STRIKE IN VIRGINIAS

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

joining in the strike to-morrow. A few hundred quit work here this afternoon, and practically all miners in the New River District will also strike to-morrow. The Cabin Creek miners, 800 in number, [illegible] that they will not join in [illegible]

[illegible]N, W. VA., June 6.—The great coal strike in West Virginia is now on in the Flat Top, Elkhorn, Tug River, and Dingess fields. This evening, probably 10,000 miners, all members of the United Mine Workers of America, came from the mines, with picks on shoulders, and declared their intention to remain out until the operators make them the concessions demanded at the Huntington meeting, a few weeks ago. From present indications not more than a dozen collieries in the region along the Norfolk and Western will be at work to-morrow. The miners in this field are made up of Hungarians, Poles, negroes, and whites, but all belong alike to the United Mine Workers' organization, and all seem determined to wage their fight to the bitter end.

Trouble in the Lykens Valley.

HARRISBURG, PA., June 6.—The situation in the Lykens Valley region is becoming more serious. Sheriff Reiff has decided to increase his force of deputies. The strikers decline to serve, and the Sheriff has sent word here to swear in a small force. The deputies will leave this evening, and remain on duty until the trouble is over.

PRESIDENT CANNOT INTERFERE.

No Legal Ground for Action on His Part in Strike Matter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—After a conference with the members of his Cabinet to-day, President Roosevelt decided that there is no legal ground for interference by him in the settlement of the dispute between the coal operators and striking miners. The resolutions of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, requesting the President to appoint a commissioner to visit the anthracite regions and investigate the situation, were discussed at great length, but as the law of 1892, which has conferred authority upon the President to appoint such an officer, has been repealed, the President has no desire to assume the responsibility which the New York Board of Trade suggested.

SHAFER ITEM O, K,

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

mond, who has been here looking after some important business, returned home this evening.

Mr. T. E. Grimsley, of Culpeper, is at the Metropolitan.

Messrs. C. A. Brooks, Richmond; L. L. Brinkley, Edenton, N. C.; A. W. Gill, Stafford, Va.; Dr. W. M. Tunstall, Lovingston, Va.; J. L. Moser and wife, Manassas, Va., are at the National.

Messrs. Francis Duffy, New Bern, N. C.; H. W. Stofer, Petersburg, Va.; J. W. Gill, Charlotte, N. C.; S. J. S. Collins, Greenville, N. C.; James J. Lake, Wake Forest, N. C.; D. R. Noble and wife, Selma, N. C., Metropolitan.

Rev. J. E. Brown and wife, Winston-Salem, N. C., and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Garret, of the same city, are at the Metropolitan.

Messrs. E. V. Barley, Fincastle, Va.; John M. King, Richmond; David R. Miller, Buena Vista, Va.; J. B. Amis and wife, Harrisonburg, Va.; and Miss Dudley, Middlebrook, Va., are at the St. James.

POSTAL.

J. R. Muir has been appointed fourth-class postmaster at Ophelia, Northumberland county, Va., and D. W. Adkins, at Sioux, Yancey county, N. C.

Postmasters commissioned are: Solomon Osborne, Adolphia; Melvin W. Thrift, Colloa; Unicy Sutherland, Colley; Belvard P. Friend, Dwight; James B. Stakes, Rehoboth Church; Charles W. Cowart, Trilby, and Fielding J. Aylor, Varst, Virginia; John F. Joy, Mount Holly; Maggie L. Hatcher, Carlos, and Daniel L. Hatch, Mill Brook, North Carolina.

New offices have been established at Bertrand, Lancaster county, Va.; Olive T. George, postmaster; Margo, Spotsylvania county, Va., Philip P. Lewis, postmaster.

PENSIONS.

Pensions have been granted in Virginia as follows:

Original—John Hill, Portsmouth, $6.

Increased, Restored, Reissured, &c.—Anthony Robinson, Tampico, $8; Abraham Skillman, National Soldiers' Home, Elizabeth City, $12.

WRECK ON R, F, & P,

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

ing at a very rapid rate of speed.

Aquia Station is about eleven miles north of Fredericksburg.

THE INJURED MEN.

Engineer John L. Pumphrey is a native of Ashland, a son of Colonel W. F. Pumphrey, formerly postmaster at that place. He is about 27 years of age, unmarried, and boards with his brother, Charles Pumphrey, at No. 823 east Franklin street. Another brother, W. F. Pumphrey, is a yardmaster in the employ of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, but makes his home at Glen Allen. A sister of the injured man, Mrs. Mitchell, lives at Ashland. His mother and another sister, are living.

Fireman C. G. Saunders is a comparatively recent resident of Richmond, and lives at No. 111 west Cary street. He is about 28 years old, and unmarried.

Neither family was notified of the accident which caused injuries to the absent men. The news will be broken to them this morning.

The party on board consisted of forty prominent Philadelphians, including many representatives from the Common and Select Councils. It is not thought that Mayor Ashridge was on the train.

Fatal Cyclone in Indiana.

RENSSELAER, IND., June 6.—A terrific cyclone passed over the northern portion of this county to-day, laying everything low for a distance of six miles over a pathway 200 yards wide. Alexander Leach, wife, and child were fatally injured by falling timbers.

O'Brien Knocks Out Al Neile.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Jack O'Brien, the Philadelphia middle-weight, knocked out Al Neile, of San Francisco, in the third round of a scheduled 6-round contest, here to-night.

Rothschild and Georgia Bonds.

BERLIN, June 6.—In a suit which was brought against the house of Rothschild at Frankfort, by holders of bonds in the Central of Georgia road, to recover on these bonds for which the Frankfort Rothschilds took subscriptions in behalf of the London Rothschilds, and which was tried before the highest provincial court of Frankfort and decided that the Frankfort Rothschilds must take back the bonds in question, at the price at which they were issued, because the prospectus sent out by the Frankfort house misled the purchasers. The total issue of Central of Georgia bonds by the house in question amounted to $4,000,000.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

DOES YOUR BACK ACHE?

Thomas S. Reath, President Detroit Travellers' Club, says Warner's Safe Cure permanently cured him of kidney disease, malaria, and indigestion. A trial bottle of this great kidney and bladder cure sent absolutely free to every reader of this paper who suffers from kidney, liver, bladder, or blood disease.

IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS

If you have pains in the back, rheumatism, rheumatic gout, uric acid poison, diabetes, Bright's disease, dropsy, eczema, inflammation of the bladder, stone in the bladder, torpid liver, scalding pains when you urinate; or, if a woman, fainting spells, painful periods or so-called female weakness, your kidneys are diseased. You should lose no time in sending for a free trial bottle of Warner's Safe Cure. If you do not wish to wait for the free trial, get a 50c. bottle at your druggist's. It will relieve you at once and effect a permanent cure.

THIS TEST WILL TELL.

Put some morning urine in a glass or bottle; let it stand for twenty-four hours. If then it is milky or cloudy or contains a reddish brick-dust sediment, or if particles of germs float about in it, your kidneys are diseased, and you should begin to take Warner's Safe Cure to arrest all these unnatural conditions.

No. 184 Piopelle Street, Detroit, Michigan, November 21, 1901.

Gentlemen: A year ago I had a bad attack of malaria, which affected my kidneys—in fact, my entire system. I was troubled with excruciating pains in the back; I lost my appetite, became irritable, nervous, and unable to attend to my duties. My doctors could do nothing for me. Fortunately for me, a friend on whom I called had a bottle of Warner's Safe Cure in the house and gave me a dose to try it. I felt the effects immediately, and I ordered a large bottle and took it faithfully. I kept on improving, and before the third bottle was used I was well and felt as though new life and strength had been given me. My old vigor and enthusiasm had returned, as did my appetite. Your Safe Cure is indeed a true friend to suffering humanity, and better than any other medicines that I know of.

Yours gratefully, THOMAS S. REATH, President Detroit Traveller's Club.

Thousands of letters like Mr. Reath's are received daily from grateful patients who have been permanently cured by Warner's Safe Cure.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

CURES KIDNEY DISEASE

Warner's Safe Cure is purely vegetable, and contains no narcotic or harmful drugs; it is free from sediment and is pleasant to take; it does not constipate; it is a most valuable and effective tonic, and is a stimulant to digestion, and awakens the torpid liver, putting the patient into the very best receptive state for the work of the restorer of the kidneys. It prepares the tissues, soothes inflammation and irritation, stimulates the enfeebled organs, and heals at the same time. It builds up the body, gives it strength, and restores the energy that is or has been wasting under the baneful suffering of kidney disease, it kills the disease germs. Warner's Safe Cure has been prescribed by leading doctors for twenty-five years, and used in all prominent hospitals exclusively. Warner's Safe Pills, taken with Warner's Safe Cure, move the bowels gently and aid a speedy cure.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE is now put up in two regular sizes, and is sold by all druggists, or direct, at 50 CENTS AND $1 A BOTTLE.

Refuse substitutes. There is none "just as good" as Warner's. Insist on the genuine, which always cures. Substitutes contain harmful drugs which injure the system.

TRIAL BOTTLE FREE

To convince every sufferer from diseases of the kidneys, liver, bladder, and blood that Warner's Safe Cure will cure them, a trial bottle will be sent absolutely free, postpaid, to any one who will write Warner's Safe Cure Company, Rochester, N. Y., and mention having seen this liberal offer in this paper. Our doctor will send medical booklet, containing symptoms and treatment of each disease, and many convincing testimonials free to every one.

SOUTHERN GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Finals to Be Played To-Day—Consolation Game.

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 6.—Finals in the tournament of the Southern Golf Association will be played to-morrow. Scharwtz, of New Orleans, and Whiting, of Nashville, qualified to-day for the championship contest. Ward, of Birmingham, and Sayre, of Montgomery, will be pitted against each other in the consolation course.

The semi-finals in the championship and consolation games were concluded to-day. In the championship entries Scharwtz defeated Hill, of Atlanta, and Lupton, of Chattanooga, lost to Whiting, of Nashville.

In the consolation games, Drewry defeated McElroy by one up, and B. Ward, of Birmingham, won from Barr, with nine up and eight to go. Stiles led over Henderson by a score of four up and three to go, and Sayre defeated Lurton by the same number of plays.

In the semi-finals, Ward defeated Drewry, five up and four to go, and Sayre won from Stiles by the same score.

Big Western Strike Imminent.

SPOKANE, WASH., June 6.—A strike that may extend from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean is imminent, unless concessions are made within the next twenty-four hours to the Great Northern railway boiler-makers at Hillyard, a suburb of Spokane, who have made a demand for an increase in wages. The machinists at Hillyard are understood to be in sympathy with the boiler-makers, and may back them if necessary. The boiler-makers at Hillyard have asked for an increase in wages of from $3.50 to $4 a day.

Cloudburst in Nebraska.

BEATRICE, NEB., June 6.—Reports received to-day from Cortland, the scene of yesterday's cloudburst, indicate a more serious condition than was at first reported. A foot of water fell in three hours. Crops in a great many places are a total loss, being entirely washed away. The flood caused by the Cortland cloudburst reached this city to-day, and has practically cut off the city from outside communication by wire. No casualties have yet been reported.

Decision in Patrick Case.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The appellate division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision to-day, affirming the order of Justice Bischoff, in the case of Albert T. Patrick, individually and as executor of what is known as the 1900 will of William M. Rice, against Surrogate Fitzgerald. Justice Bischoff dismissed an alternative writ of prohibition, and denied an absolute writ forbidding the probate of either of the alleged wills of Mr. Rice. Under the decision of the appellate division, the Surrogate may go ahead with the case, and may probate either of the wills.

Boers Lay Down Their Arms.

LONDON, June 6.—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated to-day, announced that the British commanders report that 1,154 Boers laid down their arms yesterday. Afterward the commissioners addressed the Boers, who gave three hearty cheers for King Edward. The best possible relations exist between the Boers and the British, and there has been no hitch in the proceedings anywhere.

NATIONAL LEAGUE BALL.

Cincinnati Wins from the Beaneaters—Score, 4 to 3.

BOSTON, June 6.—Cincinnati won to-day. Both teams played listlessly at the bat and in the field. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Boston	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1	3	7	3
Cincinnati	0 1 1 1 0 0 1 0 0	4	10	4

Batteries: Malerkey and Kittridge; Thielman and Peitz. Time of game—1 hour and 42 minutes. Attendance, 2,000. Umpire: Mr. O'Day.

PHILADELPHIA, 8; ST. LOUIS, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—St. Louis could not hit Voorhees to any advantage, while Philadelphia was successful in bunching its hits. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	2 4 0 0 0 0 2 0 *	8	16	2
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2	5	13	3

Batteries: Voorhees and Jacklitsch; Yerkes and O'Neill. Time of game—1 hour and 55 minutes. Attendance, 1,379. Umpires: Messrs. Powers and Brown.

CHICAGO, 6; BROOKLYN, 3.

BROOKLYN, June 6.—Chicago bunched its hits in the fourth inning of the game with Brooklyn to-day. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Chicago	1 0 0 4 0 0 0 1 0	6	7	2
Brooklyn	0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0	3	11	1

Batteries: St. Bain and King; Hughes and Ahearn. Time of game—1 hour and 47 minutes. Attendance, 3,000. Umpire: Mr. Emslie.

PITTSBURG, 4; NEW YORK, 4.

NEW YORK, June 6.—The New Yorks played an 11-inning tie game with Pittsburg to-day. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0	4	8	4
New York	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0	4	10	1

Batteries: Doheny and Smith; Mathewson, Evans, and Yeager. Time of game—2 hours and 30 minutes. Attendance, 5,400. Umpire: Mr. Cantillon.

THE AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland Defeats the Bostonians—Score, 14 to 3.

CLEVELAND, O., June 6.—The Clevelands had on their batting clothes to-day, and touched up Winters and Prentiss for twenty-one hits. Score:

		R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	0 0 0 3 6 1 4 0 *	14	21	1
Boston	1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3	10	4

Batteries: Wright and Wood; Winters, Prentiss, and Warner. Time of game—1 hour and 40 minutes. Attendance, 2,956. Umpires: Messrs. O'Laughlin and Johnstone.

Southern League.

Shreveport, 7; Birmingham, 4.
Memphis, 1; Nashville, 3.
New Orleans, 2; Chattanooga, 3 (ten innings).
Little Rock, 4; Atlanta, 2.

Eastern League.

Toronto, 4; Montreal, 7.
Worcester, 5; Jersey City, 3.
Providence, 2; Newark, 7.
Buffalo, 9; Rochester, 1.

North Carolina League.

Greensboro', 4; Wilmington, 3.
Raleigh, 4; New Berne, 3.
Charlotte, 7; Durham, 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Pittsburg	32	7	.821
Chicago	23	14	.622
Brooklyn	20	20	.500
Philadelphia	17	22	.459
New York	17	21	.447
Boston	16	21	.432
St. Louis	15	24	.385
C Incinnati	14	25	.339

SCHEDULE FOR TO-DAY.

Cincinnati at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at New York.

Contract Surgeon Made Regular.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—The President to-day nominated William B. Orear, of Georgia, a contract surgeon in the United States army, to be assistant surgeon of volunteers with the rank of captain.

The Millennium.

Believers in the dawning millennium hold their regular meetings at Marshall Hall, Twenty-fifth and Broad streets. Preaching by the pastor to-morrow at 3 P. M.; subject, "The Promise to Abraham."

Professor Baylor in the City.

Professor J. R. Baylor, principal of the University School, Chattanooga, Tenn., is visiting in the city. He was a student at the University of Virginia with Mr. Frank Brent, of the State Board of Education, and called on his fellow collegian yesterday at the Library Building.

Mr. Tyler Elected Principal.

Mr. Phillip M. Tyler, formerly principal of the Fairfield High School, near this city, has been elected principal of the Belmont School at Roanoke, Va. He succeeded Mr. W. A. Crenshaw, now the principal of the Navy Hill School here.

Southern Rail Surgeons.

The annual banquet of the association took place to-night at the New Willard. Dr. George Ross, of Richmond, Va., presided, and toasts were responded to as follows:

"Our Country," Senator Thomas S. Martin, of Virginia; "Washington," A. B. Duvall, of the District of Columbia; "Southern Railway," Colonel W. A. Henderson, assistant general counsel of the Southern; "Our Association," Dr. W. Connally, Georgia, and "Woman," Dr. H. Gray Latham, of Virginia.

Preceding the banquet there was a brief business session of the association, at which papers were read by Surgeon J. H. Shorter, of Macon, Ga., and Surgeon W. D. Richardson, of Centralia, Ill.

DEATH.

HARRISON.—Died Friday, June 6th, 1902, Mrs. M. B. HARRISON, widow of Charles A. Harrison, of Caroline county, Va. A long life of chequered fortune is ended, and to the aged Christian a life entered upon of peace and joy. She was 84 years old.

Funeral Notice.

The funeral services of Mrs. ADALINE A. STARKE will occur at 9:30 A. M. TODAY (Saturday), at 817 east Marshall street. Her pastor, the Rev. H. A. Bagby, will conduct the services, after which the remains will be taken to Hanover county and interment made on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, at the residence of her son, Geo. C. Starke, near Auburn Mills.

CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS.

(CONTINUED FROM SEVENTH PAGE.)

appointed shall be two, four, and six years, respectively, and thereafter, upon the expiration of the term of a member, his successor shall be appointed for a term of six years.

The PRESIDENT: Are there any amendments to be offered to section 149? If not the Secretary will read section 150.

The Secretary read as follows:

Section 150. There shall be a general Board of Directors for the control and management of all the State hospitals for the insane now existing or hereafter established, which shall consist of all the directors appointed members of the several special boards. The general Board of Directors shall be subject to such regulations and requirements as the General Assembly may from time to time prescribe, and shall have full power and control over the special Board of Directors and all of the officers and employees of the said hospitals.

The PRESIDENT: Are there any amendments to be offered to section 150? If not the Secretary will read section 151.

The Secretary read as follows:

Section 151. The general Board of Directors shall appoint for a term of four years a superintendent for each hospital, who shall be removable by said board for misbehavior, incapacity, neglect of official duty, or acts performed without authority of law. The special board of each hospital, shall, subject to the approval of the general board, appoint for a term of four years all other resident officers. The superintendent of each hospital shall appoint, and may remove, with the approval of the special board, all other employees of such hospital.

The PRESIDENT: Are there any amendments to be offered to section 151? If not the Secretary will read section 152.

The Secretary read as follows:

Section 152. There shall be a Commissioner of State Hospitals for the Insane, who shall be appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate, for a term of four years. He shall be ex officio chairman of the general and of each of the special Board of Directors, and shall be responsible for the proper disbursement of all moneys appropriated or received from any source for the maintenance of such hospitals; he shall cause to be established and maintained at all of the hospitals a uniform system of keeping the records and the accounts of money received and disbursed and of making the reports thereof. He shall perform such other duties and shall execute such bond and receive such salary as may be prescribed by law.

Mr. BRAXTON: Mr. President, I would like to offer an amendment to section 145, Article X, which has just been passed.

I move to amend that section by inserting in line 3 after the word "be" the words "ex officio member of the Board of Agriculture and Immigration and shall," so that the section will read:

"There shall be a Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration, whose term of office shall be four years, and who shall be ex officio a member of the Board of Agriculture and Immigration and shall be elected by the qualified voters of the State, and whose powers and duties shall be prescribed by law."

I wish to say, in this connection, that the Commissioner of Agriculture, as I understand it, is now ex officio a member of the Board of Agriculture, and I believe he has always been. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is made ex officio the president of his board. It is not provided that the Commissioner of Agriculture shall be made the president of his board; but that he be made, ex officio, a member of it. In other words, that he be continued a member of it as he is today. That arrangement seems to have worked very satisfactorily so far and I understand that there is no reason why he should be taken from the board. The efficiency of the board would be very much increased by having him made a member of it, as he now is. It would also make it more consonant with the article of public education, where a similar condition prevails. I hope it will be the pleasure of the body to let him remain a member of the board, as he now is and as he always has been.

Mr. BROWN: I rise to a point of order. That is a new matter. It is matter that was acted on by the Committee on Agriculture adversely and was acted on in the Convention. It is not now in order, under ruling of the Chair.

Mr. BRAXTON: I was not on the Committee on Agriculture and I can not speak as to that. I think the gentleman is mistaken about its having been discussed in Convention.

Mr. BROWN: It was under discussion in the Convention, I make the point that it is new matter, and I ask the ruling of the Chair on the point of order.

The PRESIDENT: The Chair sustains the point of order. It is new matter, and not admissible now.

The PRESIDENT: Are there any amendments to be offered to section 152? If not the Secretary will read section 153.

The Secretary read as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

CORPORATIONS.

Section 153. As used in this article, the term "corporation" or "company" shall include all trusts, associations, and joint stock companies having any powers or privileges not possessed by individuals or unlimited partnerships, and exclude all municipal corporations and public institutions owned or controlled by the State; the term "charter" shall be construed to mean the charter of incorporation by, or under, which any such corporation is formed; the term "transportation company" shall include any company, trustee, or other person owning, leasing or operating for hire a railroad, street railway, canal, steamboat, or steamship line, and also any freight-car company, car association, or car trust, express company, or company, trustee or person in any way engaged in business as a common carrier over a route acquired in whole or in part under the right of eminent domain; the term "rate" shall be construed to mean "rate of charges for any service rendered or to be rendered"; the terms "rate," "charge,'" and "regulations" shall include joint rates, joint charges, and joint regulations, respectively; the term "transmission company" shall include any company owning, leasing, or operating for hire, any telegraph or telephone line; the term "freight" shall be construed to mean any property transported, or received for transportation, by any transportation company; the term "public service corporation" shall include all transportation and transmission companies, all gas, electric light, heat, and power companies, and all persons authorized to exercise the right of eminent domain, or to use or occupy any street, alley, or public highway, whether along, over, or under the same, in a manner not permitted to the general public; the term "person," as used in this article, shall include individuals, partnerships, and corporations, whether used in the singular or plural number; the term "bond" shall mean all certificates, or written evidences, of indebtedness issued by any corporation and secured by mortgage or trust deed; the term "frank" shall be construed to mean any writing or token, issued by, or under authority of, a transmission company, entitling the holder to any service from such company free of charge. The provisions of this article shall always be so restricted in their application as not to conflict with any of the provisions of the Federal Constitution, and as if the necessary limitations upon their interpretation had been herein expressed in each case.

Mr. BRAXTON: In line 17 of section 153 there is a misprint in putting an 's' at the end of the word regulation. It should be singular instead of plural.

In line 30 I ask that a change be made, as to which I understand the chairman of the Revision Committee has no objection. I move to strike out the words "whether used in" and insert the word "and," and to strike out the word "or" at the end of line 30 and insert the words "as well as," so that it will read: "The term 'person' as used in this article shall include individuals, partnerships, and corporations, and the singular as well as plural number."

Mr. WILLIAM A. ANDERSON: The amendment makes no change in the sense but a great improvement in the style.

The PRESIDENT: The question is on agreeing to the amendments offered by the gentleman from Augusta, the chairman of the Committee on Corporations.

The amendments were agreed to.

The PRESIDENT: Are there any amendments to be offered to section 153? If not the Secretary will read section 154.

The Secretary read as follows:

Section 154. The creation of corporations, and the extension and amendment of charters (whether heretofore or hereafter granted), shall be provided for by general laws, equally applicable to all persons who will comply with the requirements thereof, and no charter shall be granted, amended or extended by special act, nor shall authority in such matters be conferred upon any tribunal or officer, except to ascertain whether the applicants have, by complying with the requirements of the law, entitled themselves to the charter, amendment or extension applied for, and to issue, or refuse, the same accordingly. Such general laws may be amended or repealed by the General Assembly; and all charters and amendments of charters, now existing and revocable, or hereafter granted or extended, may be repealed at any time by special act. Provision shall be made, by general laws, for the voluntary surrender of its charter by any corporation, and for the forfeiture thereof for non-user or misuser. The General Assembly shall not, by special act, regulate the affairs of any corporation, nor, by such act, give it any rights, powers or privileges.

Mr. BRAXTON: Mr. President, the advisability of striking out the words "equally applicable to all persons who will comply with the requirements thereof" is now being considered by the Committee on Revision. They have not yet determined whether the words should be stricken out or not. In passing it, I wish to reserve the right to call up this section again, if the committee should conclude that those words should be stricken out.

Mr. WILLIAM A. ANDERSON: There is a typographical omission at the end of line 12. The syllable "ex" is omitted.

The PRESIDENT: That change will be made in the text, if there is no objection.

Mr. BRAXTON: In line 40, after the word "control" I would ask that a comma be inserted, and that a comma also be inserted in line 50 after the word "State."

The PRESIDENT: The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Augusta.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT: Are there any amendments to be offered to section 154? If not the Secretary will read section 155.

The Secretary read as follows:

Section 155. A permanent commission, to consist of three members, is hereby created, which shall be known as the State Corporation Commission. The commissioners shall be appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly in joint session, and their regular terms of office shall be six years, respectively, except those first appointed under this Constitution, of whom, one shall be appointed to hold office until the first day of February, nineteen hundred and four, one, until the first day of February, nineteen hundred and six, and one, until the first day of February, nineteen hundred and eight. Whenever a vacancy in the commission shall occur, the Governor shall forthwith appoint a qualified person to fill the same for the unexpired term, subject to confirmation by the General Assembly as aforesaid. Commissioners appointed for regular terms shall, at the beginning of the terms for which appointed, and those appointed to fill vacancies shall, immediately upon their appointments, enter upon the duties of their office; but no person so appointed, either for a regular term, or to fill a vacancy, shall enter upon, or continue in, office after the General Assembly shall have refused to confirm his appointment, or adjourned sine die without confirming the same, nor shall he be eligible for re-appointment to fill the vacancy caused by such refusal or failure to confirm. No person while employed by, or holding any office in relation to, any transportation or transmission company, or while in any wise financially interested therein, or while engaged in practicing law, shall hold office as a member of said commission, or perform any of the duties thereof. At least one of the commissioners shall have the qualifications prescribed for judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals; and any commissioner may be impeached or removed in the manner provided for the impeachment or removal of a judge of said court. The commission shall annually elect one of their members chairman of the same, and shall have one clerk, one bailiff and such other clerks, officers, assistants and subordinates as may be provided by law, all of whom shall be appointed, and subject to removal, by the commission. It shall prescribe its own rules of order and procedure, except so far as the same are specified in this Constitution or any amendments thereof. The General Assembly may establish within the department, and subject to the supervision and control of the commission, subordinate divisions, or bureaus, of insurance, banking or other special branches of the business of that department. All sessions of the commission shall be public, and a permanent record shall be kept of all its judgments, rules, orders, findings and decisions, and of all reports made to, or by, it. Two of the commissioners shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, whether there be a vacancy in the commission or not. The commission shall keep its office open for business on every day except Sundays and legal holidays. Transportation companies shall at all times transport, free of charge, within this State the members of said commission and its officers, or any of them, when engaged on their official duties. The General Assembly shall provide suitable quarters for the commission and funds for its lawful expenses, including pay for witnesses summoned, and costs of executing processes issued, by the commission of its own motion; and shall fix the salaries of the members, clerks, assistants and subordinates of the commission and provide for the payment thereof; but the salary of each commissioner shall not be less than four thousand dollars per annum. After the first day of January, nineteen hundred and eight, the General Assembly may provide for the election of the members of the commission by the qualified voters of the State; in which event, vacancies thereafter occurring shall be filled as hereinbefore provided, until the expiration of twenty days after the next general election, held not less than sixty days after the vacancy occurs, at which election the vacancy shall be filled for the residue of the unexpired term.

The PRESIDENT: Are there any amendments to be offered to section 155? If not the Secretary will read section 156.

The Secretary read as follows:

Section 156. (a) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to such requirements, rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law, the State Corporation Commission shall be the department of government through which shall be issued all charters and amendments or extensions thereof, for domestic corporations, and all licenses to do business in this State to foreign corporations; and through which shall be carried out all the provisions of this Constitution, and of the laws made in pursuance thereof, for the creation, visitation, supervision, regulation and control of corporations chartered by, or doing business in, this State. The commission shall prescribe the forms of all reports which may be required of such corporations by this Constitution or by law; it shall collect, receive, and preserve such reports, and annually tabulate and publish them in statistical form; it shall have all the rights and powers of, and perform all the duties devolving upon, the Railroad Commissioner and the Board of Public Works, at the time this Constitution goes into effect, except so far as they are inconsistent with this Constitution, or may be hereafter abolished or changed by law.

(b) The commission shall have the power, and be charged with the duty, of supervising, regulating and controlling all transportation and transmission companies doing business in this State, in all matters relating to the performance of their public duties and their charges therefore, and of correcting abuses therein by such companies; and to that end the commission shall, from time to time, prescribe, and enforce against such companies, in the manner hereinafter authorized, such rates, charges, classifications of traffic, and rules and regulations, and shall require them to establish and maintain all such public service, facilities and conveniences, as may be reasonable and just, which said rates, charges, classifications, rules, regulations and requirements, the commission may, from time to time, alter or amend. All rates, charges, classifications, rules and regulations adopted or acted upon, by any such company, inconsistent with those prescribed by the commission, within the scope of its authority, shall be unlawful and void. The commission shall also have the right at all times to inspect the books and papers of all transportation and transmission companies doing business in this State, and to require from such companies, from time to time, special reports and statements under oath, concerning their business; it shall keep itself fully informed of the physical condition of all the railroads of the State, as to the manner in which they are operated, with reference to the security and accommodation of the public, and shall, from time to time, make and enforce such requirements, rules and regulations as may be necessary to prevent unjust or unreasonable discriminations by any transportation or transmission company in favor of, or against, any person, locality, community, connecting line, or kind of traffic, in the matter of car service, train or boat schedule, efficiency of transportation or otherwise, in connection with the public duties of such company. Before the commission shall prescribe or fix any rate charge, or classification of traffic, and before it shall make any order, rule, regulation or requirement directed against any one or more companies by name, the company or companies to be affected by such rate, charge, classification, order, rule, regulation or requirement, shall first be given, by the commission, at least ten days' notice of the time and place, when and where the contemplated action in the premises will be considered and disposed of, and shall be afforded a reasonable opportunity to introduce evidence and to be heard thereon, to the end that justice may be done, and shall have process to enforce the attendance of witnesses; and before the commission shall make or prescribe any general order, rule, regulation or requirement, not directed against any specific company or companies by name, the contemplated general order, rule, regulation or requirement shall first be published in substance, not less than once a week for four consecutive weeks in one or more of the newspapers of general circulation published in the city of Richmond, Virginia, together with notice of the time and place, when and where the commission will hear any objections which may be urged by any person interested, against the proposed order, rule, regulation or requirement; and every such general order, rule, regulation or requirement, made by the commission shall be published at length, for the time and in the manner above specified, before it shall go into effect, and shall also, as long as it remains in force, be published in each subsequent annual report of the commission. The authority of the commission (subject to review on appeal as hereinafter provided) to prescribe rates, charges and classification of traffic, for transportation and transmission companies, shall be paramount; but its authority to prescribe any other rules, regulations or requirements for such companies shall be subject to the superior authority of the General Assembly to legislate thereon by general laws: provided, however, that nothing in this section shall impair the right which has heretofore been, or may hereafter be, conferred by law upon the authorities of any city, town or county to prescribe rules, regulations or rates of charge to be observed by any public service corporation in connection with any services performed by it under a municipal or county franchise granted by such city, town or county, so far as such services may be wholly within the limits of the city, town or county granting the franchise. Upon the request of the parties interested, it shall be the duty of the commission, as far as possible, to effect, by mediation, the adjustment of claims, and the settlement of controversies, between transportation or transmission companies and their patrons.

(c) In all matters pertaining to the public visitation, regulation or control of corporations, and within the jurisdiction of the commission, it shall have the powers and authority of a court of record, to administer oaths, to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, to punish for contempt any person guilty of disrespectful or disorderly conduct in the presence of the commission while in session, and to enforce compliance with any of its lawful orders or requirements by adjudging, and enforcing by its own appropriate process, against the delinquent or offending company (after it shall have been first duly cited, proceeded against by due process of law before the commission sitting as a court, and afforded opportunity to introduce evidence and to be heard, as well against the validity, justness or reasonableness of the order or requirement alleged to have been violated, as against the liability of the company for the alleged violation), such fines or other penalties as may be prescribed or authorized by this Constitution or by law. The commission may be vested with such additional powers, and charged with such other duties (not inconsistent with this Constitution) as may be prescribed by law, in connection with the visitation, regulation or control of corporations, or with the prescribing and enforcing of rates and charges to be observed in the conduct of any business where the State has the right to prescribe the rates and charges in connection therewith, or with the assessment of the property of corporations, or the appraisement of their franchises, for taxation, or with the investigation of the subject of taxation generally. Any corporation failing or refusing to obey any valid order or requirement of the commission, within such reasonable time, not less then ten days, as shall be fixed in the order, may be fined by the commission (proceeding by due process of law as aforesaid) such sum, not exceeding five hundred dollars, as the commission may deem proper, or such sum, in excess of five hundred dollars, as may be prescribed, or authorized, by law; and each day's continuance of such failure or refusal, after due service upon such corporation of the order or requirement of the commission, shall be a separate offence; provided, that should the operation of such order or requirement be suspended pending an appeal therefrom, the period of such suspension shall not be computed against the company in the matter of its liability to fines or penalties.

(d) From any action of the commission prescribing rates, charges or classifications of traffic or affecting the train schedule of any transportation company, or requiring additional facilities, conveniences or public service of any transportation or transmission company, or refusing to approve a suspending bond, or requiring additional security thereon or an increase thereof, as provided for in sub-section (e) of this section, an appeal (subject to such reasonable limitations as to time, regulations as to procedure and provisions as to costs, as may be prescribed by law) may be taken by the corporation whose rates, charges or classifications of traffic, schedule, facilities, conveniences or service, are affected, or by any person deeming himself aggrieved by such action, or (if allowed by law) by the Commonwealth. Until otherwise provided by law, such appeal shall be taken in the manner in which appeals may be taken to the Supreme Court of Appeals from the inferior courts, except that such an appeal shall be of right, and the Supreme Court of Appeals may provide by rule for proceedings in the matter of appeals in any particular in which the existing rules of law are inapplicable. If such appeal be taken by the corporation whose rates, charges or classifications of traffic, schdules, facilities, conveniences or service are affected, the Commonwealth shall be made the appellee; but, in the other cases mentioned, the corporation so affected shall be made the appellee. The General Assembly may also, by general laws, provide for appeals from any other action of the commission, by the Commonwealth or by any person interested, irrespective of the amount involved. All appeals from the commission shall be to the Supreme Court of Appeals only; and in all appeals to which the Commonwealth is a party, it shall be represented by the Attorney-General or his legally appointed representative. No court of this Commonwealth (except the Supreme Court of Appeals, by way of appeal as herein authorized), shall have jurisdiction to review, reverse, correct or annul any action of the commission, within the scope of its authority, or to suspend or delay the execution or operation thereof, or to enjoin, restrain or interfere with the commission in the performance of its official duties: provided, however, that the writs of mandamus and prohibition shall lie from the Supreme Court of Appeals to the commission in all cases where such writs, respectively, would lie to any inferior tribunal or officer.

(TO BE CONTINUED TO-MORROW.)

Balloon Against Submarine Boat.

(New York Sun.)

Some hasty experts have recently contended that the value of a submarine boat as a war machine may be greatly reduced by means of captive balloons. As everybody knows, objects under water, even at a depth of sixty feet and over, can, when the conditions are favorable, be distinctly seen from a balloon at a height of, say, six hundred feet. This being admitted, it was thought that a submarine boat approaching a battleship could easily be detected and located from the basket of a balloon.

Recent experiments in the Mediterranean, instead of proving the possibility of pulverizing the submarine,