TAKE A RECESS FOR TWO WEEKS

Convention Decides to Adjourn Friday.

BILL OF RIGHTS COMPLETED.

Colonel Smith Offers the Old Instrument a Substitute and Makes a Fine Speech—The Rules Are Amended.

The Constitutional Convention held a most interesting session yesterday, though the body was in session only a little over an hour.

There were sixty-one members present and the business of the session was transacted with great speed. The first matter disposed of was the adoption of a resolution offered by Mr. Turnbull, providing for a recess without pay to members or employes, from October 25th until November 7th. The Bill of Rights report was taken up and disposed of, no further amendments being adopted thereto.

The body adopted two amendments to the rules, both designed to speed business in Committee of the Whole, one limiting debate and the other providing for the keeping of a quorum present. Another feature of the day's session was the classic and brilliant speech of Colonel Francis L. Smith, of Alexandria, in support of the Bill of Rights of 1776, which has offered as a substitute for the report of the committee. He was warmly congratulated by his colleagues upon the conclusion of his remarks. His substitute was rejected and the convention at 11:40 A. M. adjourned until 10 o'clock to-day.

The convention met at 10 o'clock. Prayer was offered by Rev. George Cooper, of the Baptist Church.

The roll-call showed the presence of sixty-two members. The journal of Monday's proceedings was read and approved.

Memorials realting to liquor-license ordinance were presented.

Mr. Turnbull offered a resolution that when the convention adjourn Friday, October 25th, it adjourn to meet Thursday, November 7th. The resolution provides that no members or officers of the convention shall receive pay during the recess. The resolution was adopted—yeas, 44; nays, 13.

Leaves of absence were granted a few members.

Consideration of the Bill of Rights was resumed.

Section twelve, relating to freedom of speech and of the press, was adopted as amended by the Braxton resolution.

Section thirteen, relating to the militia and against standing armies in times of peace, was adopted.

Section fourteen, against a separate form of government independent of the government of Virginia, was agreed to.

Section fifteen, commending frugality, virtue and frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, was adopted.

Section sixteen, relating to Christion forbearance and the exercise of religious freedom, was agreed to.

Section seventeen and eighteen, forbidding slavery and providing that rights not enumerated in the Bill of Rights should be limited, was agreed to.

This completed the consideration of the last section of article one of the Bill of Rights.

Article two, relating to the supremacy of the United States Constitution, and article three, relating to the division of prowess between the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the government, were adopted.

WAS VOTED DOWN.

The convention took up the motion made by Mr. O'Flaherty to reconsider the vote by which section eight, referring to appeals in revenue cases, was adopted.

Mr. O'Flaherty moved to amend so that the Commonwealth would be allowed an appeal in local option cases as well as in cases relating to the revenue.

The amendment was opposed by Mr. Walker, who said the language already adopted was broad enough. Mr. B. T. Gordon also argued that the words "all cases for a violation of a law relating to the State revenue" would cover the points made by Mr. O'Flaherty.

Mr. O'Flaherty then made a strong temperance speech. He claimed that the local option law could be nullified if justices of the peace were given exculsive jurisdiction to try violations of the local option law. They could dismiss every case and there was no appeal from their decision. He declared that almost all politicians were opposed to the execution of local option liquor laws, and their opinion in many localities generally dominated official opinion in local affairs. He said he had but little confidence in the passage of the Barbour-Quarles liquor license resolution.

Mr. Barbour said the passage of that resolution or its defeat would have no bearing on section 8. He thought it was sufficiently broad to cover all cases, and Mr. O'Flaherty's fears in regard to revenue cases were unfounded and his strictures on local officials unwarranted.

Mr. Walker contended that the position taken by Mr. O'Flaherty, as to the construction of the words of the section as adopted, was unsound. He thought it just as important to convict men of homicide as of violating a liquor prohibition law.

Mr. O'Flaherty: "Are you in favor of the Quarles-Barbour resolution?"

Mr. Walker: "As at present advised, I shall vote for it."

The motion to reconsider the vote by which section eight was adopted was rejected—yeas, 14; nays, 45.

COL. SMITH'S FINE SPEECH.

Colonel Francis L. Smith, delegate from Alexandria, offered as a substitute for the Bill of Rights, as reported by the committee and amended by the convention, the Bill of Rights as it was adopted by the convention of 1776.

In speaking to his substitute Col. Smith said:

Mr. President, the substitute I have proposed for the report of the Committee of the Whole on the Preamble and Bill of Rights is the Declaration of Rights adopted in 1776.

I have been prompted to take this step by the changes suggested in this instrument and embodied in that report by amendments startling to those who have ever regarded it as the most striking declaration of the rights of man and endeared to Virginians by reason of its associations and intrinsic worth—by modifications more pronounced than any ever proposed or incorporated in it by any convention since its adoption and by alterations that will change its character from that of a chart of liberty into a code of penal laws.

The Declaration of Rights was not intended to be engrafted upon the organic law and was not a part of the Constitution of the State prior to the Constitution framed by the convention of 1867. That body, composed in a measure of aliens and strangers, could not feel or express the veneration and affection entertained by Virginians for the evidences of her past and brilliant career.

If the changes in the law such as are proposed are deemed advisable by this convention, let them be placed in the appropriate articles in the body of the Constitution.

Mr. President, I revere my native State—Tidewater, the Valley, Southwest Virginia, the South Side and Piedmont Virginia, the Northern Neck, the Peninsula and the Eastern Shore, each possessing its peculiarities and distinctive attractions, all having a place in my admiration. But, as in all things pertaining to the affections comparisons exist, so in this respect with me there is a preference, and whilst loving all sections and parts of the Commonwealth, my heart is in the foot-hills of Virginia, where every breeze that blows over its pine and cedar capped hills comes laden with perfume and the spice of life.

But, sir, mere physical beauties, though pleasing to the senses, do not constitute a State—that invisible and ever enlarging web of human affairs, in whose structure every mesh is some striking and prominent event in the history of the body-politic, the elimination of any one of which will not only mar the symmetry and beauty of the whole, but end in its destruction.

A State, as a political entity, is composed of its present inhabitants; but "The State" is not only what it is to-day but what it has been, embodying all the sufferings, the trials, the conflicts, the victories of the past; inheriting the memory of the great and good men who have inhabited it and the good and virtuous deeds by them performed; illuminated by the splendid valor of its warriors, the martyrdom of its patriots, the virtue of its women, the wisdom of its sages and philosophers and the political triumphs of its statesmen.

THE MOTHER OF STATES.

Virginia has been called "The Mother of States and of Statesmen." Justly may she be given the foremost place in the family of the colonies and in the union of the States.

Her settlers were an adventurous and hardy band actuated by the free, independent and robust spirit which has descended to and ever characterized their progeny. Love of right, justice and personal independence coupled with a marked gentleness of deportment and consideration for others has always distinguished them as a peculiar and distinct people.

It was a Virginian who kindled the fire of patriotism in the hearts of the Colonists; it was a Virginian who commanded and led the armies of the Revolution to victory and to freedom; it was a Virginian who framed "the Declaration of Independence," announcing the birth of what has grown to be the mightiest of all civilized nations; it was a Virginian who framed "the Declaration of Rights" drawing his inspiration from nature; it was a Virginian who enjoyed the distinction of being the greatest jurist of the century; in fact, nearly every station and post of honor in the Federal Government, civil and military, has been occupied by Virginians who adorned the positions.

In glancing back upon the history of this country and its early struggles we will remember that our success in the French and Indian War was the fact that decided the English instead of the French was to be the ruling race in the new world. It was the imperial domain acquired in this war that Virginia presented to the General Government.

This great area of land was known as "The Northwest Territory." On Tuesday, 2d January, 1781, in the House of Delegates of Virginia a resolution was passed, afterwards agreed to by the Senate, which opens as follows:

"The General Assembly of Virginia being well satisfied that the happiness, strength and safety of the United States depend, under providence, upon the ratification of the articles for a Federal union between the United States, heretofore proposed by Congress of the United States, for the benefit of the said United States, all right, title and claim that the said Commonwealth hath to the lands northwest of the river Ohio, upon the following conditions, to-wit: That the territory so ceded shall be laid out and formed into States containing a suitable extent of territory, and shall not be less than one hundred nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances will admit. That the States so formed shall be distinct, republican States, and be admitted members of the Federal Union, having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other States."

Thus five great States, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin and that part of Minnesota lying east of the Mississippi River were formed from "The Northwest Territory"—the princely gift of the State of Virginia to the Union.

GREATEST CAPTAIN OF THE AGE.

It was a Virginian who gave birth to Stonewall Jackson, the mightiest captain of the age, and as we have sat in session through the long summer days every zephyr wafted through this casement seemed to bear upon its gentle wave a message from the spirit of that stern patriot whose image is perpetuated in bronze within our view, whose memory survives and will ever live in the hearts of his countrymen—a message that tells us peace has its duties and victories as well as war—and enjoining upon us as worthy sons of heroic sires to treasure and preserve our civilization and our race.

Virginia, too, is the mother of that great chieftain, who, commanding the Army of Northern Virginia, shared the fortunes of that magnificent array of Southern chivalry and merited and won the admiration of the world. Splendid in war, gifted by nature with all the attractions and virtues which adorn a great man, he wore the white flower of a blameless life and enjoyed alike the confidence, esteem and affection of friend and foe.

To Virginia belongs Gettysburg, before whose embattled heights stood her warrior sons, where many bled and many died, but where all fought for Virginia; and as far in the vistas of time as honor, courage, devotion and love of country shall be the badge of true manhood will the names of Virginia and Gettysburg be linked in imperishable union.

And if to Virginia belongs the history of that innumerable band of her sons, who in the Civil War offered their lives a willing sacrifice upon the altar of their country, no less to her belong those who fought with them, but who survived the conflict and lived to illustrate the greatness of our people in a period of humiliation and of woe.

When we call the roll of Virginia statesmen, orators, warriors, philosophers, patriots, heroes and martyrs and recount the fame of their exploits, the sacrifices made and sufferings endured for the good of mankind, of the lofty spirit of valor, of generosity, of gentleness, of progress, of independence, freedom and love of country, of virtue and loyalty which has animated them, I for one am not willing to obliterate from the State the recollection of a single one of their great and imperishable acts or to mar, blemish or change the evidences or muniments left by them to mark and signalize the temper of the times in which they lived.

Instead, we should preserve them as a priceless heritage to be transmitted to posterity with a solemn injunction to so regard and treat them.

And now, Mr. President, we have our part to play in forming "The State"; some in a more prominent and others in a less conspicuous way, but all charged with the duty of fidelity to the sacred cause.

What constitutes a State?
Not high raised battlement or labored mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;
Not cities proud with spires and turrets crowned.
Not bays and broad-armed ports,
* * * * * * *
No; men, high minded men
* * * * * * *
Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and knowing dare maintain,
* * * * * * *
These constitute a State;
And sovereign law, that State's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes elate.
Sits empress, crowning good, repressing ill.

CONSECRATED BY MEMORIES.

Mr. President, the Bill of Rights comes to us hoary with age and consecrated by memories of the past.

It was my purpose when this body assembled on the 12th of June, the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the adoption of "the Declaration of Rights," to have moved its recognition and adoption here as it was conceived and expressed by its framers, but when I gazed upon the splendid representation in this assembly of the Commonwealth's moral and intellectual powers and realized what a minor part I was to play in these deliberations, the resolution vanished.

Since then I have sat in the Committee of the Whole all through the lengthy and interesting debate which ensued upon the report of the Committee on the Preamble and Bill of Rights, cherishing the hope that, moved by the appeals, the pathos, the logic and argument of the venerable delegate from Fluvanna, the committee, impelled by a common impulse, would vote all amendments down and report the measure as it originally came from the hands of patriotic draughtsmen.

That hope rose and ebbed with each session of the Committee of the Whole, and finally perished with its report.

And now, to-day, we stand upon the brink of a great and grave responsibility and I cannot permit that report to receive the sanction and become the act of this convention without entering my solemn protest, and having that protest perpetuated in an enduring and permanent manner.

Sir, it was never contemplated or intended that the Bill of Rights should have the force or form of law; that like municipal law it should be a rule of civil conduct prescribing what is right and forbidding what is wrong.

It is an enumeration of the inherent rights of man expressed in abstract principles, designed as a chart and guide for all lovers of liberty, and ever to be kept in view of framing organic law for States living under a constitutional form of government. It was conceived in a period of public excitement and agitation, when revolution begets great men and great principles, or is begotten of them; when the colony having just thrown off the yoke of a despotic monarch stood ready to receive the mantle of statehood.

It was at such a moment that the Declaration of Rights had its origin.

STAR OF LIFE'S OCEAN.

It was placed at the entrance to the pathway of liberty by the patriot fathers as a beacon, as a lighthouse which the poet has so beautifully compared to Hope:

"That star of life's tremulous ocean."

Sir, it is the polar star of the constitutional firmament. Let us not seek to obscure its radiance, but let us rather be guided by its perfect light along the difficult road of present duty. Let it remain where the fathers placed it—the fixed star of constitutional liberty.

Sir, the Bill of Rights is an historic name. The chief muniments of the British Constitution as a growth of liberal representative government are the "magna charta" and its successive extensions, "the habeas corpus act" and "the Bill of Rights," the principles of which have been incorporated in all the written constitutions of the English-speaking race.

The original Bill of Rights is an English statute of 1689, in the reign of William and Mary, declaring the rights and liberties of the subject. In its broader acceptation it means those rights which belong to human beings as such and are usually accounted to be three; the right of a personal security, of personal liberty and of private property. The right of freedom of conscience if not involved in these three, should be added. In a word, they set forth the personal rigths of individual citizens over against the government.

Sir, we live during an era of great and rapid changes. The literary, scientific, mechanical and industrial worlds are advancing with giant strides along the course of progress, but the inherent, inalienable and God-given rights of man are the same "yesterday, to-day and forever."

The amendment was rejected—Yeas, 15; nays, 39.

The Bill of Rights, as amended by the Committee of the Whole, was then, at 11:35 o'clock, adopted as a whole, without division.

TO LIMIT SPEECHES.

The resolution offered by Judge Quarles, limiting speeches in the convention to twenty minutes, and to one speech by the same member, except by unanimous consent, was then, without debate, adopted—yeas, 40; nays, 17.

Before the vote was announced Judge Green called attention to the understanding had between Chairman Moore, of the Legislative Committee, and Mr. Flood, that the consideration of the quadrennial session matter should be transferred from Committee of the Whole to the convention, and that the rules of the committee ought to be relaxed according to that agreement.

A resolution providing for the calling of the names o fabsentees in Committee of the Whole in absence o a quorum was then adopted without division.

A motion to adjourn was defeated. The chairman announced that the only matter before the convention was the report of the Committee on Legislative Department, as amended, and that the printing had not been completed.

Another motion to adjourn was carried, and the convention, at 11:40, adjourned until Wednesday at 10 o'clock.

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preserves vision more than the use of suitable eyeglasses or Spectacles, whilst nothing injures sight more than wearing improper glasses. We know there is nothing too good for the eyes and furnish the best only. Expert service and lowest charges guaranteed. Prescription work our specialty.

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SREET CARS IN MANILA.

Troubles Over There as Well as in Richmond.

A copy of the Manila Times, of September 16th, received by Mr. Calvin Whiteley, Jr., the chief engineer of the Richmond Passenger and Power Company, is a very interesting publication.

The paper contains one article, which shows that Richmond is not the only place that has street-car troubles. Under the head "Street-Car Company is Jarred Up," it says:

The street-car company has apparently not yet awoke to the fact that Spanish methods are no longer in vogue in Manila, and that a new order of things has taken their place. The company has hitherto thought that the authorities did not mean all they said when they threatened them with dire possibilities, and they slept on, in utter disregard of the Nemesis that was overtaking them, content to glide on in the same old groove, to maintain their lines in the most disgraceful conditions, and to use animals for traction of the heavy cars, which are not fit to draw a wheelbarrow.

But Nemesis approached, in the form of a stern and decisive order from the Municipal Board, which admits of no further hesitation or procrastination.

This order requires that the street-car company do, on or before the 1st of October next, commence and thenceforward carry to prompt completion the repairs to their lines in order to bring them to the level of the road on each side; and maintain them at such level. Failing this by the date mentioned, the municipality will immediately commence suit against the company praying for the cancelling of its charter, without further notice.

CITY COURT NOTES.

Suit Against the Seaboard Air Line in Law and Equity Court To-Morrow.

The jury in the Law and Equity Court will be called to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, when the case of George Kinney against the Law and Equity Court will be called.

The plaintiff was injured by the turning over of a car, on which he was employed as a brakeman, on March 13, 1901, on Seventh Street, near Hospital. He claims permanent injury to his back, and asks for $3,000. The plaintiff is represented by Mr. L. O. Wendenburg.

In the City Circuit Court yesterday the suits of the West-End Real Estate Company, of Norfolk, against H. W. Claiborne et als were dismissed.

The suits arose over certain alleged subscriptions to stocks, the defendants claiming that the minimum of stock as stated in the charter of the company was not apparent.

In the City Circuit Court in the suit of J. and A. Freiberg against Walter Rollison for $92.86, judgment was rendered for the plaintiff.

Major Howard has received a letter from Mrs. R. J. Faulkner, of No. 327 McCulloch Street, Greensboro, N. C., asking him to look out for her son, Silas, who left home some time ago, presumably coming to Richmond. He is described as 18 years old, about five feet high, dark hair, blue eyes, left hand injured by machinery. She wants him to come home at once.

MR. AMBOLD PROMOTED.

Will Go to a Responsible Position in Dayton, Ohio.

Mr. Charles Ambold, who has been connected with the stemmery of the Whitlock Branch of the American Cigar Company, has been promoted to a responsible position, with headquarters at Dayton, Ohio. He will leave next Sunday night.

BOARDING HOUSE CLOSES.

Landlady Goes Away Without Telling Her Boarders Good-Bye.

The boarding house No. 900 East Leigh Street, kept by Mrs. S. L. Young and her daughter for several months, was closed on Sunday, because of the sudden leaving of the landlady and her daughter the night before. No one knows what became of Mrs. Young, as she left no information as to her movements.

The boarders were surprised upon going into the dining-room on Sunday morning to find it bare and cheerless. They have secured other quarters.

Considerable Excitement.

Three young white men, drunk, armed with revolvers, created considerable excitement at Thirtieth and Broad Streets Monday night. They were taken home by their friends before the police arrived and no arrests were made.

A SCIENTIFIC BREAKFAST.

Rightly selected food will cure more than half the diseases. Try a scientific and healthy breakfast:—Fruit of some kind, preferably cooked; a dish of Grape-Nuts, with cream; two soft-boiled eggs. Put two eggs in a tin pint cup of boiling water, cover and set off for nine minutes. Whites will then be the consistency of cream and most easily digested. One slice of bread with butter; cup of Postum Cereal Food Coffee.

On that breakfast you can work like a horse and be perfectly nourished until noon. Your nervous troubles, heart palpitation, stomach and bowel troubles, kidney complaints and various other disorders will gradually disappear and firm solid health will set in.

Why? You have probably been living on poorly selected food; that is, food that does not contain the required elements the body needs. That sort of food, and coffee, is the direct or indirect cause of more than half the ills the human body acquires.

Grape-Nuts is a perfectly cooked food and both that and the Postum Food Coffee contain fine microscopic particles of phosphate of potash obtained in a natural way from the grains of the field and by scientific food experts incorporated into food and drink. That element joins with the albumen in food to make gray matter, which is the filling of the brain cells and the nerve centers all over the human body.

A man or woman thus fed is scientifically fed and rapidly grows in vigor and vitality, and becomes capable of conducting successfully the affairs of life. To produce a perfect body and a money making brain, the body must have the right kind of food and the expert food specialist knows how to make it. That is Grape-Nuts and Postum Cereal Food Coffee, produced at the pure food factories of the Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., at Battle Creek, Mich.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

Guard Your Health in Fall and Early Winter.

A change from warm to cold is always attended with more danger than from a cold to a warm temperature; hence the greater mortality from lung and throat diseases at this season of the year, as compared with spring.

The best protection against colds is not so much in extra clothing as in good digestion.

If the digestion and circulaiton are good, colds will be unknown.

Poor digestion causes poor circulation of the blood, and when in this condition severe colds are contracted on the slightest provocation.

People who make a regular practice of taking Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after meals are free from colds, simply because their digestion is perfect, the heart strong and regular and the whole system fortified against disease.

It requires little argument to convince any one that the best safeguard against colds, pneumonia and changes of temperature is a good stomach.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets taken after meals are dissolved and mingling with the food cause it to be promptly digested and assimilated; they do this because they contain nothing but harmless digestive elements, which digest meat, eggs and other food even when the stomach itself is weak and flaccid.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets make people well and keep them well, and the best habit you can acquire is to keep daily use of them at meals to make the digestive organs strong and vigorous.

ARE NUMBERED BY THOUSANDS

Stacks of Tax Bills in the City Collector's Office.

THE RICH PAY VERY LATE.

Wait Until the Time Has About Expired Before Settling Their Accounts. City Hall News and Gossip.

There are twenty thousand or more tax-bills in the office of the city collector awaiting payment. Most people wait until the last few days before the end of the year to settle up. Then there is a tremendous crowd from morning until night in the collector's office. A penalty of five per cent. is added after the close of the year. A tax-bill has to be made out not only for each person who has to pay taxes, but for each separate piece of property, on which he or she pays. The big tax payers are, as a rule, not the first, as one might suppose, to walk up and give Collector Cunningham their checks. The most of them delay paying as long as possible. Some of those who pay only a few dollars are generally the first to settle.

It is not thought there will be as many changes as usual in the personnel of the City Council next spring. There are very few candidates out, as yet, in addition to the incumbents, most of whom will stand for re-election. Mr. E. T. Mankin, the well known brick contractor, and Mr. John R. Minor, of the law firm of Thomason and Minor, will run for the Common Council in Clay Ward.

It is practically settled that Commissioner of Revenue O. A. Hawkins will have no opposition. When the Council elected him to succeed the late R. B. Munford, he retained in office all of Mr. Munford's assistants. They have worked together in harmony. The subordinate officials will give Mr. Hawkins their hearty support.

No one has come out to oppose Mayor Taylor, and it is not likely he will have opposition. Col. John S. Harwood's friends are urging him to run, but it is not thought he will do so.

There will certainly be two contests. Mr. John E. Epps is already hustling for votes for sheriff, and Mr. H. Claiborne Epps is in the race for city sergeant against Mr. Smith.

The condition of Col. W. P. Smith, of the treasurer's office, and Gas Inspector Joseph M. Shelton is reported as very much improved.

The Committee on Water will give out the contract for the new fire hydrants on Thursday, October 31st. There will be 159 of them, and the total cost will be about $7,000.

NEW DEPARTMENT.

District No. 4 Was Instituted by Police Commissioners Yesterday.

The Board of Police Commissioners met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the office of the Chief of Police. The meeting was called for the purpose of ratifying the action of the City Council in creating another police district by the elevation of Sergeant A. M. Tomlinson to a captaincy, and Detectives C. A. Gibson, John T. Hall and Thomas Wren to sergeants.

In electing Sergeant Tomlinson as captain of the district, which is to be known as the fourth, a vacancy was made in the Second District, and Acting Sergeant Charles H. Talley was elected without opposition to the place. Sergeant Talley is one of the most popular officers on the force. He has served as acting sergeant for over ten years, and the Board felt that in thus promoting him they were doing their duty to a faithful and efficient man.

In creating the new department Commissioner Bosher nominated Sergeant Tomlinson, Commissioner Jacob nominated Mr. Gibson, Commissioner Weinbrun nominated Mr. Wren, and Commissioner Welsh presented Mr. Hall. There were no other candidates and the elections were made unanimous. In each instance those who presented the names paid high tributes to the gentlemen nominated.

Sergeant Talley was nominated by Commissioner Bosher.

TEST TRANSFER ORDINANCE.

Passenger and Power Company Fined and Will Appeal.

The Passenger and Power Company were charged in the Police Court yesterday with having disregarded the city ordinance in reference to the giving of transfers to passengers at points of intersection with the Traction Company, and in the two cases that were presented were fined $25, the minimum fine, in each.

The charges were brought at the instance of the City Attorney, to whom the complaints had been presented. They specified Eighteenth and Main Streets as the points at which the transfers were refused. The ordinance provides that at that point transfers shall be issued to passengers of either line upon demand.

The Passenger and Power Company will contest this clause of the ordinance, and in each of the two cases yesterday took appeals. Counsel for the company claims that the city has no right to impose upon it such laws that may redound to its injury.

FAVOR FINE EXHIBITS.

Richmond People Urged to Be Represented at Charleston.

The Committee on Expositions of the Chamber of Commerce held a meeting yesterday afternoon, Colonel John Murphy, the chairman, presiding. It was decided to use every endeavor to induce the manufacturers and other business men of Richmond to make exhibits at the Charleston Exposition.

A letter will be sent to the business people and they will be personally urged to make exhibits that will be creditable to the city of Richmond and the State of Virginia.

WILL ELECT THIS YEAR.

Baptist Association to Choose Presiding Officer This Time—Religious Notes.

The Baptist General Association of Virginia will meet in this city next month. It is thought that this session of the body will be one of the best in its history. Several distinguished men from other States will be present and will make addresses. One of the most interesting matters to be transacted will be the election of a president of the Association. The names of the Rev. W. F. Fisher, D. D., of Portsmouth, and of Dr. George Beale, of Westmoreland, and Judge W. W. Moffett, of Salem, are being mentioned.

There was a meeting Monday at the Methodist Institute, corner of Nineteenth and Main Streets, of the Woman's Home Mission Society and the ministers of Richmond and Manchester. The meeting was called by the secretaries of the Richmond and West Richmond Districts—Miss Rebecca Hardwicke and Mrs. R. E. Micheals.

The purpose was to discuss certain new work that the ladies propose to take up in connection with the Institute. The next meeting will be held at Centenary Church on next Monday morning at 11 o'clock, when the work anticipated will be further discussed and matured. Among the important things decided on Monday was the formation of a mothers' meeting at the Institute building, and the purpose to furnish an entertainment of music and recitations with coffee and sandwiches on the opening night for the winter's work.

The Boys' Military Company, the sewing school, &c., all these branches of work and other new features will begin next Tuesday, October the 29th, when from 7 to 10 o'clock in the evening the ladies of the Home Mission Society will furnish free to all in the community coffee and sandwiches in the lunch-room, while in the assembly-room there will be music and recitations.

The Executive Committee of the Methodist Orphanage of Virginia held a meeting in this city a few days ago. It was shown at the meeting that the sum of $52,000 has already been subscribed for the purposes of the Orphanage, and every effort will be made to get this money in hand at the earliest possible date. Provision was made for a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Orphanage, to be held during the conference next month in Newport News.

A Catholic organization, to be known at St. Patrick's Catholic Social Club, was organized last Sunday evening. The following officers were elected: President, R. Gallagher; Vice-President, L. Morecock; Financial Secretary, J. McSweeney; Recording Secretary, F. Welsh; Treasurer, T. F. Bagby, and Sergeant-at-Arms, J. J. Doran. The rooms of the Social Club will be at Twenty-sixth and Grace Streets. They are now being fitted up. Pool tables, a library, and a piano are among the attractions already provided.

Nearly all of the Presbyterian ministers of this city have left for Lynchburg to attend the annual session of the Synod of Virginia.

GODSEY CASE CONTINUED.

Examination Deferred Until the 31st—Other Henrico Items.

James Godsey, charged with shooting Russell Gill, another small boy, was before 'Squire Thomas yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, but the case was postponed until October 31st.

This is another case of accidental shooting with a rifle. Godsey and several companions were near Oakwood shooting at sparrows. Gill and several companions were walking along a ravine where the boys were shooting. Godsey did not see Gill when he fired. The ball entered the forehead just above the right eye and lodged at the base of the brain. It was removed on yesterday by Dr. St. Julian Oppenhimer, and Gill is now able to be out.

The County Court of Henrico was in session a short while, but nothing of public interest was done.

A Marriage license was issued yesterday to Wm. H. Trevett and Miss Winnie J. Blanton. Miss Blanton is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Blanton, of Henrico county.

Runaway Horse.

Mr. Crenshaw Chamberlayne was driving on Main Street yesterday when his horse became unmanagable and dashed into a Clay-Street car, throwing the horse down and bruising him considerably. No fault was attached to the motorman.

Not Now a Candidate.

"No one has been authorized to use my name in connection with the Richmond postmastership," said Mr. Otis H. Russell yesterday. "I am not now a candidate. I am attending strictly to business and not seeking office."

Capitol Hill Notes.

The Governor has removed the political disabilities of E. B. Dunford and R. L. Akers, of Wythe county.

The State Board of Fisheries will hold its next meeting here on the 7th of November.

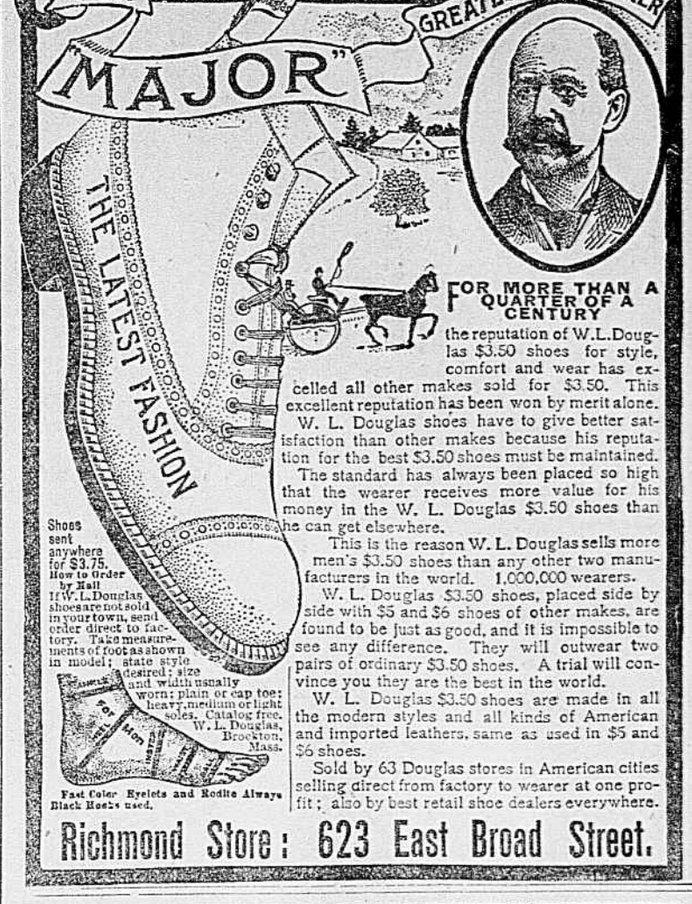
Dr. J. P. Gilliam, treasurer of Chesterfield, was at the State Library building yesterday.

Back From Bankers' Meeting.

Colonel W. O. Skelton and Messrs. Henry L. Cabell and W. M. Habliston have returned from Milwaukee, where they attended the Bankers' Convention. They had a most pleasant stay in the Wisconsin city, and returning home stopped at Buffalo for two days.

W. L. DOUGLAS UNION MADE $3.50 SHOES THE WORLD'S GREATEST SHOE MAKER

OUR "MAJOR"



FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A CENTURY 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.

W. L. Douglas shoes have to give better satisfaction than other makes because his reputation for the best $3.50 shoes must be maintained.

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.

This is the reason W. L. Douglas sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world. 1,000,000 wearers.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes, placed side by side with $5 and $6 shoes of other makes, are found to be just as good, and it is impossible to see any difference. 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 the modern styles and all kinds of American and imported leathers, same as used in $5 and $6 shoes.

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

Richmond Store: 623 East Broad Street.

WE ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR

WILEY'S CELEBRATED CANDIES.

Also Whitman's.

Old fashioned Stick Candy as thin as a pencil and as delicately colored as a bit of silk, wonderfully good eating, a specialty, 25c per pound.

Shepherd's, 405 E. Broad Street.

QUICK TIME TO NEW YORK, BOSTON, Etc.;

Via All Rail Line R., F. & P. and Connections.

You can leave Richmond and reach the following places the same day:

New York (running time, best train, 4 hours and 20 minutes), Boston, Buffalo Pittsburg and adjacent points.

The round trip to Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia may be made the same day, giving several hours at each place, particularly at Washington and Baltimore.

Round trip tickets are sold to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Summer excursion tickets to Northern and Eastern, Mountain and Seashore resorts.

Apply at Byrd-Street, Elba, Richmond Transfer Company's offices and S. A. L. Broad-Street Station.

W. P. TAYLOR, Traffic Manager.

FOR NORFOLK.

The Atlantic Limited" Via C. & O Route.

"The Atlantic Limited," with parlor car, leaves Richmond at 4:45 P. M. except Sunday; arrives Norfolk at 7:20 P. M. and Old Point at 6:45 P. M. Stops only at Williamsburg and Newport News. Additional trains for Norfolk and Old Point leave Richmond at 9 A. M. and 3:45 P.

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. 836 East Main Street.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE R. R. CO

Confederate Grand Encampment, Petersburg, Va., October 23rd to 25th, 1901.

For the above occasion, the Atlantic Coast Line will sell round-trip tickets from all stations in Virginia to Petersburg, Va., at one fare. Tickets on sale October 21st to 24th inclusive, final limit October 28, 1901.

Rate from Richmond 60c. for round trip.

For further information apply to Richmond Transfer Co., any agents of the company or at No. 838 East Main Street.

C. S. CAMPBELL, Division Passenger Agent.

North Carolina Colored State Fair, Raleigh, N. C. October 28th to November 2d. 1901.

For the above-named occasion the Seaboard Air Line Railway will sell round-trip tickets to Raleigh, N. C., from all stations on its lines in Virginia and North Carolina at the rate of one fare for the round trip, plus fifty cents for one admission to the Fair Grounds. Tickets to be placed on sale October 27th to November 2, 1901, inclusive. Final limit on tickets November 5, 1901. Fare from Richmond $3.50; from Petersburg, $1.70.

For further information apply to any agent of the S. A. L. Railway or direct to

A. J. SMITH, D. P. A., 'Phone 405, Richmond, Va.

R. E. L. BUNCH, G. P. A., Portsmouth, Va.