STUDENTS OF LAW ADMITTED TO BAR

Fifty-Four Pass Examination Before Supreme Court and are Licensed.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

WYTHEVILLE, VA., July 6.—The Supreme Court of Appeals adjourned to-day until the next term at Staunton, the beginning of which is fixed for September 3d. It was announced that the following fifty-four applicants successfully passed the examination for admission to the bar on yesterday out of the fifty-nine who attempted it:

R. H. Allen, Fineastle, Va.
Norman F. Allen, Norfolk.
F. B. Berkley, University.
John R. Bride, California.
C. C. Burns, Lebanon.
James O. Bruin, Alexandria.
R. L. C. Barrett, Louisa.
Harold S. Bloomberg, Richmond.
M. E. Bristow, Cape Charles.
Harry B. Caton, Alexandria.
E. B. Crawford, Mt. Sidney.
Daniel M. Cosby, Abingdon.
J. N. Claybrook, Washington.
W. M. M. Crumpler, Suffolk.
Frank M. Chichester, Fredericksburg.
H. O. B. Cooper, Culpeper.
Herbert S. Daniel, Charlottesville.
H. D. Dillard, Rocky Mount.
Henry G. Ellett, Richmond.
Allen Epes, Blackstone.
W. T. Eastwood, Portsmouth.
John S. Eggleston, Richmond.
G. C. Fitzhugh, Richmond.
W. W. Glass, Jr., Winchester.
John H. Guy, Richmond.
L. C. Hazelgrove, Atlee.
J. L. Heard, Berkley.
Alexander Hamilton, Petersburg
J. D. Hank, Charlottesville.
Arthur C. Jones, Abingdon.
John P. Leary, Richmond.
C. F. M'Tosh, Norfolk.
J. Douglass Mitchell, Walkerton.
W. T. Mooklar, King William.
Roscoe C. Nelson, Richmond.
A. Lee Oberdofer, Charlottesville.
Henry Roberts, Abingdon.
J. M. Russell, Richmond.
L. R. Smith, Charlottesville.
Frank A. Simpson, Richmond.
William Smith, Minola.
W. B. Snydow, Whitegate.
E. Gaines Thurman, Lynchburg
J. E. Tipton, Hillsville.
George Twohy, Norfolk.
H. C. Tyler, Richmond.
Morton H. Vannuys, Charlottesville.
R. B. Willcox, Jr., Petersburg.
Lewis C. Williams, Richmond.
N. G. Woodson, Fincastle.
E. W. Worrell, Hillsville.
D. R. Wilken, Norfolk.
Roy D. White, Parksley.
S. L. Ware, Norfolk.

CANDIDATE FOR SENATE.

Mr. J. Learned Wood Announces His Candidacy in Seventeenth District.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., July 6.—Mr. J. Learned Wood, of Ivy Depot, has issued a card announcing his candidacy for the State Senate from this district, to succeed the Hon. George W. Morris. He says in part: "I believe that the members of the next General Assembly should strive to pass such laws as will render the new Constitution effective to the fullest extent to accomplish the many reforms which are so much needed and demanded by the people. I pledge myself, if elected, to use my best endeavors to represent the interests of my constituents and to aid in every way everything tending to carry out the wishes of the people for a new and effective Constitution."

MONTAGUE AND WILLARD.

Frederick Instructs for Them and E. C. Jordan for House of Delegates.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

WINCHESTER, VA., July 6.—Frederick county Democrats, at primaries to-day, instructed delegates to vote in Monday's joint convention for Montague and Willard and for E. C. Jordan for the House delegates.

Bedford Republicans.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

BEDFORD CITY, VA., July 6.—The Republican county chairman has called a convention to meet here July 15th to select ten delegates and alternates to the State Convention, which meets at Charlottesville August 21.

Friends Soon Forgot Him.

Charles H. North, until a few years ago a power among Eastern financiers, but of late forced to become a fruit peddler to support himself and family, died suddenly a few days ago in the L-Street bath-house, Boston.

North had never given up hope of winning back the millions which he once possessed, it being his habit after a hard day's work with his push-cart to pore over his books, which showed balances due him from various business concerns amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, which he could never collect.

North was sixty-nine years old. He lost his fortune in an effort to fight the Beef Trust. He was born in Thomasville, Ga., but came north when a lad and learned the packing business. He made a big fortune in the North Packing and provision Company, founded in 1889. He lived with his wife and eight children in a magnificent home on Prospect Hill, where they entertained royally.

The Swifts, of Chicago, finally got control of much of the North Company stock, and North was eventually retired, having lost nearly his all. What remained disappeared in a Nova Scotia coal-mining venture. Then he became a peddler. In 1898 he was put in jail for debt, and none of his former friends came forward with bail. During his days of affluence he gave away large sums to charity.

North went to the L-Street baths to get relief from the heat, and it is believed the cold water affected his heart.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Emily Salle Porter.

Mrs. Emily Salle Porter, wife of the late Hon. George N. Porter, and daughter of Isaac and Nancy Salle, died at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. B. F. Tinsley, No. 516 North Eighth Street.

Mrs. Porter was born in Chesterfield county, married early in life, and moved to Powhatan county. She was sister of the late Mrs. Eugenia Vaden, of Manchester, and also of Dr. Anderson Salle and of the Hon. George Salle, an eminent lawyer of Mobile, Ala. She leaves five children, Mrs. W. S. Porter, Miss Susan Porter, and Mrs. H. C. Howlett, of Manchester; Mrs. B. F. Tinsley, of Richmond, and Mrs. John A. Turpin, of Chesterfield. Mrs. Porter was eighty-two years old and was prominently and widely connected throughout the State. Funeral services will be conducted at Maury Cemetery, Manchester, this evening at half-past six.

Mrs. Lucy Pearson Harmon.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., July 6.—Mrs. Lucy Pearson Harmon, wife of the late Peter Harmon, died suddenly at her home, on University Avenue, last night, in the eighty-ninth year of her age.

Mrs. Harmon was a native of Petersburg, Va. In 1860 she came to this city, where her husband engaged in business and became one of Charlottesville's most prosperous business men.

She is survived by two sons and one daughter—Mr. Charles H. Harmon, for many years the leading financier of the city, and who is now the president of the Virginia Manganese Company, of Crimora, Va.; Mr. John C. Harmon, the assistant cashier of the People's National Bank, of this city, and Mrs. T. J. Williams, whose husband is the superintendent of the city gas-works.

The funeral services will take place tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock from her late residence, and the interment will be in Maplewood Cemetery. The following will act as pall-bearers: Judge John M. White, Dr. R. W. Nelson, Dr. W. C. N. Randolph, C. D. Fishburne, F. B. Peyton, J. B. Wood, W. W. Waddell, and A. P. Bibb.

William Spencer Grayson.

(By Associated Press.)

PHILADELPHIA, PA., July 6.—William Spencer Grayson, dean of Philadelphia Journalists, died at his home here to-day, aged 86 years.

Mr. Grayson came of the Virginia Graysons, and was born at Bardstown, Ky., in 1817. Fifteen years ago he retired from active work.

Mrs. Matilda Hudson.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

ROANOKE, VA., July 6.—Mrs. Matilda Hudson, widow of the late Dr. R. B. Hudson, died in Ballyhack, Roanoke county, yesterday after a brief illness. Her only child, Charles Hudson, is a well known traveling man for a drug company.

Joseph A. Heislip.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., July 6.—Mr. Joseph A. Heislip, a well known citizen of Spotsylvania county, is dead, aged sixty-eight years.

Mrs. Elizabeth Errickson.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., July 6.—Mrs. Elizabeth Errickson died to-day at her home, just outside the city, from heart trouble superinduced by the heat, aged seventy-six years. Four grown sons survive her.

In Memoriam.

Henry Cabell Maddux died June 24, 1901.

The associations between Cab Maddux and the writer began at that period of life when the friendships formed are disinterested and generally lasting. And, though our lives subsequently drifted apart, the early ties were never forgotten nor ignored. Before the down was on our cheeks we rode together with Mosby's Rough Riders amid scenes which tried the souls of grizzeld warriors, and no man can say that Cab ever finiched from the supremest test. He was always ready for duty and usually sought "the foremost rank in danger's dark career," and bore the responsibilities of such positions as lightly as he took other things in life. He would ride to the banquet of death" with a smile, and was ready with a jest and even a practical joke in the most desperate situations. He received his wound in the Blazer fight with a flippant remark, if not with a laugh. To a quick wit and practical sense he united great nerve, and this made him wonderfully resourceful. So, when held as a prisoner in Winchester, he arose to the opportunities which came to him and simply walked away from his captors.

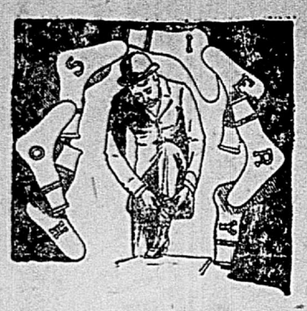
After the war he returned to the school life from which he had ran away to join the army. With quite a number of others of Mosby's men (?), including the writer, and not a few of the "belles of the Confederacy," he attended school during 1865-1866, under the charge of the late George H. Harris. His unfailing good humor and open-heartedness made him a great favorite with his fellows. It was during these halcyon days that he met the great romance of his life. Here he was captured by the pair of bright eyes which held him in thrall the balance of his life; and, years after, in July, 1886, the attachment then formed and the engagement then began, was consummated in his marriage to Miss Ella Scott Heflebower, of Marshall, Fauquier county, Virginia, in St. John's Church, Washington, D. C., by the pastor, Rev. J. S. Lindsey, ex-chaplain of the United States Senate. No children blessed this union, but the wedded pair adopted his nephew and namesake and her niece and bestowed upon them the wealth of affection which they would have lavished upon an heir to their own generous traits of character and his "infinite jest."

Well, he has passed over the journey of life and sleeps at the foot of the hill. He bore its burdens jauntily and shed the brightness of a sunny disposition along its path. To whatever tribunal he has been called be sure he answers with a manly, perhaps a cherry, "Here!"

J. H. A.

Leesburg, Va., July 1, 1901.

"Berry's for Clothes."



Hosiery Hankerings

satisfy here. Any kind of hosiery hankerings — from hankerings after "real warm" half-hose to the meek and lowly and unobtrusive sort.

Let our Hosiery Department present its card.

Once you and it are acquainted we'll warrant your friendship will be as fast as the colors in that hosiery.

And here's the department card of introduction:

A pair of pure cashmere half-hose, with double-thread spliced heel and toe (that means the heel and toe are just four times as strong, as closely sewn, as durable as the rest of the hosiery), wooded dyed (and that means absolutely fast color), for

25 Cents a Pair.

Then we have whole stacks of half-hose,

2 Pairs for a Quarter.

And other sorts as high as

$1.50 Per Pair.

All kinds of hose for all kinds of men, with all sizes of purse and all manner of tastes and preferences.

C. H. Berry & Co.
HEAD TO FOOT OUTFITTERS

INTELLIGENT ANIMALS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Treatment Accorded Them Is Worthy Such Noble Beasts—Always Ready to Answer the Fire Bells.

There are, perhaps, no animals, anywhere, better treated than the brave, intelligent horses attached to the fire department.

The stalls are as clean and neat and comfortable as it is possible to make them. The animals are the favorites and pets of the firemen and the faithful beasts and the men become attached to each other closely.

The horses attached to the fire department are of a higher class of intelligence than the average horse. They have almost human instinct, and learn in a short while after they become fixtures at the department the routine of the service.

The sound of a bell causes them to prick up their ears, and their eagerness to go is only second to their noble bearing after reaching the scenes of the fire.

Upon their return from a fire the horses are carefully rubbed down and sponged. After they are cooled off, plenty of water is given them to drink, and they are placed in their stalls, which are, in summer, kept cool by fans. Every morning, in the hot season, the horses ae treated to a bath and if they have had no exercise by running to a fire, they are given exercise by the firemen.

The horses know instinctively when meal time arrives, and give indication of this knowledge with a slight "pawing" of the floor and a "whinney." They know the difference between the striking of the hour and the fire alarm, and upon the former sound they do not display that eagerness to get out that accompanies the alarm of fire.

When an alarm sounds the horses are as anxious to get ready as are the firemen and no trouble is occasioned or time lost. The animals slip into their places and are off in a jiffy.

When the horses grow old and stiff they are placed out on some farm to live the remainder of their days in rest.

TURNER DIVORCE SUIT.

Infidelity is the Specific Ground Alleged for Divorce.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., July 6.—The facts set forth in the divorce proceedings just filed in the Circuit Court of Fredericksburg by Mrs. Lina Mayo Turner against her husband, Lloyd A. Turner, are as follows: The young couple who were married recently in Washington were to have sailed for Europe upon their wedding trip, and while Mrs. Turner remained here with her aunt, Mrs. W. Key Howard, at "Kenmore," Mr. Turner went to Washington [illegible] then to New York, supposedly to attend to some business affairs. While in the latter place he fell in with some gay friends and joined in a carousal. Being apprised of this affair by a telegram from a relative, Mrs. Turner at once set to work to obtain substantial evidence of her husband's conduct, which she accomplished through the efforts of her attorney, Mr. William D. Carter, who was in New York the latter part of last week for several days.

Having obtained affidavits from several reliable parties, clearly establishing Mr. Turner's conduct, suit was promptly entered by Mrs. Turner for absolute divorce on the specific charge of infidelity. The case will be heard before Hon. John E. Mason, at the September term and it is believed the divorce will be granted.

The defendant is a son of Mrs. Elizabeth H. Turner, who lives at the Portland, in Washington, and while his friends have always known him as Lloyd A. Turner, yet it now appears that his legal name is John Temple Grayson, his mother and father having ben divorced in California some years ago and the boy having been raised by his mother under her maiden name.

Viva Voce Voting.

Editor of The Times:

Sir,—The letter of Mr. L. O. Hayden on the subject of vivá voce voting, published and commented on in your issue of July 2d, is attracting wide attention.

I have long entertained some fixed ideas on this subject, and, deeming this an appropriate time to express them, I will beg the courtesy of your columns to air them before the public.

The Times, of all the Virginia journals, has been foremost in its efforts to purify the elections, and it truly deserves therefor the commendation of all patriotic people everywhere. But I am sorry to see so much diversity of opinion as to the proper remedy to be applied to this ulcer on the body politic; and I am particularly sorry that I must take issue with The Times on its reasoning in commenting on the Hayden letter. We are all agreed, however, that the evil exists and that it should be eradicated.

Under the viva voce system, which obtained in Virginia prior to the Civil War, there could be no fraud in the count. The argus-eyes of the candidates and their friends excluded all opportunities for fraud in the poll and count. There might have been venality or undue influences extended on the outside of the precinct, but, this even, was rare. Our worthy ancestors never gave countenance to fraud in anything, and, besides, there was no machine politics in those good old times. Such things cannot thrive under the viva voce system. Integrity was the rule, fraud was the exception, and a rare one at that.

Infirmities and frailties are stamped upon the actions of all men, and no infallible system has ever been devised, nor ever will be, to sanctify politics. It behooves all governments to adopt the best methods to abate the evil and promote the good, regardless of the weakness and moral cowardice of any one individual, and I must differ with The Times, that the government has no moral right to compel an elector to disclose his ballot. The subordination of the natural rights of the individual to the general good, constitutes the bed-rock upon which the sovereignty of the people rests. The science of good government is to ascertain a golden mean betwixt tyranny as one extreme and lawless license of the natural man as the other. A government that would declare what its citizens should drink, would be tyrannical, and yet it might well find it expedient and conducive to the general good to say who shall sell that selfsame drink, and upon what conditions. There are scores of mala prohibita offences abridging the natural rights of the citizens, pro bono publico.

The right to choose one's rulers is perhaps the highest prerogative of the natural man—certainly in a Republican Government—and yet this right, for cause, should be denied a fortiori. The government can, as a legal and moral right, prescribe the manner in which the elective franchise should be exercised where it is granted.

The Times uses the word moral right. The government does not deal in moral rights in the exercise of power; it does not cater to sentiment or conscience. It wields the sceptre of legal rights to promote the general good of its citizens in morals, prosperity and happiness; and if it finds that the secret ballot tends to debauch the electors and to encourage fraud, will The Times argue that it has no moral right in order to promote the good of society to change this method and substitute the open ballot because forsooth a few squeamish individuals have conscientious scruples about exposing their votes?

The right to vote is a manly privilege and it should be exercised in a manly-courageous manner, regardless of public sentiment or the cavil of any person, be he friend or foe. It is the vir and not the homo who should do the voting, and no elector will ever lose the respect of his worthy neighbors by the exercise of moral courage in the performance of any duty, especially to his country and his government, whether those neighbors concur politically with him or not. The Times says, however, that public sentiment is a great power, and that it requires a vast deal of moral courage for a voter to brook the opposition of a majority of his neighbors; that many are thus intimidated and would be kept away from the polls. Mirabile dictu! They should be kept away.

I do not know where the secret ballot had its original in our Republic. I believe our New England friends first planted it on American soil. It never obtained in Virginia until after the Civil War, and not even then in the "cussed" Underwood Constitution, but was adopted by a white Legislature to control the nigger vote; especially in the black belt. But it didn't control much until after the Mahone dynasty taught the Barbour dynasty how to count the nigger out, and presto veto, the black belt is black no more.

The "secret" ballot would have been regarded by our chivalrous ancestors as an insult to their moral courage and manhood. Is it to be now said that we are degenerate in respect to their virtues, and that this degeneracy should be fostered to gratify a few moral cowards? To encourage deceit and hypocracy? To have an elector promise every candidate his vote in order to get rid of him, then sneak up to the polls and maybe accept a bribe from two or three and then cast his ballot for his favorite? O tempora! O mores!

The time is now ripe to return to the virtues of our fathers—to throttle this hydra of "secrecy" in politics. It has no place or part in good honest government. It belongs to the fraternal and charitable institutions. "Secrecy in political organizations smacks of Molly McGuires Mafires and Inquisitions, and bodes no good to the society of a free and independent people."

The "Con-cons" are now wrestling over this question. It behooves all to aid them in coming to a proper solution of the problem. I do not think conditions have changed since the war that demands a secret ballot. The "right way" to do a thing is in the superative degree, and cannot be made better by change. The secret ballot has been tried in the balances and found wanting. Our fathers practiced the viva voce system and we never heard of fraud to hurt in their day.

But again, under the secret ballot thousands of votes are polled where the elector does not know the candidate he votes for nor the office for which he stands. Under the open ballot he must declare his candidate and the office or his vote should be rejected.

But, Mr. Editor, I am growing prolix. I give out these incongruous thoughts at variance with your views, but your wonted magnanimity encourages me to anticipate space for them in your valuable paper.

"VIVA VOCE."

The Viva Voce Plan.

Editor of The Times:

Sir,—I see that Dr. McIlwaine and another have offered resolutions in the convention looking towards a provision for viva voce voting. Do you not think that this idea merits support? It commends itself to me for the following reasons: 1. The proposed method makes election frauds extremely difficult. (a) By giving to both parties a perfect opportunity of checking the vote cast in any precinct. (b) By removing the opportunities of trickery incident to the printing and distribution of official ballots. A reference to the comparatively recent statute of Louisiana, with which I am familiar, providing a modified Australian ballot will illustrate what I mean. This statute requires the printing of all ballots under the direction of the Secretary of the State. They are to be printed in such a prescribed way as makes it necessary for the voter to be able to read in order to stamp the ballot intelligibly. Elaborate provisions exist designed to make it possible to check the number of ballots cast or used with those printed; the surplus ballots and those spoiled by the voters having to be strictly accounted for. The object of this check is to prevent the outside printing and preparation of the ballot for the ignorant voter before he gets into the booth—a course which would naturally nullify the educational qualification.

The efficiency of this system depends ultimately on the honesty and alertness of the officers of the administration. Apart from this defect it has been found easy to evade the law; thus, the voter having received his ballot deposits in the ballot-box a folded blank or spoiled ballot if he can get one. He carries off an official ballot. This is filled in properly for the next voter, who deposits it and carries off another ballot for the next ignorant voter. The possession of a single ballot thus gives rise to an endless chain. I know nothing of the provisions of the law in Virginia, but it is likely that it has the defects not unlike the defects of the law in Louisiana.

2. The next ground on which Dr. McIlwaine's plan commends itself to me is this: The educated voter will, perhaps, look closer to the soundness of his political views when he knows that his choice is to receive eentire publicity. As for the uneducated vater the fear he may be under some boss or friend and the consequent diminution of his freedom of action by the requirement of publicity will or should in time be counteracted by the moral example set by the independent and educated voter. In a word, the plan seems to me to make for poltical morality and for better manliness. I cannot help thinking that any system that allows a man to conceal his views instead of assuming responsibility for them is vicious and puts a premium on cowardice and trimming. Again, I believe the viva voce system prevailed in Virginia during all the years when she gave to the world an example of pure and hardy republicanism not matched since the better years of the Roman republic.

LIBERATOR.

Richmond, Va., July 6, 1901.

Open Letter to Mr. Pollard.

Editor of The Times:

Sir,—Believeing that your prayer is a friend of religious liberty and equality, I send you herewith for publication an open letter to the patron of an ordinance now pending before the Constitutional Convention, which ordinance has for its purpose the striking out of the word "Christians" from the eighteenth section of the Bill of Rights, thus removing from our fundamental law the last vestige of sectarianism.

Richmond, Va., July 4, 1901.

Hon. John Garland Pollard, Member of the Constitutional Convention:

My Dear Sir,—I would be recreant of the promptings of my heart if I failed to send you my hearty and sincere congratulations on your timely and very appropriate resolution offered by you a few days since in the convention referring to the Jews. Your action in the premises is worthy of all praise, and I am sure that the future historian in recording the proceedings of the present convention will not fail to give your name a prominent place in its history as the champion of religious liberty and equality.

The Jews in this glorious country of ours, as well as in our own beloved State and city, should challenge the admiration of all Christians, regardless of creed, for their devotion and observance to their faith as well as for their generosity to deserving charity, without which it is impossible to please God.

My young friend, continue the good work you have begun, and you may be sure that you will make a reputation and acquire fame that will make you a prominent figure in your beloved State.

Hoping that when the work of the framers of the present Constitution shall have been finished, it will not contain a word or line of a sectarian nature, and that all its members will be known in history as the able and distinguished framers of the Virginia Constitution of the great twentieth century, and begging you to accept the assurance of my sincere admiration and best wishes, I remain,

Your fellow-citizen,

JOHN M. HIGGINS.

SAYS SHE IS TO BLAME.

Young Woman Says it Was Her Fault Father Amado Eloped.

(By Associated Press.)

MEXICO CITY, July 6.—A cablegram received from Rome says the Pope will send an Ablegate to Mexico to investigate the recent scandals among the clergy and apply a remedy.

One priest implicated has resigned, pending a judicial inquiry already begun. The clerical sensation occupies a large space daily in the leading papers.

News received here from Spain says that the young woman who ran away with Father Amado denies that he stole church funds and says she is wholly to blame for the elopement.

CAISSON SUNK.

Engineer and Assistants Had to Hustle to Save Themselves.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, July 6.—The new $53,000 caisson, constructed in Philadelphia for use in the newly reconstructed dry dock No. 2, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, lies completely submerged in the dry dock, having sunk this afternoon from what is alleged to have been the defective work of the automatic valves, which were being operated to bring the caisson to its proper level of adjustment at the mouth of the dry dock.

An engineer and half a dizen assistants, who happened to be inside the caisson attending to the work, were forced to scramble hurriedly out of their compartment to save themselves.

Women as Rulers.

In spite of the proved capacity of women to rule, in spite of the universal admission of their capacities in that respect and in others if these capacities be rightly trained, all nations would sooner have at their head a man than a woman. It is not solely because the king can personally lead his armies to war in case of necessity, though it may have something to do with it. It is not at all proved that Elizabeth Tudor could not have done as well in warfare as any of her generals. It is certain that Maria Theresa could have done considerably better than the majority of her captains in the Seven Years' War; Catherine II., surnamed "The Great," and justly so named, was the superior in brain of nearly all her military counsellors. In the country where the sixty-second paragraph of the Salic law has always strictly prevailed the most dauntless warrior was a woman whose name is still a word to conjure with.

Yet in the country of the great Catherine and of her predecessor—who, in spite of her faults, was perhaps equally great as a ruler—there is at present a poignant regret at their czar having only daughters, which, under the new dispensation, are excluded from the succession. In the country of Maria Theresa the dismay caused by the untimely and tragic death of the heir of Francis Joseph continues, although there is at least one sister, and also a daughter of the dead archduke, who if all accounts be true, are quite as fit to rule as the male heir-presumptive; yet Francis Joseph knows perfectly well that to attempt another "pragmatic sanction" such as that which raised Maria Theresa to the throne would be a forlorn hope.—London News.

Freight Trains the Earners.

Compared with the freight business the passenger traffic presents few complications. The greater simplifying factor is that passenger rates are stable, while freight rates are not. Passengers pay a fixed rate per mile for transportation. But the price of freight transportation varies according to the kind of freight and according to the size of the lot, says a writer in Ainslee's.

It is curious to notice that the freight trains, scare-crow processions of shameless packing cases on wheels, interminably squeaking through our streets, are the ones that really count when you come to make up the profits. The magnificent trains of vestibuled Pullmans which glide swiftly through the country on velvet roadbeds make ten times the show that their real value to the road warrants. Nothing, surely, is more disreputable in appearance than the procession of battered freight cars, that jolts and creaks into the yard in the sunny mist of a Sunday morning—unless it is the physiognomies of the pair of brakemen trailing their legs over the roof. Yet the train is doing something more than its share toward keeping the line going. The two rowdies on the roof are, after all, gilt-edged conductors in the making. It is a Democratic business. Freight brakemen to freight conductor, freight conductor to passenger conductor—that is the order of promotion on most American roads. So the freight-train man impresses himself on the whole passenger service.

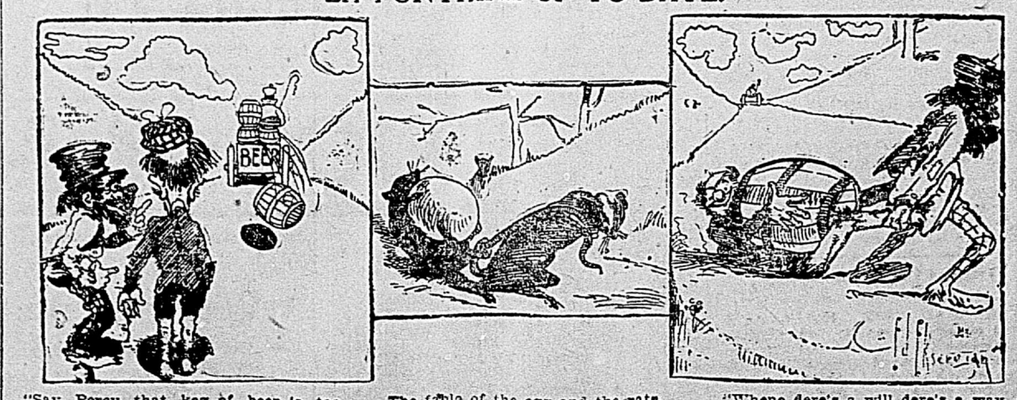
Why Smith Kept Quiet.

Postmaster General Smith is a newspaper man, and appreciates the enterprise to land a big exclusive story, or "scoop," as it is known to the guild. This, however, did not prevent him from becoming greatly annoyed one day when he picked up a paper containing a complete advance publication of his annual report. He made some caustic comment on the propriety of such misdirected reportorial energy, all of which, of course, reached the ears of the correspondent who had secured the "beat."

The next morning Mr. Smith found on his desk a copy of his own paper with an article enclosed in heavy blue lines. It had been laid there by the correspondent at whom the previous day's roasting had been aimed, and the marked portion was a full advance abstract of the Secretary of Agriculture's annual report. What should be his course in the circumstances it was hard for him to decide. As a member of the Cabinet he ought to decry such journalistic zeal, but as an editor it was out of the question for him to call to account the bright young man who had secured the important piece of news for his own paper.

So Mr. Smith did the only sensible thing—kept quiet and bore good naturedly the quiet chaff that he was subjected to. Since then, however, Mr. Smith has declined all offers to lecture on "The Ethics of Journalism."—North American.

LA FONTAINE UP TO DATE.



"Say, Percy, that keg of beer is too blamed heavy to carry, and too much like work, an' ef we should roll her inter de woods it would spoil he stuff."

The fable of the egg and the rats.

"Whene dere's a will dere's a way, eh, Percy? Now, pull hard, me lad, an' we'll soon tap her!"

MANY WOMEN TE[illegible]

That Pe-ru-na Cures Fema[illegible]

Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanita[illegible] Offers to Treat All Women Free During the Summer Months.

Miss Millie Baker.

Miss Millie Baker writes from No. 250 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.:

"I suffered for years with weakness peculiar to women, severe bearing-down pains and continual headache. My system seemed completely upset and I did not know where to find relief. The doctor tried three different remedies, but they did not seem to help me any.

"After using five bottles of Peruna I was as well and strong as ever. I would not be without it for any money."—Miss Millie Baker.

A Well Woman.

Mrs. Florence Aitkins, No. 922 Forsythe Street, Toledo, O., writes:

"I am to-day cured of that dreadful disease I wrote to you about when I asked your advice. I at once began taking Peruna and Manalin and have just finished the fifth bottle.

"It has cured me of leucorrhœa. I had the trouble for nine months and had given up hope of ever being strong again. I cannot tell how happy I feel, but you will know. I never heard of such a medicine. It is the only medicine on earth.

My husband is now taking it for catarrh of the head. I will always keep Peruna in my house.

"I canot find anything to talk about from morning till night, but Peruna. I was a sick woman when I first wrote you. I have a bright, clear color now, and am altogether a well woman. I think leucorrhoea is the worst of female diseases, for I suffered all sorts of pains. I thought at first that I had ulceration of the womb and Peruna has cured me. I am now a sound woman.

"Peruna is the best friend I ever had on this earth—it must be praised—it cured me."—Mrs. Florence Aitkins.

Was Tired and Miserable.

Mrs. Ellen Bollinger, Crowder, Indian Territory, writes:

"Three years ago I began to go down in health. I had a tired, miserable feeling. I had constipation so bad that I had to take a laxative every day or two; I was very nervous, and had a dozen other ailments. I took medicine of different kinds, but to no avail.

"I grew worse and was falling away, as I could scarcely eat anything. I wrote to Dr. Hartman, asking him for advice, which he kindly gave, and recommended Peruna and Manalin, which I commenced to take. I began to feel better at once and now I am hearty and strong.

"I think I am as well as anybody can be, and eat more than I ever did. I never felt better in my life. I feel that I owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Hartman and his wonderful medicine for the good health I now enjoy.

"I give Peruna to my children, and it does them all the good in the world.

"There is no use of a woman suffering as I did; if they write Dr. Hartman for advice they can soon be restored to health."—Ellen Bollinger.

Free Home Advice.

In view of the great multitude of women suffering from some form of female disease and yet unable to find any cure, Dr. Hartman, the renowned specialist on female catarrhal diseases, has announced his willingness to direct the treatment of as many cases as make application to him during the summer months without charge.

This offer will hold good only during the summer months. Any woman can become a regular patient by sending a written statement of her age, condition of life, history and symptoms of her derangements.

Those wishing to become patients should address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

DAVID A. AINSLIE,

BUILDER OF BEST CLASS OF

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FOR TOWN OR COUNTRY.

Since 1855 we have built carriages to order and carried in stock vehicles of our make. Are now building a lot of vehicles of different styles for the people of this city. Call and see our stock; always complete with the latest of everything in our line. When you can't be suited elsewhere call and let us build you a Richmond vehicle. You will find it is economy.

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