WORD "DAMAGED" IS TO BE RETAINED

Committee of Whole Refuses to Strike it Out.

WAS A GREAT LEGAL BATTLE.

Some of the Ablest Convention Leaders Spoke Upon It—Proceedings of t Day in Detail.

The Constitutional Convention yesterday, by an overwhelming majority, voted in Committee of the Whole to reject the amendment offered by Mr. Robertson, of Roanoke, to section 20, which was to strike the word "damaged" from the clause relating to the right of eminent domain. The section was then adopted as it came from the Committee on the Legislative Department, and will, if adopted by the convention, which is likely, become a part of the new organic law of the State. The effect of this change is to allow property owners to recover when their property is "damaged" for public use, as well as when it is actually "taken."

It did not take the body long to get down to business. There were no resolutions and but few memorials. Eighty-one members were in their seats and a great many visitors were on the floor. Among them were Governor Tyler, Attorney-General Montague and a number of members of the Legislature. Fair women were on hand in great numbers.

When the Committee of the Whole was gone into (Mr. Walker in the chair), there was a battle between the legal lights of the body. The legislative report was taken up, and there was a great debate over the retention of the word "damaged" in section 20. Judge Robertson had offered a resolution on Tuesday to strike it out and Mr. Carter, of Hanover, was the first speaker in favor of this course. Messrs. Hatton and Robertson followed on the same line, and strong speeches were made against it and in favor of the committee report as it stood by Messrs. Parks, Ingram, R. Walton Moore and Meredith. The vote was then taken, and resulted in an overwhelming victory for the committee, the body refusing to strike the word out.

The convention then adjourned until today.

THE DAY IN DETAIL.

The convention was called to order promptly at 10:30 o'clock by President Goode, and prayer was offered by Dr. Richard McIlwaine.

Eighty-one members answered to their names and the journal of Wednesday's proceedings was read and approved.

There were a great many memorials and several leaves of absence were granted to members who desired to go home.

The convention then resolved itself into committee of the whole to consider the report of the Committee on Legislative Department.

Mr. Carter was recognized by Chairman Walker and proceeded to speak in opposition to the report of the committee requiring that compensation should be made for all private property taken or damaged for public uses.

He said he agreed that the present law worked unusual hardships in many cases and he dissented from some propositions advanced by Judge Robertson, but his firm conviction was that the Legislature had ample power to deal with the question and was the proper tribunal to pass upon it.

The proposed change was a radical departure from the principles of law that had prevailed in Virginia since its formation. It made but little difference what other States had done, the text books and decisions all showed that this law in other States had given rise to any amount of confusion and embarrassment in properly applying or construing the new law.

No man, unless he was blessed with the gift of prophecy, could tell how the Supreme Court of Virginia would construe it, for the authorities would justify a multitude of constructions.

He said it would not hurt the railroads already built, but would be the most formidable club that they could use to beat out new rivals. No new road could parallel an old one on account of having to pay the enormous amount of indirect damages the new road would have to pay under the new law.

Mr. Meredith: "Do you mean to say the new road would have to pay the old road damages for the diversion of traffic?"

Mr. Carter: "My friend's acute mind has seen a point that I had never thought of. He is a universal negative. I can count on his always being 'no' when I am 'yes.' That is why I think he is always wrong."

He read from Lewis on consequential damages to show to what extent the new doctrine could be stretched. He declared that the difference between him and Mr. Wescott was extremely narrow; that he thought the law should be changed from what it is, but that change should be made by the Legislature.

CAPTAIN PARKS' SPEAKS.

Mr. Parks, in advocating the report of the committee, said the only question that should be considered was the right and justice of the proposition. Was it right that the property of a private citizen should be taken, destroyed or damaged for the public good without any opportunity for him to be compensated for his loss?

Under the present law a man can get damages for property actually taken, but there is no redress for the man whose adjoining property is damaged more than that of the one whose property is actually taken.

That is not just or right, and being unjust, and wrong this convention should remedy the evil and substitute a fundamental wrong with a fundamental right.

Referring to the argument that capital would be frightened from the State, he said he had heard that old argument in the Legislature for the past ten years, and it was worn threadbare. Capital, he said, would always go where safe investments could be made and no investment was safer than in a State where the laws guaranteed equal and exact justice to all. That was the only safe foundation on which any permanent prosperity could be built on property rights permanently safe guarded.

Mr. R. Walton Moore here called the speaker's attention to the fact that in Texas and Pennsylvania, where the law of damages prevailed, railroad building was the most active of any States in the Union.

Mr. Parks concluded by declaring that on the question of damages under the new law the courts were remarkably uniform in their decisions.

INGRAM'S FINE SPEECH.

Judge Ingram, the patron of the resolution which was incorporated in the ordinance reported by committee, next spoke.

He said Mr. Carter acknowledged the necessity of the law, but planted himself on the defense of unborn corporations as against those already established and claimed that the Legislature was the only tribunal fit to pass such a law. On the other hand, Judge Robertson had planted himself on the broad ground that a private citizen had no rights when the public good demanded that his property be sacrificed.

Such arguments keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope.

He asserted that this law proposed no new legal doctrine, and said it was founded on the principle that where a private right was surrendered for the good of the public it was the duty of that public to contribute to the extent of the private damage.

England, as far back as 1845, passed a general statute giving compensation when the property of a subject was taken or injuriously damaged.

In 1870 Illinois enacted the law, and since that time twenty-six other States have put it in their constitutions.

In the extreme cases of Roanoke and in Richmond, which have been cited, while the suits were brought against the cities of Roanoke and of Richmond, the damage was done by railroads and the private rights of individual citizens were ruthlessly destroyed without any redress whatever.

The speaker here read from decisions of the Supreme Courts of various States to show that the constructions on the new law were remarkably uniform and not contradictory and conferred, as Mr. Carter had stated.

In consequence of the noise made by the band parading Broad Street, the convention took a recess of ten minutes.

As soon as the speaker could be heard he resumed his argument, taking up his unfinished examination of Supreme Court decisions to show the uniformity of construction which prevailed in reference to the new law.

He said if the Constitution in primitive times thought it right to declare that private property should not be taken for public uses without compensation, he did not see why that same Constitution in this day of innumerable quasi-public corporations should not provide that a private citizen's property should not be damaged by a corporation without compensation.

He said the decision of the Virginia courts had placed the most extreme and restricted construction upon the word taken. He hoped for the interest of individuals that the law would be adopted. Justice alone prompted it and it would not work a hardship on corporations, because corporations should, like individuals, be glad to see equal justice administered to all under the law.

MR. HATTON OPPOSES.

Mr. Hatton then spoke in opposition to the report and in favor of Mr. Robertson's amendment.

He contended that the convention would be false to the people of Virginia to adopt this law and thereby say to them, put your hands in your pockets, employ lawyers and go into the courts to see what this thing means. When the Constitution creates a new right it certainly should state it with sufficient clearness to make it plain.

The new right itself is founded upon a false principle. It proposes to give redress for a class of damage for which none has heretofore been given. If I am injured, my redress should not depend upon the injury being brought about by a public use any more than if it was brought about by a private use. The new law dares not extend the principle to that extent in words, but who knows which may be the construction.

He illustrated this by saying an individual could put up a building in a certain portion of a residence block that would greatly damage the desirability for that purpose and yet there would be no redress, but a city would be responsible for the damage for improvement on the public street.

Why confine the law to the source of the damage instead of its nature and extent. This alone would show how inequitable the law was. It was only by showing the false foundation upon which the law was based that its danger could be determined.

JUDGE ROBERTSON'S REMARKS.

Judge Robertson here spoke for some time to show that the new law created a new class of damages and read from several text books to show that the word damage was not as easy of construction as the word taken. The difference in the courts heretofore has been in defining what is meant by the word property, not the word taken. Judge Robertson said the argument made by Mr. Hatton should be given great weight. He denied that the present law was a great evil and insisted that the Legislature would have corrected it if it were.

Mr. R. Walton Moore here asked a question and Judge Robertson took his seat, saying that Mr. Moore always made a speech in a question. Mr. Moore did make a speech before he concluded. He contended that the new law would not work a hardship on municipal or other corporations, and its object was solely and entirely for the purpose of protecting private rights that were not protected.

Judge Robertson then concluded by saying if Mr. Moore had read as much law on this subject as he had, his head would be in such a state of confusion that he would see clear enough to convince him that the proposed law was dangerous, oppressive and unwise.

ARGUED ABLY.

Mr. Meredith followed in a brief but able argument in favor of the report of the Committee. He said he had seen so much of the gross injustice done the people by the absence of such a provision in the Constitution he felt constrained to add his approval to the change, although it had already been so ably supported by his colleagues.

Mr. Meredith cited that twenty-four of the States of the Union had adopted such a provision, and that it had worked admirably and he made an eloquent plea for its adoption in Virginia. He then took up the strong points brought out by those who had spoken on the other side, and answered them in a most convincing manner.

He said the proposed law would tread the beaten paths trod by twenty-seven other States; that its construction had already been well defined in the courts of those States and in the English courts for fifty years and the confusion referred to by Judge Robertson did not exist.

Mr. Meredith said he had been unfair in reading an excerpt from a decision which was an extreme illustration. Judge Robertson here said that the excerpt he quoted was used by Lewis, the text-writer on whom Mr. Meredith depended. He then heatedly objected to Mr. Meredith charging him with unfairness in any sense. Mr. Meredith disclaimed any purpose of being offensive and proceeded to refer to the many instances of gross injustice under the present law. He said he wanted to put his foot down on the doctrine that private rights had to be subordinated and destroyed without redress by any kind of corporation. He said municipal corporations in making improvements damaged private property of citizens in the outlying wards, who had their little homes, built after years of sacrifice, and was their all.

AMENDMENT LOST.

At the conclusion of Mr. Meredith's speech Mr. R. Walton Moore read a few decisions of the Supreme Court relative to the construction which had been placed by the courts on the word damage. He then called for a vote on the question.

The amendment offered by Judge Robertson to strike out the words "or damaged" from the report, was then defeated by a large majority without a division.

The report of the committee was then, by consent of the committee, amended so as to strike out the words: "but beyond compensation for property actually taken, damages allowed shall be subject to abatement by allowing for benefits conferred." The report of the committee was then adopted, and as amended reads as follows:

"The General Assembly shall not pass any bill of attainder or any ex-post facto law, or any law impairing the obligation of contracts, or any law abridging the freedom of speech or of the press. It shall not enact any law whereby private property shall be taken or damaged for public uses, without just compensation."

The committee then reported progress, and at 2:10 o'clock the convention adjourned.

WANT TRANSFERS IN MANCHESTER

People Think They Should be Transferred to Traction's Line.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS GIVE HOLIDAY.

Divorce Suit Entered in the Hustings Court Many Go to the Carnival—News, Personal and Brief Items from Manchester.

Manchester Bureau, Richmond Times, No. 1102 Hull Street.

The superintendent of the Richmond Passenger and Power Company has issued an order to the conductors of the Manchester line against giving transfers to the lines of the Traction Company. The people of the city feel that they are being denied privileges which the company can afford to allow, and are preparing to enter a protest before the Council and through that body to the officials of the road. Transfers from Traction cars to the Manchester lines are still being given and honored.

The change of the route to Richmond from Mayo's Bridge over the Free Bridge is a popular move, and has given general satisfaction. During the past week the travel has been handled comfortably and a good schedule has been maintained.

Suit has been instituted in the Hustings Court by A. M. Heath against his wife, Willie F. Heath, for absolute divorce. Captain Carter Atkisson is counsel in the case.

ALL GO TO CARNIVAL.

Yesterday was a holiday in Manchester, observed by all. Stores were closed, offices vacant and the city officials to a man went to Richmond to see the great military parade and other features of the day's Carnival programme.

The streets were practically deserted between 11 and 1 o'clock. The street car travel has been unprecendented, and one or two extra cars put on.

A lively scrap occurred Wednesday night on Hull Street between two prominent citizens, in which one of them was badly beaten, and yesterday showed signs of being badly used up.

PERSONAL AND BRIEF.

The public schools will observe holiday to-day. There will be no school whatever, and the children will be given an opportunity to see the whole show in Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Bredrup are visiting at the home of Mrs. Wilkerson, on Maury Street.

Miss Emma Cox is recovering from her recent illness.

Miss Florence Hawks, of Portsmouth, is the guest of Miss Callie Taylor, on West Thirteenth Street.

HENRICO HAPPENINGS.

Two More Arrests Made in Connection With the Robbery of a Distillery.

From the number of arrests already made and the warrants issued it looks as if a score or more men and boys are connected with the robbery of the distillery of the late Isaac Davenport on the Chesapeake and Ohio road several miles above the city. Officer Ratcliff was detailed to look into the robbery, and so far he has landed one man and five boys, and is after several more. The boys range in age from twelve to eighteen years. Those arrested Wednesday were: Thomas Wood, a white man about 35 years old, and George Bowers, a white boy about 16. The robbery consisted of a copper boiler and fixures, $100 worth of copper wire and a still machine, valued at $200.

The case will probably be tried Monday before 'Squire Thomas.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to Mr. William Frederick Kaufelt, of Fulton, and Miss Lillian Smith, of Henrico. Mr. Kaufelt is a young business man of Fulton.

A deed of bargain and sale was recorded to-day between the Old Dominion Building and Loan Association to Fernando A. Ward, conveying the "white property" in Barton Heights for the sum of $2,250.

Deputy Clerk Phillips was busy yesterday granting license to hog-owners.

The Courthouse was practically deserted in honor of the Carnival yesterday.

JUSTICE JOHN'S COURT.

The Carnival Spirit is Now in His Bones.

Justice John was in a more mild and gentle frame of mind yesterday than on Wednesday, when a case of confetti Carnival disorder brought down his judicial wrath and displeasure in no uncertain fashion. Evidently the spirit of Carnival is getting into Justice John's bones. Then, too, he has had opportunity to impressively put himself on record. So yesterday the time had evidently come for a grand display of judicial clemency.

No less than half a dozen parties, most of them of the number of our country cousins, were before His Honor on the charge of creating disorder on Broad Street, and they were all discharged with an affectionate word of kindly admonition. Furthermore, it should be added that it is due to Justice John's kindness of heart and especial request that their names are not published.

A. M. Perce's disorder on the street was not of the conventional Carnival variety, so he was relieved of $3.20.

Justice John is closely in sympathy with the hundreds of boarding-house keepers who are entertaining the Carnival visitors. So evidently the time had come to make an example of a party who jumped his board bill. H. C. Nicholas was the man caught, and thirty days was the result of his little operations.

Colonel Cutshaw is on the war-path again. This time he is out for the Passenger and Power Company, and the delay in removing the old tracks from Marshall Street is the occasion of the commotion. The company has been summoned to appear before Justice John's bar.

The two cases against John Henderson (colored), charged with keeping a disorderly house at Eleventh and Byrd Streets where Douglass Russell was killed the other night and also with being accessary before the fact to the murder of Russell, were put off until October 17th.

PRETTY WEDDING ROMANCE.

Prominent Fulton Couple United After a Long Separation.

Miss Kate Pearl Jordan, of Fulton, and Mr. Walter P. Turner, of Roswell, New Mexico, were married yesterday afternoon at 12:30 o'clock at Fulton Baptist Church. The pastor, Rev. W. S. Leake, performed the ceremony before an audience that tested the capacity of the church. Miss Lucy Brown presided at the organ and rendered Lohengrin's wedding march.

The church was beautifully decorated with potted ferns and palms for the occasion. The ushers were Messrs. Ernest Turner, brother of the groom, best man; William Garber, cousin of the bride; Henry Leonard and Robert H. Talley. The bride was handsomely gowned in a traveling suit of blue with hat and gloves to match and carried bride's roses.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner left on the 3:45 o'clock Chesapeake and Ohio train for Old Point to spend several days. They go then to Washington, Philadelphia, and New York for several weeks. While on route home they will visit the Western cities, spending several days in Chicago, Nashville and Omaha.

There is an interesting romance connected with the marriage. The couple became friends, probably sweethearts, when they were school children. About seven years ago Mr. Turner's health began to fail and his physician advised him to seek the air of the West. He accepted his advice and left for New Mexico. He settled down as a cowboy upon the ranch with Philip Millhiser, of this city, who is the owner of one of the best ranches in that State. Mr. Turner's health improved rapidly and he soon set out on his own hook, in which he has met with nothing but success.

When he left here he left his heart, for which he returned about fifteen days ago.

Before leaving this city Mr. Turner was connected with the Milliiser Manufacturing Company of Fulton. He is the eldest son of Mr. John W. Turner, of Marion Hill, Henrico county, and is well known throughout the State. Mr. and Mrs. Turner were followed to the train by a host of their friends. When they boarded the train they were literally covered with rice.

Mr. Turner is the junior member of the firm of Williamson & Turner, real estate dealers of Roswell, and is also the owner of one of the finest and largest ranches around Roswell. Mrs. Turner is the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Jordan, of Nicholson Street, and is a niece of Councilman Fred. H. Garber. She is one of Fulton's most popular and attractive ladies, and her large circle of friends wish her health and happiness in her future home. She has been for several years the leading soprano of the Fulton Baptist choir, also Recording Secretary of the King's Daughters and Sons of the city.

The popularity of the couple was attested by the number of the handsome and useful presents they received. Many came from all parts of Mexico and Colorado. Among them was a handsome silver service, the gift of the King's Daughters and Sons.

LARGE CROWDS POUR IN.

Traffic on Railroads Heavier Than Ever Before Known.

The crowds that have poured into Richmond over the various railroads have been larger than ever before known, and all the stations have been crowded. The Chesapeake and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line and Southern have all handled phenomenal numbers, and it is estimated that 200,000 visitors have landed here since Monday.

The approximate earnings of the Seaboard Air Line System for the fourth week in September is as follows:

	1901.	1900.	Inc.
Week ending Sept. 30th.....	$ 241,023	$ 224,902	$ 16,121
Month of September	883,891	846,301	37,590
July 1st to September 30th...	2,679,379	2,461,735	217,644

D. F. O'Neil, who for some time has been employed with the Chesapeake and Ohio at Newport News, has accepted a position here in the office of the Pullman Palace Car Company.

MEMBERS AT THE HIGH SCHOOL.

Convention Framers Entertained by the School Children.

The opening exercises of the High School several mornings this week have been unusually interesting, owing to the presence of several members of the Constitutional Convention. The exercises consisted of singing Southern songs by a chorus of three hundred children, recitations, etc. Yesterday morning a party of sixteen members, headed by Judge G. Taylor Garnett, visited the school and witnessed the morning exercises. The wives of several members accompanied them. At the conclusion of the exercises several members were called on for addresses, and the following responded, expressing their enjoyment of the occasion: J. Thompson Brown, Judge Garnett, A. T. Lincoln, Mr. Campbell, of Washington county; Mr. Walker, of Westmoreland; Judge Kendall, J. B. T. Thornton and Jno. Garland Pollard. The addresses were very interesting and were much enjoyed by the pupils. Principal J. P. Thomas extended the members a cordial invitation to visit the school again.

OVERCOME BY HEAT.

Two Members of the 71st Regiment Fell Out While in Line on Main Street.

The only accident in connection with the parade yesterday was that of two members of the Seventy-first Regiment, who were overcome by heat while in the line of march. They were R. L. Parker and D. J. Grey. They were picked up by Bennett's private ambulance, in charge of Drs. J. Wood Jordan and A. M. Burt, and removed to the Armory, where they were soon restored.

Chief Puller's Eagle Eyes.

Chief Puller, of the Fire Department, is not only looking after fires, but has his eyes on the comfort of the visitors. Wednesday, while driving along the line, when just in front of the band stand, near the Bijou, he say a little boy fall off the stand and light on his head. The Chief drove rapidly to the scene and took the child and its mother to the Old Dominion Hospital booth where he was treated.

The Chief also recognized the fact that the free show stand on Broad Street, near Cottrell's coal yard, would be a good place for the girls at the Woman's College to view the parade of King Henry, and secured the rights from President Meyer.

Katherine and Petrucio.

"The Taming of the Shrew," as every reader of Shakespeare is aware, tells the story of Petruchio's success in conquering the stubbord, rebellious spirit of Katherine and transforming her into a loving and obedient wife, "The Taming of the Shrew."

The taming process is slow and creates many ludicrous situations, but Petruchio finally wins, and thereby gains the plaudits of every married man in the audience. Charles B. Hanford, the well known Shakesperian star, will enact the role of Petruchio here on October 18th and 19th, at the Academy of Music. His production will be complete, as far as scenery, costumes, appointments and effects are concerned. The supporting company is made up of well known Shakesperian artists and is headed by the beautiful Helen Grantly, who will play Katherine. A special matinee will be given on Saturday, October 19th, when special prices will prevail.

On Capitol Hill.

Nearly all the offices in the Capitol and State Library buildings were closed yesterday in honor of Richmond's day at the Carnival.

Commissioner of Agriculture George W. Koiner, who is in attendance upon the meeting of the Commissioners of Agriculture of the Southern States at Hot Springs, Ark., was Wednesday elected treasurer of that body.

The Capitol Square had a large number of picnickers yesterday, who camped on the grass to partake of their lunch. Soldiers and their friends from the country were there in considerable numbers, and the bright uniforms made an effective picture.

Brief Religious Notes.

Prof. S. C. Mitchell, of this city, has been appointed to present a paper at the meeting of the Baptist Congress, to be held November 12-14, at the Central Baptist Church, New York. His subject will be "Ethics of Gambling." This is the only appointment from the South.

The Rev. Wayland F. Dunaway, the new pastor of the Glen Allen Baptist Church, will preach his first sermon there Sunday morning.

The Rev. I. S. Boyles has bought a dwelling in Barton Heights, where he and his family will live in the future.

The Rev. H. T. Musselman, who has been all with typhoid fever in Fredericksburg, is now able to be out again and is spending a few days here before returning to his home in Kentucky.

The first of a series of meetings at Jefferson Park was held last night by Dr. N. W. Terry, the Gospel Temperance lecturer. A good attendance was present.

Struck by a Car.

Mr. W. H. Mullen and his four-year-old son had a narrow escape on Tuesday night at Seventh and Broad Streets. They were crossing, and while dodging a west-bound car, they were struck by an east-bound car and knocked down. In falling the little fellow barely missed falling under the car wheels. Mr. Mullen is confined to his residence with a wrenched back. He, as well as his son, sustained a number of minor bruises.

Picture Presentation To-Night.

The oil portrait of Col. W. T. Patton, of the Seventh Virginia Infantry, will be presented to Lee Camp to-night. Mr. H. G. Burrus, of Culpeper county, will make the presentation. The exercises will be very interesting. The public, and ladies especially, are invited to be present. The exercises will commence at 8 o'clock.

The Patterson Case.

It is still insisted by some people in Richmond that they have positive information that the suit of Mr. James T. Patterson for divorce from his wife will be settled out of court and to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

Justice is His Motto.

"I am going to fine according to the offense for the rest of the week, and the money must be produced or there will be new faces at the jail. Now that goes," said Justice John yesterday morning.

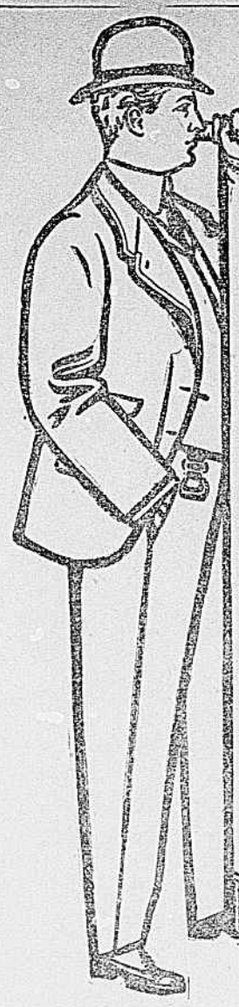
Mr. West Improving.

Mr. Montgomery West, who has been critically ill, was somewhat better yesterday.

Made a Big Loan.

Mr. Charles A. Rose has placed a loan of $24,000 on the seven new buildings on South Fifth Street, known as the Lambert houses. All of this is Richmond capital. Men who have had money lying idle now, as a rule, are ready and, even anxious to place it at reasonable interest upon city improved real estate.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT
the new City Drug Store, No. 1444 East Main Street, corner of Fifteenth, where will be found everything usually kept in a first-class drug store, wholesale and retail. A nice line of fine Candies, Cigars, Tobacco, etc. Remember the place.
CITY DRUG STORE,
No. 1444 East Main Street.



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the reputation of W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for style, comfort and wear has excelled all other makes sold for $3.50. This excellent reputation has been won by merit alone.

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The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes than he can get elsewhere.

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W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes, placed side by side with $5.00 and $6.00 shoes of other makes, are found to be just as good. They will outwear two pairs of ordinary $3.50 shoes. A trial will convince you they are the best in the world.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are made in all modern styles and all kinds of American and imported leathers, same as used in $5 and $6 shoes.

Sold by 63 Douglas shoe stores in American cities selling direct from factory to wearer at one profit; also by best shoe dealers everywhere.

Boys all wear W. L. Douglas STRONG MADE $2.00 shoes; Youth's, $1.75. Box Calf, Kangaroo Kid, and Lewis Patent Leather. Best in the world.

W. L. Douglas shoes are made on improved lasts that fit the foot. Wear them and you will always be free from corns and bunions, and have perfectly natural feet. Style, comfort, wear guaranteed.

How to Order by Mail.—If W. L. Douglas shoes are not sold in your town, send order direct to factory. Shoes sent anywhere for $3.75. My custom department will make you a pair that will equal $6 and $6 custom made shoes in style, fit and wear. Take measurements of foot as shown in model; state style desired; size and width usually worn; plain or cap toe; heavy, medium or light soles. Illustrated catalog free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

Fast Color Eyelets and Rodite Always Black Hooks used.

Take No Substitute. Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom.

RICHMOND STORE 623 East Broad Street.

YOUNG LONGLEY LEAVES FOR HOME

Was Accompanied by His Mother Who Secured the Pardon.

Edmund Longley, the young man who, as stated in The Times, was pardoned out of the penitentiary by Governor Tyler, left for his home in Washington county, accompanied by his mother, yesterday morning.

Young Longley left the prison Wednesday afternoon. His mother carried the papers that were to set him free out to Superintendent Helms. This was not the first time they had met during her stay in the city, for she had visited him several times in prison. The young man was greatly rejoiced when he was told that his term in prison had ended. Mother and son spent the night at a boarding house in this city.

Longley is only 22 years of age, and is a good looking young man. He has made a model prisoner. Before he left he had been promoted to a clerkship in what is known as the "cutting department" of the shoe shops. The young man says he will stay with his devoted mother and work for her support the balance of her days.

The case, which has several times been referred to in The Times, is a peculiarly pathetic one. Longley was a model citizen except when he got drunk. He killed a man named Sam K. Broils. On the day of the shooting Longley got beastly drunk, and was trying to reach home. His horse went into a lot near Broils' house, and, while Longley was trying to get the animal out into the roadway, a dog came out and attacked the horse. Broils followed in order to ascertain what the trouble was about, and, it appears, that Longley, in shooting at the dog, killed Broils. The young man has no recollection of the affair the next day.

Longley owes his freedom to the efforts of his mother. She rode all over Washington county and got thousands of people to sign the petition. The Commonwealth's Attorney and several of the jurors united in the appeal for executive clemency. The case appealed very strongly to the Governor from the first.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Change of C. & O. Schedule; in Effect Sunday, October 13th.

Main Line—Clifton Forge local will leave Richmond at 10:10 A. M., except Sunday, instead of 8:30 A. M.

Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis limited will leave Richmond at 2:15 P. M., daily, instead of 1:30 P. M.

Evening accommodation will leave at 5:30 P. M., except Sunday, and run to Doswell.

F. F. V. for Cincinnati and Louisville will leave at 10:30 P. M., daily.

Peninsula Division—Norfolk and Old Point trains will continue to leave Richmond at 9:00 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., daily, and "The Atlantic Limited" will leave at 4:45 P. M. "The Atlantic Limited" will stop only at Williamsburg, Newport News and Hampton.

James River Division—Lynchburg, Lexington and Clifton Forge trains will continue to leave Richmond at 10:30 A. M., daily. The afternoon accommodation will leave at 5:15 P. M., except Sunday, and run to Bremo.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT RICHMOND.

Peninsula Division—From Old Point and Norfolk will arrive at 10 A. M., and 7:20 P. M., daily, and at 12:40 P. M. except Sunday.

Main line arrive at 8 A. M., except Sunday from Doswell; 8:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., from Cincinnati, and 8:15 P. M., except Sunday from Clifton Forge.

James River Division—Arrive at 8:40, except Sunday from Bremo and 6:35 P. M., daily, from Lynchburg and Clifton Forge, daily, except Sunday from Rosney.

Note—This schedule is not in effect 'till October 13th.

LAST "TRILBY" EXCURSION TO NORFOLK

Sunday, October 13th; $1 Round Trip.

The last "TRILBY" excursion of the season will leave Richmond, Byrd-Street (Union) Depot, Sunday, October 13th, at 8:30 A. M.; Petersburg, 9:05 A. M.; arrive Norfolk 11 A. M. Returning, leave Norfolk 7:15 P. M., arrive Richmond 10 P. M. Quickest, best and "Only All-Rail-Line." No change of cars. Only ONE DOLLAR Round trip.

THE LAST C. & O. SUNDAY OUTING

Will Leave Next Sunday October 13th After That Date They Will be Discontinued.

The last Sunday Outing train with parlor car will leave Richmond, C. & O. Broad-Street Station, at 8:30 A. M. next Sunday. One Dollar round trip. Stops only at Jefferson Avenue, Newport News, going and returning. You have choice of spending the day at Newport News, Old Point, Ocean View or Norfolk, or dividing your time between them. Returning leaves Norfolk at 6 P. M. via Sewell's Point Line, or 6:30 P. M. via Ocean View Line; leaves Old Point at 8 P. M.; arrives Richmond at 10 P. M.

BAY LINE TO BALTIMORE

via C. & O. Railway and Old Point. U. S. Mail Route.

Leave Richmond via Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, daily, except Sunday, at 4:45 P. M., connecting at Old Point with the superb steamers of the Old Bay Line, leaving at 7:15 P. M., arriving Baltimore 6:30 A. M., in time to make connection with all trains North, East and West. Short rail ride and all night on one of the finest steamers in southern waters.

For tickets and general information apply at general offices Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, Richmond Transfer Company, and No. 835 East Main Street.

SPECIAL TRAIN SERVICE S. A. L. RAILWAY.

The Seaboard Air Line Railway will operate a fast "Carnival Special" between Henderson, N. C., and Richmond, Va., daily, during the Carnival. This train will make all intermediate stops. One fare for the round trip. The "Carnival Special" will leave Henderson at 6:30 A. M., arriving in Richmond at 10 A. M. Returning, leave Richmond at 5 P. M., arriving in Henderson, N. C., 8:30 P. M.

$2.50—RICHMOND TO BALTIMORE

Via the Popular York River Line.

Leave Richmond via Southern Railway daily except Sunday, 4:30 P. M., arriving Baltimore 8:30 A. M. following morning; returning, leaves Baltimore daily except Sunday 5 P. M., arriving Richmond 9:12 A. M. following morning. A beautiful trip on the York and across Chesapeake Bay. $4 round trip good for ten days. The favorite of all routes between Richmond, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York and nothern and eastern points. For tickets and state-room reservations call upon the Richmond Transfer Co., No. 903 East Main Street, Richmond, Va., or Southern Railway Fourteenth-Street Station.

CEFTRAL CAROLINA FAIR, GREENSBORO N. C. OCTOBER 7-12 1901.

for the above occasion the Southern Railway announces special rates of one fare plus fifty (50) cents for the round trip to Greensboro, N. C., and return, from all points with the State, also from Lynchburg, Richmond, Norfolk and intermediate points in the State of Virginia, the tickets embracing coupons for one admission to fair grounds. Tickets on sale October 5th to 11th, inclusive, return limit October 14, 1901.

RICHMOND CARNIVAL & HORSE SHOW OCT. 7TH TO 12TH, 19

For the above occasion the Atlantic Coast Line will sell tickets to Richmond, Va., and return at one fare for the round trip, on sale as follows. State of Virginia, October 5th to 12th, inclusive; State of North Carolina, October 7th to 10th, inclusive; State of South Carolina, from Spartanburg, Columbia and Charleston and stations east and north thereof, October 7th, 8th and 9th; return limit of all tickets, October 14, 1901.

For further information apply to all agents of the company.

C. S. CAMPELL,
Division Passenger Agent,
838 East Main Street, Richmond, Va.

SPECIAL SLEEPING CAR SERVICE

Between Richmond and Danville for Carnival Visitors.

For accommodation of visitors during Carnival week, the Southern Railway will operate Special Sleeping Cars between Richmond and Danville, each direction, daily on its night trains, first car to leave Danville Sunday, October 6th; last car to leave Richmond night of October 11th. These sleepers will be ready for occupancy at either end of the line at 9:30 P. M., and will be cut off in station until 7 A. M. This is in addition to the Southern's regular Sleeping Car Service.

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EXCURSION RATES TO BUFFALO

Acount Pan-American Exposition via R., F. & P. R. R. and Connections.

Season tickets, with stop-over privileges, $24.85 round trip from Richmond, on sale until October 31st inclusive, good to return until November 30th.

Ironclad signature tickets, good going only on date of sale and for continuous passage in each direction, $17.65 round trip, sold until October 20th inclusive, limited to 15 days from date of sale.

Apply to Richmond Transfer Company, 903 East Main Street; Murphy's Hotel, or ticket offices at Elba, Byrd-Street and S. A. L. Stations.

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