BIG CASH HUSTLE!

HAD a big hustle at our shop yesterday selling Overcoats for CASH. The weather was right; the Overcoats were right, and so were the prices. Sale will continue to-day. None charged or sent on approval..............

Men's Overcoats

Overcoats that sold up to $35.00, cash sale.......... $17.50
Overcoats that sold up to $30.00, cash sale.......... $15.00
Overcoats that sold up to $25.00, cash sale.......... $12.50
Overcoats that sold up to $20.00, cash sale.......... $10.00
Overcoats that sold up to $15.00, cash sale.......... $7.50
Overcoats that sold up to $10.00, cash sale.......... $5.00

Boys' Overcoats

Overcoats that sold up to $15.00, cash sale.......... $7.50
Overcoats that sold up to $10.00, cash sale.......... $5.00
Overcoats that sold up to $5.00, cash sale.......... $2.50

We have 57 Boys' Double and Single Breasted Suits that sold up to $3, cash, to-day, $1.48

Boys' Blouse Suits, sold to $10, cash, to-day, $4.48
Boys' Blouse Suits, sold to $5.00, cash, to-day, $2.48

JACOBS & LEVY.

TRIBUTES TO W. R. TRIGG

Friends Far and Near Attend Funeral at Holy Trinity.

FLORAL TESTIMONIALS

Designs and Wreaths Rich and Handsome—Church Packed to Doors and Many Stood—Appropriate but Simple Service.

Every seat in Holy Trinity Church was taken yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, when the funeral of Mr. William R. Trigg occurred. Not only so, but many stood during the service, unable to get seats.

A section of the church near the chancel was reserved for the family and for the delegations from the shipyards and the locomotive works. The pall-bearers also sat in a body in the reserved section. Conspicuous among the honorary pall-bearers was Rear Admiral George W. Melville, of Washington, who was a close friend of Mr. Trigg and a warm admirer.

The services at the church and the grave were very simple and appropriate. Rev. J. J. Gravatt, rector of the church, read the Episcopal burial service, and, led by the vested choir of the church, the entire congregation sang two hymns, one of which was "Jesus, Lover of My Soul." The immense gathering, the dignity and the sweetness of the service, made every feature of the exercises impressive to a marked degree.

The floral tributes were unusually numerous and handsome. The funeral of Dr. Curry was the occasion of a great demand for flowers and the supply was greatly lessened, not to say nearly exhausted. The wires being down north of Baltimore made it impossible to get any relief from the larger cities. But wreaths and designs were sent in great profusion. Two in particular, prepared by M. A. Whitty, were exceedingly handsome.

One, a large wreath on a pedestal. It was made of galax and cypress leaves, with a large cluster of American beauties on the top, tied with ribbon. This was sent by the "Boys of the Episcopal High School, Alexandria, Va."

Another, bearing the card of Mr. John Skelton Williams, was made entirely of double violets, large white roses and maidenhair ferns. A new effect on this was a large bow of imported violet chiffon ribbon.

Rev Mr. Gravatt conducted the usual brief and tender committal service at the grave.

THE UNIVERSITY MATTER.

One of the Alumi Replies to Last Letter of XXX.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—May I trespass on your good nature and ask for enough space for a comment upon a second communication from XXX as to University matters, published the 11th instant? There are many things that might be said in reply to the position assumed by that writer which require too much space for a single article.

But I desire now to welcome XXX as a convert to the contention of the alumni that a president must have the cordial support of the faculty, alumni and other University elements. In his first communication he seemed to think this support unnecessary, citing President Eliot, of Harvard, as not having it. He now admits that it is essential; will he not also admit that a president should enter upon his duties with this support assured?

It is hard to win when one is without it. XXX has just told us that President Eliot has not won it after more than thirty years of "surpassing victories." We think that the alumni bill assures it.

But he says in our endeavor to so assist the board as to assure this good-will and support, we wish to control, because the board, on the nominating committee, has a vote of but three out of nine. He thinks the "poor, flustered faculty" and their allied alumni are unnecessarily alarmed and are harboring ignoble suspicions of the board. Why does he think that the three alumni will vote with the faculty in making a nomination, rather than with the board; i. e., granting that these two are to be, as he supposes, at enmity? As I said before, I think that the alumni can be trusted to elect representatives of independent views, and if these representatives go with either board or faculty against the representatives of the other body, it can be safely stated that there will be good and sufficient reasons for their doing so.

PRIMARY.

I will say frankly to XXX that his idea of a primary election had never occurred to me in connection with the nomination of a president for the University of Virginia—I had never thought of that nomination as the place for a display of the strength of the party machine, as offering a field for the professional politician, as a contest to be won by a ring, a boss or even by a lobbyist.

Can it be that XXX really thinks so? The primary, referred to by Mr. Bryce, on whom he relies, is a very different affair from what we have in view. In leading up to this matter Mr. Bryce says that the parties who take part in such primaries "exist practically for the sake of filling offices," and for gaining strength by doing so.

Under such circumstances are candidates nominated by securing primaries in the method described.

These are the primaries determined by the list of voters "prepared by the managing committee" in such a way that "in point of fact the rolls of membership of many primaries are largely bogus rolls, as is vividly set out in the very passage cited by XXX, but in portions omitted in his quotation.

Then are "the primary lists so contrived that only a fraction of the party get on them." These are the "lists" referred to, and these lists can be thus controlled, because "the mass of the voters are ignorant; knowing nothing about the personal merits of the candidates, they are ready to follow their leaders like sheep.'

I repeat it—I never for an instant thought that the body of men who would be called together to nominate a president for the University of Virginia would be of that class, nor that candidates would be brought forward with any hope of success by a party which exists for the sake of filling office.

But if such methods are to be attempted, will not XXX admit that they are far less likely to meet success with a nominating committee of nine, composed of representatives elected by three separate bodies, than with a single body of nine appointed by one man, and that man one who may be elected in a time of political upheaval.

The holding of a primary, a nominating convention, or whatever you may choose to call it, would seem to be not in direct conflict with a primary axiom of good government, as XXX has said, for his own authority, Mr. Bryce, in discussing the systems for choosing candidates, names the primary system as one of the most prominent, states at length the reasons for it and its advantages, and says that it secures union because the minority, having been fairly outvoted, are likely to fall into line and support the nominee.

If this be true in the case of a party candidate in a political contest, with the voters, as described above, how much more true when no battle is being fought, but educated people, with no bogus lists to contend with, are seeking the well-being of their common alma mater.

And this, even granting to XXX, which I do not, that the nominating committee will send in but one name and will absolutely dictate the election.

CHARGE AS TO CERTAIN FEATURES

The non-eligibility of members of the faculty and board for a certain time is a feature in the alumni measure not in the faculty suggestions.

XXX thinks that no member of a body which may control a nomination can, with decency, be a candidate for the office. He thinks the faculty will control the nomination. He thinks that no member of the faculty should be nominated for the first president, but he thinks that any member of the faculty should be eligible for future nominations.

He, however, differs so violently with the framers of this provision that he even states that, "like all the rest of this measure, it is designed to accomplish a personal and individual end behind the screen of general legislation."

That is a serious charge. The men who framed that provision were following the lead of the Virginia Constitution in the matter of eligibility. Their names were published in The News-Leader the day their bill was proposed. They are men not without standing in Virginia. Even XXX admits that they "are actuated by high motives and sincere affection for the University of Virginia."

Surely he does not bring this charge against such men, following such a precedent, without full and reliable justification.

Possibly he will be frank enough to adduce his evidence.

He thinks that the faculty will offer the best field for finding a suitable man—this same faculty that should have no voice in pointing out such a one.

Well, possibly some other faculty will have a man just as suitable. His election will not cause the bitter feelings of the faculty factions that XXX in his reference to Princeton says occur on such an occasion when the professors are themselves eligible. While this rule would have denied Wilson to Princeton, Hadley to Yale, etc., etc., it would not have denied Hadley to Princeton, Wilson to Yale, nor to the many other universities that wanted him. And so of the others.

RELATION OF PRESIDENT AND FACULTY.

XXX thinks the faculty should have no voice in the nomination of the man who is to "govern them." He uses that term in both his articles.

Does XXX think the faculty of the University of Virginia a set of hirelings to be pulled hither and thither; to be told what to do and what not to do; to have their daily conduct and their individual scholarship measured and criticised by a man who is to "govern" them?

Again I can assure XXX that our ideas are far apart. I had hoped for a president who would undersatnd the University and her traditions—who would be big and broad, a man of scholarship and fine instincts—a man to help and work with his faculty; not a man to use the correcting rod.

Imagine a newly-elected president undertaking to "govern" Dr. Cabell! or Colonel Venable! or Mr. Minor! and reprimanding them!

FACULTY MADE UNIVERSITY.

We contend that these men and the other members of the faculty made the University what it is, that they know best what will meet her needs—that they should be consulted and have a voice in nominating a president.

XXX says they did not make the University—that it made them; that Thomas Jefferson founded the honor system; that various men not members of the faculty have done various things for her welfare.

HONOR SYSTEM.

Does XXX think that a law made by Thomas Jefferson built up that honor system? Without the men who have composed the faculty it would have been worse than a dead letter.

I quote from a catalogue of the University what, it would seem, is news to XXX:

Honor System—For eighteen years after the opening of the institution honesty at the written examinations was sought to be secured by the strict surveillance of the committee alone. This was often found to be ineffectual. In June, 1842, Judge Henry St. George Tucker, professor of law, offered the following resolution, which the faculty adopted with apparent unanimity:

Resolved, That in all future written examinations for distinction and other honors of the University, each candidate shall attach to the written answers presented by him on such examination a certificate in the following words: "I, A. B., do hereby certify on honor that I have derived no assistance during the time of this examination from any source whatever, whether oral, written or in print, in giving the above answers."

This was the beginning of the honor system at this place. In subsequent years the pledge was extended so as to preclude the giving as well as the receiving of assistance. The system has been in operation since 1842 without interruption.

All praise to Mr. Baldwin in his efforts in saving the State appropriation. Does XXX forget that he was ably seconded by the faculty? That Dr. Cabell and Colonel Venable did just what he did before the Legislature, and that members of the faculty have done the same thing on other occasions? I would call to XXX's attention the fact that after the war Mr. Minor, Dr. Maupin and one other member of the faculty, whose name I do not now recall, put the University on her feet and reopened the doors by pledging their personal credit for her obligations.

Those are the men who made the University—they and the best of the faculty. The daily personal intercourse between them and the students has accomplished the University's achievements. There is no use in enumerating all that the faculty has done, but in regard to what it is alleged that Mr. Kean did for the law school, I think XXX is mistaken. It was the law faculty in 1896, on their own initiative, who enlarged the law course. Mr. Kean had not been a member of the board for two years.

I feel that great gratitude is due Governor Cameron for having prevented the decapitation of the faculty by the board. I think they saved the University. But why does XXX consider his action a matter of moment. The faculty might go, to be sure, but the institutions would have remained, and, according to XXX, the institution, the Board of Visitors and the laws laid down by Jefferson could readily have replaced the faculty.

That board would seem to have been not a wise body, however excellent are most of the Boards of Visitors.

BOAZ BILL.

Under the Boaz bill the board may appoint as executive any one it pleases, with such duties as it sees fit; may remove him by a two-thirds' vote for no reason except that the two-thirds want some one else. Suppose the Boaz bill had been law and that the Readjuster Board had wanted the presidency for some friend or ally? How long would it have taken the two-thirds to vote? How long to fill the vacancy?

Would not even XXX have thanked providence for an anchor to windward in the nature of a nominating committee, six out of the nine members being men representing in no way any political party and appointed by no representative of such party?

As to XXX's eight counts, repeated with "merciless insistence," I wish merely to say that most of them consist of statements and charges made by an individual, and, as I think, altogether unsupported by sound argument; and, lastly, let me repeat that the faculty who have made the University and who spend their lives in the effort to maintain and improve it, and the alumni, from whom she must expect her main support, but who now have no voice in her affairs, should be given a vote in the matter of nominating a president. This voice, with the whole power to elect left with the board, will not damage the institution, will not make the board derelict in the discharge of duty.

The board spends not more than a week, all told, out of the twelve months at the University. One would expect its members to be glad of faculty and alumni suggestion and support; they need not fear "control."

And what incoming president would not be glad to know that he was nominated by faculty, board and alumni, and then elected by the board as the final authority?

ONE OF THE ALUMNI.

KILLS GERMS OF CATARRH.

Hyomei Goes to the Root of the Disease and Makes Astonishing Cures.

Catarrh cannot be cured by the use of pills, liquid medicines and so-called system tonics. Under such treatment the germs of the disease still live in the aid passages and increase and multi-ply.

Hyomei is the only scientific and thorough way to cure catarrh. Killing the germs in the air passages, it enters the blood with the oxygen, destroys the microbes in the blood and effectually drives from the system all traces of catarrhal poison.

Thousands of testimonials have been given as to the astonishing cures made by this remedy. J. S. Nugent, treasurer of the American Union Life Insurance Co., of New York city, writes: "Hyomei has completely cured my daughter of catarrh from which she has been suffering for years."

Probably the strongest evidence that can be offered as to the powers of Hyomei to cure catarrh is the fact that your druggist will agree to refund the money if you say Hyomei has not cured you.

TWO LADIES ARE TO TESTIFY

(Continued from First Page.)

sessions. The strong probability is that the House will grant the request.

THE REBUTTAL.

The rebuttal, so far as can be judged from what little was seen of it last night, opens auspiciously so far as the witnesses are concerned. Both Mr. Strode and Judge Loving, however, are sick. The latter shows plainly in his face that he is an ill man.

The witnesses are of an unusually strong character. The following list of eighteen out of the twenty was secured last night after considerable difficulty:

Mr. Otto L. Evans, Commonwealth's Attorney of Amherst; Mrs. Evans, Mr. J. E. Bowman, cashier of the Bank of Amherst; Mrs. Bowman, Mr. F. L. Tinsley, who has figured rather prominently in the proceedings; the Rev. E. V. Carson, pastor of the Methodist Church at Amherst; the Rev. George H. Ray, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Amherst; Mr. J. G. Kerfoot, druggist at Amherst; Mr. T. V. Richardson, president of the Board of Supervisors; Mr. A. D. Beard, commissioner of the revenue; Mr. Seldon Harrison, who was under the jury window and overheard something; Dr. W. Massie Tunstall, of Nelson county; Mr. John B. Robertson, a surveyor of Nelson county, who was engaged in the difficulty with Judge Campbell, to which the latter started to make mention the other night, and Messrs. Marcellus Burley, W. F. Burks, J. B. Burks, J. C. Tyree and Leslie C. Gregory, all of Amherst county.

It is, of course, impossible to predict what these witnesses will have to say. After Dr. Tunstall left for home when he was here before the defense placed upon the stand a man—Mr. A. G. Bryant—who swore that he had bought whiskey at Dr. Tunstall's drug store in Nelson. Dr. Tunstall comes back with an affidavit from Bryant denying the testimony he so recently gave here.

BRIEF SESSION.

The present session will in all probability be very brief. Judge Loving will hurry through with the witnesses as hard as he can. Then Judge Campbell will decide whether or not he will go in for sur-rebuttal. He said last night that if he thought it necessary he would certainly do so. In the event that this is the case, there will be another recess until the defense can summon more witnesses. If not the argument will follow without delay unless the illness of the counsel for the prosecution interferes.

Major Conrad is extremely anxious to get through and away. He said as much last night.

Much interest was caused by Mr. Kerfoot's statement regarding the small amount of liquor sold by him, in connection with the evidence heretofore given in that a number of barrels were shipped Mr. S. A. Day in three months.

CATARRH

Often begins with a cold in the head, but it never stops there. The tendency is always from bad to worse. The simple cold becomes a protracted, stubborn one, while the discharge from the nose grows more profuse and offensive. The inflammation extends to the throat and bronchial tubes, causing hoarseness, a tickling sensation and an aggravating cough. The foul matter that is continually dropping back into the throat finds its way into the stomach, resulting in a distressing form of dyspepsia, nausea, and loss of appetite and strength. The catarrhal poisons are absorbed into the blood, and all the membranes of the body become infected, and what was supposed to be purely a local disease has become constitutional, deep seated and chronic.

THE GATEWAY TO CONSUMPTION.

Sprays, washes, powders, salves and other external remedies give only temporary relief, and the disappointed and disgusted patient finally gives up in despair and declares catarrh incurable.

The only way to get rid of catarrh permanently is to treat it through the blood. The system must be toned up and all impurities removed from the blood, and this S. S. S. does promptly and thoroughly. It expels from the circulation everything of an irritating, poisonous character, allowing the inflamed membranes to heal when the mucous discharges cease, and the damage done to the health is soon repaired. S. S. S. keeps the blood in such a healthy, vigorous condition that cold, damp weather or sudden changes in the temperature are not so apt to bring on catarrhal troubles. S. S. S. is a vegetable medicine unequaled as a blood purifier, and the best of all tonics—just the remedy needed to thoroughly and effectually cure catarrh.

SSS

The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

THE SESSION

Very Brief and Quite a Number of Objections Were Raised.

Despite the piercing night air, a fairly large crowd was in the hall when the session began. Several ladies were there again, and some of the old faces were seen. Many curious eyes were cast in the direction of the new witnesses, who were seated around in different directions. Tinsley, the much discussed, sided in early in the evening and found standing room on the northwest side of the house.

Judge Campbell came late, buttoned up to the neck in his overcoat. Major Conrad was there some time before him. Judge Loving and Judge Brown came in just about 8 o'clock and took their old seats. The former was looking very ill, and evidently moved about with a painful effort. As he said later, he arose from a sick bed to come to Richmond. Mr. Strode, who is also sick, was not there at all. His train was late and he was not expected to come in for an hour or more yet.

In view of the absence of his associate and of his own condition, Judge Loving proposed to adjourn until today. It was finally decided that he would proceed with the examination of two or three of his witnesses, who wished to return home at once. If at the end of that time Mr. Strode had not come the committee would adjourn.

THE FIRST WITNESS.

The first witness called was Mr. J. E. Bowman, cashier of the Bank of Amherst for four or five years. Mr. Bowman is the notary whose name appeared upon the affidavit from Mr. W. M. Burford, the juryman who said he had never been sworn.

Upon questioning from Judge Loving, the witness stated that Mr. Burford appeared before him and signed two papers (affidavits). He was asked if they were his statements, and he replied in the affirmative. Thereupon the notary signed his own name. Before he placed his signature to the papers Mr. Burford read them over and said later that he swore to their correctness. What was contained in the papers the witness was unable to say. He had not read them.

"Did you hear anything of any agreement to the effect that these affidavits were not to be used in the event that others could not be drawn up?"

"I did not."

"Was there any sign of duress or force used on Mr. Burford to influence him in placing his signature to the affidavit?"

"Not at all, sir."

"Mr. Bowman, do you know Mr. John T. Bowen, who has testified here?"

"Very well, sir."

"What is his reputation for truthfulness?"

"I have never heard it questioned. Mr. Bowen has been more or less engaged in some affrays around Amherst, but that is the worst I have ever heard of him. He was at one time a drinking man. Whether or not he is still I do not remember."

"The witness is with you, Major," said Judge Loving at this point.

"You may stand aside, sir."

MR. KERFOOT ON THE STAND.

As soon as Mr. Bowman left the chair Mr. J. G. Kerfoot, who conducts a drug store in Amherst, was called. Mr. Kerfoot denied flatly the statement made by T. T. Stinnett, the defense witness, who said he had a "prescription" for a half pint of brandy on the store.

In reply to questions the witness gave an account of the manner in which he conducted his business, and the extent of his use of alcohol. Mr. Kerfoot, who made an excellent impression, stated among other things that he would never permit a prescription calling for whiskey to be refilled or used again after the recovery of the sick person for whom it was prescribed.

"Let me ask you one question," said Mr. Sipe at this point. "How much whiskey are you called upon to use in your durg business?"

"I have made careful investigation," said the witness, "and I find as near as I can that I have during the past ten years used from ten to twelve gallons of whiskey."

"Ten to twelve gallons!"

"Yes, sir."

"And that is all?"

"Yes, sir."

Just here there arose a little discussion over a question asked by Judge Loving. Counsel for the defense submitted objections and the committee sustained him. The question, which related to Mr. Kerfoot's presence under the jury-room window on the night of the trial, was thereupon ruled out. Then Judge Loving proceeded.

"Do you know Mr. Bowen, Mr. Kerfoot?"

"Yes, sir."

"What is his reputation for truthfulness?"

"I have never heard it questioned."

Some further questions were asked in this connection, but they were ruled out by the committee.

"The witness is with you, Major," said Judge Loving.

"You may stand aside, sir."

MORE OBJECTIONS.

Following Mr. Kerfoot, the Rev. Geo. H. Ray, a Presbyterian pastor of Amherst, appeared upon the stand. Right here again developed another squabble. Judge Loving asked the witness something about the Marcellus Rose, the negro who said he went to Day's store on a certain Sunday, took with him a jug and brought away another.

"Did you see Marcellus Rose go into Day's store with a jug?" asked counsel for the prosecution.

"I object to that question," said Major Conrad, "on the same ground as the other. It is not in rebuttal."

"Gentlemen," said Judge Loving, "it has been testified by witnesses for the defense that Rose went to the store for Dr. Richardson and got a jug left there—that he did not take a jug there with him. We wish to rebut that statement through Mr. Ray."

Major Conrad argued that the evidence would be cumulative instead of rebuttal. The prosecution had in the first instance introduced Rose, who said he took a jug with him to the store; the defense had introduced witnesses who denied this statement; the prosecution now proposed to substantiate its original testimony with more witnesses; if this were done the prosecution would have a right to bring in more witnesses to deny the testimony of Mr. Ray. The thing might go on ad infinitum.

"Judge Campbell has flatly denied that he sent Rose out with a jug. Am I to understand that you wish to introduce witnesses to try to show that he did?"

In reply, Judge Loving went over the ground again and asked for a consideration of the question by the committee. The matter was of vital importance to the prosecution, he said, and he would have to decline to proceed further until it was settled. Here, as elsewhere, Mr. Sipe, of the committee, sided with Judge Loving and considered the question a proper one.

COMMITTEE ADJOURNS.

A recess was suggested, but instead the clerk was sent out to inquire as to the chances for Mr. Strode's early arrival. The information was not very encouraging, and the committee thereupon adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning. The House of Delegates will be asked to adjourn, and if it consents to do so the hearing will proceed at once. If not, it will be postponed until the afternoon.

Major Conrad is evidently keen to get through with the whole business. Just after the adjournment he expressed the hope that there would be no delay.

"I simply cannot stay here next week," he said in effect. "I have very pressing engagements, which have been more or less disarranged by these proceedings."

"We can't help that," said two members of the committee sotto voice and simultaneously.

BETTER THAN BOTH.

Don't you think so?

FOR SALE.

$2,500 WILL BUY A 7-ROOM BRICK RESIDENCE, with Summer Kitchen of 4 rooms, also brick, centrally located, now rented to a good tenant at $240 per year; locality unsurpassed. This is a bargain; come quick or you will miss it.
WM. B. PIZZINI CO., Tenth and Bank Streets.

FOR SALE.

SEVEN-ROOM DWELLING in the West End. Nice home or good investment. See us at once.
T. M. WORTHAM & CO., No. 18 North Ninth Street.

$1,200 WILL BUY TWO ACRES OF first-class GROUND, with 6-room Residence and 2-room Kitchen, also Stable, etc. Large vineyard and fruit trees of different kinds, now rented out for $100 per year. This property is only 2 miles north of the city on a good road.
WM. B. PIZZINI CO., Tenth and Bank Streets.

AUCTION SALES—THIS DAY.

By N. W. Bowe, Real Estate Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF A VALUABLE CORNER BUILDING LOT IN FAIRMOUNT.

In execution of a deed of trust dated February 3, 1902, and recorded in Henrico County Court in D. B. 163 "A", page 252, I will sell by public auction, on the premises, on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1903,

at 5 o'clock P. M., that CHOICE VACANT LOT, fronting 27 feet 10 inches by a depth of 125 feet, situated at the northwest corner of R and Nineteenth Streets.

TERMS—Cash sufficient to pay the costs of sale, taxes up to January 1, 1903, and the sum of $225, with interest from August 3, 1902; and the residue on a credit of six months for a note with interest added and secured by a deed of trust.

EDWARD S. ROSE, Trustee.

Geo. W. Mayo, Auctioneer.

BOILER, STEAM PIPE, WINDOW GRATINGS, BRICKS, PLANK PARTITIONS, ETC., AT AUCTION.

I will sell for account of Mr. J. C. Smith, City Sergeant, at the temporary City Jail, No. 14 N. Nineteenth Street, at 10 A. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 19, 1903,

1 Winchester low-pressure Boiler, 12 to 14 hundred feet of Steam Pipe, lot of Iron Window Gratings, lot Bricks in ovens, Plank Partitions, lot of Bedding and Furniture.

GEO. W. MAYO, Auctioneer.

Geo. W. Mayo, Auctioneer, 1205 East Main Street.

DISPLAY SHOW-CASE, DESKS, CHAIRS, OVERCOATS, PIANO, IRON BEDS, FINE FURNITURE, ETC., AT AUCTION.

I will sell at my auction-house at 11 A. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 19, 1903,

1 Display Show-Case and Base, 2 Desks, 50 Chairs, 30 Men's New Overcoats, Upright Piano, 10 Square Tables, 4 Iron Beds, 2 Refrigerators, 2 Hat Racks, 3 Sideboards, Pillows, Bolsters, Comforts, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Rockers, Couches and a general line of Household and Kitchen Furnishings, Mattings, Rugs, Stoves, etc.

A. R. MAYO, Proprietor.
Geo. H. Valentine, Salesman.

AUCTION SALES—FUTURE DAYS.

By Augustine Royall & Co. No. 19 10th St., Manchester, Va. and T. M. Wortham & Co. 18 N. 9th. Richmond, Va. Real Estate Auctioneers.

Bankrupt Court Sale

OF ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE

Original Growths of Timber Land

IN POWHATAN COUNTY,

Containing 1,000 Acres, More or Less,

ABOUT TWO AND ONE-HALF (2 1-2) MILES FROM POWHATAN C. H. ON FARMVILLE AND POWHATAN R. R.; ON MARCH 5, 1903, AT 12 O'CLOCK M. IN FRONT OF THE UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE, ON BANK STREET, RICHMOND, VA.

In pursuance of a decree of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, in the matter of Robert Thrift, bankrupt, entered on the 4th of February, 1903,

We the undersigned, will sell at public auction on the day, hour, and at the place mentioned above—the following valuable tract of land, lying and being in Powhatan Co., Virginia, near Powhatan C. H., about 2½ miles from Negro-Arm Station on the Farmville & Powhatan Railroad; containing 1,000 acres, more or less. A plat of this Property will be exhibited on day of sale, or may be seen by application to Auctioneers before day of sale.

This property adjoins the lands of Danl. Hatcher, Esq., and is justly considered one of the most valuable tracts in said county, for its timber, which consists of original growth of oak and pine; there is on this land a large quantity of first-class railroad ties; its proximity to the railroad and its excellent facilities for shipping make it exceedingly valuable, and taking into consideration the large amount of timber which can be cut from this land, it offers special inducements to timber dealers and getters.

By direction of said decree, the undersigned were directed in their discretion to offer this property in the following manner, to-wit:—

First. They are authorized to sell the wood and lumber 8 inches and over in diameter, on the stump, with authority to cut and remove the same within three (3) years from date of sale: The purchaser to pay one-third (1-3) of the purchase money in cash, and the balance in six and nine months, equal instalments, with interest added from date of sale, the purchaser to execute his notes for deferred payments; title retained until whole purchase money is paid.

Or secondly. They are authorized to sell said Real Estate, including all lumber thereon, and without any reservation therefor, 1-3 cash and the balance in 6 and 12 months, in equal instalments, with interest added from date of sale; the purchaser to execute his notes therefor; title to be retained until the whole purchase money is paid.

In either case the purchaser or purchasers shall have the right to pay all cash if he or they shall so desire, or to anticipate all deferred payments by paying the principal sum due with interest to date of payment.

The undersigned reserve the right to offer first the timber separately; to be removed as above stated; and then to offer the land and timber, reserving the right to accept which ever bid in their judgment is best for the interest of all parties concerned.

A. B. APPERSON,
Admin. of Jas. L. Apperson, Tr., dec'd.
GEO. A. JONES,
Assignee & Trustee.

By R. B. Chaffin & Co., Incptd., Real Estate Auctioneers, No. 1 N. Tenth Street.

COMMISSIONERS' AUCTION SALE OF FORTY ACRES OF LAND LYING ON THE BROAD-STREET ROAD, ABOUT EIGHT MILE FROM RICHMOND.

Acting under a decree of the Circuit Court of Henrico county, entered on the 12th day of February, 1903, the undersigned, Special Commissioners, appointed for the purpose, will sell by public auction in front of Henrico County Courthouse, to the highest bidder, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1903,

at 12 M., the above-mentioned property, which is described as follows: "Forty acres of land, fronting on the Broad Street or Deep Run Road, about 8 miles northwest of Richmond, adjoining the land of M. A. Jennings, J. F. Tyler and others," upon which there remains an old house.

TERMS—One-third cash, balance equal payments at 1 and 2 years for negotiable notes, waiving homestead, with 6 per cent. interest; or all cash, at the option of purchaser; title to be retained until all of the purchase money is paid and conveyance ordered by the court.

ROBT. S. RIVES,
ISAAC DIGGS,
Special Commissioners.

The bond required in the above case has been given.

J. E. BROADDUS, Clerk.

PINK CARNATIONS.

35 cents per dozen. Roses, Cut Flowers, Violets, etc. Bouquets, Designs and Cut Flowers shipped to any point.
W. A. HAMMOND, No. 107 East Broad Street.

AUCTION SALES—FUTURE DAYS.

By The Valentine Auction Co., Auctioneers.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, SHOES, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, LACES, SHIRT WAISTS, JACKETS, SHIRTS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, FURNISHINGS, ETC.; IRON SAFE, OFFICE DESK, SHOW-CASES, COUNTERS, WINDOW FIXTURES, COUNTER STOOLS, ETC., AND THE UNEXPIRED LEASE, BOOK ACCOUNTS AND GOOD WILL OF RAY M. HIRSHBERG, BANKRUPT, NO. 1549 EAST MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA., FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1903, COMMENCING AT 10 O'CLOCK, IN LOTS AND PARCELS TO SUIT THE TRADE.

In pursuance of an order entered on the 16th day of February, 1903, in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, in the matter of Ray M. Hirshberg, bankrupt, I will sell at public auction, at the store of said Ray M. Hirshberg, bankrupt, No. 1549 E. Main Street, Richmond, Va., on FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1903, commencing at 10 o'clock, the entire large and well-selected stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Blankets, Quilts, Ladies' Dress Goods, Underwear, Laces, Shirt Waists, Men's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes; Collars and Cuffs, Ladies' Skirts, Jackets, Lace Curtains, Braids, Buttons, Napkins, Towels, Table Cloths, Ribbons, Corsets, Umbrellas, Gloves, Jewelry, Handkerchiefs, Store Fixtures, Iron Safe, Office Desk, Show-Cases, Umbrella Case, Counters, Awning, Counter Stools, Window Fixtures, etc.; the unexpired Lease, Book Accounts and Good Will.

The stock of merchandise is well selected, fresh and desirable, usually carried by a first-class retail dry goods store. Stock and fixtures to be sold in lots and parcels to suit the trade and purchasers.

P. S.—Store Fixtures, Roller-Top Desk, Iron Safe, Show-Cases, Shoe Buttoner, etc., will be sold at 2 o'clock P. M.

TERMS—Cash.

MELVIN FLEGENHEIMER, Receiver.
The Valentine Auction Co., Auctioneers.

By A. J. Chewning Co., Real Estate Auctioneers.

COURT SALE OF LOT AND IMPROVEMENTS, FRONTING 25 FEET ON SOUTH SIDE OF N STREET, 32 FEET WEST OF THIRTY-FIRST STREET, BY A DEPTH OF 118¾ FEET.

In execution of a decree of the Law and Equity Court of the city of Richmond, entered February 9, 1903, in the suit of Willis vs. Spencer, I will sell by auction, upon the premises, on

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1903,

at 4:30 o'clock P. M., the property above described.

TERMS—One-third cash, and balance in equal instalments at 6 and 12 months for notes, interest added, and title retained until property is fully paid for and a conveyance ordered by the court.

GILES B. JACKSON, Special Commissioner.

I hereby certify that the bond required of the Special Commissioner in the above decree has been duly given.

P. P. WINSTON, Clerk.

The above sale was postponed until FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1903.

LEGAL NOTICES.

VIRGINIA—IN THE LAW AND EQUITY COURT OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND, JANUARY 31, 1903:

E. Kate Turner..............Plaintiff,
against
Henry M. Turner..............Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

The object of this suit is to obtain a divorce a vinculo matrimonii by the plaintiff from the defendant.

And an affidavit having been made and filed that the defendant, above named, is not a resident of the State of Virginia, it is ordered that he do appear here within fifteen days after the due publication hereof and do what is necessary to protect his interest herein.

A copy—Teste:

P. P. WINSTON, Clerk.
G. K. Pollock, p. q.

TO HENRY M. TURNER:

You are hereby notified that on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1903, at the office of G. K. Pollock, Room 12, Shafer Building, Richmond, Va., between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. of that day, I shall proceed to take the depositions of Lizzie Blount and others, to be read as evidence in my behalf in a certain suit in equity, pending in the Law and Equity Court of Richmond, wherein I am plaintiff and you are defendant. And if from any cause the taking thereof be not commenced on that day or if commenced, be not completed on that day, the taking thereof shall be continued from day to day, or from time to time, at the same place, and between the same hours, until the same be completed.

E. KATE TURNER, by Counsel.
G. K. Pollock, Attorney at Law.

MEETINGS.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 2, 1903.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS COMPANY, for the purpose of electing Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Chesapeake and Ohio Railway General Office Building, in the city of Richmond, Va., on TUESDAY, February 24, 1903, at 12 o'clock M. The transfer books will be closed on Monday, February 16, 1903, at 3 P. M., and remain closed until 10 A. M. Wednesday, February 25, 1903.

A. TREVVETT, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the E. B. TAYLOR COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 1011 East Main Street, Richmond, Va., on MONDAY, March 9, 1903, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES K. COULLING, Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the CHESAPEAKE WESTERN CO. will be held at the principal office of the Company, No. 1014 E. Main Street, Richmond, Va., on TUESDAY, the 3d day of March, 1903, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

JOHN C. WARD, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the CHESAPEAKE WESTERN RAILWAY will be held at the principal office of the company, No. 1014 East Main Street, Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, the 3d day of March, 1903, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. JOHN C. WARD, Secretary.

NOTICE.

Office of the City Auditor, Richmond, Va., Feb. 2, 1903.

OWNERS OF DOGS, BITCHES AND Goats, residing within the city, are hereby notified to call at the office of the City Treasurer and obtain licenses for same.

EDWARD J. WARREN, Auditor.

NOTICE OF AGENCY—TO ALL WHOM it may concern: Know all by these presents, that I have appointed L. B. HANCOCK and GEORGE A. LATHROP my agents to conduct the general wood and coal business at Thirty-first and Poplar Streets, Richmond, Va., under the style of HANCOCK & LATHROP, agents for W. F. Bynum. W. F. BYNUM. February, 13, 1903.

A STATED CONVOCATION OF LAFAYETTE ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, NO. 43, ROYAL ARCH MASONS, will be held in the Tabernacle in Masonic Temple, corner Broad and Adams Streets, on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, February 19th, at 7:30 o'clock. Officers and candidates are requested to be prompt. Members of other chapters are invited.

By order of the Most Excellent High Priest.

LEWIS F. MASON, Secretary.

DISSOLUTON NOTICE.

BY MUTUAL CONSENT THIS DAY THE firm of ROZE & YOUNG, doing business at 600 W. Broad Street, has been dissolved, JOSEPH L. YOUNG will continue business at the above number, and hopes to continue to furnish the trade of the late firm.