

HAMPTON NEWS AND ADVERTISEMENTS Continued.

THIRTEEN AT TABLE.

The sequel to a Dinner Party at the Home of Millais.

By some persons of nearly all nationalities the number 13 is regarded with superstitious fear. At Brighton, England, the town council has just granted permission to a householder to change the number of her dwelling place from 13 to 12A, so many and diverse have been the ills which the lady traces to the fatal number. Paris will not have the number for any of its houses. Parisians so hate the "thirteen party" for dinner that there is a class of professional diners out called "quatorziennes," whose function it is to make the fourteenth at these symposia. The Turks so dislike it that the word is practically expunged from their language. The Italians will not even employ it in their lotteries. The Italian gambler's horror of the number proceeds apparently from the fact that a thirteenth card of one of his packs bears the figure of death.

In England the superstition that out of a company of thirteen one will die within the year is traced to the old calculation of the insurance offices that out of thirteen persons taken indiscriminately one will die within twelve months. Others trace the awe in which the figures are held to the last supper, at which thirteen were present. Lord Lytton dealt with this aspect, remarking, "Some have carried it to the extent of desisting that number at all times, but the commoner form limits it to Friday." But the antipathy is older than Christianity. In the old Norse mythology the thirteen party was deemed unlucky because, at a banquet in Valhalla, Loki once appeared, making thirteen, and Balder was slain by the blind god Hodar at the instigation of the intruder.

In fostering this superstition the credulous find themselves in good company. The question was sprung upon a dinner party at the home of the famous artist Millais, where they suddenly found themselves thirteen strong. One of the company was horrified at the discovery. "The idea is," said Matthew Arnold, "that whoever leaves the table first will die within a year, so, with the permission of the ladies, we will cheat the fates at once. I and these two fine, strong young lads will rise together, and I think our united constitutions will be able to withstand the assault of the Reaper." They got up, and no more was thought about it.

Six months later Arnold died in the prime of life. One of the two men whom he had called upon to rise from the table with him was "found" shot

dead in his bed in a New York novel. The third did seem likely to outlive the year. He had gone to Australia for the benefit of his health. But for the homeward journey he took passage by the Quetta. And that ship foundered among the reefs of New Guinea.—Chicago News.

GENTLEMEN OF ENGLAND.

How Their Claims Were Established in the Middle Ages.

A curious meeting was held in Lyons on Jan. 4, 1699. The royal commissioners solemnly sat in council to decide the question if lawyers and doctors could be regarded as gentlemen. It proved too hard a problem for the wise heads, and the doctors and lawyers themselves were summoned to prove their right to gentility. The matter was settled to the satisfaction of the professional parties.

In the middle ages of England heralds went through the counties to examine into the claims of landholders to be called gentlemen. There is in existence an interesting list of the disqualified, and one reads today the shame of a certain Thomas Robbins who failed to establish the title and was writ among the ignoble. Charles Anscote, a representative of one of the oldest families, is registered as "entitled to be styled a gentleman, although worth not more than £500."

Brooke, an old writer, has given the world his opinion of what constitutes a gentleman, and his definition has never been excelled:

"The character, or, rather, quality, of a gentleman does not in any degree depend on fashion or mode or state or opinion; neither does it change with customs, climates or ages. But, as the spirit of God alone can inspire it, so it is that quality of heart which is the same yesterday, today and forever."

Houses in Ceylon.

The natives of the interior of Ceylon finish walls and roof with a paste of staked lime, gluten and alum, which glazes and is so durable that specimens three centuries old are now to be seen. In Sumatra the native women braid a coarse cloth of palm leaves for the edge and top of the roof. Many of the old Buddhist temples in India and Ceylon had roofs made out of cut stone blocks, hewed timber and split bamboo poles. Uneven planks—cut from the old and dead palm trees, seldom from living young trees—are much used in the Celebes and Philippines. Shark's skins form the roofs for fishermen in the Andaman islands.

Beware of the flatterer; he always has an object in view.

HAMPTON DEFEATED

Fort Monroe Soldiers to Heavy for the Visitors.

VICTORS FIND OPONENTS EASY

in a Practice Game With the Artillery School Eleven the Locals Fall to Score—Team Fails to Play Its Best Men for Various Reasons.

In a practice game with the Fort Monroe Artillery School eleven yesterday afternoon the crippled team of the Hampton Athletic Association was defeated by the score of 40 to 0. The Hampton team was crippled by the fact that only about two of the regular players were in the game and then Deputy Sheriff Charles C. Curtis, a star player, was injured within a few minutes after the play started. He received a bad strain of his ankle.

The contest was simply a practice game as Manager Holt desired to pit his eleven against the much stronger Artilleryists for the benefit of practice. Considering the crippled condition of Hampton and the strength of the fort eleven the locals put up a snappy contest.

Explaining the Trouble.

If anyone wonders at the queer stuff which emanates from this sanctum, this may be a partial explanation: Upstairs there is a sewing machine, a beginner on an alto horn, a cornet player, three pianists and two violinists. In the adjoining room is a gasoline engine with a bad cough and an industrious job press. The schoolhouse is only a block away.—Lindsborg, (Kan.) Record.

Havana Lifts Quarantine.

(By Associated Press.) HAVANA, Nov. 8.—The quarantine against passengers bound from Cuba by way of Florida has been removed.

COLONEL KNOX AT SOLDIER'S HOME

He Arrived Yesterday Morning on His Tour of Annual Inspection—Will Be Here Several Days.

Colonel Thomas T. Knox, the inspector general of the National Soldiers' Home, arrived at Old Point yesterday morning on his annual inspection of the Southern branch of the National Soldiers' Home here. Colonel Knox immediately repaired to the Home and spent most of yesterday inspecting the various departments in the Home.

According to the official statement, Colonel Knox's visit at this time has no connection with the new governor, who will succeed Colonel William Thompson, on January first.

Colonel Knox will likely be at the Home three or four days, during which time he will make a most careful inspection of everything around the institution.

Electional Board Meets.

The board of elections commissions will meet in the clerk's office this morning at 10 o'clock.

The board will canvass the returns from the several voting precincts of the county and make official certificates to the secretary of the commonwealth.

Exciting Game.

The second football team of the Syms-Eaton Academy was defeated on the National Soldiers' Home grounds by the second team of the Phoebus Graded school yesterday by the score of 6 to 5.

FILMS DEVELOPED FOR 10c Any size. CHEYNE'S STUDIO.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE ON WASHINGTON STREET.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust executed to Benjamin C. Wherry and Constance H. Williamson, trustees by Richard Spiller and wife, dated August 5th, 1903, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the County Court of Elizabeth City County, Virginia, in Deed of Trust Book 26, page 113, in which deed it is provided that either one of the said trustees may execute said trust; and being requested by the beneficiary therein, there having been default in the payment of the debt secured therein, the undersigned will sell at public auction on the premises on Thursday, November 10th, 1905, at 12:30 p. m., the following described property: Situate on the west side of Washington street, beginning at the distance of one hundred and fifty feet south from the south side of Malbury avenue, thence extending south along the aforesaid side of said Washington street and fronting thereon forty feet and extending to the breadth and length or depth west one hundred and forty and one-half feet bounded on the north by grounds of Beat, on the west by grounds of John Dean, on the south by grounds now or late of Book 6, and on the east by Washington street.

Terms: Cash as to so much of the proceeds as may be necessary to defray the expenses of executing this trust, \$1,312.02 and interest from October 15, 1905, and any unpaid taxes or insurance premiums; as to the balance, terms made known on day of sale. Nov. 1, 1905.

BENJAMIN C. WHERRY, CONSTANTINE H. WILLIAMSON, Trustees.

M. O. Lackey, Auctioneer. For further information apply to M. O. Lackey, 14 S. King street, Hampton, Va. 2-3573



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Real Estate Brokers

14 S. KING ST.—HAMPTON, VA.

For Sale

\$350.00 buys two nice building lots on Holly Street.

\$250.00 buys a desirable suburban home overlooking Hampton Roads. Three lots front.

Boulevard lot, 50 feet, for \$500.

5 rooms, Court Street, \$6.00.

For Sale

\$1,050.00 buys a desirable home on Riverview. Two lots front. Terms easy.

35 acre truck farm for \$2,000.00.

Desirable home, La Salle Avenue, on new car line and near old line. Dwelling well arranged. Nice lawn.

FOR RENT.

9 rooms, modern conveniences, on Armistead Avenue, \$20.00.

6 rooms, Chapel Street, \$11.00.

5 rooms, Queen Street, \$7.00.

9 rooms, modern conveniences, Victoria Avenue, \$30.00.

10 rooms, modern conveniences, Queen Street, \$20.00.

5 rooms, King Street, \$6.00.

5 rooms, Carey Street, \$9.00.

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Burges' Millinery

A notable collection of Trimmed and Untrimmed Millinery. There are French Hats, trimmed in a characteristic way, chic and dashing. To our elegant showing of French models we have added reproductions from our own high class designers and trimmers. Each hat a model of exclusive fashion. In trimming we are displaying a superb gathering of the latest shades of velvet, roses, Gaiety plumes, pompons, wings and all the latest novelties of the season.

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SCHOOL GIRLS IN "PROFESSOR NAPOLION."

TWO RAILROAD TIES A MINUTE.

They are Now Made From Cornstalks at a Very Small Cost.

One inventor has come to town with something entirely new. He is J. T. Schaffer, of Rochester, known as an expert on hydraulic machinery. He is also an expert on endurance, or the hardening of substances to make them both fire and water proof, and is well up on extracting fluids from solids.

The inventor's scheme is to manufacture railroad ties out of cornstalks. He has with him in the Victoria Hotel a sample block or brick of his indurated cornstalks, which is as hard as a rock and of a grayish color. There are in the United States about 210,000 miles of single-track railway, for which are required 500,000,000 wooden ties. The annual renewal of ties are about 100,000,000. The wood is giving out and Mr. Schaffer would use pressed

cornstalks as a substitute.

Having figured out the geographical relation of the roads to the corn belt, Mr. Schaffer has decided to run his plant to the railroads instead of distributing his ties from a center. A thrashing machine travels about the country "setting up" at farms where it is required, so this inventor intends to draw his machinery by locomotive to sidings along the coast and sugar-cane belts and turn out as many ties as may be demanded. It would require a train of four or five cars. About 25 hands would be employed, and a tie could be turned out every 30 seconds, or 1,200 during a working day of 12 hours. "Oak ties," said Mr. Schaffer, "cost \$1.33 in Northern New York. The cornstalk substitute costs one-third less. The latter will outlast three wooden ties.

"All railroads soak their wooden ties in creosote to lengthen their life," continued Mr. Schaffer. "The objections to creosoting are that it does not prevent water from soaking in between the spikes and wood fiber. Again it is very expensive, and in the third place creosote is a deadly poison.

"To the steel tie there are objections, the noise and the lack of elasticity, which prevents the tie from springing back into place after the ends have dropped into the road-bed.

"The Wabash experimented with cement ties, but it was necessary to insert wooden plugs into which to drive the spikes, and the water, swelling the plugs, burst the cement. In Paris they tried ties made out of paper, but the cost was prohibitive, and, by the way, no insect that lives can penetrate a cornstalk tie, for the cells are all filled with 'indurator' or hardening substance.

"Screaking of the rails is the cause of most of the accidents," says the inventor. "Now I would dovetail the rails into my tie, and then there would be no 'screaking.'"—New York World.

To Bury Founder of Y. M. C. A.

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, Nov. 8.—The body of Sir George Williams, founder of the Y. M. C. A., who died November 6, will be buried in St. Paul's cathedral Saturday.

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