nostril was almost closed up so that I could not breathe through it and was compelled to breathe through my mouth. My breath was very bad and my appetite and my sleep very irregular. I WAS CONSTANTLY HAWKING AND SPUTTING UP A HARD MUCUS WHICH WOULD ALMOST CHOKE ME TO GET IT UP. After a few months treatment by DR. PIREY I feel like another man. THE COLDS HAVE ENTIRELY LEFT ME AND I CAN BREATHE AS FREELY AS ANYONE. SLEEP SOUNDLY. HAVE A GOOD APPETITE, AND MY THROAT CLEAR OF ALL MUCUS. I certainly appreciate highly the good work Dr. Pirey has done for me.

WM. BAUN, 717 Clifford street, Portsmouth, Employed at Navy-yard.

HAS OFFICES No 1 AND 2, No 311 MAIN STREET, OPPOSITE COMMERCIAL PLACE, NORFOLK, VA.

HOURS: 9 to 12.30 A. M., 2 to 6 P. M. SUNDAYS: 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

TUESDAY NIGHT AND THURSDAY NIGHT 7.30 P. M. TO 9 P. M.

SPECIALTIES: CATARRH AND ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT AND STOMACH.

Consultation Always Free. Medicines Free to Patients! Terms Very Moderate.

THE Joseph Brown STORE.

All Silk Moire Ribbon Spical.

We never had such a Ribbon value in solids. Such clean, slightly, desirable goods are uncommon.

New shades and perfect. Think of numbers 5 and 7 at 5c. the yard!

And numbers 9, 12, 16 and 22 at the round figure of 10c. On sale this morning at these purely nominal figures.

About Colored Wash-Stuffs.

Buyers are voluntarily crediting this store with showing the largest selections of Lawns, Batistes, Dimities and Mulls, in dark colors.

The aggregation is large. Beginning at 8c., you'll find a wide range.

More at 10c. Enough at 12 1/2. More than enough at 15c.

From them, we believe, an entirely satisfactory selection may be made.

The Unusual

Again happens on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, when we shall offer in "Seconds" 1000 yards of the very best yard-wide Percales—worth 12 1/2 regularly, at exactly half—6 1/4.</