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WEDNESDAY ..... JAN. 29, 1902.

BETTER KEEP OUT OF IT.

The position before the people of Virginia of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg is now so favorable that its most judicious friends cannot but deplore any movement bringing the institution into question. For some years the college suffered from dissensions within and opposition without, and its troubles were not easily removed; but, at last, a peace was came and since then it has flourished mightily. Now, unhappily, it is proposed that the convention shall do a thing which may make a storm centre of it again.

If the convention agrees with the committee Blacksburg is to have two members on the State Board of Agriculture, and the department may be transferred from Richmond to Blacksburg, or to any other locality within the borders of the State. True, as we have before said, the proposed new article of the Constitution requires the department's principal office to be kept at the capital of the State, but that is a mere formality. How such provisions of law are construed, may be seen in numberless cases in New Jersey, and in some in this State where chartered companies have found that a small office, a record-book and occasional board meetings are sufficient to comply with the statute.

The truth is that the Constitutional Convention is making a great mistake in extending legislative powers as it is doing—or rather as some of its committees would have it do. The consequence is that not enough time is left it to discuss and consider principles of government. Nor can the Legislature view without concern and indignation efforts to take from it work that it ought to do, work that it is competent to do, and work which hitherto it has done and done well.

It seems to us that the State's Department of Agriculture is very well fulfilling the purposes for which it was designed. If it has not escaped criticism, no more has Blacksburg or the University, or the Legislature, or the Constitutional Convention. Nor would the Agricultural Department escape criticism if it were removed to Blacksburg, or to Lexington or to Charlottesville. In that case, indeed, criticism would rather increase and would not fail to involve the institution to which the department was attached.

Plainly this is another matter which the convention would better leave in the hands of the Legislature.

Terry McGovern, who is fondly known in pugilistic circles as "Terrible Teddy," has broken into swelldom. Recently he was entertained in Hempstead, N. Y., by Mrs. James L. Kernochan at her beautiful mansion, "The Meadows," and was introduced to several ladies of the smart set.

"Terrible Teddy" is a neighbor of Mrs. Kernochan's, and before the visit of the pugilist she had expressed a desire to meet him. When McGovern heard this he determined not to be exclusive, and forthwith made up his mind to mingle with the "creme-de-la-creme."

It is said that he was "subdued but determined" when he showed up at "The Meadows." Though the mansion is but 500 yards from his quarters, Terry went there in his rubber-tired runabout, so that he might "do things up in style." He wore a scarlet sweater, garnet waistcoat with white polka dots, blue sack coat and trousers, varnished shoes, and Derby hat. In sooth, his appearance suggested that he was a "warm member."

The redoubtable Terry and his horse-trainer, Chris Martin—a gentleman of the heavy-weight class—were hospitably received by their host. A whole party of ladies helped Mrs. Kernochan to entertain the visitors. The muscular pair were shown the stables, the kennels, and other things about the place, as well as the bric-a-brac and paintings in the house. They were delighted, and marvelled greatly.

One has to do things these days to enter society. "Teddy" is quite satisfied with his reward.

DANISH ANTILLES.

Even if the Senate shall ratify the treaty for the annexation of the Danish West Indian Islands, or Antilles, the deal may not be consummated—that is if as required the consummation depends upon the wishes of the people as expressed in a plebiscite. In 1867 a treaty for the transfer of the islands to the United States was negotiated, and the final decision was left to the people, who ratified it by a large majority. But the advocates of annexation in this country were defeated in the Senate and hence the transfer was not made. Since then, it is said sentiment in the islands against annexation has grown, and it is now doubtful whether a sufficient number of votes could be obtained to carry the annexation proposition. And we can easily understand why this should be. For whereas the convention of thirty-five years ago guaranteed to the inhabitants of the islands the privilege of becoming citizens of the United States, the present one reserves to Congress the entire control of that matter. It practically puts them on the same plane with the Hawaiians, the Porto Ricans, and the Filipinos.

As for what we shall get if the deal goes through it may be stated that the islands are small, are situated very near to Porto Rico, and contain 138 square miles, all included, and that in 1900 their total population was 32,786. The majority of the people are colored and are employed on the sugar plantations.

About the only consideration that can possibly recommend their annexation is that Denmark seems anxious to unload them and if we do not take them some European Power may agree to do so, thus causing us trouble.

There is now a crusade against live-bird shoots. It deserves to be entirely successful.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Certain gullible persons in this country, whose souls had been harrowed up by descriptions of the misery of the Boer prisoners in the camp in Bermuda sent an agent over there to investigate and report what was necessary and practicable for the relief of the unfortunates. The agent found to exist a condition of affairs utterly at variance with what he started out to "verify," and as he happened to be cold-bloodedly and brutally honest, he reported the whole truth. One of the statements he was expected to verify was that the prisoners were dying of fever at the rate of twenty per day; that they were being practically starved, and that they were suffering for clothes. But the agent couldn't "verify." What he actually discovered was that in a camp of 5,000 prisoners two had died up to the time he began his investigation; that the seriously sick numbered three or four; that man for man the prisoners were receiving better rations than were issued to the British soldiers guarding them, and that the British Government had sent to Bermuda for the captives not less than 7,000 outfits of clothing, including boots, hats, underwear, and overcoats, which were distributed in the camp free of charge. He found that there was no necessity for sending "old clothes" and provisions from this country.

The principal employer of the American agent was a local charitable society of Boston, and his report leads the Boston Herald to observe that now that his observations bear out the accounts of the British Government regarding the condition of affairs among the captives, "it would seem as though there were many worthy objects near at home that need help much more than do these Boers at Bermuda."

Very true and eminently just, that; but unfortunately for truth and justice, the Herald does not stop there. It goes on to say that "to the veterans who had experience with the Confederate prisons during the civil war, the 'reports of the hardships' these Boers are put to in Bermuda must make amusing reading, for, compared with the prison camps of the civil war, the Boer camp at Bermuda would be a paradise." So it may be in a large measure. But where rested the responsibility for the suffering of the Federal prisoners in the Confederate camps? Upon the Federal authorities who refused to avail themselves of the opportunity opened to them by the Confederate Government to ameliorate the situation in the camps. The United States Government declined to pursue towards its own soldiers held in captivity the same humane policy which the British Government is pursuing toward the Boer prisoners. The powers that were at Washington refused to do for the comfort of the inmates of the Confederate prison camps what the Confederates could not do for them—could not do for themselves—but were willing the enemy should do. And since the Herald has seen fit to revive this issue, which appears to be a pet one with it, we think it competent to enquire, How about the treatment and the sufferings of Confederates in northern prison camps, which were located in a land flowing, comparatively speaking, with milk and honey?

As the late Rev. Dr. William Brown once asserted, and he backed his assertion with unimpeachable testimony, "if certain Federal prison camps could find a tongue they would tell a tale of horror that should" forever silence all clamor about Libby prison, Andersonville, and Belle Isle. It is not pleasant to us to discuss this subject, but the Herald's reference to Confederate prison camps is, in view of the experience of Confederates in Federal prisons, and the Federal record on the prisoner question, such a libel upon the South, that it should not be permitted to pass unchallenged. And it suggests that unless our contemporary is determined to wilfully misrepresent the case, it should employ an agent to investigate the facts, which he can find in Jones's "Confederate View of the Treatment of Prisoners, Compiled from Official and Other Records"; Dr. Handy's "Bonds of the United States Government," Keiley's "In Vinculis," and other accessible authorities.

HAMPTON ROADS CONFERENCE.

The columns of the Fredericksburg Free Lance lately have contained a good deal of interesting matter concerning the Hampton Roads conference. A recent statement of Hon. John Goode's started a discussion, in which several gentlemen have taken part. And the end is not yet. The result will be that many persons not now informed on the question will be entertained, yet it is unlikely that any new light can be thrown on the subject.

The literature of the Hampton Roads conference is copious. Our three commissioners signed a formal report upon their return here. Judge Campbell and Mr. Hunter elaborated their statements for the public press. Aleck Stephens took more time to think over the matter and to reduce his recollections to writing. He seems to have been inclined to the view that Mr. Davis would better make the best peace he could.

Mr. Davis and our people generally construed Mr. Lincoln's terms to mean unconditional surrender—no more, no less. About this time a coolness sprang up between Mr. Davis and Mr. Stephens, and the latter withdrew from the Capitol of the Confederacy and retired to Georgia. Personally, however, the two men honored and respected one another all their lives.

From nothing that we have seen published as coming from Davis or Lincoln, Stephens or Seward, Hunter or Campbell, does it appear that Mr. Lincoln made, or was authorized to make, any proposition that the United States Government would pay for our slaves if we would lay down our arms. And if such a proposition had been made—if the constitutional path had been clear for its adoption—we don't believe its acceptance would have afforded a satisfactory solution of the difficulty. Many of our people would not have been content. They would have said we had "sold out"; that we surrendered too soon; that we gave up the principle for which we were fighting in consideration of compensation for our slaves, etc., etc.

In short, we cannot believe a lasting and enduring peace ever could have been secured in any way other than by fighting the fight out until we had utterly exhausted our resources of men, money, meat, and munitions of war. That fight we fought and, practically speaking, it ended at Appomattox Courthouse, April 9, 1865.

DON'T LEGISLATE.

Don't try to be the Legislature as well as the Constitutional Convention by incorporating in the organic law subjects that should be matters of statutory regulation.—The Petersburg Index-Appeal.

The Index-Appeal was an original friend of the Constitutional Convention, and that it wishes the convention well we cannot doubt. Our views and our contemporary's do not "jing" at all points, but we are at one on the subject embraced in the foregoing paragraph. The convention could do the work it was sent here to do ever so much better if it would drop from its docket all propositions that could be as well disposed of by the Legislature. It shouldn't try to be a Legislature as well as a convention, and for it to do so is to imperil all its work.

Historic Old St. John's Church.

To the People of Richmond:

"Old St. John's, at Richmond, Va., to give way to commerce. The news comes from Richmond, Va., that another of the country's historic structures is to be sacrificed to the relentless march of modern commercialism."

An emotion of surprise, sorrow, and indignation swept over me upon reading the above in the New York Sun. As a daughter of Virginia, I protest against the demolition of a building so full of historic interest, the birthplace of our liberty, and around whose walls lie buried so many of our honored dead.

Will not the citizens of Richmond protest against such vandalism? We who are far away from the old home State read with pleasure and pride of the great improvements in your city, the rapid strides in commercial enterprise, the building of the ship-yard, the handsome new depot of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway, the bridging of the hills, the new Jefferson Hotel, which promises to outrival the former, and that itself a perfect work of art. So many changes have occurred even within the last two or three years that a return to the old city would produce somewhat the sensations of the proverbial old Rip Van Winkle, and, assuredly, we should feel ourselves strangers, indeed, if old St. John's were missing. No, there must be some mistake; the old church must not go.

The people of Virginia have always shown much reverence for the old landmarks and honor for those who bore the brunt of the battle in the struggle for freedom that we cannot think that even the "relentless march of modern commercialism" can stem the tide of such deeply-rooted virtues.

Not only historic associations, but the most hallowed memories of generations are clustered around old St. John's, and if the sentiments of all the sons and daughters of Virginia scattered throughout this broad country of ours could be heard there would be one strong voice of appeal, spare the old church!

Crockett, Tex. RAY S.

There is not the slightest foundation for the story which was published in the New York Sun. It was a pure fabrication. There is no intention—nor ever was any—to tear down St. John's church, or to interfere with the graves in the cemetery. In short, the vestry of St. John's and the government of the city of Richmond are united in sentiment and interest against any invasion of or injury to that property. Moreover, no such proposition as that outlined in the New York Sun would be made by any sensible citizen of Richmond; it is too preposterous to discuss.—Editor of the Dispatch.

Tying Her Bonnet.

Tying her bonnet under her chin,
She tied her raven ringlets in;
But not alone in the silken snare
Did she catch her lovely floating hair,
For, tying her bonnet under her chin,
She tied a young man's heart within.

They were strolling together up the hill,
Where the wind came blowing merry and chill;
And it blew the curls a frolicsome race
All over the happy, peach-colored face;
Still, scolding and laughing, she tied them in
Under her beautiful, dimpled chin.

And it blew a color, bright as the bloom
Of the pinkest fuchsia's tossing plume,
All over the cheeks of the prettiest girl
That ever impelloned a romping curl.
Oh, in tying her bonnet under her chin,
Tied a young man's heart within.

Steeper and steeper grew the hill,
Madder, merrier, chillier still,
The western wind blew down and played
The wildest tricks with the little maid,
As, tying her bonnet under her chin,
She tied a young man's heart within.

O, western wind, do you think it was fair
To play such tricks with her floating hair?
To gladly, gleefully, do your best
To blow her against the young man's breast,
Where he has gladly folded her in,
And kissed her mouth and dimpled chin?

O, Ellery Vane, you little thought
An hour ago, when you besought
This country lass to walk with you,
After the sun had dried the dew,
What terrible danger could be in,
As she tied her bonnet under her chin.

—NORA PERRY.

Deceptivitis.

(Yonkers Statesman.)

Teacher: What is the meaning of to decapitate, Willie?

Willie: To head off, ma'am.

Correct to the Last.

(Chicago Tribune.)

"Anyhow," chuckled the somewhat fastidious horse-thief as the regulators adjusted the noose about his neck, "it isn't a ready-made tie."

Why?

(San Francisco Chronicle.)

Edith: Mamma, didn't the missionary say savages don't wear any clothes?

Mother: Yes, dearie.

Edith: Then why did papa put a button in the missionary box?

Sorry.

(Tit-Bits.)

Hostess: What, going already, Professor? And you must take your dear little wife away with you?

Professor: Indeed, madam, I am sorry to say I must.

Glad When He Stops.

(Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

"I admire that pianist's finish. Don't you?"

"Yes; but I always dread his beginning."

NEWPORT NEWS AFFAIRS.

Consumers Light Company—J. E. B. Stuart and the Marshalship.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., January 28.—(Special.)—The new Morgan Line steamship El Alba, which was detained at the shipyard longer than expected, left today at noon for New York to go into service between that port and New Orleans.

Captain R. B. Quick, commodore of the Morgan fleet, is in command of the ship. El Alba is the twelfth and last ship built here for the Morgan people, the value of the contracts aggregating $7,200,000.

It is rumored that the Morgan Line contemplates building one or more other ships, much larger than the twelve 6,000 ton vessels turned out here since 1899.

A RUMOR OF INTEREST.

It is rumored here that the Norfolk Refrigeration, Storage, and Ice Company, which was incorporated in Norfolk today, with a capital stock of $1,500,000, has purchased the bonds of the Consumers Light, Heat, and Ice Company, of this city, which recently offered its plant in the city for the sum of $85,318.12.

The city appointed a commission to examine the plant and place its value, which was fixed at about $55,000. Prior to this the Williams Electric Company, of New Jersey, which built the plant, applied to the Federal Court for the appointment of a receiver, but by mutual agreement the Consumers Company was allowed fifteen days in which to sell the plant to the city or to other parties, or to make satisfactory settlement with the Williams Company. The fifteen days will expire to-morrow afternoon, and this gives strength to the report that the New Tidewater Trust, incorporated in Norfolk to-day, has purchased the bonds.

R. G. Bickford, who owns the majority interest, to-day denied the report.

THE TERCENTENARY CELEBRATION.

The Tidewater Commercial League, composed of business men of the cities and towns in Tidewater Virginia, at a special meeting held at Williamsburg, passed a resolution endorsing Jamestown as the proper place for the Tercentennial Exposition.

It is believed that the object of this resolution is simply to impress upon the legislators that in selecting a site for the exposition, they must provide that some fitting celebration be held at the place where the first landing was made by the English.

The plans for the large parochial school, to be erected here by Mrs. Mary E. Ryan, of New York, have been completed by Fritz Sitterding, the Richmond contractor, and work on the structure will begin within the next six weeks.

THE U. S. MARSHALSHIP.

The chances of Captain J. E. B. Stuart, of this city, for the United States marshalship of the Eastern District of Virginia appear to be excellent, according to advices received here from Washington, and it will not be surprising if the son of the famous Confederate general, "Jeb" Stuart, should receive the appointment over Marshal Morgan Treat, who is backed by the Republican machine of the State.

FANNIE BOURNE ACQUITTED.

The jury in the Warwick County Court this afternoon brought in a verdict of "not guilty" in the case of Fannie Bourne, charged with the murder of Louis Maffao, the man with whom she lived as a wife for years.

The killing occurred in Maffao's saloon several months ago, when there was no one there except himself and the woman. The neighbors heard shots, and when they ran in Maffao was lying in a pool of his own blood, and the woman was in another room.

She claims that he was drunk and got the pistol out to shoot her; that several shots were fired, and in the scuffle he was shot.

A PULASKI WEDDING.

Marriage of Mr. J. N. Miller and Miss Bella Boschack.

PULASKI CITY, VA., January 28.—(Special.)—The home of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Boschack, in this city, was the scene of a very pretty marriage on the night of January 25th, when their second daughter, Miss Bella, became the bride of Mr. John N. Miller, of New York city.

The groom's best man was Mr. Temple Crockett, of this city, and the maid of honor was Miss Sarah Jones, of this place.

The bride, who is a very attractive and beautiful young lady, was gowned in white organdy and carried bride's roses.

Rev. J. S. Alfriend, of the Episcopal Church here, officiated.

Mr. Collins and Mr. Briger, of Radford, friends of the groom, and a large number of others witnessed the nuptial ceremony, after which an elaborate supper and reception was tendered by the bride's parents.

The popularity of the contracting parties was evinced by the large number of handsome presents which they received. The best wishes of their many friends follow the couple to Radford where they will reside.

Barton Heights Notes.

Messrs. Joseph and Harold Clarke, of Roanoke, Va., who have been the guests of their uncle, Mr. R. T. Clarke, of Brook road, have returned to their home.

The Crescent Social Club, of Richmond, Va., met Monday night at the home of Mrs. Tiller, of Brook road. Games of all sorts were indulged in, after which all repaired to the dining-room, where a very delightful supper was participated in. Among those present were Misses Bernice Bragg, Clara Tyler, Bessie Gillman, Ruth Hart, Katie Carlton, Edith Miller, Alice Quarles, Mary Atkins, and Mrs. Jones; Messrs. Willie Tyler, Harper Spence, Fleming Tiller, Edward Jones, Walking Bragg, Junius Woodward, Thomas Timberlake, and others. Messrs. John Kain and Guy Sullivan were chaperones.

Mr. Jessie Williams, of Baltimore, is the guest of his uncle, Mr. J. B. Rocke, of Second-Street road.

Mr. J. L. Duggan, of Baltimore, is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Duggan, of Poe street.

The Barton Heights Fire Department meeting, which was to be held last night, was postponed until next Tuesday night.

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We have thousands of barrels in stock; the best Maine-grown and Virginia Second Crop Seed. Wood's 1902 Catalogue gives comparative crop results, both as to earliness and yield, with Maine-grown and second-crop seed. It also contains much other useful and valuable information about Potatoes. Write for Catalogue and Special Potato Price List.

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(Ja 15-W & Sat S t—Ja 16-w 4 t.)

A SAD CASE.

A Young, Strong Man, Apparently in Perfect Health, Took a Slight Cough and Died Within One Week.

The Doctors Attending Him Said: "Had He Taken Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey While He Thought He Was Healthy, It Would Have Built Up New Tissue and Prevented His Untimely Death."

Thousands like this young man are run down and their blood is impoverished, and they do not know it until it is too late. The case mentioned is of a young athletic fellow, 28 years of age, who was the picture of health. He contracted a slight bronchial cough on Wednesday, which gradually grew worse until Friday night, when he had a hemorrhage of the lungs, which was followed by more hemorrhages, which cut him off in the prime of life. He died the next Wednesday, just one week from the day he went home apparently a strong man.

Lessons like this should teach every one to be careful of the condition of the system. See that the blood is kept rich and circulates perfectly, and that the tissues of the body are not wasting without your knowledge. If you think the system is run down, if you take cold easily, if you have a hacking cough, a tickling in your throat, take Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. It will cure the cough and cold and prevent any further complications. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is absolutely pure, and contains no fuel oil or other dangerous ingredient. Do not fill your system full of drugs and compounds that you know nothing about. They injure the stomach and merely deaden the pain. They do not cure. A leading New York doctor said: "DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY is a form of food already digested. It aids digestion, stimulates and enriches the blood, tones the heart, builds new tissue, gives elasticity to the muscles, and invigorates the brain."

STOPPED HEMORRHAGES.

Nashua City, N. H., June 1, 1901.

Gentlemen,—It is with great pleasure that I write to inform you that I have used eight bottles of your Pure Malt Whiskey. I would not have been here to-day, only for your wonderful medicine. I have used all kinds of medicine and been under the care of doctors; I have had three severe attacks of grip and pneumonia, which have left me with a bad cough and weak heart. I am 57 years old. It has toned up my system and stopped the hemorrhages, and I cough but very little. I only regret that I did not know of your whiskey before. I cannot express what it has done for me. I beg to remain yours, respectfully,

MRS. H. C. ALLINGTON.

FREE—Two game-counters for whist, euchre, etc. Send 4 cents in stamps to cover postage.

CAUTION—Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold in sealed bottles only. If offered in bulk or other than in our patent bottle, it is a fraud. Be sure you get the genuine. All druggists and grocers, or direct, $1 a bottle. Medical booklet sent free. Duffy Malt Whiskey Company, Rochester, N. Y.

IN NORTHUMBERLAND.

Prominent Young Citizens Have a Quarrel—The Heathsville Folks.

HEATHSVILLE, VA., January 28.—(Special.)—Although it began Saturday night, the rain still falleth. Sunday was a dark and gloomy day to our people. Even the preachers did not venture out to meet their appointments; the day was spent indoors. This is the weather our truckers want; for now is time for them to start about their work. Already many have beautiful young cabbages looking vigorous in their "hot" beds beneath the glass.

Tomato seed are being bedded, and the land prepared for peas.

On last Saturday afternoon Ethelbert Conley was tried before Justice Eichelberger on a warrant charging him with threatening to shoot and otherwise injure "Deacon" Elijah Middleton. Both men are colored, yet there are not two more respected citizens in our county.

Middleton married Conley's sister and so did a man by the name of Meekins.

About a year ago Meekins was sick, and Middleton and Conley went to Meekins's home to do some work for him. Conley claimed that Middleton insulted Meekins's wife, she being the former's sister. The affair created a big rumpus in colored Baptist circles, but was finally settled in the church, both men promising to bury the hatchet and smoke the pipe of peace.

Conley, however, could not forget his grudge; though, indeed, from evidence taken in the case, it was only a fancied insult. Of late Conley had been making his threats until Saturday the justice placed him under a bond of $300 for one year to keep the peace.

James M. Booth, our County Treasurer, and Joseph W. Anderson, for a long time our Supervisor, went his security.

THOMAS HUNLEY DEAD.

Tom. Hunley, after an illness of over six weeks with asthma, contracted on the water while in the United States Coast Survey, died early Sunday morning.

A widowed mother did all that tender hands could do, and doctors all that professional skill could devise to prolong his days.

The deceased was a young man of promise, and his death is exceptionally sad. He was buried at his home Monday.

Mrs. James M. Booth, wife of the County Treasurer, has been very ill for several days with acute dyspepsia. She is slowly improving now.

A GYPSY BRIDE.

A Romantic Marriage in Lunenburg County on Monday.

KEYSVILLE, January 28.—(Special.)—A strange marriage took place to-day at Lunenburg Courthouse. The bride, a pretty lass of 14, became the wife of a lad of 17.

The contracting parties were Miss Bertha Townsand and Mr. Lee Andrew Slaughter. 'Twas "love at first sight." They did not mince matters, but were wedded on the fourth day after their first meeting.

The girl's mother is a fortuneteller, while her father is a horse trader. They move from place to place and pitch their tent where the night catches them.

They were camping between Blackstone and Lunenburg when the groom first met his bride. The marriage took place at the Fowlkes Hotel, the knot being tied by Rev. Mr. Gee, of Lunenburg. Mr. Cook Osborne acted as "best man" and master of ceremonies.

Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Townsand, Mr. and Mrs. Tom Fowlkes, Mr. and Mrs. Austin Folkes, Misses Vera, May Belle, and Maude Fowlkes, Miss Sue Orgain, Dr. J. Thompson Morton; Messrs. Earnest Moore, Gary, Bacon, Osborne, Magruda, Wade, Fowlkes, and others.

The young bride laughed and kept her finger in her mouth during the whole ceremony, while her father yelled out to her, in his horse-drover fashion, to "stand up," when she got a little behind the groom. He continued to make comments during the ceremony, and, as soon as the minister pronounced the couple man and wife, he wanted the ceremony stopped, exclaiming "that's enough!"

The bride's mother said that she met her husband on a Sunday night, and they were married the following morning. She has another daughter, who was married twice before she was 17, and now lives in Richmond.

As soon as the ceremony was over the young couple crawled into the gypsy wagon and departed.

Alexander P. Breckenridge Head.

LEESBURG, VA., January 28.—(Special.)—Alexander P. Breckenridge, a well-known citizen of Leesburg, died in Washington on Monday, of pneumonia. He was 70 years of age. His remains will be interred in Leesburg on Wednesday.

Richmonders in New York.

NEW YORK, January 28.—(Special.)—F. M. Whitaker, E. D. Hotchkiss, Imperial; G. W. Stevens and wife, E. B. Robinson and wife, Miss Robinson, Everett; J. S. Parrish and wife, Holland.

HEARD IN YORKTOWN.

Proposed Electric Line—Government May Buy the Temple Farm.

YORKTOWN, VA., January 27.—(Special.)—The development of the two lines of electric railways, with terminals here, is watched with considerable interest. Matters will assume definite shape in a short while, and it is learned that the companies have already a number of ties at their disposal and six miles of heavy rails in stock for use when needed.

In an interview to-day with Mr. A. G. Mauck, owner of the famous Temple farm, your correspondent was informed that a bill for the purchase of the historical old Moore House and its sacred surroundings by the government will be presented to Congress in a day or two.

Mr. W. H. Stryker, wife, and child, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are the guests this week of Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Shield. Mr. Stryker is a prominent member of the Brooklyn Bar.

Mr. A. G. Mauck arrived home yesterday, after a trip of twenty days to Norfolk, Washington, and the West.

County-Treasurer George L. Smith was in town to-day.

Mr. J. W. Clements, of Lee Hall, a prominent merchant and lumber dealer of that section, was seen on our streets to-day.

Mr. R. C. Hunt, of Poquoson, a former assessor of lands for York county and a prominent figure in York county politics, is confined to his bed with a severe case of pneumonia.

Rev. William B. Lee, of Gloucester Courthouse, the beloved rector of our historic old Grace church, occupied his pulpit yesterday, and was warmly greeted.

Miss Blanche Bergold, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is visiting Miss Clara L. Chandler.

THE OLD NORTH STATE.

North Carolina's Textile Industries—Disease Among Horses.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 28.—(Special.)—The annual report on North Carolina's textile industry, completed to-night by the State Labor Commission, shows 226 cotton, 11 woollen, 11 knitting, 3 silk, 1 carpet, and 1 jute-bagging mills. Total spindles, 1,381,663; looms, 28,123; knitting machines, 3,814.

There are employed 18,171 men, 18,877 women, and 7,993 children under 14 years of age. The increase in spindles over the previous year is 213,000; looms, 3,000. The hours of labor in the cotton mills are in no case less than eleven.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction last Saturday sent out a new set of blanks to the various counties, asking for statements of their needs of funds to keep the public schools open four months in the year.

The first set of blanks sent out did not answer the purpose. To-day the first reply came. It is from Pender. The blanks are properly and correctly filled and the county calls for only $225. It says this sum is needed at once. The Superintendent of Public Instruction says no funds can be sent until all the counties are heard from.

DARING ESCAPE OF A CONVICT.

A county convict last night made a daring escape, came to Raleigh and was given a suit of clothes by a friend, went to an ice-factory, undressed and put his convict garb in a furnace, thinking fire would be made in the latter. This morning the clothes were found in the furnace.

A third report on the very fatal disease among horses in the eastern counties is made by the State Veterinarian, who renews the statement that it is due to forage poisoning. The Commissioner of Agriculture, speaking of the disease, said it appeared to be coming this way, as cases are reported in Jones county and at Kinston.

Governor Aycock will probably return from the springs at the end of this week. He went there for a rest. He had suffered a good deal from insomnia. He is what may be termed an ardent smoker, but has reduced his allowance to three cigars or pipes a day.

The extension of the Cape Fear and Northern railway to the southeastward, perhaps to the coast, is now assured. One of the owners said to-day that work on the extension will soon begin and that when the contracts for construction are awarded they will be for a long stretch of road.

A special invitation has been sent George W. Vanderbilt to be here February 19th and 11th, on the occasion of the State Road Congress. He is regarded as being in a way a North Carolina citizen and his progressiveness in road-building is well known. The State officials here desire to meet him. He has never been to other places in the State than Asheville.

Mrs. Bettie Fairfax Tolson Dead.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA., January 25.—(Special.)—Mrs. Bettie Fairfax Tolson, aged 57 years, died to-day at her home, in Stafford county, after a brief illness. Her husband and four children survive her. She was closely related to Colonel John Fairfax, of Fairfax county, and Henry Fairfax, of Loudoun county.

Petersburg-Richmond Train Service to Be Continued.

The present train service of the Seaboard Air-Line railway will be continued with probable slight change of schedule to more conveniently accommodate the increasing travel. Unused commutation tickets will be satisfactorily redeemed via this line.

South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition, December 1st, to June 1st, 1902, Charleston, S. C.

This exposition is the greatest of its kind ever held in the South and those who contemplate going are invited to look into the schedules and accommodations of the Atlantic-Coast Line, which is the shortest, quickest, and best route to Charleston (as well as Florida points) with through trains and no transfers. Solid Vestibule Pullman Sleepers with Dining-Car Service. For full information apply to any agent of the company; or

C. S. CAMPBELL,
828 east Main street, Richmond, Va.

SPECIAL WINTER SERVICE.

"Florida and Metropolitan Limited" Seaboard Air-Line Railway.

On January the 14, 1902, the Seaboard Air-Line railway will inaugurate the following splendid service on the "Florida and Metropolitan Limited." Observation and Drawing-Room Sleepers and Dining Cars between New York and St. Augustine, and through Pullman Sleeper between New York and Atlanta daily. Through Pullman Sleepers between Washington and Southern Pines and Pinehurst tri-weekly. Connections at Jacksonville with sleepers to and from Tampa and Orlando, which local lines will be established on date above named. Parlor-Cars on Trains Nos. 27 and 29—"The Seaboard Fast Mail"—between Jacksonville and Tampa daily. Cafe-Cars on Trains Nos. 32 and 33—"Seaboard Fast Mail"—between Hamlet and Atlanta. On the date above mentioned—January 14th—the Seaboard Air-Line railway will offer to the travelling public a train equipment second to none in the South, and will also inaugurate the fastest schedules into Florida ever before offered. Courteous and polite attention to all patrons. A most cordial invitation is extended to travel south via the Seaboard.

Florida—Enjoy Summer Climate in Winter

at Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla., and Hotel Belleview, Belleair, Fla. Through Pullman fast train service. Address the hotels.

To the Southwest via Atlanta and Montgomery.

One day in Atlanta using the Seaboard Air-Line railway's train No. 27, known as the "Seaboard Fast Mail," which leaves Richmond daily at 2:38 P. M. from the Main-Street Station.

MUNYON'S DYSPEPSIA CURE

When Prof. Munyon says his Dyspepsia Cure will cure indigestion and all forms of stomach trouble he simply tells the truth. It will cure a stomach that has been abused by over-eating and over-drinking. It will cure a stomach that has been weakened by old-style drugs. It will do much toward making an old stomach act like a sound one. At all druggists, 25 cents. Fifty-six other cures. Munyon, New York and Philadelphia.

MUNYON'S INHALER CURES CATARRH.

The Alarm Failed to Ring and You Overslept Yourself.

This would not have been the case if you had one of our Alarm Clocks, not the cheap, 75c. kind, which possibly you get one out of a hundred to keep time.

The name of our Clock is

J. T. Allen & Co.'s Special.

Price $1, and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

If your watch does not keep time bring it to us; we will put it in order and guarantee it to keep time, at prices as low as is consistent with GOOD, HONEST work.

Our Repair Department is the largest in the city, and we employ only the highest class of workmen.

All work is under the personal supervision of J. T. Allen.

Watch Inspectors for Two Railroads C. & O. and S. A. L.

J. T. Allen & Co.,
JEWELLERS,
14th and Main Streets.
(de 24 W F & Sun)

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE.

OLD, ESTABLISHED, AND PROFITable Business. Intending to retire from active business, offer my stock, fixtures, and good will for sale as an entirety.

T. A. JACOB,
ja 24-2t* 11 south Thirteenth street.

AN ORDINANCE.

AN ORDINANCE TO AUTHORIZE THE RICHMOND TRACTION COMPANY TO EXTEND ITS TRACKS NORTHWARDLY ALONG TWENTY-FIFTH STREET TO M STREET, THENCE EASTWARDLY ALONG M STREET TO THIRTY-FIRST STREET, THENCE NORTHWARDLY ALONG THIRTY-FIRST STREET TO Q STREET, THERE CONNECTING WITH ITS PRESENT TRACKS, SUBJECT TO CERTAIN CONDITIONS.

(Approved January 16, 1902.)

Be it ordained by the Council of the city of Richmond, 1. That the Richmond Traction Company be, and the same is hereby, permitted, subject to the restrictions, regulations, and conditions hereinafter set forth or referred to, to construct and operate, as a continuous line of its present lines, a double track from the tracks of the Richmond Traction Company and of the Richmond Passenger and Power Company at Twenty-fifth and Broad streets, the western track to connect with the northern track of the Richmond Traction Company, and the eastern track connecting with the southern track of the Richmond Passenger and Power Company in Broad Street, thence northwardly along Twenty-fifth street to M street, thence eastwardly along M street to Thirty-first street, thence northwardly along Thirty-first street to Q street, connecting with its present tracks at that point, as follows: The eastern track on Thirty-first street connecting with the southern track, and the western track on Thirty-first street connecting with the northern track on Q street east of Thirty-first street, over which line through cars from terminal to terminal shall be operated by the said company.

2. In consideration of the rights and privileges granted to the Richmond Traction Company by the foregoing section, the said company agrees and binds itself, its successors and assigns, that the tracks authorized to be constructed by the foregoing section shall be laid with grooved girder rails on oak or metal ornaments, and with concrete construction on all paved streets and streets hereafter paved, and shall at all times be kept in repair and provided with rails of sufficient size, shape, and weight to be approved by the City Engineer, and in such condition that passengers riding on cars over the same shall suffer no discomfort or inconvenience by reason of such tracks, or any part thereof, being irregular, uneven, or in any wise insufficient; and the right is reserved to the Committee on Streets to order any reconstruction, renewals, or repairs to said tracks, or roadbeds, and the said company agrees to comply with all such orders, and to make and construct the same satisfactorily to the City Engineer, within a time to be prescribed by the Committee on Streets; and, as to all other matters and things relating to the construction and operation of the said tracks, the same shall be exercised in accordance with the terms and conditions imposed upon the Richmond Traction Company for the construction and operation of its lines, as provided in the ordinance approved August 26, 1895, entitled "An ordinance to authorize the construction and operation of a street railway within the limits of the city of