SALARIES OF JUDGES

RICHMOND AND NORFOLK COURTS INTERESTED IN THE MATTER.

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

If Salaries Are as Much as $2,000, Can They Be Increased or Diminished During Term of Office?—The Pertinent Provisions.

An interesting question has arisen under the new Constitution which concerns the judges of those city courts which are retained by the Constitution, and the terms of whose judges are recognized and continued by that instrument.

That question is, can the salaries of those judges, if they are as much as $2,000 per year, be increased or diminished during their terms of office?

It is well known that the convention recognized the fact that judicial salaries in Virginia are too small. It provided in terms that the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals should be not less than $4,000 per year, (they formerly received $3,000) and that the salaries of the circuit judges and the city judges should not be less than $2,000 per year; it did not fix any limit in the upward direction; the Legislature can make the salaries whatever it sees fit, so only that they are not less than the sums named.

It was therefore plainly the desire and intention of the convention that all judicial salaries should be increased; the question is whether they have not, inadvertently, perhaps, made it impossible for the Legislature to do this for those judges whose courts are preserved or retained by the Constitution, and whose salaries are as much as $2,000 per year.

Section 98 of the Constitution provides that for the purposes of a judicial system the cities of the State shall be divided into two classes, and that all cities which contain 10,000 inhabitants or more shall belong to the first class, and all cities containing less than 10,000 shall belong to the second class; and then the section proceeds:

"In each city of the first class there shall be, in addition to the Circuit Court, a Corporation Court. In any city containing 30,000 inhabitants or more, the General Assembly may provide for such additional courts as the public interest may require, and in every such city the city courts, as they now exist, shall continue until otherwise provided by law."

TWO CITIES AFFECTED.

It is believed that only two of the cities of the State come under the provision just quoted as to "additional courts," and they are Richmond and Norfolk. In Richmond there are two such courts, the Chancery Court and the Law and Equity Court; in Norfolk there is one, the Court of Law and Chancery. These courts are "preserved" by the Constitution just as they are, and are to continue until otherwise provided by law; they were not created by this Constitution, they were merely recognized and continued; they were in existence before the Constitutional Convention met.

The next section of the Constitution which bears on this question is section 102, which provides that:

"All the judges shall be commissioned by the Governor. They shall receive such salaries and allowances as may be determined by law within the limitations fixed by this Constitution, the amount of which shall not be increased or diminished during their terms of office."

Then follows section 103, which fixes the "limitations" as to those salaries; those limitations are simply that the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals shall not be less than $4,000 per year, and those of the judges of the Circuit and the city courts of the first class shall not be less than $2,000 per year.

The next step is the inquiry as to the terms of the judges of these "preserved" courts. Does the Constitution create those terms, or enlarge them, or abridge them, or simply continue them as they were fixed before the Constitution was adopted?

This is answered by section 7 of the schedule:

"The terms of the judges of the city courts, as preserved by this Constitution, of the cities of Alexandria, Charlottesville, Danville, Fredericksburg, Petersburg, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, Staunton, Manchester, Roanoke, Winchester, and Newport News, shall continue until the first day of July, 1907; and the terms of the judges of the city courts as preserved by this Constitution of the cities of Bristol, Radford, and Buena Vista, shall continue until the 1st day of February, 1904, unless the said courts shall be sooner abolished."

THE RICHMOND COURTS.

It can not be stated what is the effect of this on the terms of both of these judges; it is said that as to the two Richmond courts the only effect is to extend their terms for one month beyond the time at which they would have expired by operation of law.

Now comes the point of inquiry; supposing that the salaries of these judges as now fixed by law are "within the limitations fixed by this Constitution" (that is, are not less than $2,000), can they be increased or diminished during their present terms of office as fixed by the Constitution?

Excellent authority holds that they can not. Those judges are already in office; their courts were not created (as were the new Circuit courts), by the Constitution, but were simply preserved as they were before; their terms of office begun before the Constitution went into effect; the Constitution did not create those terms, it only recognized them and continued them until a definite date, enlarging some, perhaps curtailing others.

When the legislature meets it will not be called on to elect the judges of these "preserved" courts. It can not interfere with these judges or their terms. They are in office, holding terms which have been fixed by the Constitution, and which are therefore beyond the reach of the Legislature. They are receiving salaries which have been "determined by law," and are "within the limitations fixed by this Constitution," and therefore, by the express terms of that instrument, "can not be increased or diminished during their terms of office."

TIED HANDS OF LEGISLATURE.

It would seem, therefore, that, whether it was intended or not, the Constitution has effectually tied the hands of the Legislature in this matter in every case where the salaries of these judges are $2,000 or more. But suppose the salary of any one of these judges is less than $2,000; can the Legislature increase it?

This is a question for the lawyers and the courts, rather than the newspapers. But to the lay mind it would seem that if the salary is less than the Constitution requires that it shall be, the Legislature has by necessary implication the right, and the duty as well, to increase it to a sum which will satisfy the law. The salary has been "determined by law," but not "within the limitations fixed by this Constitution," and the spirit of the new instrument seems to be that the judges shall receive salaries which have been determined by law and are within the limitations of the Constitution; and that when so fixed and settled those salaries shall not be charged during the term of the judges.

The question does not, of course, concern the new circuit judges; their terms have not begun and will not begin until the 1st day of February, 1904, and their salaries will be fixed before their terms begin.

Nor does it interest the judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, for the Legislature at its last session increased their salaries to $4,000, and they are therefore receiving salaries which have been determined by law and are within the limitations of the Constitution. It concerns only the judges of the "preserved" city courts, and while it secures them (if the foregoing views are sound), against a diminution of salary, it also deprives them of the increase of compensation which it is believed the Legislature, following its own liberal policy, and the suggestions of the Constitution itself, would cheerfully have made.

Dyspepsia

What's the use of a good cook if there's a bad stomach—a stomach too weak properly to digest what is taken into it?

The owner of such a stomach experiences distress after eating, nausea between meals, and is troubled with belching and fits of nervous headache—he's dyspeptic and miserable.

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia and have suffered almost everything. I have tried many different remedies, but could get no relief until I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the use of this medicine I could eat without distress, and today I am as well as ever, but I always keep Hood's Sarsaparilla on hand." MRS. J. A. CROWELL, Canajoharie, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

cure dyspepsia, strengthen and tone all the digestive organs, and build up the whole system.

ENGLAND IS NOT HOSTILE.

But Lord Selbourne Says She Is Anxious as to Shipping Combine.

LONDON, July 8.—Lord Brassey (Liberal) initiated a discussion on naval affairs in the House of Lords to-day, during the course of which he deplored the fact that Great Britain had lost the place she once held with her mercantile marine. The question of subsidies, he thought, must depend on the action of the other powers. All the naval powers of Europe gave liberal subsidies, while President Roosevelt and former Secretary Gage had recommended this policy. It was contrary to British policy to foster industries by bounties or protection, but to pay for a reserve of auxiliary vessels certainly would be to the public advantage.

Lord Selborne, the First Lord of the Admiralty, in the course of a reply, referred to the Atlantic Shipping Combine. He said it seemed to him that the balance was one of disadvantage to the combination, because it necessarily placed very large powers in the hands of a few men. The government disclaimed any sort of jealousy of the intention of the Americans here. They had an American marine of their own and they held a perfect right to a full share of the Atlantic trade. It was to British interest they should have it. It would not be a British monopoly. On the other hand, Great Britain could not afford to see herself squeezed out of the Atlantic trade. The attitude of the government thereof was not one of hostility, but of anxiety, and not until they had formed a final opinion of the whole question would they wisely or fairly enter into agreement with one party or the other. It would never do to rely in time of war on merchant ships of other nations for the purposes of British-carrying trade.

THE CANAL TREATY.

Secretary Hay Taking Steps to Have It Quickly Completed.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The State Department has decided to press forward toward completion the Colombian treaty looking to the acquisition of right of way for the Isthmian canal. Secretary Hay has taken steps to have the protocol submitted to the last session of Congress put in form of a treaty and to have it signed formally, so that it may be laid before the Senate in December.

No difficulty is expected to result in securing an abatement of the old provision in the canal franchise requiring the use of French material only in the construction of the canal, and the State Department already has received an assurance from the French government which it regards as meeting the objection that had been made on that score.

Panama Rebellion Ended.

PANAMA, July 7, (Monday).—General Salazar, the Governor of Panama, has received a dispatch from Bogota, the capital, announcing that Generals Pedroja, Benito, Ulloa Leal, and Teopilo Garia, and their staffs, together with General Marin, most important Liberal leader of the department of Tolima, have laid down their arms on account of guarantees offered by the Bogota Government.

OLD PEOPLE

Do not always receive the sympathy and attention which they deserve. Their ailments are regarded as purely imaginary, or natural and unavoidable at their time of life. Disease and infirmity should not always be associated with old age. The eye of the gray haired grandsire may be as bright and the complexion as fair as any of his younger and more vigorous companions.

Good Blood is the secret of healthy old age, for it regulates and controls every part of the body, strengthens the nerves, makes the muscles elastic and supple, the bones strong and the flesh firm; but when this life fluid is polluted or poisoned and loses its nutritive, health sustaining elements, then there is a rapid decline of the vital powers, resulting in premature old age and disease. Any derangement of the blood quickly shows itself in an ulcer, sore, wart, tumor or some other troublesome growth upon the body, and rheumatic and neuralgic pains become almost constant, accompanied with poor digestion and cold extremities.

SSS S. S. S. being purely vegetable, is the safest and best blood purifier for old people. It does not shock or hurt the system like the strong mineral remedies, but gently and thoroughly cleanses the blood and stimulates the debilitated organs, when all bodily ailments disappear. S. S. S. is just such a tonic as old people need to improve a weak digestion and tone up the Stomach. If there is any hereditary taint, or the remains of some disease contracted in early life, S. S. S. will search it out and remove every vestige of it from the system.

Write us fully about your case and let our physicians advise and help you. This will cost you nothing, and we will mail free our book on blood and skin diseases. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

RAIN MUCH NEEDED

THIS IS THE CROP CONDITION IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

THE WEEK UNUSUALLY WARM.

Outlook for Corn in the Principal Corn States Encouraging—In the South, a Very Poor Crop is Indicated—Cotton and Tobacco.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of conditions says:

Rain is much needed in the South Atlantic States, where the week has been unusually warm, with showers over limited areas only.

Under highly favorable temperatures there has been a general improvement in the condition of corn throughout the central valleys, and the outlook for this crop in the principal corn State is encouraging, although in the States of the Missouri Valley it has suffered considerably from lack of cultivation, due to excessive moisture. In the Southern States a very poor crop is indicated, and in portions of the Central Gulf district the early planted is injured beyond recovery.

With showers over local areas only, and very high temperatures, the cotton crop over much the greater portion of the central and eastern districts of the cotton belt has materially deteriorated, especially over the Southern portion of the districts named, although, considering the size of the plant, it is fruiting well and is generally clean. In Tennessee, extreme Northern Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory the crop continues in promising condition, although it is needing cultivation and making too much weed in portions of Arkansas. In Texas, cotton shows further improvement, and is making good, healthy growth, except in the southwestern and northwestern counties, where it is at a standstill. While the plant is small, it is spreading nicely and fruiting satisfactorily, and but few reports of shedding and boll weevil are received.

Tobacco has made a very favorable progress, except in the Carolinas, where it is badly in need of rain.

VIRGINIA CROP BULLETIN.

Summary of Conditions Throughout the State for the Week.

The weekly crop report, issued by the local office of the United States Weather Bureau yesterday is as follows:

The temperatures of the week ranged from about normal to considerably above in all sections of the State, and this combined with sunshine and ample moisture was highly beneficial to vegetation. Growing crops responded to these favorable influences almost immediately and a decided improvement occurred in the condition of all those that were not too near maturity. The advance of pastures and corn was especially noticeable, and garden stuff made excellent growth. The rain came too late, however, to be of service to grass for hay. Peanuts were greatly benefitted, and while the vines are generally small, the fields are clean and the crop is doing well. Haying has been progressing steadily, but with generally unsatisfactory results as to quantity. The quality, however, is very large. Late truck crops have done well.

Winter wheat harvest is now practically finished, except possibly in some portions of the Valley section, where a small quantity yet remains to be gathered. Farmers have been busy stacking, hauling the crop to barns and threshing. There is no change from the previously reported conditions as to light yield. The quality of the grain is very good, and some fields are yielding more straw than expected.

Spring oats where not too far advanced have been much benefitted by the favorable weather. The heads are filling very well. The crop, however, is generally short in straw. Harvesting is under way in the more forward fields, while a large acreage is ripening nicely and will be ready for the reaper shortly.

Corn is in a very promising condition. The fields are clean and the plants vigorous and thrifty. Work on the crop has been finished in some localities. Some few correspondents report a portion of their crop to be tasseling low. Table corn of a superior quality is being marketed

Tobacco has continued the improvement begun last week. In some counties the fields are rather irregular, owing to the resetting made necessary by the cool, dry weather earlier in the season. All of the late setting, however, is doing very well, and the growth and condition of the crop under the circumstances is quite satisfactory.

Potatoes (Irish)—In the Tidewater section shipments of the crop have about ceased. The tubers were of very good quality, but the yield was cut down considerably by unfavorable weather. In other portions of the State digging continues, with late fields blooming and some farmers marketing the surplus. Sweet potatoes are doing very well.

Fruit.—There is no change in the previously reported condition of this crop. Apples are scarce, and in some localities almost a failure. Peaches also are scarce, though not to the same extent as apples. Pears are in fair condition and grapes and plums abundant. High winds attendant upon thunder-storms did some damage to orchards in taking off fruit and branches.

MARRIAGE UNITES MILLIONS.

Marriage of Miss Lelia Vanderbilt Sloan and Osgood Field.

LENOX, MASS., July 8.—In picturesque Trinity Episcopal church, surrounded with lavish floral decorations and under sunny skies, Miss Lelia Vanderbilt Sloane, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Douglas Sloane, of New York and Lenox, and Mr. William Bradhurst Osgood Field, of New York, were married here to-day.

The assembly of guests, the accoutrements of the ceremony, the value of the wedding gifts and the wealth and social prominence of all interested parties made the event the most magnificent of its kind that ever took place in the Berkshire country. More than 200 guests, including representatives of wealthy New York families, were present.

The church was most elaborately decorated. "The Cortege Nuptiale," from "Romeo and Juliet," signalled the advent of the wedding party. Miss Kernerhan was maid of honor. The bride was accompanied by her father, who gave her away. Morris Kellogg, of Elizabeth, N. J., was best man; Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, of St. Bartholomew's church, New York, officiated, assisted by Rev. Harold Arrowsmith, rector of Trinity church.

The bride's costume was of ivory satin. Following the ceremony, the wedding breakfast was served at Elm Court, the country house of Mr. and Mrs. Sloane. Late this afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Field drove over to Pittsfield in a buckboard behind the prize roan hackneys. They took the afternoon train for New York. They are to spend the honeymoon on George W. Vanderbilt's Biltmore estate in North Carolina, following a custom established by the bride's sisters. Late in August they will go abroad for a year's travel on the Continent.

Roanoke's New Officers.

ROANOKE, VA., July 8.—(Special.)—The Roanoke City Council met to-night and elected city officers as follows: Clerk of the Council, W. E. Thomas; Tax Collector, J. B. Batts; Police Justice, J. R. O'Brien; City Auditor, James McFall; City Solicitor, C. B. Moomaw; Sanitary Inspector, S. W. Pace; City Physician, R. W. Fry; Pound Master and Blacksmith, W. M. Miles; Keeper of the Almshouse, D. H. Christian; School Trustees—First District, John Wood; Second District, E. S. McNamee; Board of Health, H. W. Harrison and S. S. Guerrant.

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

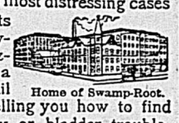
If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

NEW CHARTERS POURING IN.

Secretary of Commonwealth Is Daily Receiving Them Now for Record.

Secretary of the Commonwealth D. Q. Eggleston and Assistant Secretary J. G. Hankins are busy receiving and recording charters, which are pouring in now before the new Constitution goes into effect. The granting of charters will have been taken from the province of the General Assembly after the 10th of the present month, and charters thereafter will have to be granted by the courts under the limitations fixed by the new Constitution, until April 1, 1903, when the Corporation Commission, which will then have been created, assumes charge of all such matters. All charters granted have to be filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and many are now coming in. Here is an abstract of those filed yesterday:

Charlottesville Lodge, No. 389, P. B. O. E., for social and benevolent objects. Capital, $600 to $5,000. George B. Goodyear, president; F. B. Frilen, secretary; J. M. Cochran, treasurer.

The Rivermont Club, of Lynchburg, for social purposes. Capital, $500. E. M. Shaner, president; H. T. Goddin, secretary-treasurer.

The Petersburg Wood Supply Company, of Petersburg. Capital, $5,000 to $25,000. For the manufacture of hubs, wheels, baskets, spokes and handles. William Bond, president; Alfred Friend, Jr., secretary-treasurer.

The National Union and Benevolent Association of Portsmouth, benevolent and beneficial. Capital, nominal. W. A. Bond, president; E. J. Hines, secretary; Edmond Minge, treasurer.

The Citizens Bank of Lebanon. Capital, $5,000 to $[illegible],000. General banking business. H. C. Stuart, president; S. H. Fletcher, cashier; W. W. Bird, secretary.

The Clovermont Telephone Company. To build and operate a telephone line from Clovermont to Surry Courthouse, to Waverley and to Petersburg. Capital, $1,000 to $5,000. George H. Woods, president; H. J. Arrington, secretary-treasurer.

The Columbian Marble Quarrying Co., of Alexandria. Capital, $200,000. To operate marble quarries in this and other states. J. Forest Manning, Rutland, Vt., President; Henry F. Woodward, Washington, secretary; Richard C. Birney, Rutland, Vt., treasurer.

The Coiner Milling Company, of Rockingham county. To build and own and operate mills and water ways. Capital, $30,000 to $50,000. John Wallers, president; N. L. Coiner, treasurer; Joel T. Adams, secretary.

The General Trust Company, of Norfolk. Trust, banking and brokerage business. Capital, $10,000 to $50,000. Elmer B. Yole, Jersey City, president; W. W. Pickard, Brooklyn, treasurer; Robert J. Turnbull, Jr., New York; secretary.

The Prudential Trust Company, of Norfolk. Trust, security, banking and brokerage business. Capital, $25,000 to $50,000. Stephen A. McIntire, president; William Finkenour, secretary; Nicholas F. Lenssen, treasurer. All officers residents of New York.

The Jones River Investment Company, of Norfolk. General development and industrial enterprises, merchandising and boatbuilding. Capital, $10,000. Henry McNamara, president; Thomas Black, secretary; R. R. Hicks, treasurer.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY TO BE TRIED BY NAVY.

Department Will Soon Begin a Series of Land Experiments With Foreign Systems.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The Navy Department has in contemplation a plan to establish a wireless telegraph station in San Francisco harbor. The department expects soon to begin a series of experiments at different points throughout the country with several foreign systems. Lieutenant Hudgins, of the Naval Bureau of Equipment, who was sent abroad to purchase apparatus for trial, was expected here some days ago, but the department is now advised that he has changed his plans, and will leave Germany on July 11th for New York. Lieutenant Hudgins brings with him the apparatus of two French and two German systems of wireless telegraphy, and these will be tried, together with the Marconi system, at New York, Annapolis, Washington, San Francisco, and other points to be selected hereafter.

Throat Rest

Tickling in the throat. Constant desire to cough. You know about it. Feels uncomfortable through the day. Keeps you awake at night. Doctors prescribe Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for this tickling. A dose at bedtime puts the throat at rest.

"I have used Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for 40 years. It is a splendid family medicine to keep on hand for all throat and lung troubles."—Mrs. J. K. Norcross, Waltham, Mass.

25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

INSTRUCTIONS AS TO OATH.

Secretary of the Commonwealth Issues a Letter on the Subject.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth has sent out the following official statement as to the oath matter which will be of interest to every official of the State.

Dear Sir,—I enclose a blank form of oath and call your attention to the following extract from section 22 of the schedule adopted by the Constitutional Convention on June 7, 1902:

"And not later than the twentieth day of July, nineteen hundred and two, the Governor and all other executive officers of the State, whose offices are at the seat of government, and all judges of courts of record, shall severally take and subscribe such oath or affirmation (the oath prescribed by section 3 of Constitution); and upon the failure of any such officer, executive or judicial, to take such oath by the day named, his office shall thereby become vacant. Such oaths or affirmations shall be taken and subscribed before any person authorized by existing laws to administer an oath. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall cause to be printed the necessary blanks for carrying into effect this provision and the said oaths and affirmations so taken and subscribed shall be returned to and filed in his office."

This oath must be taken and subscribed and delivered at this office between 12 M. on July 10 and July 20, 1902.

Yours truly,

D. Q. EGGLESTON,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

WILLIAM AND MARY.

A Handsome and Valuable Publication is the Catalogue Just Issued.

The annual catalogue of William and Mary College, the oldest institution of learning in the State, and the second in age in the United States, has just been received. There are sixty-eight pages in the book, exclusive of covers, which are white with a seal of the college and markings in gold on the front.

The catalogue is one of the most valuable and interesting publications of its kind issued from any southern institution, and is well worth preserving for the amount of information it contains. The first picture in the book is one of the old college itself, covered with ivy and surrounded with a magnificent grove of trees. On the next page appears a picture of King William and Queen Mary, the joint sovereigns who granted property for founding the college away back in 1693. Other pictures in the book are those of James Blair, the first president of the college, whose administration lasted from 1693 to 1743; George Washington, who got his license to survey from the college, and who was the first chancellor of the institution after the Revolution; James Madison, president from 1777 to 1812; J. Augustus Smith, president from 1814 to 1821; Thomas Jefferson (large size) student at the college from 1760 to 1762, and member of the Board of Visitors in 1770; George Wythe, student in 1740, and professor of law at the college from 1779 to 1789, and Robert Saunders, president of the college from 1847 to 1848.

There are other pictures, after the best manner of the artist, of John Tyler, student, member of the Board of Visitors, and chancellor of the college, besides being President of the United States; Hugh Blair Grigsby, third chancellor of the college, and one of the most noted litterateurs of the State; James Monroe, President of the United States, and student of the college in 1775; John Marshall, Chief-Justice of the United States, and student of the college in 1780 and member of the Board of Visitors ten years later; Edmund Randolph, Governor of Virginia, and Secretary of State, student in 1776 Peyton Randolph, first president of the Continental Congress and student in 1730; Winfield Scott, lieutenant-general of the United States army, and student in 1804.

There are other smaller pictures of Thomas R. Dew, the noted lawyer and writer; J. Johns, Benjamin E. Ewell, and others connected with the college.

There are splendid pictures of Duke of Gloucester street, Williamsburg, several views of the college buildings, old Bruton Parish church, and many other scenes and views known in history.

This catalogue is a credit to the educational system of the State of Virginia, and the South, no less than to the old college which was the first to introduce the system of lectures in American education, the first to have chairs of history, law, and modern languages, the first to announce the elective system and the first to award medals to students.

RANDOLPH-MACON MOVEMENT.

Methodists Are Moving in the Effort to Raise a Large Loan Fund.

The friends of Randolph Macon College and the Methodist ministers of the State, led by President R. E. Blackwell, of that institution, are now active in their efforts to secure the $100,000 which a Richmond Methodist layman has conditionally promised for the establishment of a permanent loan fund. The conditions of the handsome gift are that $200,000 shall be raised from other sources. In other words he agrees to give one dollars for every two dollars given by any one else for the establishment of such a loan fund, up to an expenditure—gift of $100,000 by him. It is not necessary to raise the entire $200,000 requisite to secure the $100,000 offered, but the gentleman referred to will give one dollar for every two given. It is generally believed that Mr. John P. Branch of this city is the gentleman who made the offer. Certainly he spoke for the unknown philanthropist at the recent alumni banquet in this city.

It is the idea of the projectors of the loan fund enterprise that deserving students who desire an education may have the needed money advanced to them upon their agreement to repay the same as soon as they are able. The student accepting a loan from this fund will obligate himself to repay the sum secured. It is believed that this will largely augment the attendance on the college lectures.

There are movements on foot to raise funds also for the endowments of additional chairs in the college. It is the hope of the college authorities that the sum necessary can be raised by donations from several wealthy Methodist laymen of this State.

Dr. W. W. Smith, chancellor of the entire Randolph-Macon system, and Professor Blackwell, the new president of old Randolph-Macon College, are both actively at work arousing interest in education, and hope before the summer is through to raise a large sum. Almost the entire vacation will be spent in this effort. All the Methodist pastors, many of whom are graduates of the college, are earnestly enlisted in the work, and the outlook for the placing of the college upon an even more prosperous basis than at present is very encouraging. This effort is being directed chiefly to increasing the number of students. The standard of the school, both in scholarship and discipline, is already high.

CITY REVENUES SHOW FALLING OFF FOR JUNE.

The Receipts from Taxes Less by $30,000, When Compared With Last Year.

While there was a balance in hand to the credit of the city on June 30th, the receipts for that month show a considerable decrease when compared with the same period of last year. The collections, as shown by the report of the City Auditor, are just $30,282.62 short. This falling off is accounted for by smaller tax collections, which were about $33,000 less than in June, 1901. The collections on licenses were also nearly a thousand dollars short; gas receipts were $301 less, while the receipts from the water department show an increase of $300.

Collector of Delinquent Taxes Walford shows that he has been alive. He collected during the month $4,260.98 for taxes due prior to this year, as against $2,186.67 last year in the same month.

The First Market's receipts showing for the month was one of the best of all of the departments which give the city a revenue. The collections from it were $1,079.19. Last year the city received from the same source $705.24, the gain this year to the city over last year being $373.95. The tax on wagons fell off $45, while that paid on dogs increased $147.25, the total from that source being $165.25. The sum of $31.50, received from the dog pound, makes a new entry on the report of the Auditor. The expenditures for the month aggregated the sum of $123,463.38.

Maude Adams and the Bernhardt.

MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, July 8.—Sarah Bernhardt, definitely announced here to-day that arrangements had been completed for Maude Adams to play Juliet to Mme. Bernhardt's Romeo during the visit of the French actress to America in 1903.

Whole Family Wiped Out.

ENID, ONT., July 8.—Near Prudence, thirty miles southwest of here, the bodies of a man, a woman, and two children, apparently members of one family, mutilated into almost unrecognizable shapes, were found to-day. The bodies had been stripped of all clothing, leaving no means of identification. It is supposed that the family were strangers, travelling overland, and that they were robbed and murdered by men, who then made off with their team and belongings.

JESSIE MORRISON SENTENCED.

Given Twenty - Five Years in the Penitentiary.

ELDORADO, KAN., July 8.—Jessie Morrison, convicted June 28th of murder in the second degree, for killing Mrs. Olin Castle, at the latter's home here, in June, 1900, by cutting her throat with a razor, was to-day sentenced to twenty-five years in the penitentiary. Motion for a new trial was overruled. Miss Morrison, who has gone through three trials, took the sentence with little show of demonstration. The case will be appealed to the State Supreme Court. At her second trial Miss Morrison was given but five years.

Morgan Has His Eye on Baltic Ports.

COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, July 8.—P. A. B. Widener and Clement A. Griscom are investigating Northern Europe, in connection with the plans of the Morgan shipping combine. They seem much interested in the Baltic ports. Emperor William has decorated them with the order of the Red Eagle.

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Made of a wonderful white batiste, as light as a zephyr, but tough as canvas and always cool. Trimmed with lace and ribbon. These different models:

"Erect Form" 983	For slight figures	$1.00
"Erect Form" 970	For medium figures	1.00
"Erect Form" 972	For fully developed figures	1.50
"Erect Form" 961	For medium figures	2.00
"Erect Form" 903	For stout figures	2.50

GIRDLE CORSET for slender figures and young girls. Lightly boned. It accentuates bust and hips, and has the weight of a feather. In white, pink, and blue batiste. Trimmed with lace and ribbon. Model 127. **$1**

SHIRT WAIST CORSET does away with unsightly bunches and ungainly ridges at bust and shoulder blades. Fits nine women out of ten. In white linen batiste. Trimmed with lace and ribbon. Model 115. **$1**

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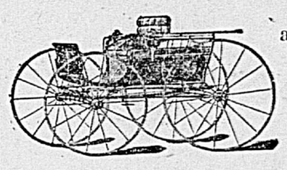

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