been responsible for any of these delays?"

Mr. De Armond: "I undertake to say that the suggestion of the gentleman that somebody was trying to 'take charge of the bill' is entirely gratuitous and the better sense of the gentleman from Maine and the better manners of the gentleman from Maine ought to make him aware of that fact."

Mr. Littlefield: "I trust the gentleman knows that the 'gentleman from Maine' did not intend to be personally offensive to the gentleman from Missouri; at least, if he does not appreciate that fact, the 'gentleman from Maine' desires to so state."

Mr. Clayton (Alabama) warmly commended sections 5, 6, 7 and 11, and declared his belief that the bill contained "so much good that it would never become a law."

All minority amendments were heard and voted down.

At the expiration of the three hours allowed for the consideration of amendments under the special order, the Committee of the Whole rose and the bill was passed.

The House adjourned until to-morrow.

POLYGAMY AGAIN DISCUSED IN SENATE

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, February 7.—The statehood bill again to-day claimed the greater part of the Senate's attention. Mr. Kean continued, but did not conclude his speech on that subject, and towards the close of the day there was a general debate on the allegation of the opposition to the bill that it dose not contain sufficient safeguards against polygamy. A large number of bills, to which there was no objection, were passed during the day.

Mr. Morgan again called up his resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to forward papers on file in his department concerning the movements and correspondence of naval officers in Colombian waters during the past year, but was informed that the resolution had gone to the calendar, under the rules. He claimed that, notwithstanding the resolution was before the Senate, and he pleaded for a vote upon it, saying that he wanted the information asked for, and that the world wanted it, whether the Senate wanted it or not. He claimed that undue pressure had been used in disposing of the resolution.

By unanimous consent the resolution was taken up and a vote was taken on Mr. Hale's motion to refer to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The motion prevailed by a strict party vote of 31 to 18. The resolution was, therefore, referred, and when Mr. Morgan complained that it would not be acted upon by the committee, Mr. Hale replied that it would not be favorably reported in its present form with his consent.

NOT WELL FOUNDED

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Kean read from a book of travel by a German author to show that polygamy now exists in the Mormon Church in the Republic of Mexico, and the fact was commented upon by Messrs. Beveridge, Spooner, and Depew, as going to show that the contention that polygamy had been abolished is not well founded. Mr. Spooner asked Mr. Rawlins whether the revelation for abolition had covered Mexico.

Mr. Rawlins referred him to the documents, saying he did not care to put any construction upon them, but Mr. Hoar remarked that "possibly the revelator had not been able to speak Spanish."

Mr. Rawlins added later, that as he recalled President Snow's proclamation forbidding polygamy, it had served the Mormon Church throughout the world.

Mr. Depew read the proclamation to show polygamy had only "been suspended" and not prohibited. He thought another revelation from the Mormon Church should be forthcoming.

"If the Senator wants an authoritative statement in the Senate, he may have all his doubts removed next session, when the new Senator from Utah takes his seat," remarked Mr. Bacon.

"That," replied Mr. Depew, "is the only argument that I have heard for the admission of a Mormon to the Senate."

Mr. Teller expressed the opinion, that, notwithstanding the declaration of the book quoted, polygamy does not exist among the Mormons in Mexico. He did not believe the people or the priests of that country would tolerate the practice. He added that it was his conviction that the question of polygamy is entirely foreign to the subject of statehood. He went on to say that the question was a mere bugaboo, which had been brought in only for the further delay.

NO TRIFLING MATTER.

Mr. Spooner took issue with the last statement, and urged the importance of the subject. "With me it is no trifling matter," he said; "no mere question of delay, and when we are told here that the Mormon Church controls elections in a State now in the Union I think we must admit that State was not prepared for admission."

He meant to refer to these matters in the future, and he hoped that he would not be charged with filibustering.

Replying, Mr. Teller contended that the few Mormons in Arizona would not be capable of controlling elections there. So small a consideration should not, he contended, stand in the way of a proviso made in the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo to admit as States the territory acquired from Mexico.

Mr. Spooner said that as long as the bill had been pending, Mr. Teller was the first to break silence on the Democratic side of the chamber.

Replying, Mr. Teller said the reason why the Democrats had not spoken was found in the fact that they did not want to assist in the delay, which he believed had been "preconcerted, prearranged and studiously followed" by what he believed to be the minority in the Senate.

The Senate then went into executive session and later adjourned.

Army Conferees.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 7.—In the House to-day the Senate amendments to the army appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and the bill was sent to conference. Messrs. Hull (Iowa), Capron (Rhode Island), and Hay (Virginia), were appointed conferees.

Spring Medicine

There is no other season when good medicine is so much needed as in the Spring.

The blood is impure, weak and impoverished—a condition indicated by pimples and other eruptions on the face and body, by deficient vitality, loss of appetite, lack of strength, and want of animation.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Make the blood pure, vigorous and rich, create appetite, give vitality, strength and animation, and cure all eruptions. Have the whole family begin to take them today.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has been used in our family for some time, and always with good results. Last spring I was all run down and got a bottle of it, and as usual received great benefit." MISS BEULAH BOYCE, Stowe, Vt.

Hood's Sarsaparilla promises to cure and keeps the promise.

"Berry's for Clothes."

If you are going to put on a Frock Coat don't make a break and wear the wrong collar—scarf—shirt—hat—or shoes.

The right things are here at the right prices.

Right Frock Coats, too.

O. H. Berry & Co.
MEN'S & BOYS' OUTFITTERS

SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS

Supreme Court Announces List of Thirty-five Young Lawyers.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 7.—The Supreme Court to-night announced the list of successful applicants to practice law, there being thirty-five of a class of forty-six. Those receiving licenses were:

Frank M. Wooten, Pitt county; Felix E. Alley, Jackson; Jonathan Peele, Scotland; James A. Lockhart, Jr., Anson; Nathan Lunsford, Jr., Person; John L. Barham, Southampton, Va.; James Woodall, Johnston; James B. Gibson, Scotland; Sylvester B. McLean, Robeson; John Y. Smith, Robeson; James S. Cook, Guilford; Henry M. London, Chatham; Henry M. Robins, Randolph; J. Bispham Ray, Yancey; Eugene Way, Buncombe; Dorman Thompson, Iredell; Francis A. Gudger, Buncombe; Frank Smathers, Haywood; Walter P. Gafford, New Hanover; Woodus Kellum, New Hanover; Eugene D. Davis, Cumberland; Jude Palmer, Chatham; Maurice Phelan, Buncombe; Thomas G. McMichael, Mecklenburg; Dewey L. Raymer, Iredell; Robert L. Godwin, Harnett; William W. Rogers, Wake; Hugh L. Beckerdite, Forsyth; Tola D. Maness, Union; John H. Harwood, Graham; Pritchard S. Carlton, Duplin; Amos P. Spell, Cumberland; Richard C. Allen, Bladen; George L. Lanes, Jr., Wake; John F. Glenn, Buncombe.

George Lane, of Wake, is the only negro out of six to receive license.

John W. Price Selected.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

BRISTOL, VA., February 7.—The Bristol (Va.) Bar Association to-day unanimously endorsed ex-Representative John W. Price for the judgeship of the Corporation Court of this city. The bar's action will be communicated to the Legislature on Monday. D. D. Hull was nominated for the position by the Democratic caucus at Richmond, but has since declined the honor.

Miners' Wages Increased.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

BRISTOL, VA., February 7.—The Virginia Iron, Coal and Coke Company has announced an advance of ten per cent. in the wages of its 2,000 miners employed at the Toms Creek mines, in Wise county, Va. This increase was unsought by the men.

Mr. Hundley Here.

Mr. Will C. Hundley, formerly connected with the Exchane and Ballard and Ford's Hotels and Davis House, of this city, returned here last night from New York, where he has been on a visit to relatives.

COMMERCE AND LABOR

Conferees Agree on Bill Creating the New Department.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, February 7.—The bill creating a Department of Commerce and Labor was agreed upon by the conferees of both houses to-day, and it is expected that in the form agreed upon it will become a law. The main point of difference has been in relation to the Interstate Commerce Commission and by the terms of the bill this commission cannot be transferred to the new department. The House amendment, authorizing the transfer of bureaus by the the President, provides that statistical bureaus may be transferred from every executive department except the Department of Agriculture, and the intent in specifying from what departments transfers may be made is to prevent the transfer of either the Interstate Commerce Commission or the Bureau of Statistics in the Agricultural Department.

The new department will consist of the bureau of corporations, the bureau of labor, the lighthouse establishment, the steamboat inspection service, the bureau of navigation, the bureau of standards, the coast and geodetic survey, the commissioner-general of immigration and the commissioners of immigration, the bureau of immigration and the immigration service at large, the bureau of statistics of the Treasury Department, the bureau of navigation, the shipping commissioner, the bureau of foreign commerce, now in the Department of State; the census bureau and the fish commission.

Previous to the meeting of the conferees Senator Clay asked the Democratic members of the Senate to meet him in conference in the Democratic cloak room for an informal discussion of the deadlock over the disposition of the Interstate Commerce Commission. He explained the situation to them, and all of them expressed their willingness to stand with him in opposition to the report of the conferees in case the bureau should be transferred to the new department.

Senator Clay carried the information of this proceeding to the conference. Senator Nelson then suggested the provision, specifically mentioning the statistical bureaus to be transferred. The House conferees then yielded.

LONG FEUD CONTINUES

Fusionists and Straightout Democrats of Norfolk Co.

STRAIGHTOUTS' STATEM'T

Chesapeake Transit Company and the Norfolk and Southern Road Fighting Over Right to Run in Front of the Virginia Beach Hotel.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NORFOLK, VA., February 7.—There has been a long feud between the "fusionists" and the "straight-out" Democrats of the county. To-day there were rival meetings. Neither faction paid any attention to the invitation to the meeting of the other. The "straight-outs," who met at the Monticello Hotel here, issued a statement, of which the concluding paragraphs are:

"We believe that any alliance made between Democrats and Republicans for the sole purpose of securing or retaining office begets disloyalty to party, infidelity to sacred trusts, puts a premium upon political treachery, and is followed by that blighting, blasting curse which has always been the natural result of holding a commission from one party and serving with another—conduct that is considered most base by all self-respecting men, whether Democrats or Republicans.

"Without discussing the wisdom or folly of policies that are past, under conditions that are gone, we recommend that the Executive Committee invite all white men who propose to act with the Democratic party in the future to work together for Democratic victory, and in all contests—county, State, district and national—to present a united front against its old-time enemy, the Republican party.

(Signed) "GEORGE W. JONES,
"Chairman.

"EDMUND CHRISTIAN,
"F. NASH BILISOLY,"

AT VIRGINIA BEACH.

The Cheasapeake Transit Company, which has been prevented for some time by the Norfolk and Southern Railroad from running its tracks to a point in front of the Virginia Beach Hotel, carried a force of 150 men down to the Beach last night, and at 7 o'clock began the work of extending its tracks to the point near the hotel. Work was continued until nearly noon to-day, when it was stopped on account of an injunction issued from the Princess Anne county clerk's office at the instance, it is said, of the Norfolk and Southern Railroad. The Norfolk and Southern officials discovered last night what was going on, but too late to act. The Cheasapeake Transit officers say they ran their track almost to where they wanted it before work was stopped.

Captain Barry's will was filed to-day. The will leaves all of the estate of $150,000 or $200,000 to the widow, who is between eighty or ninety years of age and is in feeble health. Captain James E. Barry died last week at ninety-five years of age. He was formerly active in politics and in the financial affairs of the city. He obtained his title of captain in the Confederate navy, of which he was a prominent member. His two sons reside in the city and will have charge of the large property.

THE MILITARY.

The military companies are being depleted here. No member of a labor union has rejoined the Seventy-first Regiment after his term expired. Last year there was a street car strike, followed by riots, which the soldiers of that regiment were called on to quiet. Squads of soldiers were put on the cars and made the trips with them for protection. The riots lasted several days and public sentiment was intensely wrought up for or against the street car company. Since that time not a member of a labor union has joined the regiment, and those whose terms have expired have not re-enlisted. As the labor element is strong here and at Newport News, where the same conditions prevail, there is an impression that the militia has been boycotted by the labor unions, although there has been no public notice of the fact.

HARRISON DIVORCE.

The Harrison divorce case was argued in the Court of Law and Chancery before Judge W. B. Martin to-day. George E. Harrison, an architect, the son of Mrs. Julie Harrison, of the Brandon family, is suing his wife, Mary M., for divorce, and she has filed a cross bill, both of which were considered to-day. Mrs. Harrison is the daughter of General Walker and has possession of the two children. She and the children are living with her father in Morristown, N. J. The contest is over these two children. Both parties to the suit and their parents are anxious to have possession of the children, and the difficulty of the contest is not so much which of the principals shall have the divorce, which both wish, but who shall have the children. Last summer the husband attempted to have the children sent to Hot Springs, in this State, so that he might see them frequently. But the court did not grant the request on the ground that the children were well off, so far as the evidence showed, where they are. The case has been before the court for several years. Judge Martin reserved his opinion after hearing the arguments.

Despite the hopes expressed for the speedy recovery of Colonel J. R. Waddy, the postmaster, yesterday, he is unable to leave home to-day. He was suddenly attacked with lameness yesterday morning and would have fallen in the street if friends who saw him stagger had not hurried to assist him. He was taken home by several friends, and later his arm was involved in the same manner. He passed a comfortable night, but he is not recovered sufficiently to be out to-day. The exact character of the attack is not stated as either paralysis or fainting. But it was sudden and is sufficient to cause anxiety among the friends of the genial and popular postmaster.

OUR PAPERS KEEP PACE WITH COUNTRY

(Continued from First Page.)

set type, take proofs, read and correct proofs, make-up the forms, operate the hand press and look after the mailing of the papers. In other words, this second and very worthy person, who sometimes would go to Congress and become sorry for it, or be sent to the Legislature and regret it, was known as the "devil." He was a person, however, generally bright, intelligent and one of the most respected individuals around the town.

One Hundred Years Ago.

A newspaper in the early part of the last century—that is to say, during the time that Thomas Jefferson was President—could be established upon the slightest provocation and conducted for a long time on small capital. It is said that one thousand dollars was amply sufficient to start a daily here. An office could be rented for five dollars a month. Only one large room was required for the newspaper. In the front there was the office of the man who now would be called owner, editor, business manager and the head of every department under him. This office was a rudely constructed affair, hardly as large as a cell in the city jail. There was back of this the printing room, which was cut off from the editorial department by cheap lattice work. In the mechanical division of the establishment there were a few cases of type, a hand-press and "the devil." This latter personage acted as foreman and manager of the circulation department. The "boss" in the front room was the politician and the man who handled the cash. When the circulation reached 500 the owner of the paper owned the earth, and especially the politicians that walked upon that soil.

Changes of Time.

Could old "Father" Ritchie rise up out of his grave in Hollywood and walk into a modern newspaper office in Richmond, he would have to be introduced to each department of the great establishment just as would any person now living who does not know how a newspaper is made. "Father" Ritchie was the most celebrated editor Richmond ever had. He founded the Enquirer and for years was its editor. The expenses of that paper were not as great as those of the reportorial department of the Times-Dispatch. Yet "Father" Ritchie, great and good man, was the most powerful figure in his political party. It was not so much what the Enquirer would say as what "Father" Ritchie had to say. Farmers down in New Kent, Charles City, and, in fact, in all counties in Virginia, used to gather at the cross-roads store on mail days and wait for the Enquirer. When that very valuable publication did arrive it contained some of the "sauciest" editorials that ever were written. The local news in Richmond was given briefly. News from outside the city often was weeks old, and happenings in Europe were printed three or four months after the events had occurred.

But, no matter what "Father" Ritchie said, to use a latter-day expression, "it went" with his political followers and they would stand up or, if need be, fall down fighting to support his views. His political editorials were the law and the gospel to those who believed with him.

If it were possible for "Father" Ritchie, John M. Daniel, Alexander Moseley, Robert Ridgeway, Patrick Henry Aylett, Henry Rives Pollard, James A. Cowardin and even Henry K. Ellyson and Richard F. Beirne, to drop into a newspaper office in Richmond now they would marvel at the most remarkable transformation they ever imagined, or dreamed of. Mr. Ellyson was probably the most successful business manager any newspaper in Richmond ever had. The late James A. Cowardin, once said of him that the Dispatch owed its success not to the head of the editorial department, but to him who presided over the counting room. Mr. Ellyson, whose sainted memory is revered by newspaper men everywhere he was known, has not passed from us but ten years. But during his life time and up to the end of his long and useful career, it was regarded as a thing out of the ordinary to get out a paper of six pages on week days and twelve on Sundays.

Army of Workmen

Away back, along about 1820, the newspapers here were able to put on a reporter to assist the editor in gathering news. The whole force then consisted of editor, who also did reportorial work, was business manager and, as a rule, assisted in the setting of type, and one compositor. This was regarded in those days as a big force. The old Washington hand press was used and got off, in cases of emergency, something like 2,000 copies a day. Now the modern paper here has a press that can print more than 20,000 an hour. Where hundreds of dollars then was sufficient capital upon which to establish a newspaper, tens of thousands now are required. One of the up-to-date papers in the larger Virginia cities pays out more weekly than the old dailies used to pay in a year. Take a well-reguated office in Richmond: There are more persons employed in the business office than any paper published here before the war had use for. The same can be said of the editorial and the mechanical departments. What would "Father" Ritchie have thought of employing a man as "circulation manager?" The thing to him and to John M. Daniel would have sounded ridiculous. Yet this man and his staff are very important around the modern newspaper office.

In these days there must be a mailing clerk with a staff of assistants. When a newspaper "fell" out with a candidate for office that aspirant for political honors could start a paper, act as editor and upon small capital "raise Cain" for a few months, and sometimes for years. Now, it requires a fortune to install a modern plant. In those good old days, of which we like so much to talk, it was always the man who wrote the article. Now, few, not even in a big newspaper office, know who are the authors of the various editorials or local articles printed. In fact, there are so many persons employed upon a paper in a city the size of Richmond the employes are not all personally known to each other. It is almost a thing of daily occurrence that there have to be introductions made.

Newspaper Graveyard.

Richmond has been noted as being a newspaper graveyard. More journals of national fame have been buried here than in any city of like size in the country. The old Enquirer, started in the early part of the nineteenth century, had national, if not, world wide fame. The Examiner, which, by the way, was published before the Enquirer, but was suspended and afterwards revived, had hardly a lesser distinction when conducted by that great genius, John M. Daniel. The Whig was a power, and Ridgway, Moseley and Elam were editors of national reputation. The Compiler was a great paper in its day. In recent years we have seen the State and the Star disappear from the field. The State for several years had a most prosperous career. John Hampden Chamberlayne, a man of remarkable ability as an editorial writer, and a prudent business man founded it. Soon there was associated with him that man beloved of all true Virginians, Richard F. Beirne. Under their control and under the ownership of Colonel Beirne, after the untimely death of Captain Chamberlayne, the State flourished. It had served its day and generation, however, and went the way of many other most respected journals. The Star was short-lived. It was an excellent newspaper, and most worthy gentlemen were its publishers, but their efforts were not rewarded.

Seven Dailies Were Here.

After the Civil War there were for a short period as many as seven morning papers published in Richmond. They were the Dispatch, Times, Examiner, Enquirer, Sentinel, The Republic and Whig. Just think of it! Seven morning newspapers and not one of them giving one twentieth part of the news that is now printed in a daily paper here! But, then, a newspaper could survive for a reasonable length of time on comparatively small capital. Steam-power presses had already come into use, but later on came the giant machines that are now in use, and, subsequently, the typesetting machines.

The Times was not the paper which was recently consolidated with the Dispatch. It was known as the "Richmond Times." When the Times was established in 1886 it had to drop the name "Richmond" for the Dispatch bought out the "Richmond Times" years before "The Times" was founded.

Not long after the war the Republic, the Sentinel, the Examiner and the Enquirer all went out of existence. The Whig, for a time, had to suspend, but was revived, and for many years it was the only rival of the Dispatch in the morning field. The Dispatch and the Whig had plain sailing and a clear field from away back in the seventies until the Times was established in 1886. Then there were for a few years three morning papers here. The Whig went out of existence in 1889. It had enjoyed a long and a prosperous career. Under the editorial management of John Hampden Pleasants, Moseley, Ridgeway and Elam the Whig had, at various times, prospered. Its career was almost as long as that of the Enquirer and the Examiner. The Whig, during its latter years, was conducted by Judge A. W. Newlin, a most excellent gentleman, a brilliant and a fearless writer. Richmond, however, could not support three morning papers for the cost of production was constantly increasing and the Whig was the one that first had to suspend publication.

Newspaper Expansion.

Newspapers have expanded and they have, if the term may be appropriately used, "evolutionized" more rapidly than has the country grown and expanded.

At the time I have been speaking of new States—Kentucky, Tennessee, Ohio and others were being taken into the Union. A little more money was being required every year to run a newspaper. New type was coming into use. The lumbering stage coach was making longer trips. The Richmond paper was going out into what had a few years before been a wilderness. In the early days for a Richmond paper to reach Taylorsville, in Hanover, on the day of publication was a thing of marvel. Later on, when railroads came into existence, the papers actually got to Fredericksburg or Louisa Courthouse on the day of publication.

Modern Machinery.

Suppose John M. Daniel, who next to Ritchie, was perhaps the most famous editor Richmond ever had, were permitted to walk into a modern Virginia newspaper office, he would, to say the least, not feel at home. It should be remembered, too, that John M. Daniel has not been dead so very many years. There are thousands living who recall him. Instead of the first power presses, he would see a machine such as he nor "Father" Ritchie nor any of those great editors of former days ever dreamed could be constructed, dashing off 12,000 and more papers an hour. He would see instead of a four-page paper, one or a dozen pages on week days and thirty-six or forty pages on Sundays. He would see the prints made in colors—a thing that not even the fertile imagination of John M. Daniel could ever have conceived of. Then, too, he would look upon one of the most marvelously constructed inventions the mind of man has ever conceived. He would see the type set by a machine—the most delicately constructed ever made. It was a sad day, to be true, when the old printer, he who stood up at "the case," and often had to correct mistakes in the editor's copy, had to gradually give away to the progress of mechanical invention. He is not altogether gone, and a worthier person than he never lived.

Strong Combination.

The Times and the Dispatch remained from 1889 up to a few weeks ago as the only morning papers printed in Richmond. Recently these two papers have combined forces and interests and are seeking to give to their readers the best newspaper ever published in the South. How well this movement is succeeding is evidenced by the favor with which the Times-Dispatch is everywhere received. Instead of subscribing to seven daily newspapers, as was the case of many soon after the war, a person can get all the news printed each morning in the paper, and he will get more news than all seven of those publications furnished him.

The Associated Press now circles the Globe, and there is hardly a hamlet in Virginia or North Carolina where The Times-Dispatch has not its own special correspondent.

The Afternoon Publication.

Before the war afternoon papers were rare. "Billy" Wade, a man pleasantly recalled by many of the older citizens, published the Evening News here soon after the war. He was a talented man, but succeeded very well in his undertaking. The Whig, too, once published an afternoon edition, but did not continue it long. Then came the Evening Journal, which absorbed the Evening News, and these papers were changed to the Evening State Journal. Finally, Captain Hampden Chamberlayne found the State, as the successor to the Evening State Journal. The State was the only afternoon paper here until the Star came into existence. The proprietors of the State bought out the Star. In the meantime the Leader had been started. Then the News came into existence, and now the News and the Leader are published as one paper.

Fought in Duel.

The editors in Richmond up to a quarter of a century ago were, as a rule, men who would defend their opinions upon the field of honor. John Hampden Pleasants, one of the most brilliant men who ever sat at an editor's desk, one of the geniuses of a past generation, a man of most remarkable ability with his pen, was killed in a duel by one of the Ritchies. It was an event that shocked the whole State and broadened the gap between the political parties then in existence. Page McCarty fought a duel that resulted fatally, but that was before he became an editor. The cause of it, however, grew out of verses Captain McCarty had written and published.

Col. Richard F. Beirne and Colonel W. C. Elam, both then editors, the former of the State and the latter of the Whig, fought a duel, in which Colonel Elam was wounded.

In these latter days, however, the editors either settle their troubles by the use of the pen or in "man fashion."

Among the papers printed here since the war the Commonwealth should not be omitted. It was short lived, but Mr. W. L. Royall made it a very lively publication as long as it lasted.

During Recent Years.

The newspapers here have made their greatest strides during the last fifteen years. When The Times was first established in 1886 it had its office in a small building on Main Street, between Eighth and Ninth. Captain Page McCarty was the editor, Captain W. G. Waller, the managing editor and George Hill the reporter. All these gentlemen of beloved memory have passed away. The Dispatch was then the leading paper in the State, yet it had upon its editorial and reportorial staffs only six men. Three of these are now with The Times, and one, Captain W. F. Drinkard, who was a gentleman of the old school and an editorial writer of ability, a man of most lovely disposition, has passed to his reward.

There are to-day in the editorial and reportorial departments of The Times more than double as many persons as were employed in the corresponding departments of The Times, Dispatch and the State fifteen years ago.

Some of the Old Ones.

But few of those who fifteen years ago were engaged in newspaper work in Richmond are with us now. Mr. W. D. Chesterman, the nestor of them, is a member of the Times-Dispatch editorial staff. Messrs. S. B. Woodfin and P. R. Noel, who served with Mr. Chesterman on the Dispatch, are also of the staff of The Times-Dispatch. Dr. G. Watson James is one of the editors of the News-Leader. Mr. William Ryan is doing newspaper work in Birmingham, Ala. Mr. W. W. Archer is editor for publications of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia. Messrs. George C. Wilde and James P. Wood are both residing in Richmond. Mr. E. B. Chesterman, whose health has been poor for the last year, is still engaged as the head of his bureau of correspondence.

Those who have died during the period mentioned are Richard F. Beirne, Juan A. Pizzini, Peter J. Burton, W. G. Waller, "Max" Cuthbert and George Hill.

NOT RECOMMENDED FOR EVERYTHING

But if You Have Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble, You Will Find the Great Remedy, Swamp-Root, Just What You Need.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

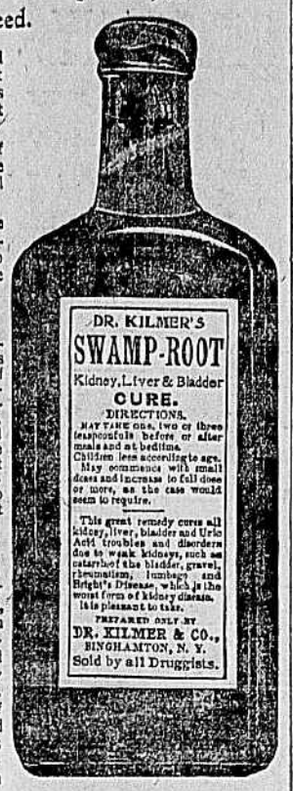
If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

Doctors Prescribe Swamp-Root.

Gentlemen:—"I have prescribed that wonderful remedy for kidney and bladder complaints, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, with most beneficial effect and know of many cures by its use. These patients had kidney trouble, as diagnosed by other physicians, and treated without benefit. Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root effected a cure. I am a liberal man and accept a specific wherever I find it, in an accepted school or out of it. For desperate cases of kidney or bladder complaint under treatment with unsatisfactory results I turn to Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root with most flattering results. I shall continue to prescribe it and from personal observation state that Swamp-Root has great curative properties."

L. Barstow Irish, M. D.
276 9th St., Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, and if permitted to continue much suffering with fatal results are sure to follow. Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Unhealthy kidneys cause rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles; makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion, makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.



(Swamp-Root is pleasant to take.)

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand twenty-four hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

No matter how many doctors you may have tried—no matter how much money you may have spent on other medicines, you really owe it to yourself to at least give Swamp-Root a trial. Its stanchest friends to-day are those who had almost given up hope of ever becoming well again.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at the drug stores everywhere. 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.

Sample Bottle of Swamp-Root Sent Free by Mail.

EDITORIAL NOTE—If you have the slightest symptoms of kidney or bladder trouble, or if there is a trace of it in your family history, send at once to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., who will gladly send you by mail, immediately, without cost to you, a sample bottle of Swamp-Root and a book containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. In writing be sure to say that you read this generous offer in the Richmond Times-Dispatch.

FOR LITTLE ONES

Go-Carts That Go.

Fresh Air and Sunshine Make Rosy-Cheeked Babies.

OUR store now reminds one of Babyland. The spring stock of Go-Carts and Carriages is ready for your admiration—for your selection.

Go-Carts for luxury-loving but economically-inclined mothers. The product of a noted manufacturer—made for service, from the best materials—handsomest styles that fertile brains have yet designed—may be quickly and easily changed to any degree of elevation desired—upholstering both pretty and durable, and the kind not easily soiled—light and easy-running—rubber tires—in many styles and many prices.

$7.50, $12.50, $15.00, up to $40.00,

Carriages Made in the same good quality, $10 up to $35.

We'd be pleased to have you look them over.

Ryan, Smith & Talman,

Furniture, Floor Coverings, Stoves, Etc.,

609 East Broad Street.

Congressman Moody's Funeral.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

ASHEVILLE, N. C., February 7.—The funeral services of the late Congressman Moody were held at the Waynesville Methodist Episcopal Church, South, this afternoon at 2 o'clock, conducted by the Rev. J. E. Abernethy, pastor of the church. The entire town and county turned out en masse to pay a last tribute to the dead Congressman, and every train brought scores of visitors from both near and afar. There were many beautiful floral offerings. The service was a most impressive one, and was concluded with the Knights of Pythias and Royal Arcanum burial ceremony. A high tribute was paid the dead Congressman by Dr. Abernethy, of whose church Mr. Moody was a member.

CHAMPAGNE COMPARISON.

Of a total importation of 860,708 cases by all brands of champagne in 1902, G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Extra Dry reach over 125,000 cases, being 407,304 bottles more than any other brand. The magnificent quality and natural dryness of the Extra Dry of the now celebrated 1898 vintage, justly puts it in a unique position of pre-eminence.—Adv.

THE "OPENING" OF THE ELITE STUDIO.

on Thursday was a grand success. Thilow's Orchestra dispensed sweet music from 3 o'clock until 10 in the evening. It was greatly enjoyed by the large number of people present.

Samples of the photographer's art shown were of a very high order and pleasing to the tastes of the many critics. The attitudes of the sitters in some of the photos were unusual and interesting.

The manager stated to a reporter that quite a number of engagements have been made for sittings, and that the management of The Elite is highly gratified by the reception accorded by the Richmond public. Remember the number, 307 East Broad.

HALF FARE

To New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola and Return via Southern Railway, Account "Mardi Gras."

Tickets on sale February 17th to 23d, inclusive, return limit February 28th, with privilege of extension of final limit to March 14th.

For details communicate with C. W. Westbury, Richmond, Va., or any Southern Railway Agent.

Just think of these prices: 1 pound Best Chipped Beef, 15 cents; 10-pound Pails Assorted Preserves, 55 cents; Large Bottles Sunset Catsup, 3 Bottles 25 cents; Best City Meal, 65 cents bushel, or 18 cents peck; California Naval Oranges, 15 cents dozen; Baker's Cocoa, 9 cents can; Johnny Cake Soap, eleven bars for 25 cents; try our 40 cents pound Green or Mixed Tea, its fine; T. M. Shoe Blacking, 3 boxes 5 cents; Large Noodles for Soup, 5 cents package; Maple Syrup, 5 cents Bottle; Boneless or Shredded Codfish, 5 cents pound; Canned Strawberries, can 6 cents; Fresh Bird Seed, 5 cents package; Dried Damsons, 10 cents pound; Dried Blackberries, 10 cents pound; Dried Apricots or Nectarines, pound 8 cents; Large Bottles Ammonia, 5 cents bottle; Sweet Pickles, 5 cents bottle; Caper, 10 cents bottle; Large Wash Brushes, 10 cents; Best Quality Flat Canned Salmon, can 9 cents; Large Cans Virginia Tomatoes, 8 cents can; Best Macaroni, pound 6 cents; Large Box Mustard Sardines, 6 cents; New Barley, 5 cents or 6 pounds 25 cents; Star or Red Seal Lye, can 4 cents; Black-Eye Peas, 6 cents quart; Pillsbury's Vitas, 2 packages 25 cents; Fresh Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Apples, always on hand.

S. ULLMAN'S SON.
Down Town, 1820-1822 East Main Street; Up Town, 506 East Marshall Street.

SIX-ROOM Brick, on Belvidere, large lot, $3,700.00. Real Estate Trust Co.