

BOSS OF THE ISTHMUS

UNCLE SAM DISARMS COLOMBIAN TROOPS OF TRAINS.

STORM OF PROTEST EXPECTED

Colombian Officials at Washington Regard the Action of Commander McLean as a Direct Infringement of the Sovereignty of Colombia.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—The Navy Department is in receipt of the following cablegram from Commander McLean, of the cruiser Cincinnati, dated Colon, September 20th:

"The United States guards and guarantees traffic and the line of transit. Today I permitted the exchange of Colombian troops from Panama to Colon, about 1,800 men each way, the troops without arms in train guarded by American naval force in the same manner as other passengers; arms and ammunition in separate trains, guarded also by naval force, in the same manner as other passengers."

Officials of the Colombian legation here predict that a storm of disapproval will arise in Colombia as a result of Commander McLean's action in disarming the Colombian troops before their passage across the Isthmus. It is stated here that Colombia's agreement with the Panama Railway Company specifically provides for the transportation of Colombian soldiers by rail, when on occasion demands, and Commander McLean's action is regarded at the legation here as a direct infringement of Colombia's sovereignty over the Isthmus.

WAR WILL HAVE TO STOP. A belief that has grown so strong that it can no longer be disregarded is held in Central and Southern American diplomatic circles here in regard to the situation in point to which the unprecedented dispatch of naval force to the Isthmus has brought.

MORE MARINES AT COLON. The United States cruiser Cincinnati, from the League Island navy-yard, with a battalion of marines on board, has just arrived here. Efforts are being made to secure suitable quarters for the American marines.

WILL HURRY TO PANAMA. Interesting Gossip About the Cruiser San Francisco.

NORFOLK, Va., September 22.—(Special.)—That the cruiser San Francisco, when she sails from this port to-morrow, or so soon as she can be made ready for sea, will join a powerful fleet of the Atlantic fleet, destined for Panama, is not doubted. The ship will proceed to the Isthmus with all possible dispatch. She will take an extra marine guard of forty men, eight of whom are non-commissioned officers.

The big ship was coated to-day as she lay at her berth in the yard. The fuel was barged down to her from the coal-station at Robert's wharf. All the necessary haste is being made with the work of getting the ship ready for sea in response to the telegraphic orders of the department.

The San Francisco's magazines, so far as they have been depleted by target practice, will be replenished before she sails. The fact that the ship, after being ordered here for repairs from across the Atlantic, should be ordered to Panama, with a mere patching, is significant of the need of haste in that quarter.

The men of the construction department of the yard point to the fact that she is in condition to receive a full complement of 25,000 men, and that the evidence that the stories of her bad condition were unfounded. The impression grows that the only reason she was ordered home in such haste was because she was needed.

MILITARY COURT REFORM. Early Legislation to Be Asked of Congress.

(Washington Correspondence New York Evening Post, August 8, 1902.) One of the reforms for which legislation will be asked from Congress at an early day is the improvement of our military judicial system. What would be thought of a community of 25,000,000 people, in which there were 22,000 criminal trials for a single year? Yet that was the record of the United States army in 1893, which then probably reached high-water mark in the percentage of court-martial proceedings, although a year of profound peace.

What would be said of a code of criminal law operative in a small community, and assumed to be devised as much for the protection of popular rights as for the punishment of great malefactors, which ignored the necessity of any legal learning on the part of judges or counsel employed in administering it, and left a very large proportion of the penalties to be devised as offenses happened to arise, at the discretion or the whim of the magistrates presiding? Yet that is practically the story of our army to-day, with its court-martial system. There are twenty-six offenses mentioned in the articles of war, which no penalty is named, the offender being compelled to suffer such punishment as the court-martial may direct. Not a few of the punishments inflicted under these clauses are cruel and unusual, and, therefore, in defiance of the bill of rights in our Constitution. Compare the punishments inflicted by civil magistrates for corresponding offenses, and the judicial wronging in the name of discipline becomes manifest.

The fault goes back to the origin of court-martial, which were established in the old days, when a soldier was the servant, practically the slave of the lord to whom he allowed allegiance, and his rights, even including the right to his life, were never given more than a passing thought. It was considered that he might thank his stars that he enjoyed the privilege of a trial at all, instead of being strung up by the heels first, and left to prove his innocence afterward, if he had the good luck to survive.

While in other respects the world has moved forward universally, old army officers complain that military judicature has stood still, or nearly so. We have dispensed with some of the most obnoxious forms of punishment, such as making a poor devil walk his post for two

Advertisement for Dr. Franck's Grains of Health, Constipation, Congestion, Headache.

Summer Safeguards



It is the duty of the head of every household to safeguard the health of his family by securing the best means for the treatment of these maladies which would often prove serious illness, perhaps death.—MUNYON.

Munyon's Homoeopathic Home Remedies are the surest safeguards against disease. They are not in the house should be bought and kept on hand. In case of sudden development of the symptoms of any trouble the proper cure for that trouble should immediately be obtained at the druggist's.

For indigestion and dyspepsia take Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure. For headache, neuralgia, or caused by nervousness or exhaustion, take Munyon's Headache Cure—it will cure in three minutes. For biliousness, jaundice and liver troubles Munyon's Liver Cure affords quick and permanent relief. For disorders of the blood, and eruptions that are chiefly annoying in summer, take Munyon's Blood Purifier. Munyon's Catarrh Cure is usually used in three hours and in a few days cures entirely.

Munyon's Pile Ointment speedily and positively cures all forms of piles and is especially efficacious in alleviating the pain intensified during hot weather. If you are subject to colics, cramps and diarrhoea always be fortified with Munyon's D. D. and G. Cure. Munyon's Constipation Cure, has relieved thousands of the most obstinate cases where everything else has failed.

A separate cure for each disease: at all druggists, 25c a vial.

hours at a time carrying a 75-pound unbarbed log instead of a gun, or trotting him around the bull-ring, or elevating a ton of cement, or the like, but the adaptation of the penalty to the misdemeanor in either character or weight, is liable to be as little regarded now as formerly. The court-martial record of any army post, with its catalogue of court-martial cases, is a most interesting and instructive study. It tells a pitiful story; and to this, in the judgment of many experienced veterans whose service has made them scholars in human nature, has been and still is due the bulk of desertions among the rank and file.

COMPOSITION OF COURTS AND METHODS WRONG. The reform desired is not, however, confined to the imposition of specific and appropriate punishments; the composition and methods of the courts are all wrong.

The courts are generally made up of men who know nothing of the rules of evidence, but seem to think that their first duty is to convict, and their second to deal out sentences according to the feeling of the moment. We have seen recent court-martials in which the reviewing officer has had to read a lecture to high courts serving under him, which must have made the ears of their members ring, because, with the most convincing proofs of a brother-officer's offending before them, they have decreed a punishment totally inadequate, probably with a view to showing their professional contempt for popular clamor; while at the same time petty garrison courts, with only circumstantial evidence before them, and not very good at that, have been laying about them with the sword for mild sprays and insignificant travails among the enlisted men. Then, too, the judge-advocate holds, under the existing system, a wholly anomalous position. He is supposed on general principles to be the prosecuting officer, but he is quite as apt to be found conducting a vigorous defence for the prisoner, in case either his sympathies or his sense of chivalry have been specially stirred.

THE CONFEDERATE SYSTEM. A valuable lesson might be drawn from the example of the Confederate government, which, on its organization, adopted in the main the army regulations of the United States, including the antiquated court-martial. The action of the courts under this system soon excited dissatisfaction, not only in the army, but among the people in civil life; so that, in October, 1862, the Confederate Congress passed a law doing away with the old system of establishing a corps courts.

This act created a group of military tribunals, one to attend each army corps in the field, under the direction of the president. Each court consisted of three members, two of which were to be chosen by Congress. For each court there was one judge-advocate, appointed by the president, with the consent of the Senate, with the rank and pay of a captain of cavalry, to hold office during the war, his duties being prescribed by the Rules and Articles of War, except as enlarged or modified by the creative act. Each court appointed a provost marshal to attend the court, and to execute its orders, with the rank and pay of a captain of Cavalry, and also a clerk to record the proceedings. The provost marshal and clerk held their offices during the pleasure of the court. All officers took the usual oath.

Each court was authorized to adopt its own rules for conducting business and trying causes, to punish for contempt, and regulate the taking of testimony, to secure the attendance of witnesses, and to enforce and execute its own rules, orders, sentences, and judgments. Its jurisdiction extended to all offences now cognizable by court-martial under the Rules and Articles of War and the customs of war, also to all offences defined as crimes by laws of the Confederate States, or of the several States, and, when beyond the territory of the Confederate States, to all cases of murder, manslaughter, arson, rape, robbery, and larceny, as defined by the common law, when committed by any private or officer below the grade of lieutenant-general, or against the property or person of anyone within the army. Offences were divided for the court's purposes, into (1), those cognizable by the Rules and Articles of War; (2), any others punishable by the laws of the Confederate States; and (3), any still remaining punishable by the laws of any State. In each case the court inflicted the penalty prescribed by the Rules and Articles, or the Confederate laws, or the State laws, according to the head under which the offence fell. Here, however, a little discretion was allowed in cases where the civil laws prescribed fine or imprisonment, it might, in its discretion, inflict any other punishment less than death, and for the more serious offences from murder to larceny, when committed outside Confederate territory, the punishment was left to the court to decide.

Accused persons were assured as prompt a trial as practicable. The court attended the army everywhere, and were always open for the transaction of business. When any of the judges were disqualified, commanders of corps and departments were empowered to detail field officers to serve in their places. Citizens were required to attend as witnesses, under pain of imprisonment till they should consent to testify, and were paid a reasonable fee for their attendance. When acquitted, soldiers were returned to duty, and citizens discharged without awaiting the examination or report of the reviewing officer.

GOOD MATERIAL IN THE CONFEDERATE COURTS. By way of showing the material brought into the composition of these permanent courts-martial of the Confederacy, it may be stated that Longstreet's corps had Charles H. Scott, major, Albert P. Hill, of Mississippi; L. V. Spratt, of

South Carolina; and Charles M. Blackford, of Virginia. Stonewall Jackson's corps had Richard H. Lee, of Virginia; James Jackson, of Georgia; David H. Carter, of North Carolina; and David J. F. Jamison, of Louisiana. Longstreet's corps had L. M. Lamar, of Georgia; W. C. Bird, of Florida; and A. H. Boykin, of South Carolina. Polk's corps had Andrew B. Ewing, of Tennessee; Edward S. Worthington, of Kentucky; W. A. P. Campbell, of Mississippi; and Thomas W. Brown, of Tennessee. E. K. Smith's corps had Thomas Ruffin, of North Carolina; James Neill, of Tennessee; Charles S. Thomas, of Kentucky; and Shelby Williams, of Tennessee. Holmes' corps had J. M. Searcy, of Georgia; George C. Watkins, of Arkansas; W. P. Townsend, of Texas; and Lionel L. Levy, of Louisiana. Fournier's corps had J. J. Judge, of Kentucky; W. Fish, of Louisiana; Samuel J. Douglass, of Florida; and J. Little Smith, of Alabama. Samuel Jones' corps had P. H. Moore, of Virginia; W. H. Norris, of Maryland; J. M. East, of Virginia; and Septimus T. Wall, of Kentucky. G. W. Smith's corps had John M. Rodman, of North Carolina; John M. Patton, of Virginia; Bradley T. Johnson, of Maryland; and W. P. Johnson, of Georgia.

To any one familiar with the names of the leading lawyers of the South at that period the foregoing list tells its own story. It probably would not be practicable to procure the names of like portions of lawyers of note for court-martial attending our troops in the field now, in any war in which substantially the whole population was not patriotically devoted to the cause. It is a serious difficulty in organizing courts on the general basis of those of the Confederacy, composed of lawyers, who at least have a fair familiarity with the rules of evidence and some sense of proportion in fitting punishments to offences.

F. E. L.

FUEL FAMINE FACES CANADA.

Fortune Awaiting Man Who Can Extract Moisture from Peat.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—A serious fuel famine confronts the people of Canada, as a result of the prolonged Pennsylvania strike, according to a report from United States Consul Searfor, at Stratford, Ont., dated September 5th. He says that the genius who will invent a satisfactory machine to extract the moisture from crude peat, will not only make a fortune, but he will be a public benefactor. Hundreds of thousands of dollars are being expended, it is stated, in experiments intended to perfect machinery which can convert the crude bog peat into a satisfactory fuel, to take the place, to a large extent, of hard coal.

Hearing of the Pius Fund Case.

THE HAGUE, September 22.—On the resubmitting to-day of the International Arbitration Court in the hearing of the claim of the United States against Mexico, growing out of the Pius fund of California, Garrett McEnery, the legal adviser of Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco, resumed his address, which was continued from September 21st. He contended that the statute of limitations deprived the Jesuits of the control of the Pius fund, after Spain, Mexico and the Bishops of California had succeeded as administrators. The Archbishop of Mexico, designated as administrator of Mexico in 1840, was legally entitled to both the capital and interest. The decision of the arbitration commission in his favor, Mr. McEnery asserted, was beyond appeal.

Editor Found Seriously Wounded.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., September 22.—George Frederick Muller, owner and editor of the Sewickley Valley News, and one of the oldest and best-known journalists of this section, was found in his office to-day unconscious, with a bullet-hole in his head. Muller has been suffering from insomnia for several months. It is believed that he was temporarily insane.

Steamer to Use Oil for Fuel.

NEW YORK, September 22.—The American liner Kensington arrived to-day from Southampton. The Kensington has been laid up at Newcastle, England, for some time, overhauling and installing a plant for the use of oil as fuel. On the way from Newcastle to Southampton the oil was used successfully, but as the plant was not quite ready for an extensive voyage, the full test was postponed until the return trip from this port.

More Military Manoeuvres.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—The War Department has asked the State Department to extend to the military attaches of foreign legations invitations to be present at the manoeuvres of the Army and Navy. The invitation explains that these manoeuvres are not upon any such elaborate scale as those of European armies, but will consist of the handling of small bodies of troops.

Reduction of Sugar Taxation.

PARIS, September 22.—It is announced that the government will propose in the forthcoming budget a reduction of sugar taxation to the amount of \$8,000,000, as compensation for the projected abolition of the sugar bounties.

Anheuser-Busch's Budweiser

is of pure golden color, rich and snappy in taste, and should have a place in every ice-box and on every sideboard of the best homes. It acknowledges no peer. Its total output exceeds that of all other bottled beers combined.

The Way to Reach California.

Via Southern Railway, through Atlanta, New Orleans and the famous "Sunset Coast Route," or via the Gulf, through Texas City and Santa Fe, or through Colorado and Utah. The Southern offers the choice of many routes, and is the popular through-car line. Very low rates; one-way and round-trip tickets on sale via this line.

C. W. WESTBURY, D. P. A.

Having procured the services of one of Baltimore's finest trimmers I feel justified in inviting the ladies of Richmond to attend the formal opening of my autumn display of artistic millinery, which will be held at my residence, 114 North Sixth, between Grace and Broad.

Miss Alice N. Parker will be glad to see applicants for admission to the Kindergarten Training School, at 317 North Franklin street, between the hours of 1 and 2 P. M.

MILLER & RHODES.

Monday morning every dry-goods store in Richmond was visited by a portion of the happy public.

Miller & Rhodes, we believe, was visited by well if not all by at least as many as could get in comfortably. It was the formal opening of the new fall stocks; particularly in the dress goods, silks and corset departments.

Formal addresses it was, perhaps, as practically these departments were selling fall goods at a rapid rate.

The weather didn't wait for the autumn and the people wouldn't wait, so the autumn selling started ahead of its schedule.

Sunday Excursion Rates Via Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.

This line will continue the sale of round-trip tickets between Richmond, and Petersburg each way, including Sunday, September 29th, at rate of 40 cents, good on trains leaving Sunday morning and returning Sunday evenings.

429 East Broad St. And Annex. FOURCOREAN, TEMPLE & CO. 429 East Broad St. And Annex.

Ladies' Costumes and Ready-Made Garments

To this department we have given unusual attention and special study. It has been a growing business with us for some seasons, until now it has assumed large proportions, and although each year enlarged, we have been so much encouraged by its success, that we have this season made an unusual enlargement and considerable extension and improvements in this line, and have to-day one of the largest and most up-to-date departments of its kind in the South—one of which we are proud and which we believe will repay you to visit. Our buyers have made a special study of the styles, keeping in touch with the Parisian market, and we can safely say that what we show you in these material, and every detail in their get-up and finish. They are look of the ordinary ready-made goods. We have not space by us, and, we think, will repay you. We mention only a few:

- Ladies' Walking Suits. Norfolk Jacket and Blouse Eton Suits, in Modes, Grays, and Black, at \$15.00. Norfolk Jacket and Blouse Eton Suits, in Gray and Black, at \$18.00. Norfolk Jacket and Blouse Eton Suits, in Fine Meltons, beautifully finished, at \$20.00.

- Tailored Suits. Double-Breasted, Tight-Fitting Coat, silk lined, stitched seams throughout, in dark Blue and Black Broadcloth, at \$20.00. Blouse Eton Suits, silk lined jacket, made of illuminated Black and White Suiting, with slot seams, showing white underneath—a very new and stylish suit, at \$27.50. Double-Breasted, Tight-Fitting Coat Suit of Oxford Melton, silk lined throughout, with drop skirt, handsomely tailored, at \$25.00.

- Silk Waists. A special value in Silk Waists is a Black Taffeta Waist of good, pure-silk taffeta, made with broad shoulder effect, tucked front and back in a new design, with full blouse and extra long waist effect, newest sleeve, button trimmed, nicely lined; a waist worth more money, but we are going to make a leader of them at \$4.88.

- Wool Waists. We have just received a large shipment of the best things out this season in Woolen Waists. Some of these were made up specially for us, and are exclusive styles. They have a finish and tone which is lacking in the ordinary ready-made waists. Prices range from \$2.25 to \$7.50.

- Ladies' Neckwear. Liberty Silk Boas and Capes, in White, White and Black, Black and White, and Black, each, from \$3 to \$20.00. Net Capes, in Black and Black and White, each, from \$8.50 to \$15.00. Stocks and Ties, in all the newest designs, 25c to \$2.00.

- Medium-Weight Underwear. Ladies' Medium-Weight H. N. Long-Sleeve Lisle Vests and Pants, each, from 50c to \$1.00. Ladies' Medium-Weight Cashmere and Lisle Vests and Pants, each, from \$1.00 to \$1.25. Ladies' Medium-Weight Swiss Ribbed Silk and Wool Vests, each, 85c to \$1.00. Children's White Ribbed Merino Wrappers, each, 40c to 85c.

- Silks. We are showing some very choice things and unusually good values in White Silks, a few of which we mention below: Extra-Heavy White Taffeta Silk, glace finish, 27-inch, per yard, \$1.00. White Lining Taffeta Pure Silk, 19 inches wide, per yard, 59c. White and Cream Taffeta, heavy all-silk, 19 inches, per yard, 75c. White Liberty Armure, 22 inches wide, per yard, \$1.00. Peau de Crepe, White and Cream, 27 inches, per yard, \$1.00. Moire Velour, in White and Cream, 22 inches wide, per yard, \$1.00. White Crystal Cord Silk, extra heavy, per yard, \$1.00.

- Black Silks. Black Taffeta Silk, pure silk, 22 inches, per yard, 60c. Black Taffeta Silk—guaranteed—27 inches, per yard, 85c. Black Peau de Soie, extra heavy, 18 inches, per yard, 75c. Full line of all shadings in extra-heavy, All-Silk Taffetas, 19 inches wide, at, per yard, 75c.

- Silk Petticoats. We are showing some extra good values and very new styles in Ladies' Silk Petticoats—Blacks and all the new shades. Priced from \$5 to \$20.00.

- Floor Coverings. We are offering some unusual values in this department to make it interesting to early shoppers. Below we mention a few: Smyrna Art Squares, 3x4 yards, regular price \$22.50—sale price \$17.50. Axminster Art Squares, 3x4 yards, regular price \$20—sale price \$16.00. Axminster Art Squares, 2 3/4x3 1/2 yards, regular price \$16—sale price \$12.00. Heavy Wool Smyrna Rugs, large sofa size, 4x7 feet, worth \$6, at \$5.00. Oriental Rugs, large sizes, each, \$8.00. Matting in fall styles, well covered and extra heavy, worth 30c, at, per yard, laid 28c. Matting, in good, heavy reversible Chinas, worth 23c, at, per yard, 18c.

FOURCOREAN, TEMPLE & CO., 429 EAST BROAD STREET AND ANNEX.

BOTH LEGS CUT OFF.

M. P. Weeks Meets Horrible Death on Southern Road.

CHARLOTTEVILLE, Va., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—M. P. Weeks, of this city, a brakeman on the Southern railway, met with a terrible accident yesterday while shifting cars at Arrington Depot, Nelson county, which resulted in his death. He fell under the moving cars, which cut both of his legs off above the knee. He was brought to the University Hospital, where he died last night at 11 o'clock. He was twenty-two years of age and unmarried.

ST. C. Tinsley's Will.

STANTON, Va., September 22.—(Special.)—R. C. Caldwell today qualified as one of the executors of the estate of H. C. Tinsley. Mr. Tinsley left the bulk of his estate to the King's Daughters Hospital.

Fanaticism in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, MAN., September 22.—The reported fanaticism of the Doukhobor colony around Yorkton, and their abandonment of their livestock in pursuance of their belief that it is a sin to hold cattle or use any beast of burden to assist in their labor, has not only been confirmed, but the government has taken steps to rescue the Doukhobors from their folly. Government agents have seized all the cattle, sheep, and horses which were turned at large by their owners, and the live stock will be sold at auction, and the proceeds used to provide for the Doukhobors during the winter.

THE LAST C. & O. SUNDAY OUTING.

Fourth Season of 1902 to the Seaside. On next Sunday, Sept. 28, will be the last of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad's delightful \$1.00 outings to Old Point, Ocean View, Norfolk, etc., for this season. Those who have not and those who have, taken one of these charming outings, should take the Chesapeake and Ohio outing next Sunday. It will be the last one, before setting down to the winter's business. The Chesapeake and Ohio's outing trains will leave Richmond at 8:30 A. M. and 8:30 A. M. For other details, see small bills.

National Encampment, Grand Army Republic, Washington, D. C., and New York, N. Y., October 6 to 11, 1902.

For the above occasion the Atlantic Coast Line railroad will sell tickets from post office to post office at greatly reduced rates to Washington, D. C., and New York, N. Y., and return; tickets to be sold October 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th, with final limit October 25th. For full information in reference to rates, Pullman reservations, stop-overs, etc., apply to any agent of the company; or, C. S. CAMPBELL, Division Passenger Agent, 833 east Main street, Richmond, Va.

Interchangeable Mileage, Seaboard Air Line Railway.

Passengers will save money and annoyance by purchasing the Seaboard Interchangeable Mileage, good over 15,000 miles of railroad, and practically covers the entire South. For further information write or call on any representative of the Seaboard.

Dr. J. L. Wright Dead.

ROANOKE, Va., Sept. 22.—(Special.)—Dr. J. L. Wright, aged forty-eight years, fell dead in a wagon lot here last night.

Death was due to heart failure. He leaves a widow and nine children. The body was sent to Romeverte for burial.

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Special for This Week.

- 7-Pound Sugar Boxes only 10c. each. 3-Compartment Cake Closets only 85c. each. 8-Inch Covered Dishes, 25c. each. 16-Inch Meat Dishes, 25c. each.

COME WHILE THEY LAST. THE E. B. TAYLOR CO., 1011 East Main Street, 9 East Broad Street.

If your present agent does not satisfy you see

Real Estate Trust Co., 1107 East Main.

Alleghany Springs Water Will Not Only Cure Constipation, But Will Prevent It.

Not in the way the average medicine does by purging the bowels, and thus weakening them, but by strengthening the system and restoring the bowels to their natural condition. This Water is a Great Producer of Good Flesh. You can get it from any druggist.

PURCELL, LADD & CO., Wholesale Agents, Alleghany Springs, Va.

For further information write or call on any representative of the Seaboard.