ELECTIONS BILL IS RECOMMITTED

Lively Debate in the Senate on Barksdale's Measure.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Resolution, After Being Amended With Reference to the Printing of the Ballots, Was Passed, Day in the House.

The Senate yesterday passed the joint resolution submitting to the voters the question of calling a constitutional convention.

There was an interesting debate on the Barksdale pure elections bill and it was recommitted by a close vote.

In the House several matters of interest were discussed.

The great battle over the telephone bill is attracting more attention than any subject that has been considered by the General Assembly at this session.

In the Senate chamber, hall of the House, committee rooms and the lobbies, this matter yesterday was almost the sole topic. There will be lively times on the floor of the Senate when the bill comes up. The exciting scenes of Wednesday when the constitutional convention measure was under consideration, will be as a side-show compared with what may be expected when advocates and opponents of this bill engage in debate. Each side claims a majority of the senators.

Senator Barksdale voted in the committee against the bill and Senator Lupton for it. Senator Lyle did not vote. He is acting in harmony with City Attorney Meomaw, of Roanoke. If the bill is so amended as to meet his views he will vote for it; otherwise he will oppose it.

It is admitted generally, that there are several members who have not fully made up their minds as to how they will vote. The outcome of the fight is quite uncertain.

The Finance Committee of the Senate held a session yesterday and further considered the appropriation bill. This measure will probably be completed to-day. The public institutions, as a rule, wil fare better than they did at the last session.

ENLARGE ITS POWERS.

The House Committee on Roads held a meeting yesterday.

The committee ordered a favorable report on a bill offered by Mr. Epps, of Richmond city, enlarging the powers of the Richmond Passenger and Power Company.

By agreement between the parties representing either side, the bill chartering the Richmond Air Line railroad was made a special and continuing order by the committee for to-night at 8 o'clock.

Some other bills, local in their nature, were taken up and disposed of by the committee.

The House Committee on Finance met yesterday at 10 o'clock and reported favorably a general pension bill offered by Captain R. S. Parks, of Page. The bill provides a pension under certain conditions for the widows of Confederate soldiers and provides for an additional appropriation of about $40,000 annually.

The House Committee on General Laws reported favorably the following bills:

Mr. Nottingham's bills—One to authorize a bridge across "Little Hog Island Creek," in the county of Northhampton and a bill to authorize a bridge across "Swan's Gut," in the county of Northampton.

By Mr. Pettit—A bill to permit registration of W. W. Childs to practice pharmacy in the county of Goochland.

By same—A bill to ratify, confirm and amend the charter of the Norfolk Heat and Light and Power Company.

A bill to incorporate the Virginia Sewerage Company; a bill to incorporate the "Norfolk Gas, Light and Fuel Company.—Patron Mr. Lyons.

The committee then considered a bill to provide for the appointment of a quarantine officer for the district of Elizabeth river and its branches, by the Board instead of by the Governor. Mr. Bland is the patron of the measure, and advocated its passage, while it was vigorously opposed by Mr. Whitehead, of Norfolk, who submitted letters from members of the Board who were opposed to the bill. It was favorably reported.

The committee fixed to-day at 10 o'clock A. M. as the time for hearing argument on the Virginia Telephone bill.

The House Committee on Militia and Police met yesterday and considered Mr. Early's bill, providing for a reorganization of the State militia.

The matter was laid over for further consideration by the committee until this morning at 10 o'clock.

In the Senate.

The Senate met without prayer.

When the Senate bill, amending the law in relation to the time in which tax returns may be made in the city of Richmond and county of Henrico was read, Senator Sands moved that the Senate refuse to concur in the House amendment. This was agreed to and a committee of conference will be ordered.

A great many bills were reported as having passed the House. Many of them were placed upon the calendar and the others were referred.

Senator Barksdale rose to a question of personal privilege, and said he was incorrectly reported as having voted in the committee on General Laws against the Telephone bill. He did not see how proceedings of an executive session were made public.

Senator Lupton stated that he voted for the bill while he was reported as having voted against it. It was quite evident, therefore, that neither Mr. Barksdale or himself gave out the information.

At 12.30 o'clock the Senate proceeded to the execution of the joint order, having for its object the election of a judge for the Corporation Court of Charlottesville.

Senator Barksdale in an eloquent speech nominated Hon. George W. Morris, the Senator from Albemarle. The Senators applauded when Mr. Barksdale mentioned the name of Mr. Morris.

All the votes were cast for Mr. Morris.

BILLS OFFERED.

By Senator Bruce (by request)—To validate defective acknowledgments to deeds, leases and contracts taken prior to May 1st, 1888.

By Senator Tate—To amend the charter of the Pulaski and Giles Insurance Company.

By Senator Steele—To authorize the Board of Supervisors of Smythe county to make an allowance to Charles S. Snider.

By Senator Keezell—To amend the act in relation to the occupancy of certain flats and water fronts on James river.

By Senator Jeffries—To allow B. M. Apperson, deputy treasurer of Culpeper county, further time in which to collect certain tax bills.

By Senator McIlwaine—For the relief of George W. Earnest, a wounded Confederate soldier.

By Senator Flood—For the relief of Dr. Robert C. Nicholas.

By Senator Massie—For the relief of Wm. H. Hite, a disabled Confederate soldier, of Nelson county.

By Senator Claytor—For the relief of Wm. A. Wingfield, a disabled Confederate soldier.

By Senator Munford—To appropriate the sum of $1,000 to the Oakwood Memorial Association.

By Senator Wallace—To pay out to the treasury of Stafford county the amount of criminal expenses erroneously paid by the county.

By Senator Watkins—In relation to the commitment of minors to the custody of the Prison Association of Virginia.

The bill prvides that no minor over 18 years of age shall be committed to the reformatory, and he shall not be detained there after attaining the age of 21 years.

By Senator McIlwaine—To validate acknowledgment of deeds of trust taken by clerks of county courts, who were, or may be, trustees in said deeds.

Senator Donohoe offered a bill providing that if a person receive money or merchandise, advanced upon a promise in writing, to perform certain labor in return and make default in said promise, he shall be deemed guilty of the larceny of such money or merchandise

By Senator Eggleston—To correct clerical errors in chapter 95, acts 1897-'98, for the relief of C. E. Atwell.

By Senator St. Clair—For the relief of C. W. Powers, late treasurer of Dickenson county.

By Senator Cogbill—By request—Providing for taking depositions in criminal cases.

Senator Lyle offered, and had passed unded suspension of the rules, a bill to provide better school facilities for Craig county.

Several bills were passed under suspension of the rules; among them one to amend the charter of the city of Charlottesville.

THE CONVENTION.

When the joint resolution in relation to the constitutional convention came up on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the substitute measure was adopted, Senator Watkins opened the debate. He advocated reconsideration. It was his desire to bring about harmonious action. While he thought the method of taking the vote would be simplified by printing only the words "for convention" on the tickets, he was willing to yield as to this point for the sake of harmony and to adopt the Wickham amendment.

Senator Opie opposed reconsideration. This matter had been settled by the Democratic caucus and the action of that body should be respected. The most illiterate men who opposed the convention could strike out the one single line, while the two lines might confuse the ignorant voter.

It was stated by Senator Flood that he understood that Senator Mann would offer an amendment that might be acceptable to all parties. Senator Opie withdrew his objection and the vote by which the substitute was adopted was unanimously reconsidered.

Senator Mann before offering his amendment said he had no concealment to make of the fact that he wanted a convention in order to secure absolutely fair elections. His amendment provided that the ballots should contain at the head the name of county or city and the names of any candidates running and there should be a blank space of not less than an inch before the words "for constitutional convention." He thought this would be the fairest way to vote. With the blank space there would be nothing to confuse the voters. There could be no mistake made in striking out the wrong line, which would be possible under the Wickham plan.

MR. WICKHAM.

Senator Wickham did not think this method would be constitutional. His sole object was to save his party by preventing the possibility of the charge of unfairness being made.

A substitute was offered by Senator Keezell providing that the words "for constitutional convention" shall be printed in such type as provided by the general law, and shall be at least one inch from any other printing on the ballot. This was accepted by Senator Mann, and was adopted.

The substitute as amended was adopted by the following vote:

Ayes—Senators Barksdale, Bruce, Claytor, Donohoe, Eggleston, Flood, Glass, Gold, Hartley, Johnston, LeCato, Lupton, Lyle, Mann, McIlwaine, Opie, Shands, St. Clair, Tate, Tyler, Walker, Wallace and Watkins—23.

Noes—Senators Cogbill, Dinwiddie, Foster, James, Jeffries, Keezell, Masie, Morris, Munford, Steele and Wickham—11.

The resolution was passed, under a suspension of the rules, with only Senators Dinwiddie (Rep.) and Steele (Dem.) voting against it. Twenty-three Senators voted for the measure. Several refrained from voting.

BARKSDALE BILL.

At 1:30 o'clock Senator Barksdale called up his pure elections bill. The measure was opposed by Senator Claytor. He was as much opposed as any one to corrupt practices in elections, but he believed there were ample laws on the statute books to punish such offenses. He did not believe the act would accomplish that for which it was designed. The courts would never be able to construe some of its provisions. The title of the act was a misnomer. It should be called a bill for the relief of defeated candidates.

"What will become of Halifax if this bill should be passed?" Mr. Claytor asked. "Halifax is all right. Although it has a majority of colored voters, it came manfully up and gave the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, from which I hail, a majority of 2,000 white votes." (Laughter.)

Senator Barksdale followed Mr. Claytor. As soon as he began talking the Senate chamber rapidly filled up. He defended his bill from criticisms made by the Senator from Bedford. He challenged any one to show any line or sentence in the bill that was designed to accomplish anything save to punish persons who seek to corrupt the voters by the use of money or by other methods.

THE MISSOURI LAW.

Mr. Barksdale said Missouri has a law upon its statute books similar to that proposed in his bill. The Supreme Court of that State has upheld the law and complimented it. Under this law Missouri elects the ablest Democratic delegation to Congress.

The Senator said the object of this act was to put manhood above money.

Mr. Barksdale was asked by Mr. Flood how much money each political party would be permitted to expend in Virginia in the coming Presidential election.

The Halifax Senator replied that his bill allowed ... use of money for legitimate expenses, and limited it to $100 to each candidate upon the basis of 5,000 voters.

Mr. Barksdale said he did not believe any senator could afford to vote against the great principle underlying this bill. If it was imperfect he was willing to accept amendments.

Mr. Barkedale said it did not become any one to throw stones at the Democracy of Halifax. He was proud of what his county had done for the Democratic party.

The Senator said he had submitted his bill to Attorney-General Montague and asked his opinion as to the constitutionality of the act. Mr. Montague saw nothing in it inconsistent with the fundamental law.

A SURPRISE.

Mr. Barksdale sprang a surprise by reading letters from Representatives Champ Clark and D. A. De Armond, Democratic leaders in Congress, from Missouri, and Attorney-General Crow, all praising the law in force in that State and telling of how beneficially it had operated. The Senator said he had received letters from many of the best people of the State approving of this measure. He concluded with an eloquent appeal to the Senate to pass the bill.

Senator Lupton said he did not think the Senators had attached as much importance to this matter as it deserved. With a view to having the measure perfected, he moved to recommit it.

Senator Flood stated that the committee had given careful consideration to this measure. If the objectionable features had been stricken out nothing would have been left of it. He stated that while this was called an act to prevent the corrupt use of money in elections under its provisions the largest corruption fund ever used in Virginia, save in the year 1896, could be used. Each candidate was permitted to use $100 for every 5,000 voters, and this would mean from $3,000 to $4,500 in each county.

Mr. Flood argued that the laws on the statute books at the present time are sufficient to punish all manner of corrupt use of money in elections.

RECOMMITTED.

Mr. Barksdale consented to amend the bill so as to strike out the provision allowing each candidate to spend $100 for each 5,000 voters and to allow only actual expenses. He was opposed to recommitting the bill, which meant its defeat. He wanted a square vote upon the measure.

The motion to recommit was lost by a vote of ayes 14, noes 15.

Senator Munford stated that he objected to some of the provisions of the bill, but he was going to vote for it. The penalties were too heavy, in his judgment. He admired the provision requiring candidates to furnish for publication after elections sworn statements of the money spent. The practice of using money in elections was growing too rapidly, and a check should be put upon it.

The vote by which the Senate refused to recommit the bill was reconsidered, and the bill was sent back to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

House Proceedings.

The House was opened without prayer.

Mr. Duke, of Charlottesville, offered a joint resolution, providing that the hour of 12:30 be fixed as the time for electing a judge for the Corporation Court of the city of Charlottesville. The resolution was agreed to and Mr. Duke communicated the same to the Senate.

There was a warm debate on the subject of pensions during the morning hour. Mr. Boaz, chairman of the Finance Committee, asked that the bill reported from the committee of which Mr. Parks is patron, be placed on the calendar. Mr. Pettit, of Fluvanna, and Mr. Gravely, of Henry, made speeches asking that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the former's bill.

The hour for the execution of the joint order having arrived, further debate on the pension matter was cut off.

Hon. W. R. Duke nominated Senator George W. Morris for judge of Corporation Court of Charlottesville, and his nomination was seconded by Hon. W. H. Boaz, of Albemarle.

No other name was put in nomination and Hon. George W. Morris, having received all the votes cast, was declared elected. When the vote was announced, Mr. Gravely resumed his speech in support of his motion. He said that the old soldiers of the State had asked for bread and the Finance Committee had offered them a stone.

Mr. Folkes, of Richmond, defended the action of the committee, and on its part resented the imputation of Mr. Gravely.

Mr. Gravely finally withdrew his motion.

Mr. Gent, of Russell, asked that the Finance Committee be discharged from the further consideration of his bill, providing that the circuit courts appoint one of their commissioners to assess fiduciaries. The House refused to discharge the committee. The same request was made by Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Nelson, in regard to a bill for the relief of A. G. Loving, with the same result.

TRAVELING AUDITORS.

When the Glass Traveling Auditors' bill was reached on the calendar, Mr. Saunders, of Franklin, took the floor and made a very able speech in favor of its passage. He pointed out the necessity for such a measure, and called attention to the losses sustained by the State by a failure of the State to properly audit the accounts of its officers.

Mr. Saunders was questioned by a number of members who were opposed to the bill, and answered them to the seeming satisfaction of the House.

Captain J. C. Gent, of Russell, spoke against the bill, and contended that it was unnecessary. He was followed by Hon. D. S. Pollock, of Pulaski, who made a vigorous speech in opposition. He not only thought the bill unnecessary, but did not believe its passage would accomplish what its friends claimed for it.

The chair having been vacated at the conclusion of Mr. Pollock's remarks, the matter will be further debated at the afternoon session.

BILLS OFFERED.

The following bills were offered and referred:

By Mr. Pettit—For the relief of Wm. J. Pace.

By same—For facilitating the sale of the works and property of the Rivanna Navigation Co.

By Mr. Newhouse—For the relief of John Hill.

By same—For the relief of J. P. Bartlett.

By Mr. Ewell—For the protection of crabs.

By Mr. F. M. Jones—In relation to the commitment of minors to the custody of the Prison Association of Virginia and their detention and discharge by said association.

By Mr. Baugh—To refund to Mann Page, administrator of W. S. Burt, deceased, the sum of $885.60, erroneously paid into the treasury.

By Mr. Baugh—To prohibit the catching or killing of young sturgeon in the James river and its tributaries.

By Mr. Baugh—To incorporate the Bohemian Slavonic Farmers Mutual Benefit Insurance Society of Virginia.

By Mr. Pettit—For the relief of James C. Wood, a disabled Confederate soldier.

By Mr. Ewell—To repeal the act of March 3, 1892, to require prisoners charged with capital offences and on trial in county courts, to select in which court they shall be tried before making a motion for a continuance.

By Mr. Stickley—To provide for the settlement of disputed boundary lines between coterminous land owners by the county surveyor.

By Mr. Priddy—To refund to T. J. Thornton $17.50 erroneously charged him by Superintendent of the Penitentiary, because of his absence from duty on account of sickness.

By Mr. Goad—For the relief of James M. Jones.

By same—For the relief of Thomas O. Spradlin.

By Mr. Hume—To assess all dogs in Alexandria county for taxation.

By Mr. Boaz—To provide for the collection of taxes and levies on lands sold under trust deeds.

By Mr. Bland—To prescribe the length of a days' employment for employes of mills and manufacturing companies.

By Mr. Patteson—To amend an act to provide for a bureau of labor and industrial statistics.

By Mr. Ayers—For the relief of John F. Perry.

By Mr. Kelley—For the relief of J. E. Phillips and other creditors of the University of Virginia.

By Mr. Felix M. Jones—Appropriating $3,000 to the Prison Association and the sum of $1,500 to the Negro Reformatory.

By Mr. Shelton—To provide for payment out of the public treasury of amount of criminal expenses erroneously assessed.

By Mr. Madison—In relation to certificates to fiduciaries in certain cases.

By Mr. Parks—To amnd section 1414 of the Code.

By same—To authorize the town of Luray to borrow money.

By same—To amend section 1243 of the Code.

By Mr. Stickley—To transfer to the county of Shenandoah the States interest in the Mt. Jackson and Howard Lick Turnpike Company.

By same—To authorize New Market to borrow money.

By Mr. Kelley—To authroize the President of the Tredegar Company to appoint Police agents.

By Mr. Baugh—To compersate school trustees in Prince eorge.

By Same—To protect sturgeon in Prince George and Surrey.

By same—To prohibit the hauling of seine in said counties.

By Mr. Cannaday—To allow the voters of Floyd to vote on force law.

By Mr. Gregory—To amend the game lay in Pittsylvania.

By Mr. Hunley—To authorize the compromise of a certain judgement in Matthews county.

By Mr. McAllister—To allow sale of certain church property in the county of Alleghany.

By Mr. Lacy—T oallow Wr. D. Snead further time to collect taxes.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

To prevent riotous or disorderly conduct in any car or a caboose or any part of a train carrying passengers or employees of any railroad or street passenger railway.

Extending thetime for the collection of tax tickets in the town of Colonial Beach.

To exempt the Home for Friedless Children, situated in Chesterfield county, from taxation.

or the relief of J. C. Stanley, deputy treasurer of Patrick county.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

To prevent the sale of adulterated and misbranded food in the State of Virginia.

To authorize the county school board of Chesterfield county to pay the theasurer for disbursing county and district school funds of said county.

Afternoon Session.

When the chair was resumed at 4 o'clock P. M. the calendar was called, and the uncontested bills appearing thereon were disposed of.

The bill providing for the appointment of travelling auditors for the State was then taken up as unfinished business, and Mr. Price, of Washington county, the patron of the bill in the House, took the floor to advocate its passage.

Mr. Price said that great corporations had travelling auditors, and the United States Government had revenue, bank, and postoffice inspectors, and that the necessity for an inspection of the books of the State was apparent. He read a printed letter which he said had been sent out to the county officers by some unknown party or parties, undertaking to prejudice them against the passage of the measure, and inviting them to importune their representatives to vote against it.

Mr. Price made a very able argument, and answered many questions which were proponded to him by the opponents of the bill during the course of his speech.

Mr. McClung, of Washington county, followed his colleague in opposition to the bill. He said there were neither demand nor necessity for the proposed legislation. In reply to a question by Mr. Price, Mr. McClung said he did not believe there was any demand for the law in their county.

Mr. Price then read as follows from the instructions of the convention by which he and Mr. McClung had been nominated:

"We demand the enactment of such legislation as will secure to the people of Washington county a more economical administration of the county's affairs, a lessening of the public burdens, and a proper application of the public funds. We favor the enactment of a law providing for the examination of all county, city, and State officers through which public funds pass."

At the conclusion of Mr. McClung's remarks Mr. Toney, of Manchester, stated that his City Treasurer had requested him to vote for the bill. He thought so himself, and should therefore give it his support.

Captain R. S. Parks, of Page, then took the floor and spoke in a vigorous manner against the passage of the bill. He thought it would amount to nothing if passed except an expenditure of public money, and contended that the officers elected by the people were capable of attending to the people's business.

Before Captain Parks had concluded his remarks he yielded to a motion to adjourn. The matter will probably be disposed of to-day.

SENATE BILLS PASSED.

Senate bill to establish the Wise school district in Wise county, providing the mode of appointing trustees and for levying tax for district school purposes therein, authorizing the trustees to apply money collected to payment of teachers' salaries, &c.

Senate bill to authorize and empower the Board of Supervisors of Southampton county to aid in the erection of a monument to the Confederate dead of said county on the court-house square, by contributing thereto a sum not exceeding five hundred ($500) dollars.

Senate bill for the protection of fish and game in Occepacia creek, in the county of Essex, and to prevent obstruction to navigation in said creek.

To provide a new charter for the city of Charlottesville.

HOUSE BILLS PASSED.

To extend the time in which R. D. Buford, ex-clerk of Bedford County Court, may collect fee bills.

To provide for the establishment, alteration, discontinuance, and working and keeping in repair the roads and bridges of Giles county, and to punish obstructions of the road commissioners in the discharge of their duties.

For the relief of John E. Morris, of Newport News, Va.

To allow R. N. Turner, late treasurer of Goochland, further time to collect taxes and levies uncollected, but accounted for by him.

To amend and re-enact Section 1 of an act approved January 29, 1898, entitled an act to declare the Conway river a lawful fence between the counties of Greene and Madison.

To authorize the county school board of Campbell county to pay the treasurer 2 per centum for disbursing the school fund.

To authorize the Board of Supervisors of Warwick county to compensate the treasurer of said county.

To ratify and confirm an order entered in the Circuit Court of the city of Richmond, March 6, 1894, permitting James Grant and Mary Grant, his wife, to adopt as their own child Kate Woods, a female minor child under the age of fourteen, changing her name to Annie Grant, and to change the name of the said female minor child to Annie Grant, and to declare the said Annie Grant to all legal intents and purposes the child of the said James Grant and Mary Grant.

To amend an act entitled an act to authorize the Board of Supervisors of Henrico county, Va., to adopt sanitary rules and regulations for that portion of the said county lying within three-fourths of a mile of the corporate limits of the city of Richmond, approved February 20, 1896, as amended by an act approved January 8, 1898, entitled an act to amend and re-enact section 8 of said act above stated.

For the protection of game in the counties of Fauquier, Loudoun and Prince William.

To amend and re-enact section 6 of an act entitled an act to provide for the opening and working of roads and keeping the same in repair and to provide for erecting and maintaining bridges in the county of Culpeper, approved January 25, 1898.

To allow William J. M. Sharpley and Joshua T. Sharpley to erect a wharf, pier, marine railway, or dry dock in Chincoteague Bay, near Franklin City, Accomac county, Va.

To authorize the Board of Supervisors of Washington county, Virginia, to compromise and settle a judgment against the securities of the late John G. Gray, late treasurer of Washington county, Va., in favor of Washington county.

To amend and re-enact section 9 of an act approved January 27, 1888, entitled an act to incorporate the town of Courtland, in the county of Southampton.

To authorize the Board of Supervisors of Albemarle county to issue bonds of the said county for the purpose of erecting bridges therein.

To authorize the Washington, Alexandria and Mt. Vernon Railway Company to dispose of its surplus electric power by sale, lease or otherwise.

To authorize the Board of Supervisors of Norfolk county to provide against nuisances near the limits of cities and towns, and within the villages of said county.

To prevent any fire insurance company, association or partnership, authorized to do business in this State, from entering into any compact or combination with other fire insurance companies, associations or partnerships, to make or require their agents or employees to enter into any compact, agreement or pledge, for the purpose of governing or controlling the commissions or compensation paid said agents.

Tell or Write Your Troubles.

Dr. Greene, the world's most successful specialist, the discoverer of the renowned Dr. Greene's Nervura, offers free consultation and advice to all. Such consultation can be secured by personal call upon the doctor at his office, 35 W. 14th Street, New York City, or by letter through the mail. No physician in the world has made such a record of curing disease as Dr. Greene, and the advice of this eminent specialist is at the free disposal of every ailing man or woman. Exhaustion, debility, nervous prostration and all chronic complaints yield to Dr. Greene's experience and skill. His advice has proved to many thousands the beginning of hope, and his many wonderful curative remedies the means of a certain cure. Dr. Greene will help you, and you should tell or write your troubles confidentially to him without delay. To know what to do to be cured is the most essential thing to the sick. Dr. Greene is rendering a great service to mankind in making it easy for every one who needs advice to secure free of charge the benefit of his experience and skill.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

If there is a tendency to Constipation keep the bowels regular and the stomach pure with the Bitters. It is invaluable for all stomach troubles including Liver and Kidney Diseases or Malaria, Fever and Ague

Huyler's COCOA CHOCOLATES. QUALITY & FLAVOR UNSURPASSED. GROCERS EVERYWHERE.

AFTER ONE THING.

A Philosopher's Statement That Happiness is the One Object of Life.

Did you ever think of it, that happiness, the pursuit of, attainment to, and possession of happiness is the great pervading and animating motive of humanity?

Every act has for it immediate or far away object, happiness. This is the goal, alike of the child at play, the burglar at his nefarious occupation, or the business man striving for gain.

The statement will bear careful thought and then comes the thought that unless we keep health, we cannot secure happiness, no matter how much money we earn or what position of prominence we attain to.

When one steps upon the springy sod and into the warm sunlight of an early day in June, while the soft teasing breeze strokes the cheek, the birds chatter to tell how happy they are and all through ones being silently courses a sturdy indescribable sense of perfect bounding health and nervous poise, the value of that health is better appreciated when one realizes that without health all these fascinations of Mother Nature would appear cold and flat.

Peace and happiness are worth more than much gold. The true road to what we all strive for, happiness, is to first seek and hold fast to health. If daily ails affect you try change of diet rather than drugging. No drugs on earth will bring health unless the cause of the disorder is removed. Try leaving off coffee for 10 days to a month. It is an unsuspected enemy to large numbers of people.

Postum Food Coffee has not only the flavor and color so greatly liked, but has about 80 per cent. of the exact food elements needed by nature to rebuild brains and nerve centres in various parts of the body.

It is sold at groceries.

WILL HOLD SPECIAL SESSION.

Jr. O. U. A. M. State Council Will Meet Here in March.

A special session of the State Council of the Jr. O. U. A. M. will probably be held in Richmond next month to consider the differences existing between the adherents of the National and State Councils. The chief business of the special session will be to organize the State Council of Virginia under the charter recently obtained from the General Assembly. It is stated that there is no desire on the part of any of the State Council officers to take any action against any member or council of the order for having opposed securing a charter.

The only aim in securing a charter from the Legislature of this State is to protect the order should the National Council revoke the "conventional" charter under which the State Council has been operating. It is further stated that it is not the desire of the State Council of Virginia to sever its connection with the national body. Redress will be asked for grievances against the national body. Should they comply with this request former relations with them will be resumed.

If, on the other hand, they refuse and revoke the charter, under the Legislative charter, the State Council is authorized to continue, and the relations with the Funeral Benefit Association of the United States will remain unchanged, that association having decided to stand by every council.

WANT LEGISLATIVE ACTION.

Richmond Daughters of the Confederacy Want Davis Birthday a Holiday.

A committee has been appointed by the Richmond Chapter, Daughters of the Confederacy, to adopt resolutions and petition the Legislature of Virginia to declare the birthday of Jefferson Davis, June 3d, a holiday. The chairman of the committee is Miss Kate Mason Rowland, and the following ladies compose the committee: Mesdames Norman Randolph, W. H. Graham, George Lyon, James Caskie, E. V. Valentine and Misses Bessie and Lelia Hill, Annie and Lelia Grey, Lucy Atkinson and Anna Boykin. The matter is expected to come before the Legislature soon.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Do You Realize the Danger You Are In?

Pain or dull ache in the back is unmistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

If these danger signals are unheeded, more serious results are sure to follow; Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

The mild and the extraordinary effect of the world famous kidney remedy, Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle for the asking.

Lame back is only one symptom of kidney trouble—one of many. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root, are, obliged to pass water often during the day and to get up many times at night, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, catarrh of the bladder, constant headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, irregular heart-beating, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, worn-out feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh or sallow complexion.

If your water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glas 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.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

Swamp-Root is the triumphant discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with marked 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.

If you have the slightest symptom 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 free by mail immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book of wonderful Swamp-Root testimonials. Be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Richmond Daily Times.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one dollar size bottles at drug stores. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root.

JUSTICE JOHN'S VERSATILE HAND

A Picture of it With Every Decision Rendered.

MEAN PEOPLE IN COURT.

Also Some Not so Mean and Others Who Wore Silks and Diamonds. He Guards Against the Uncertainties of Jury Decisions.

Justice John is studying palmistry and can now be caught at odd moments thoughtfully looking into the palm of his own hand like a man gazing into an empty pocket-book trying to account for money that is spent.

He has had the picture of his lily white hand taken and will give one with each decision rendered.

He has a very versatile hand. I have seen it come down on a man, who had mistreated a woman, with the weight of a ten-ton trip hammer, and I have seen it again when it lifted the burden from a homeless waif's heart with a touch as light as a mother's caress.

It's a wonderful hand, but it's mighty hard to make him show it till the last trick is taken.

DIAMONDS IN COURT.

A brilliant audience witnessed the matinee performance in the Police Court yesterday, and the box-office receipts were handsome in proportion.

The Great Dispenser was surcharged with magnetic humor and fired it volley after volley until every Kopje in sight was taken and the laagers of the enemy captured without the loss of an ounce of reputation.

There were many handsomely-dressed ladies in the reserve seats, and diamonds flashed in the front row. One gentleman, of embonpoint anatomy, whose sense of humor was as keen as a machine politician's methods, shook until the woven figured buds on his bright silk vest were full-blown roses and their petals falling on the floor.

A DAY'S DOINGS.

There were all sorts of mean people in court, and here's what they did:

Aldonia Cox, colored, took advantage of Mr. R. P. Burns, after he had been pouring libations to the God of hilarity, and stole his gold watch, and then did dissemble much when Officers Wren and Gibson conversed with him on the subject.

He sold the watch to another Afro-American, who knew a good thing when he saw it, for $4.50. Mr. Burns got his watch, the purchaser of the time-piece got back 52 cents of his money, and Aldonia got twelve months in jail with $300 security and, as a formality of the law, was sent on the grand jury.

William Nash, colored, entered the residence of Mr. Gary, at 205 north 19th street, when the badge of mourning was on the door and the undertaker had just passed in to perform his offices and robbed the hall-rack. The overcoat of Mr. Wm. King, one of the attending friends at the house, was found on William Nash's back.

CAN'T TRUST A JURY.

William was sent to the grand jury, and though his case seemed to be a lead-pipe cinch for the suave Commonwealth's Attorney, who plays short stops to the Great Dispenser on the next floor, the astute Law Giver, in order to guard against the contingent vagaries and the idiosyncrasies of a Richmond jury, put William under security for twelve months.

James Thomas, colored, is yet young and his soul did yearn for a pair of striped pants in a tailor shop.

He looked at them long and eagerly, and, while the tailor turned his back the pants walked away with James. He struggled with the pants and his conscience for several hours, and then returned the pants to the tailor, and carefully preserved his conscience.

The Great Dispenser marveled much at the incident, and was so struck with the fact of finding a negro with a conscience he declared he should be rewarded. The charge of larceny was withdrawn and James was put under security for 30 days.

PUBLIC BENEFACTOR.

William Landrum is not so mean. In fact, he is, in a sense, a public benefactor. He tries to drink all the mean whisky in town and as an indirect consequence stood once again charged with being drunk and a vagrant.

He will assist 'Squire Sugar-Bottom Jones for twenty days in adding a few more pounds to the pile of 2,500 tons of broken rock now reposing in the city stable yards, used to patch holes washed out by the street sprinklers.

Chas. Hughes, colored, was mean enough, but Henry West, colored, was meaner. Chas. Hughes was charged with assaulting and striking Walter Toler with some deadly weapon. Toler said he knew nothing about it until some days afterwards when he awoke and asked if lightning struck anybody but him.

William Bannister, the black Jehu, saw the blow and said it was a brick and that "Henry West flung it," and that "Chas. Hughes was only backing him up."

Charles Hughes was fined $10 for creating a disturbance, and put under security for sixty days, and Henry West was sent to the grand jury.

In view of the little uncertainties of the twelve members of the House of Peers in the Hustings Court, Henry was also put under security for twelve months.

The Great Dispenser finds, in his long experience, that it is always safe to give a North Carolina or a Yankee nigger twelve months on general principles, and Henry is from the old North State.

A SPIRITUALIST.

Prof. Deane Claire, alias Schnurman, spiritualist and clairvoyant, was thought very mean by Mrs. L. W. Greenwood until he gave her back $25 he took on the promise of revealing to her certain buried treasures on a farm near Richmond.

He was charged with obtaining, fraudulently and under false pretenses, this amount of money. Mrs. Greenwood was placed upon the stand and stated that Prof. Deane Claire offered to find the treasure for $25 or to refund the money, but went away without reporting to her. Asked if she had gotten her money back she said she had, and that the young man had paid her the first time she saw him. The case was dismissed.

Schnurman is still in town and has a contract with the fool-killer not to poach on his preserves.

Andrew Booker (colored), a gay Lothario, beat Virginia Stuart and was fined $10. He was given an additional $2.50 on the charge of being drunk and disorderly just for good measure and dolefully shuffled to the pen.

John Mason (colored) beat Charles Hobson three dollars' worth and a few costs.

James Pollard (colored) was charged with beating Amanda Pollard, his wife, but when they got before the Great Dispenser the family stood together and all he got was costs.

There were some other people who dropped money into the contribution-box, but they were more unfortunate than mean.

HONOR PUPILS.

Rewards of Diligence of the Sidney School Scholars.

The following are the honor pupils of Sidney school, Miss Nora Winston, teacher:

Fifth and Sixth Grammar Grade: First Honor—Mary Bullock, Ocella Coffee, Estelle Campbell, Mabel Netherland, Sadie Fendrick, Nona Thaxton, Rosalie Staton, Jordie Thaxton and Lizzie Will.

Promoted—Cleveland Coffee, Montie Netherland, Julia Riddin, Annie McDonnell, Emma Pettway, Iva McLane and Gertrude Joyner.

Third and Fourth Grammar Grade—Nellie R. Gary, Teacher: First Honor—Grace Barlow, Elsie Disse, Marna Anderson, Mary Dalton, John Anderson, Archie Dabney, Percy Bruner, Marie Brannan, Earl Hall, Mabel Thurston, Clarence Palmore, Bertha Deitrick, and Benjamin Bolton.

Promoted—Florence Williams, Henry Peaulero, Eva Pulling, Jennie Blair, Grace Rupp, Pauline Galbraith, Fielding Lewis, Nelson Cawson, Marion Branch, Pearl Yarbrough, Flossie Fendrick, Mary Hughes, Willie Armstrong, and Raymond Wagner.

First and Second Grammar Grade—Ella Broaddus, Teacher—First Honor: Robert Kirkland, Eddie Graves, Louise Staton, Mamie Lea Drewry, Leslie Stone, Lily Alley, Grace Crouch, Louise Childress, Gay Calder and Lawrence Perkins.

Promoted—Frank Vaden, Lillian Netherland, Ashby Jones, Rosalie Stone, Hettie Miller, Lily Morris, Ivan Rex, Frank Hartz, Georgie Pulling, Hettie Miller, Stuart Goddin, Fred. Torrence, Lizzie O'Mara, and Madeline Voss.

Seventh and Eighth Primary—Rosa Bauer, Teacher: First Honor—Edna Thaxton, Bessie Brannan, Maggie Wills, Ethel Bigbie, Bessie Bolton, Marie Frick, Lottie Heinlein, Lena Gentry, Ethel Merritt, Marie Reddin, Essie Donahoe, Rosa Schooff, Edgar Barlow, Decatur D'Alton, Mary Jordan, Bessie Ledley, Ola Pettis, Irene Savage, Everett Fairlamb, Blanche Rose, Eula Hughes and Bessie Napier.

Promoted—John Blair, Lillie Chapman, Jean Hall, Alice Jones, Violet Kerrick, Grace Armstrong, Ernest Cornell, Lewis McLane, John Firth, Leslie Miler, James Adams, John Forge, Alexander Disse, Nellie Seal, Lottie Powell and Mamie Morien.

Fifth and Sixth Primary—Willette Hudgins, Teacher: First Honor—Joe Staton, Annie Swann, Lewis Staton, Leslie Stansbury, Annie Mary Maupin, Marie Schott, Edith Moore, Christian Phillips, Bob Cawson, Wayland Palmer, Albert Lyle, Luther Gentry, Thomas Tuck, Minnie Axsell, Russell Leibs, Edwin