

WOULD NOT SUSPEND

A RULE PREVENTED BOARD FROM ACTING ON SCHOOL MATTER. LIVELY FIGHT OVER APPROPRIATION. The Matter to Be Again Considered Next Monday Night—Ordinance as to City-Hall Employees Adopted—Other Business Transacted.

The Board of Aldermen endeavored last night to consider another resolution, offered by Mr. Noble, appropriating \$8,000 to the pay-roll account of the School Board to carry the schools of the city to the end of the fiscal year. It was a vain effort. A rule, No. 32, requiring statements and reasons for extra appropriations is asked for, looked upon like a mountain on a plain, and the friends of the measure could not get beyond it. The body refused to suspend the rules, and the matter went over to a special meeting to be held next Monday night.

The Board convened at 8 o'clock and was in session until after midnight. Those in attendance upon last night's meeting were President Turpin, and Messrs. Allen, Bahen, Burton, Brock, Carter, Cutchins, Hardwicke, King, Lawler, Noble, Snead, and Vaughan.

A resolution from the Committee on Streets, appropriating \$800 to pave Marshall street, from Seventh to Eighth, failed of passage.

From the Finance Committee came a couple of measures, one a resolution appropriating \$10,000 for sewers, which was tabled, and the other, an ordinance authorizing the Board of Fire Commissioners to purchase a lot for Engine Company No. 5 of the Fire Department, which took the same course, because the board did not have the money for this purpose in this year's allowance.

The next matter of importance considered was the ordinance recommended by the Committee on Health, providing for the creation of a street-cleaning department. Mr. Carter moved to refer this matter to the Committee on Ordinances to be put into proper shape.

"Do you want to consign the ordinance to oblivion?" asked Mr. Hardwicke, who suggested that the paper should be laid upon the table and printed. He said that the Council had not been able to get anything out of its Ordinance Committee for the past two or three years. Mr. Carter claimed that this very fact was due to the Council's action in ignoring this committee, and his motion was finally adopted.

THE REVISED ORDINANCES. The long-looked-for report of the Committee on Ordinances was finally reached, and the papers touched a settlement between the city of Richmond and Captain Alexander Coke, reviser and codifier of the City Ordinances. These reports and documents were brought to the status of the work, the amount necessary to complete the codification of the ordinances, etc., and agreeing to submit the question of the reviser's claim to arbitration. In this connection, the Committee on Ordinances directed the City Attorney to proceed against Captain Coke to recover the papers and ordinances of the city in his possession. This was adopted.

Under the head of business of the other branch, the Board considered in a number of resolutions authorizing the creation of a street-cleaning department and other matters.

HEALTH REPORT REFERRED AGAIN. The report of the Committee on Health as to the reinstatement of the five men recently discharged from the health force of the city, the text of which had already been printed, was taken up and agreed to. The resolution accompanying this report appropriates money to pay these men for last time, as follows: J. T. Johnson, \$10 days, \$2.50; C. Kennedy, \$20 days, \$5.00; J. W. Ford, \$3 days, \$0.75; John B. Branch, \$3 days, \$0.75; W. H. Cole, \$3 days, \$0.75. Total, \$10.50.

There was a great deal of discussion over the resolution which failed for the second time, the required two-thirds vote. The note was—Ayes, 10; noes, 6.

On motion of Mr. Cutchins, the matter was referred to the Committee on Health for a report as to when their discharge and whether any of them were engaged in other work while off the force.

CITY HALL EMPLOYEES. The Board next considered the ordinance recommended by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, regulating the number and designating the employees of the City Hall building, which had been temporarily laid upon the table earlier in the evening. Mr. Carter opposed taking up the matter, saying that the ordinance was practically identical with the one in question. He said he was not willing, for the sake of saving \$40 or \$50 a month, to put in jeopardy the City Hall building, worth \$1,250,000.

Mr. Lawler said he agreed with Mr. Carter. The Board then decided to hear from Mr. Marx Gunst, chairman of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, who made a strong argument on behalf of the ordinance, saying that it would not result in putting the City Hall building in jeopardy.

The ordinance was adopted by the vote of 10 yeas to 6 noes, those voting in the negative being Messrs. Carter, King, Lawler, Noble, Smith, and Snead.

The resolution as to an investigation by the Board of Health of the condition of the schools was briefly considered and referred to the Board of Health with all the accompanying papers.

MATTERS CONCURRED IN. The ordinance creating a standing committee on electricity was laid on the table, and the Board concurred in the resolution appropriating \$2,000 from the street fund to grade and pave the Twenty-first and Twenty-third streets.

The Committee on Streets was directed to expend \$2,500 in repairing the Fourth-street culvert, the amount to be taken from the sum appropriated to sewers under the resolution recommended by the committee.

The Board refused to concur in the resolution transferring \$300 from the street fund to sidewalk improvements in Madison Ward.

Consent was taken upon the resolution providing for the appointment of a conference committee to consider the ordinance as to the collection of the penalty upon delinquent taxes.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION UP. Mr. Noble here, on the final roll-call, offered again his resolution to make the schools voluntary to carry the session of the year to the end of the fiscal year. It was as follows: "Whereas, it is understood that if an additional appropriation is not made to the public schools of this city for the present fiscal year, that the session of the schools will be curtailed, which would be very much to the detriment of the school system and to the disadvantage, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Council of this city that the Common Council do concur in carrying that the sum of \$5,000 be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to the pay-roll account of the City School Board, and the Committee on Finance is instructed to provide said amount."

Mr. Noble said that he had never before seen a resolution of this kind, which was seconded by Mr. Turpin, who spoke of the importance of settling this question either one way or another. The

Board finally unanimously agreed to a resolution that Mr. Turpin be permitted to get the Board to act either for or against the schools. After speaking to this point for a few minutes the President said: "Now, I want to make a personal explanation. I had made a proposition to take the \$8,000 from the Fire Department and then from the police fund. I want to say that I not only have never seen any suggestion of this sort, but have never heard of it. I have said, and I mean to say, that rather than close the schools and put out the 11,000 children now in them I would vote to cut down salaries in all the departments of the city, even the school department."

At the suggestion of Mr. Noble, the school resolution was temporarily withdrawn by Mr. Noble, to come up again at the end of the session.

Mr. Noble then submitted ordinances regulating the office hours of the Gas Inspector and of the Water Department, which those officers should be kept open as a conference with the public from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Both were properly referred.

A PLEA FOR ECONOMY. A number of minor matters were disposed of, and Mr. Noble again presented his school-appropriation resolution. He lengthily debated following Mr. Allen, who opened the argument in the opposition. He earnest and impressive speech against the appropriation of more money to the schools, first, upon the ground that the city had not the money to give them. He said that the School Board had its course in this matter. "I think the School Board," said he, "should give this body some explanation of what it has done in its appropriation of this money. There is no information before us; no statement; no petition; simply the appeal for \$8,000 for the School Board. They have not lived up to the requirements that I have here and tell us what they have not done so."

Mr. Allen went on to say that he could not vote for the resolution, as the matter appeared to him and many of the other right-thinking men in this community.

BASE-BALL BUSINESS

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE. MODIFICATION OF DRAFTING RULES. No Change in Drafting Price—Players May Be Lent by Major to Minor League Clubs—Case of Gallagher and Richmond Club.

PHILADELPHIA, November 9.—The annual meeting of the National Baseball League was opened at the Hotel Walton to-day, at a much later hour than was expected. Among the notable arrivals this morning were Manager Adrian C. Anson, of Chicago; Chris. Von der Ahe, of St. Louis; and George and Earl Wagner, of Washington.

The official programme of the National League gathering moved rather slowly to-day, but the rumors of deals grew thicker and thicker as the day and night progressed.

The Board of Directors of the league convened shortly after 12 o'clock, and disposed of a few rather unimportant appeals from players who had grievances, the appeals in each instance being summarily disallowed and dismissed.

President Young was authorized to establish an office in the business section of Washington for the transaction of league business, and the Boston club was officially awarded the championship of 1897.

The National Board of Arbitration then got together to dispose of matters unfinished at last night's session.

The most important subject before the board was the petition of the Class A leagues for a modification of the drafting rules of the national agreement. The petition met with no opposition, and it was decided that its provisions should be recommended to the league, which was to be the subject of a change in the rules for drafting, which will, without doubt, be endorsed by the league, provides that no player can be drafted by the National League, unless he shall have served at least two years in the Class A league from which the draft is desired to be made. Class A consists of the Eastern, Western, and the Atlantic leagues.

No change was asked by the minor leagues in the drafting price, which still, therefore, remain at \$500. The change in the purchase of any minor league player by a National League club through actual agreement of the clubs interested, and transfers from the minor to the major leagues through the trade can at any time be made, as heretofore.

On the suggestion of John T. Brush, an amendment to the drafting clause was also recommended to the league for approval, which grants permission to the National League to loan a player to a minor club, with the understanding that the player can be recalled on thirty days' notice.

MINOR MATTERS. Among the affairs of less general interest disposed of by the board were the following: The claim of the Philadelphia club to play in the National League, through agreement with the Athletics, of the Atlantic League, for their purchase, was confirmed, but the petition of the two players for unpaid salaries in the Atlantic League, for which payment, under the national agreement, that league was responsible.

The appeal of W. H. Gallagher for unpaid salary from the Reading club was dismissed, and Gallagher was granted a release from reservation by the Richmond club. Gallagher, for some breach of discipline, was fined by the Reading club the amount of salary due him. He then refused to play for the Reading club, and was released to Richmond, Gallagher did not play with Richmond, but was placed on the latter's reserve list. The board decided that the player's fine was justifiable, but gave him his freedom to contract hereafter with whom he may.

The reported purchase of Clements by Boston, and Grady by New York was positively denied this evening by the club owners of these cities.

The Philadelphia club is endeavoring to effect a deal with St. Louis, by which Monte Cross, Catcher Douglas, and Pitcher Donohue can be brought to Philadelphia. It is said Von der Ahe has been offered Taylor, Catcher, and Leiby, and the deal is understood to be in the hands of the three players named, or any three of them for Monte Cross and Douglas.

THE LEAGUE PROPER. The business of the auxiliary bodies, the Board of Arbitration and the Board of Directors having finally been disposed of, the National Base-Ball League proper was called to order, with representatives present from all the twelve clubs.

In keeping with the slow work of the past few days, the meeting lasted less than an hour, and no business whatever was transacted.

FEVER ON THE DECREASE. Business Situation at New Orleans Brightens Correspondingly. NEW ORLEANS, November 9.—Yellow fever continues on the decrease, as to-day's record indicates, and the Board of Health is elated over the prospect of an early termination of the scare which has so badly crippled commerce.

Matters have been very quiet in and about the Board of Health office for several days past. The working force has been reduced to a minimum, and there is an abundance of work for those retained. The business situation continues to brighten.

The following are the new cases reported to-day: Mattie Bridges, Nita Johnson, Albert G. Miller, Miss B. Damaski, Miss Albert, Georges, Miss Laura Cummings, John Common, and A. Talley.

Deaths—G. D. Berry, J. W. Laroque, Miss Petrie, and Joseph Ducod.

RECOVERIES NUMEROUS. MOBILE, ALA., November 9.—The report for to-day shows a slightly increased number of new cases, the total of the week being 29. The list of recoveries is large. It has been so for the past three days.

New cases to-day: M. Johnston, John McCall, Joseph T. Wilson, William Shaw, William Dudley, and Mrs. Charles C. Breder.

Deaths—John Curran and George Hamman. The report from Whistler is that there are sixteen new cases there.

NEW CASE NEAR MONTGOMERY. MONTGOMERY, ALA., November 9.—The Board of Health report to-day gives one new case in Oakley, but none in the city, and no deaths.

New case—J. J. Barnett, Oakley. Flomaton reports three new cases, eight in all, and five deaths. Sixty-seven have been discharged.

NO NEW CASES AT MEMPHIS. MEMPHIS, TENN., November 9.—There has not been a case of yellow fever or a death from that disease in Memphis for thirty-six hours, and there is no prospect of new cases being reported.

The Little Rock quarantine against Memphis was raised to-day, but no reference was made to New Orleans or other infected points.

TRADING-STAMP TEST. Case at Washington—Huling Against the Scheme. (Washington Evening Star, 9th.) The first legal blow against the trading-stamp scheme carried on in this city was struck to-day in the District branch of the Federal Court. Judge Scott ruled the Joseph A. Sperry, manager of the Washington Trading Stamp Company, and Gustave Lansburgh, of the firm of Lansburgh & Brother, were guilty of

conducting a gift-enterprise business, in violation of section 1177 of the Revised Statutes, which relates to the District of Columbia. At the suggestion of Assistant-District-Attorney Pugh, the Court imposed a fine of \$100 each, with thirty days in jail in default. Notice of a writ of error was given, and later the defendants furnished real estate bonds in the sum of \$500 each, pending a further hearing of the case before the Court of Appeals of the District. An effort is to be made to have the matter made special in the higher court, so that the final determination of the issue may be expected within thirty days.

MR. FOLKES'S RESIGNATION. Not Employed by the American Book Co.—Sons' Committee to Meet. There is no abatement of interest in the history scandal, but there were no new developments yesterday. The resignation of Mr. Minotree Folkes as a member of the History Committee of the Grand Camp, Sons of Confederate Veterans, was the most interesting topic of discussion.

Mr. Folkes said yesterday that he had never been employed in any capacity by the American Book Company. He had not been so fortunate, he added, as to represent that corporation. He had been employed by other publishing companies, but his connection with them had not involved histories or any other books. He reiterated the statement that he had never attended a meeting of the History Committee, and had resigned because, under existing circumstances, he believed his professional and official positions incompatible.

Mr. Robert Lecky, Jr., chairman of the Sons of Veterans Investigating Committee, said yesterday that he intended to call a meeting for to-morrow, either at his office in the afternoon or at his residence at night. He would request Mr. Folkes to appear before the committee, he said, and testify.

Grand-Commander Stubbs was expected to arrive in the city last night, but he failed to materialize, and nothing has been heard from him since his telegram to the Dispatch, which was published last Sunday.

THE TRIAL OF THORN

PUNCTUALITY SEEMS TO BE THE WATCHWORD. TWENTY WITNESSES EXAMINED. Counsel for Defence Objects to Admission as Evidence of Photographs of Disembled Portions of Body—Objection Overruled.

NEW YORK, November 9.—Punctuality seems to be the watchword of every one concerned in the trial of Martin Thorn for the alleged murder of William Gulden-suppe, which began yesterday morning in the Queens county court-house. Promptly at 10 o'clock this morning District-Attorney William J. Youngs, his assistants, and the lawyers for the defence, were in their places, and the prosecutor began his opening address.

Martin Thorn, handcuffed to Captain Methuen, and escorted by a constable, was brought into court a few minutes before the District Attorney began speaking. Thorn was dressed, as on yesterday, with his face cleanly shaven, and his hair parted in the middle and carefully brushed back from his forehead.

Twenty witnesses were summoned for examination to-day, and the District Attorney took them one by one, just as the finding of the portions of the body opened up to the public the fact that a terrible crime had been committed.

The four first witnesses were the boys who, while swimming in the East river, had found the upper portion of the severed trunk, and then followed the policemen who were called to the scene of the finding, and they in turn were followed by witnesses who testified to the bringing of that part of the body to the morgue.

The discovery of the lower part of the trunk, from which the legs were severed halfway between the thighs and knees, was then taken up, and every person who handled it until it was deposited with the morgue-keeper was examined, and each one was asked to identify the piece of cloth and cheese-cloth in which the part was wrapped.

The rest of the afternoon was taken up by the descriptions of those who discovered and inspected the bundle found floating at the Elizabeth navy-yard, and the other two instances, the carrying of these limbs was followed from the navy-yard cock-lock to the New York morgue at Bellevue Hospital. Then the morgue-keeper was put on the stand, and he testified as to the accuracy of several photographs which he said were made of the portions of the portions of the body which are now in glass jars preserved for identification in the morgue.

Lawyer Howe made several objections to the photographs being admitted as evidence, as the parts were still in the morgue-keeper's hands, and he insisted that they should be produced in court. Judge Smith overruled Mr. Howe's objections.

At 4 o'clock all the witnesses who had been summoned to court for examination had given their testimony, and as there was no more to be said, the prosecution asked for an adjournment until to-morrow morning. The Court granted the request.

It is said that the greater part of the testimony to-morrow will be that of anatomical experts, who will give evidence as to the other two instances, the reduction to the same body, and also, if possible, to prove the cause of death.

The District Attorney believes that he can prove these things to the satisfaction of the jury, after which he intends to convince the jury that the severed body which was so savagely disembled is none other than that of the missing bath rubber, William Gulden-suppe.

GHOSTS UNDER GROUND. Superstitions of Bituminous Coal Mines. (New York Sun.) "Ghosts in coal mines" said a western Pennsylvania mine operator. "Well I never saw any myself, but if I should go among my miners, especially the old-timers, and say I didn't believe there were such things in mines, and make light of the subject, they would be reluctant to continue working for me, fearing that some vindictive disembled tenant of underground chambers might waylay and punish them for laboring for one who regarded them as infidels."

Conclusively demonstrated the deep-ground superstition of old bituminous coal miners in this respect is furnished by the regard in which they hold what they call the Haunted Test-Hole Mine, on my property. I have several other fields working in that mine for years—men who have never heard what the prevailing belief is among home miners as to the character of the mine.

"The bituminous coal mines, as you may know, are entirely dark, and in their working from the anthracite mines, the coal from which is reached by means of deep shafts, and mined in tunnels that diverge from the shafts on all sides and at various depths. The tunnels mine, and are worked by digging into the sides of the hills in slopes or drifts—often called pits or banks. These excavations frequently extend miles under ground, running in irregular galleries and passages here and there, and in some cases, after years of working a mine, has become a vast honeycomb or network of subterranean chambers. When any of these are worked out they are simply abandoned and left unmarked—regions where perpetual darkness reigns, and where the knowledge of the intricacies of the abandoned chambers having been at fault, wanderers among them with his feeble lamp, seeking deliverance from them."

"One great danger to a miner lost in an unmarked mine is the test-hole of a chamber. A test-hole is a shaft sunk in the mine to test the depth or thickness of a coal vein, and these shafts are always deep and frequently filled with water. There are also the further depths of these deserted passages, which yawn for the bewildered wanderer. These lakes are where a vein has been followed in its dip—that is, its oblique descent from its horizontal plane in a mine. A dip may mean a vertical dip, but in this latter sense its horizontal position again, or goes so far into the depths that further working of the vein becomes either impossible or unprofitable, and the water gradually enters the chamber until it reaches its level, and the working becomes a lake. Some of these underground bodies of water are of unknown depth, and it requires a stout heart in a miner to descend to the bottom of them, and there to peer out upon its dark water, lying in the eerily glimmer of the light a miner's lamp can shed upon it. Then think of the staring, ghastly face of a drowned miner floating there, and coming slowly within the faint line of that vision. I have seen it more than once, and if there is anything that might bring the most sceptical and stolid of men to the belief that ghosts haunted these awesome depths, I think such a sight with such surroundings might do it."

"I don't think it strange, therefore, that ignorant, impressionable men, passing more than half their lives amid such surroundings, should be grounded in a like belief beyond the power of reasoning to change it."

It is among the men working in one of my mines, were two likely young fellows, one an Englishman, the other an Irishman. They had been good friends enough until they both fell in love with the same girl, the daughter of

IN A SPLENDID HOME.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE) Mrs. Arthur Levy, white satin and diamonds. Miss Bertha Block, black and purple silk. Miss Simon, plum-colored velvet and blue brocade. Mrs. G. A. Cass, Mrs. Miss Minnie Senon, figured silk and diamonds. Mrs. Samuel Cohen, Mrs. Roseheim, Mrs. H. J. Myers, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. B. Wertheim, Mrs. G. Cass, Mrs. Joseph Strause, Mrs. A. Stern, Mrs. Hirs, Mrs. M. May, Mrs. R. Greenbaum, Mrs. A. Hellstern, Mrs. Weiman, Mrs. Sam. Siegel, Mrs. S. Frank, Miss Beatrice Wallerstein, Mrs. R. Myers, Mrs. Ray Myers, Mrs. Sara Simon, Miss Jennita Baugh, Miss Emma Hutzler, Mrs. H. Hutzler, Mrs. E. Bottigheimer, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Miss Mabel Syce, Mrs. L. Kaufman, Mrs. Florence Myers, Mrs. A. Klum, Mrs. William Goodman, Mrs. H. Rosenheim, Mrs. M. Michelsbacher, Miss Rosalie Thalheimer, Miss Joche Cohen, Miss Esther Lewit, Miss Opheila Lewit, Miss Frances Samuels.

The chaperons were: Mrs. Philip Whitlock, Mrs. Fred. S. Myers, Mrs. M. E. North Carolina, Mrs. H. Hutzler, Mrs. Moses Thalheimer, Mrs. E. Bottigheimer, Mrs. Sam. Cohen, Mrs. Joseph L. Levy, Mrs. Moses S. Block, Mrs. Abe Valentine, Mrs. Marx Gunst, Mrs. Charles Strause, Mrs. Herman Myers, Mrs. Julius Strause, Mrs. J. Marcus.

THE GENTLEMEN PRESENT. Among the gentlemen present were Messrs. Moses Schener, of Newark, N. J.; Nathaniel Ullman, Philip Whitlock, Rev. Dr. E. N. Calise, Rev. J. H. Thalheimer, Moses Thalheimer, Emanuel Millisher, B. J. Bear, Jacob Gans, Marx Gunst, Meyer Franck, Charles Strause, Henry Wallerstein, Joseph Levy, Marx Strause, Leon Strause, Isadora Strause, S. J. Johnson, Harry Hutzler, Henry H. S. Wallerstein, Joseph L. Levy, M. S. Block, Dr. Labenberg, Samuel Rosendorf, Milton J. Strause, Morris Asher, M. E. Marcus, Jacob Lewit, Julius Lewit, L. Nachmann, Seymour Strause, Arthur Levy, M. B. Rosenbaum, S. J. Johnson, Harry Hutzler, Leon Debrauer, Charles Thalheimer, Sidney Stern, Simon Cohen, Albert Greenstein, Nathan Simon, A. Whitlock, Benno Hutzler, Charles Hutzler, Joseph Strause, Fred. S. Myers, Jacob Myer, H. S. Hutzler, Sol. Bloomberg, Dr. Greenwall, Moses May, Albert Long, Ellis Bottigheimer, Joseph Rosenbaum, Harry Hutzler, Heim, Leonard Syce, Samuel Rosendorf, Lee Reinheimer, William Reinheimer, Henry Fiegenheimer, Henry Block, Alfred Kraker, Gaston Kraker, Jacob Hirsch, Meyer Hirsch, Leo Syce, Abe Valentine, S. Arnold, of Davenport, Ia.; M. J. Johnson, of New York; M. J. Johnson, Baltimore; M. M. Marcus, L. Stern, Herbert Ezekiel, Harry Reinhardt, Joseph Mittendorfer, Byron Ben, William Fiegenheimer, L. Lichtenstein, Charles Millisher, Joseph Hirsch, William Goodman, Simon Whitlock, J. Jacobus, L. Greenwall, M. J. Johnson, Julius Strause, J. Kaufman, Jonas Marcus, Jacob Thalheimer, H. Whitlock, Joseph Rosenbaum, A. Whitlock, S. L. Ullman, I. Hutzler, Seymour Syce, David Mittendorfer, B. Myers, Arthur E. Strause, A. Hellstern, M. Myers, L. L. Strause, M. B. Rosenbaum, and others.

THE V. P. I. TO PLAY SATURDAY. Blacksburg Boys Will Meet Richmond College on the Gridiron. Next Saturday will witness what promises to be one of the best football games scheduled for Richmond this season. The Virginia Polytechnic Institute team, of Blacksburg, will meet the Richmond College team at the Base-Hall Park on this date. The Institute team, coached by Manager Carl Hardy, will arrive in Richmond over the Norfolk and Western railway at 8:30 Friday evening, and will stop at the Jefferson or Murphy's Hotel.

The Virginia Polytechnic Institute team has during the past few years made an excellent record. In 1894 the team was coached by Mr. J. A. Massie (now playing guard on the Hampton team), and won five of the six games played that season. The improvement since last year's season, in 1895, is still better showing was made. Under the coaching of Mr. Saunders Taylor and Dr. A. C. Jones, every game that year was won, except the one with the University of Virginia and the one with the University of North Carolina. The Virginia Military Institute was defeated on Thanksgiving at Lynchburg by a close score of 6 to 4. This, however, was a victory where the year before a defeat had been recorded, and of course there was a boom in Blacksburg stock.

Last season's team, coached by Dr. Attila Jones, of the University of Virginia, showed still further improvement. It defeated Allegheny Institute, Roanoke College, Hampden-Sidney, and Maryville College by large scores, played a work with the University of North Carolina, in which neither side scored, and lost only to the University of Virginia and the University of Tennessee, the latter defeat being due almost entirely to the scorelessness and overconfidence, the score standing 5 to 4. The Virginia Polytechnic Institute's ancient rivals, the Virginia Military Institute, proved easy, Blacksburg taking the Thanksgiving game at Roanoke by a score of 21 to 0.

The Virginia Polytechnic Institute has this season the best team in its history. No efforts have been spared to place in the field a team which would be able to cope successfully against any others of its class. So far these efforts have been rewarded.

One of the two games played last season was King College, of Bristol, by a score of 54 to 0, and on October 20th defeated the University of North Carolina at Danville by a score of 4 to 0. The character of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute's supporters with confidence.

The greatest credit is due Coach Charles Fifth and Captain Johnson, on whose shoulders the bulk of the work has fallen. Mr. Fifth took charge of the team rather late in the season (about October 1st), but he has inspired Virginia Polytechnic and has proven himself a most efficient trainer. His manner is quiet and unassuming, yet he handles the men with a firmness and determination that admits of no questioning. He is extremely popular at the Institute among the students, both on and off the team. Mr. Fifth comes from the University of Chicago, on which team he played last year. Prior to the last season he played end and quarterback back on Bucknell University. He is a refined and cultured gentleman.

Dr. Frank's Headache Cure. DR. FRANK'S HEADACHE CURE. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

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