condition and well equipped with funds. The Richmond Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of which I am president, has more than half enough cash money in hand to pay every cent of its deposits. Our banks are also well situated."

Another member of the firm of John L. Williams & Sons seen by a reporter for The Times-Dispatch last night, said the last balance sheet of the firm, taken in the last few weeks during the great and general business depression, showed an excess of assets over liabilities of more than a million dollars. This coincides with the statement given out in Baltimore that the assets of the two firms, inventoried at current prices, would exceed their aggregate liabilities by a very large amount.

All Obligations Well Secured.

Mr. Williams was asked by The Times-Dispatch correspondent if the embarrassment of the two firms would affect any of the Richmond banks or other institutions with which his house was not affiliated, but holding its paper. "Not in the least," he promptly replied. "There is not an obligation held by one of them that is not amply protected."

This same view was taken last night by the head of one of the largest and strongest financial institutions in the city. He shared in the opinion that all of the firm's obligations were covered by good collateral and that there would be no loss. He also expressed the hope, based upon what information he possessed, that the two firms, which have been so broadly identified with the recent industrial and financial development of Richmond, would be enabled to tide over their difficulties, and with reaction in the market would again become comfortable and prosperous.

Cause of Embarrassment.

While in general terms the embarrassment of these two firms is attributed to the widespread financial depression. There seems to be some difference of opinion as to the specific and immediate cause. Members of the concern involved, as will be seen from the statement of Mr. Williams, attribute it to their inability to collect large debts due, and to realize on their securities. The existence of these conditions was, of course, known in the large financial centers, and it is to the apprehension that there would be embarrassment, that the slump in Seaboard is attributed by those in the best position to know.

The View in Baltimore.

A special to The Times-Dispatch from Baltimore takes a somewhat different view of the case. This says:

"It is stated here that the troubles of the two firms were started by a New York financial institution, which called a large loan. The recent slump in Wall Street had so depressed securities that the firms were unable to realize on their heavy holdings of Seaboard. Heavy selling of Seaboard securities began here, and at the close the pressure to sell was heavy. There was a break of 3 points in the common stock, 4½ in preferred and 4 3-8 in the bonds. The selling was mainly toward the close. The total sales for the day were 1,750 shares of common, 880 preferred and $44,000 of bonds. The common stock closed at 15.

"In the absence of a full statement by the Advisory Committee, it is impossible to obtain any information as to the aggregate assets and liabilities.

"Mr. Middendorf was at this office late to-night engaged with a force of clerks in going over the books. It is, of course, presumed that the committee has sufficient information to warrent the statement that the assets greatly exceed the liabilities, and it is hoped that the embarrassment will be brief. A statement from the committee is expected in a few days.

New York Transactions.

From New York came this special to The Times-Dispatch:

The feature of the trading in outside securities was the weakness of the Seaboard Air Line issues. Recently it was announced that the capitalists who held options on the controlling interest in the company, failing to transfer their holdings to the Rock Island Company, had formed a syndicate and taken the stock up themselves. A hitch is alleged to have occurred in their plans, but is being straightened out. There were conferences on during the greater part of the day between capitalists identified with the deal. While they were in session the stocks were under heavy pressure of liquidation and selling for short account.

The common, which sold near the opening at 17 1-2, dropped to 15, a net loss of 3 1-4, and the preferred, which opened at 30 1-2, declined to 27, a net loss of 5 3-4 from the preceding day.

Of the common stock 3,000 shares were dealt in, and of the preferred upward of 2,000 shares.

No Change in Situation.

Mr. Williams when asked in Baltimore if there had been any hitch in the reported Rock Island deal, said there had been no Rock Island deal, and there had been no change in the situation. He reiterated the following statement given out by him several days ago:

"There has been no change in the situation of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, as publicly announced at the time of the entrance of the 'Frisco-Rock Island interests into the board six weeks ago. The Seaboard system is an independent property and no change in this condition is in contemplation, nor am I considering any change in my official connection with the system as its president. My interests in the road are now, and always have been large, and sufficient to justify me in giving mose of my time to the development and management of the property. So long as this condition exists, I expect to remain president. If I should determine at any future time to dispose of my holdings and those of my firm and my associates in this property, I should desire to retire from the office of president, as it would in such event no longer be consistent with my interests, which are large in other directions as well as in the Seaboard, to devote my whole time to the enterprise.

"'The position of the Seaboard system has, in my opinion, been greatly strengthened and improved, both from a traffic and financial standpoint, by the intimate association with the property of the gentlemen who have recently come into our board, and by the new and strong financial people who have also recently acquired large interests in the property for investment.

"'The policy and plans which I and my associates have pursued in building up the Seaboard Air Line system and in operating it for the best interest of the shareholders will be continued, and we naturally and reasonably look for most excellent results from the association and co-operation with us of the able and experienced men who have recently come into the Seaboard situation, and whose railroad connections and affiliations can be of such great value to this property.'"

Enterprises of the Firm.

The firm of John L. Williams & Sons has been a powerful factor in the upbuilding of Richmond by the creation and development of commercial and industrial institutions.

The first big enterprise brought to success here, mainly through the efforts of Mr. John Skelton Williams himself, was the Richmond Traction Company, and not long thereafter the Richmond Electric Railway and Development Company was launched, a great plant being built, and light and power distributed through the homes and business places of the city.

The electric lines together with the plant were sold to the Passenger and Power Company, now headed by Mr. Frank J. Gould, in the recent consolidation of all the city's street car lines.

Mr. R. Lancaster Williams, of the firm, is still at the head of the Norfolk Railway and Light Company, which controls the electric lines and power plant of Norfolk.

In the direction of conducting financial institutions Messrs. Williams and Sons showed equal enterprise.

They are interested in leading banking institutions of the city, among them the National Bank of Virginia, the Metropolitan Bank, the Richmond Trust and Safe Deposit Company and others, all of which are in a high state of prosperity, being conducted on sound business principles.

Well-Known Financiers.

The men constituting the advisory committee who will act for the two firms in trying to effect with their creditors an extension of time are well known in the financial and professional world. Most of them are back presidents. Mr. Thomas is at the head of the Merchants National of Baltimore; Mr. Gordon, of the International Trust Company; Mr. Davidson, of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company; Mr. Ramsey, of the National Mechanics Bank, and Mr. Levering, of the National Bank of Commerce, all Baltimore institutions of fine standing. Mr. Hunton is one of the best known members of the Virginia bar, and is of the firm of Munford, Hunton, Williams & Anderson. Mr. Briggs is State Treasurer of New Jersey and a member of the Trenton firm of Roebling Sons & Co., who built the Brooklyn Bridge, connecting that city with New York.

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate
Because purely vegetable—yet thorough, prompt, healthful, satisfactory—
Hood's Pills

A sign of our progress is the care and attention given to our Boys' Clothing Department.

You can find here everything for boys' dress—from fancy velvets to bluejean overalls—and a comfortable place to look over the goods.

Suits—$2.50 up.
Tam O'Shanters—65c up.
Caps, 25c up.
Shoes—$1.50 up.
Underwear, Hosiery, Sweaters—everything for your boys.

CH. Berry & Co
MEN'S & BOYS' OUTFITTERS

GOLF TOURNAMENT AT HOT SPRINGS

Mr. George C. Lafferty Wins Qualification Cup—Fifty Players Start in Play.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

HOT SPRINGS, VA., Oct. 1.—There was fair weather to-day for the opening of the annual golf tournament of the Virginia Hot Srpings Club, and fifty men started to qualify.

Mr. George C. Lafferty, of the Chevy Chase Club, Washington, won the qualification cup, by making the eighteen holes in seventy-nine. The other scores were as follows:

Daniel Bacon, Gadden City, 84; W. C. Carnegie, Allegheny C. C., 85; Wm. W. Burton, Ekwanok, 87; Charles B. Knapp, Berkshire Club, 88; H. E. Havermeyer, Riverside, Ills., 88; Gilbert Farintosh, Hot Springs Club, 89; Frank W. Sanger, Garden City, 89; Ormond G. Smith, Nassau, 89; George H. Ingalls, Cincinnati Club, 89; George D. Eustis, Cincinnati Club, 89; Lewis Ginter Young, Richmond, 91; Geo. G. Allen, Akron (Ohio) Club, 91; R. Arnold, Cincinnati Club, 92; James B. Taller, Garden City, 93; A. Cunningham, Cincinnati Club, 93; Dwight W. Taylor, Seabright, 93; D. O. Wickham, Apawamis, 94; Everett L. Crawford, Englewood, 95; Wm. J. Patton, Allegheny Club, 95; Frank Lee Denny, Chevy Chase, 95; Luther H. Burton, Lake Geneva Club, 96; James Hobart Moore, Lake Geneva Club, 97; W. L. Marcy, Wanakah Club, 99; Frank S. Schoonmaker, Baltusrol, 98; A. W. Black, Lakewood, 100; J. H. Seaman, Dyker Meadow, 101, and others.

In the match play this afternoon for the club cup, Lafferty defeated Ormond Smith, 8 and 6; Eustis defeated Bacon, 2 and 1; W. W. Burton defeated Young, 4 and 3; Allen defeated Knapp, 1 over 20 holes; Havermeyer defeated Arnold, 5 and 4; G. H. Ingalls defeated Taylor, 5 and 4; Sanger defeated Taller, 1 over 20 holes; Farintosh defeated Carnegie, 7 and 5.

For the consolation cup Cunningham defeated Moore 5 and 4; Wickham defeated Winston, 3 and 2; Crawford defeated Black one-19 holes; Patton defeated Schoonmaker, one-19 holes; Brown defeated Schaaf 5 and 4; Seaman defeated L. H. Burton, 6 and 4; Denny defeated DeArmit, 9 and 8; Marcy defeated Comstock, 4 and 3. The second round in these divisions will be played to-morrow.

FIRST BLOOD FOR PITTSBURG TEAM

Defeated Boston Americans in Opening Game of Championship Series.

(By Associated Press.)

BOSTON, October 1.—The masterly pitching of Phillipi brought about the downfall of the Boston Americans to-day in the first game of the world's championship series with Pittsburg, the National League pennant winners. So completely were the American Leaguers under the spell of Phillipi, that until the seventh inning only one Boston runner reached third, and then only on an error. In the second inning, the Pittsburg pitcher struck out the side. His control was faultless, and his method perfect.

Score:		R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	4 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 0	7	12	2
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1	3	6	4

Batteries: Phillipi and Phelps; Young and Criger. Time, 1:55. Umpires, O'Day

TAMMANY IS VICTORIOUS

Swept City Convention Despite All Opposition.

NOMINATES WHOLE TICKET

George B. McClellan for Mayor, Grout for Controller and Fornes for President of Board of Aldermen.

Denounces Roosevelt.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—Scenes without parallel in the history of city conventions were enacted to-night in and around Carnegie Hall, where the Democratic convention for the naming of a city ticket was held. Long before the doors of the building were opened, thousands of persons gathered in the streets, and the two hundred and more policemen were totally unable to handle the multitude. Both within the building and outside, people were jammed together in a great unwieldy mass, many were crushed, and women fainted on all sides. Extra police forces were called out, but as the crowd continued to grow in density, it was found just as impossible as before to keep the people under control.

The first signs of enthusiasm in the house were when leader Charles F. Murphy, of Tammany, marched down the centre aisle, and took a seat about eight rows from the stage and near the aisle.

C. T. C. Crain was elected chairman of the convention. Mr. Crain, in a lengthy speech, characterized the Citizens' Union as a "coterie of faddists."

"This is a political campaign," he said, "because the result will have a bearing upon the State and national campaign."

He predicted Democratic success in the light of Republican-Fusion failure.

DENOUNCES ROOSEVELT.

When the Committee on Resolutions retired for deliberation, John L. Shea, of Brooklyn, handed in a petition protesting against the placing on the Democratic ticket of the names of two men "who are improperly called Democrats, and whose names appear on the Fusion tickets."

On the return of the committee shortly after 10 o'clock the platform was read. It was received with comparative indifference; only three or four times was there any pronounced applause, and references reflecting on President Roosevelt passed without cheers.

The platform contained the following reference to President Roosevelt:

"The President of the United States, returning from patriotic inspection of his national fences, recogizes the important bearing of our city election upon his next campaign. Desirous of presenting himself to the Republican National Convention as from a State and city in sympathy with his political views, he gathers the rural political leaders about him to impress them with the necessity of a Republican victory in the city of New York.

"In this era of postal iniquity and general Republican barter in Federal places, we have the spectacle of a President degrading the patronage of his high office to clear the way for the complete mastery of the local Republican boss; all of which is followed by a strenuous proclamation denying his interference in local affairs."

MILES' NAME IS CHEERED

Reference to Him Is Greeted With Tumult of Applause.

(By Associated Press.)

BOSTON, MASS., October 1.—In a most harmonious State conventions and with an enthusiasm greater than has been displayed in a gathering of the party in Massachusetts in many years, the Democrats of this State to-day nominated their leaders for the campaign of 1903.

The candidates were nominated by acclamation, William A. Gaston, of Boston, being named for Governor, and Richard Olney, second, of Leicester, for Lieutenant-Governor.

Charles W. Bartlett, of Boston, who was chairman, in his speech referred to General Nelson A. Miles as "the foremost American soldier living to-day, dear to the hearts of our people, idolized by his old comrades." This was received with applause and cheers, which compelled the speaker to pause, and when he resumed the audience remained quiet only long enough to hear the words "has been disciplined, snubbed, belittled and insulted by a crowd of fustian soldiers and sycophants surrounding the tchnical head of the army, who was a chance participant in one small fight," when it burst into another tremendous tumult of hand-clapping and shouts.

The platform reaffirms the principles of Democracy, declaring that the "Democratic party shall fight the trust oligarchy now as it fought the political oligarchy with Jefferson."

Thomas Hatcher.

Mr. Thomas Hatcher, of Chesterfield county, died at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. W. L. Barker, No. 2116 Venable Street, yesterday evening, after a prolonged illness, in the seventy-second year of his age. He is survived by five sons, W. C., B. C., W. G., P. B. and A. S. Hatcher, and three daughters, Mrs. W. L. Barker, Mrs. R. D. Pulliam and Mrs. J. C. East; also one brother, Mr. Edward Hatcher, and three sisters, Mrs. W. E. Cardozn, Mrs. R. S. Ellyson and Mrs. Louis Steven, of Missouri.

Mr. Hatcher was a Confederate veteran, having enlisted at the beginning of the war with Company B, of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, and later on was elected second lieutenant of Company A, Twenty-second Virginia Battalion, where he served one year and was then elected first lieutenant of Company D. His captian having been captured, he was put in command of the company, and served in that capacity during the remainder of the war.

He was a member of Clay-Street M. E. Church.

The funeral will take place from the residence this (Friday) evening, at 4 o'clock.

SEVERE FIGHTING REPORTED IN BALKANS

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, October 2.—News from Macedonia to-day gives reports of severe fighting from both Turkish and insurgent sources. After an encounter near Nevrokop, lasting thirty-four hours, the Turkish troops burned two villages. The insurgents were scattered. The Turks claim that one hundred and thirty of the insurgents were killed at Razlog, while the insurgents report that one hundred and fifty Turks were killed in a fight at

RICHMOND VIRGINIA WOOD WAR
WOODWARD & SON
LUMBER
ROUGH AND DRESSED

NAMED BY THE PEOPLE.

Half a century ago, when the late Reverend Father John O'Brien, of Lowell, Mass., recommended to his parishioners and friends the prescription that had restored him to health and strength, the people named it Father John's Medicine, and so it became known and was advertised, with his knowledge and approval. The prescription of an eminent specialist, it is pure and wholesome, and free from alcohol and poisonous narcotics or nerve-deadening drugs in any form—not a patent medicine. Its power to make strength and build up the body explains why it has been so successful for fifty years in curing colds and all throat and lung troubles. Father John's Medicine is for sale by Owens & Minor Drug Co., 1007 East Main Street; City Drug Store, 1444 East Main Street; People's Drug Store, 3900 Williamsburg Avenue; Northside Pharmacy, 901 North Fifth Street; Pine-Street Pharmacy, 334 South Pine Street; East Pharmacy, 2601 Venable Street.

GENERAL UPHEAVAL IN HENRICO

(Continued from First Page.)

fice, it investigated that it might ascertain as to his fitness. Under the legalized primary plan these charges had to be made before a specified day long since past. In three instances such charges were made and the committee is now at work on them. It is impossible to enlarge its scope and go into any other charges if they are made now because the time limit has expired. In one instance it has refused to award the certificate to the nominee and is now seeking to find the man "entitled" to it. In order to accomplish this it has to go into the Hechler and Todd charges although made after the limit. But in all of this the committee has nothing to do with the criminal procedure against violators of the law. It may not even report to the grand jury.

Mr. Ruffin said a few days ago that he thought the matter would drop with the refusal of the certificate.

But this, it develops, will decidedly not be the case. Whether or not the committee reports to the grand jury this latter body will institute an investigation of its own. It would have a perfect right to do so without even a recommendation from the court. In this case, however, the court will see fit to call the attention of the grand jury to the matter and to suggest an inquiry. This will be done at the regular November term of the grand jury; there will probably be no special jury empaneled.

When the jury begins to work the situation will be reversed; approached from the other side. Here there will be no political significance to the proceeding, whereas it was all political with the committee.

The entire election will be taken under review, and if there are violations of the law anywhere the guilty men will be indicted. The case will then be certified to a magistrate's court on a warrant and tried, after which it can be taken by appeal, if necessary, to the County Court and there tried before a jury. Such witnesses as are necessary for the work of the grand jury will be summoned. Those who have appeared before the committee will naturally be the first to be called in.

The Punishment.

Under the Barksdale law a candidate found guilty of the offenses prohibited therein may be fined not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, or confined in jail not less than one nor more than twelve months.

In this connection there has arisen a question as to the position the committee would occupy if the grand jury indicted, and the courts punished a man who had not been before the committee at all. It will then have awarded the certificate to a man who would have to go to jail. Furthermore, since the investigation will be held in November after the general election, this same man will have been duly elected to the office, yet will have to be confined. The question is what is going to happen then. Here is another interesting complication. The question, however, is an academic one and can await to be solved if the contingency ever arises.

The Brauer Case.

The Brauer case is still food for thought and comment. The politicians are stirred up over it in great style and there is a good deal of talk. The attorneys of the Treasurer are preparing for a big fight in the courts and before the State Committee. They will take the matter before the committee to-day, but so far as can be gathered it is not likely that they will accomplish any special results there. The courts will come into it later.

In connection with election matters the following two statements of expenses just filed by Messrs. A. von Rosenegk and James R. Russell, candidates for the House of Delegates, will prove interesting. The statement of Mr. Rosenegk follows:

Aug. 15—10,000 cards	$7 50
Aug. 27—1 lot dodgers	1 50
Sept. 2—5,000 cards	3 00
Sept. 3—5,000 cards	3 00
June 22—10,000 cards	8 00
July 23—500 placards	6 00
Aug.—Rent of Terry's Hall	5 00
Aug. 10—Rent of Anderson's Hall	2 00
July 31—Rent of Whalen's Hall	5 00
Aug. 10—Rent of Giffert's Hall	2 00
Aug. 21—Rent of Giffert's Hall	2 00
Aug. 28—Rent of Melton's store	3 00
July 27—Rent of Hardin's shop	2 00
Aug. 18—Rent of Terry's Hall	2 00
Aug. 26—Rent at Gordon's store and sign	5 00
Aug. 28—Rent at Bell's store	2 00
Aug.—Assessment County Com.	5 00
Aug.—Advertising in Opinion	2 50
Total	$66 50

Mr. Russell statement is as follows:

Assessment of County Committee	$5 00
Cards	4 50
Rent Anderson's Hall	1 00
Total	$10 50

'VARSITY BEATEN

Staunton Base-Ball Team Administer Another Defeat.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

STAUNTON, VA., Oct. 1.—One of the closest base-ball games of the season was played here this evening between the Staunton team and the University of Virginia, in which Staunton won by score of 7 to 6. The batteries were Spencer and Lambert, for Staunton, and Cracraft and Wagner, for the University.

The feature of the game was the excellent batting of Spencer, Lambert and Fuller, for the Staunton team, and Broaddie, Nalle and Monger, for the 'Varsity.

Up to the ninth inning the score stood 4 to 3 in favor of Staunton, and in their half of the ninth inning the 'Varsity made three runs before being retired. In this inning, amid all kinds of roptiing from the large crowd present, the Staunton team took their place at the bat, and also pounded out three runs, winning the game.

JURY TO TRY HAYWOOD

One Secured After Consumption of Entire Day.

BOTH SIDES SATISFIED

As Impanelled, the Jury Consists of Ten Farmers and Two Country Merchants—Brilliant Array of Counsel on Both Sides.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

RALEIGH, N. C., October 1.—Ernest Haywood, a prominent lawyer of Raleigh, was arraigned in Wake Superior Court to-day to answer the charge of the murder of Ludlow Skinner, a highly esteemed young business man, on February 21st.

The entire day was consumed in selecting a jury, the regular jurymen and twenty-five special veniremen being almost exhausted before the jury was finally completed. As empanelled it consists of ten farmers and two country merchants. There is not a single Raleigh man included.

Both sides made a hard fight over drawing the jury, but both seem satisfied.

One hundred veniremen were challenged for cause, fifteen others peremptorily challenged by defendant counsel, and nineteen by State's counsel. A great number of others were excused from service for various reasons.

The taking of testimony will begin tomorrow morning.

J. W. Wyatt, a prominent citizen of the country, was arrested on a bench warrant from Judge Peebles and brought before him on the charge of busying himself among veniremen likely to become jurors in the case, expressing his opinion against Haywood and suggesting Haywood should be found guilty. An earnest appeal from counsel and Wyatt constrained the judge to dismiss him with only a severe reprimand.

It is expected the case will require ten days for trial.

There are seven attorneys for the defense, all local, headed by James H. Pou and Colonel T. M. Argo, and five for the State, headed by W. E. Daniel, of Weldon, J. E. Woodward, of Wilson and Donald Gilliam, of Tarboro.

SAYS THE LAW IS VOID

(Continued From First Page.)

in the event of a contest be ousted from the office.

Asked as to his opinion as to whether the State Committee had the right or would consider the appeal in the Brauer case, he stated that he preferred to express no opinion; in fact, that he had none, that as a member of the committee he wanted to consider the case fully and fairly. He said he was much gratified at the action of the Henrico Committee in probing fully and investigating thoroughly the charges of violation of the law, but he of course had no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of any of the accused, as he had heard none of the evidence, but in its action the party officials of Henrico had taken a step forward which could but promote the cause of higher, cleaner and purer politics in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

MR. M'ILWAINE'S VIEWS.

Senator W. B. McIlwaine, of Petersburg, who opposed the bill on the floor of the Senate, is of opinion that it is void and ineffective. When seen yesterday by a reperesentative of The Times-Dispatch, the Senator expressed himself freely on the subject.

His attention was first called to it by a friend of one of the candidates on the eve of the recent primary in this city, who wished to know if carriages could be used in the interest of the candidates at the primary election. Mr. McIlwaine glanced over the bill, which was approved March 24, 1903, and it was then that his attention was first attracted to the fact that no provision is made in this bill for the time it is to go into effect. The Constitution under section 53 provides that "No law, except a general appropriation law, shall take effect until at least ninety days after the adjournment of the session of the General Assembly at which it is enacted, unless in case of an emergency, (which emergency shall be expressed in the body of the bill) the General Assembly shall otherwise direct by a vote of four-fifths of the members voting in each house, such votes to be taken by the yeas and nays and the names of the members voting for and against entered on the journal."

Section 19 of the schedule provides that "The General Assembly, which convened on the first Wednesday in December, 1901, shall be called by the Governor to meet in session at the Capitol at 12 o'clock M., Tuesday, the 15th of July, 1902. It shall be vested with all the powers, charged with all the duties and subject to all the limitations prescribed by this Constitution in reference to the General Assembly, except as to the limitations upon the period of its session, qualification of the members and as to the time at which any of its acts shall take effect."

FATAL OMISSION.

Section 4 of the Code says: "Every act of the Assembly shall commence and be in force upon and after the first day of July next succeeding the day it becomes a law, unless another day for the commencement thereof be particularly mentioned in the act itself or be otherwise expressly provided."

The General Assembly failed to exercise the right vested under section 19 of the schedule of the Constitution when they neglected to prescribe a fixed date for the coming of the bill into force; therefore, section 53 of the Constitution must be operative, and this section expressly says that no law shall take effect until at least ninety days after the adjournment of the session, unless the General Assembly direct otherwise. According to the Code, unless another day be particularly mentioned or be otherwise expressly provided, the act is in force after July 1st succeeding, and in section 53 of the Constitution the express provision is made that no law shall take effect until at least ninety days after the adjournment of the session. The session at which this bill was approved has not yet adjourned, for the session to be held beginning November 10th is an adjourned session.

If section 53 of the Constitution supersedes section 4 of the Code, it would seem that the "Barksdale pure election law" is not in force, and if section 4 of the Code be still in force, the same would be true, for under this section the law could not go into effect on the first day of July succeeding because there is an express provision otherwise in the Constitution.

PEMBERTON RICE & Co

Timely Topics.

"Next to the sunrise, your ads. are the brightest things I see in the morning."

This is the way a critical crony of ours spoke of our efforts to jot down "the short and simple annals" of the store.

Our patient patrons will, we know, pardon us for not burdening them with lists that are listless and figures that are fatal to fact. We feel that we owe them the best we can give, and at this colourful time our language at times literally "blossoms with purple and red."

Talking anent the sorcery of home reminds us that Napery needs attention at this season.

Damasks, Creamy and Tempting,

we are just opening at many figures. A good, serviceable cloth at 50c. yard. Better and wider goods, set on floral patterns, come from 50c. to $2.00 yard.

Napkins to match in both—5-8 and 3-4 sizes—that range from $1.00 to $9.00 the dozen.

Towels, those essential items to a complete home outfit.

Huckaback and Damask are the staple things, and vary like the season.

Useful, Linen Goods, $1.50 to $12.00 the dozen. At $3.00 dozen, we received to-day the largest and best hemstitched we have ever handled—25c. apiece. The damask patterns on huck grounds at $9.00 and $11.00 are selling readily just now. Many ornate patterns in these.

Laces, the dreamy and creamy creations in dainty dots and in lattice patterns are going for the horse show.

Veilings, those vital things to a pretty woman, and even more so to the less fortunate sister, we have in the staple and fanciful patterns. Look at the solid-bordered Veilings.

Allover Nets in cream cafe au lait, ecru and champagne tints at any wanted cost. Take a peep at the gunmetal net, with bands to match.

NEW SUITS ARRIVING DAILY.

309 East Broad Street.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Our Store Will Be Closed Friday and Saturday

on account of Stock Taking, preparatory to reducing our surplus and left-over stocks, which will be put on sale at very greatly reduced prices, in our newly decorated store.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 5th,

we will offer some unheard-of bargains in TOYS, BABY CARRIAGES and SPORTING GOODS. See advertisement in Sunday's paper.

J. E. QUARLES & CO., 105 E. Broad.

BROTHERS EXECUTED

Three Van Wormer Boys Die in Electric Chair.

CRIME WITHOUT PARALLEL

They Shot Their Uncle to Death in His Own Home Through Resentment Over Foreclosure of Mortgage. Shot at His Wife.

(By Associated Press.)

DANNEMORA, N. Y., Oct. 1.—Without one unforeseen incident to mar the perfect and dignified execution of the death penalty imposed by the trial court, sustained by the Court of Appeals, and not interfered with by Governor Odell, Willis, Frederick M. and Burton VanWormer were put to death in fifteen and one-half minutes at Clinton prison to-day for the murder of their uncle, Peter A. Hallenbeck, at Greendale, Columbia county, on Christmas eve, 1901. There was not one sensational circumstance connected with the execution. The men walked from the doors of their cells in the care of their priests and flanked on either side by prison deputies with calm demeanor, but extreme pallor.

Father Belanger, a picturesque white-haired figure, not in the robes of office, but in the every-day black frock coat of clerical cut, with a little purple stole about the shoulders, walked along with each of the condemned men in turn, saying words of consolation

During the first execution, Father Charbonneau remained in the corridor, between the death cells, reading prayers and invocations to the remaining VanWormers. Every precaution had been taken to prevent the remaining men from hearing more than the departure of their brother from the room. The doors had been padded and the interstices stuffed with cotton so that the steps of those, who removed the lifeless body from the death chamber to the morgue could not be heard.

The autopsy upon all three of the Van Wormer boys revealed nothing unusual. In each case, the condition of the brain, heart and other organs was absolutely normal.

The Crime.

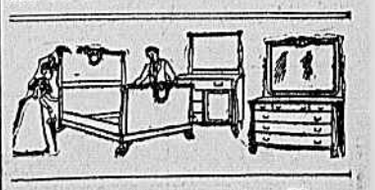
In almost all respects the tragedy, which closed to-day at Clinton prison, was unique in modern criminal history. On Christmas Eve, 1901, with their cousin, Harvey Bruce, the three VanWormer brothers drove from their home in Kinderhook, some fourteen miles, to the hamlet of Greendale, in Columbia county, where lived Peter A. Hallenbeck, the uncle of the VanWormers. Mr. Hallenbeck, his wife and his aged mother were sitting in the lamplight in their living room. A few moments later there was a knock at the door, and Mr. Hallenbeck answered it, to find the masked men before him, armed with revolvers. Burton VanWormer led the way, and with him the old man grappled. At once all four began a fusillade of pistol shots, which fairly riddled the body of Mr. Hallenbeck. Mrs. Hallenbeck, the wife, ran into the kitchen, and the brothers shot at her, but missed. Her husband ordered her to flee, and she ran up stairs, whither the older woman had preceded her, and the two barricaded themselves in the attic. Mr. Hallenbeck, although mortally wounded, broke away from his assailants and went to the landing of the stairs, where he kept a loaded shotgun. The assailants saw him get the gun and fled. The old man fell to the floor and died.

Turned State's Evidence.

Harvey Bruce turned State's evidence, and it was to a large extent upon his testimony that the conviction of the Van Wormer brothers was secured. He swore that upon the ride back from the scene of the crime each of the brothers boasted of having shot the uncle.

It was shown that the bitterness which the brothers felt toward their uncle was due chiefly to has having foreclosed a mortgage upon the property in Greendale owned by their step-mother, the loss of which compelled their removal to Kinderhook.

The triple execution of to-day raises to a total of seventy-three the list of the murderers who have died in the electric chair. The simultaneous execution of three brothers is not unprecedented in the history of New York State, although to find the parallel one must go back to 1825 when three brothers were hanged in Buffalo for murder.



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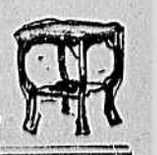

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