# J. M. KING TO STAY IN JAIL

## Governor Montague Flatly Refuses to Commute Sentence and Is Commended.

## JUSTICE HARLAN DECLINES

### Sees No Reason for Granting Writ of Error, So Last Avenue Is Closed.

It would seem that all the avenues by which former Alderman John M. King had hoped to procure his release from prison have been blocked, and that he will serve out the full term of twelve months in the city jail, to which he was sentenced about six months ago in the Hustings Court for accepting bribes while a member of the city Council.

Governor Montague yesterday flatly denied the petition of King for a commutation of sentence, and in so doing made some istriking observations upon the crime for which King is now confined.

At the same time, Mr. Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, refused to grant a writ of error in the case on the ground taken several days ago by Chief Justice Fuller that no Federal questions were involved, and that the court was therefore without jurisdiction. The State Supreme Court some months ago denied King a writ of error, so there is now no ray of hope left by which he may be released from prison walls until the end of his term.

### Governor's Observations.

The statement issued by Governor Montague in disposing of the case, which was widely and favorably commented upon yesterday, is as follows:

"I assume from the verdict of the jury, the sentence of the lower court thereupon, and the refusal of the Supreme Court of Appeals to disturb the same, that the guilt of the applicant for pardon was absolutely established. If so, it seems that the punishment provided by law was wholly inadequate to the offense committed. The stealing of property, either by robbery of person, breaking into houses or iron safes, is insignificant as compared to an offense which involves a breach of official duty, the betrayal of public confidence, and the undermining of our whole social fabric. The rule of the people is a mockery if their rights and interests are sold by those who are sworn to guard and protect them, and bribery and 'graft' must not only receive judicial punishment, but public condemnation.

"I therefore must deny the application.

"A. J. MONTAGUE."

### Another Failure.

Information came from Washington last night to the effect that Mr. Levi David, who last week failed to secure a writ of error from Chief Justice Fuller, of the Supreme Court, in the King case, had met the same fate before Mr. Justice Harlan, and that his last resort if appealed to would be an effort to gain the release of the former alderman through a writ of habeas corpus. It is more than probable, however, that there will be no further move in the matter, and that the man will keep his lonely vigils under Sergeant Smith for six months more. While there was, of course, widespread sympathy displayed in the matter for the aged and distressed mother of King, it is not unfair to say that there was no public demand for the man's release, and that his case did not draw heavily upon public sympathy.

Governor Montague's bold observations in reference to the case were commended on every hand, and but few were heard to express the opinion that they desired the commutation of the convicted alderman's sentence.

It is manifest that the case is now at rest, and that King will serve out his term.

## STAUNTON'S NEW DEPOT.

### The Plans Agreed Upon by the Railway and Citizens.

General Manager Doyle and a committee of citizens of Staunton met yesterday in Mr. Doyle's office and agreed upon the plans for the new railway station to be erected by the Chesapeake and Ohio at Staunton. The railway had prepared plans, and the people of the city had some also, and the result was in some respects a composite of the two. Those appearing on behalf of the city were Mr. A. C. Braxton, Mr. C. Russell Caldwell, Mr. John T. Harman, Mr. Hugh C. Braxton and Mr. W. P. Tams. The conference with the general manager was entirely satisfactory, and the citizens are well pleased with the results. The station is to cost $18,000 to $20,000 and will be a great improvement on the present depot. No city along the line except Richmond has a larger travel locally than Staunton.

Traffic Manager Warren P. Taylor, of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railway and the Washington Southern Railway, has sent out a circular announcing that that line interchanges freight with both the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railways. Shippers are respectfully requested by the railway management to designate the route by which they desire their shipments forwarded when the destination is reached by both the companies named.

The gross earnings of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway for the month of February were $1,440,087.57, compared with $1,340,929.13 for the same month of the previous year, an increase of not quite a hundred thousand dollars. The net earnings for the month were $440,223.68, an increase of $4,100.81 over the preceding year. Gross earnings since July 1st, 1903, were $12,542,699.46, an increase of $2,169,790.20. The net earnings for the past eight months were $4,213,921.67, an increase of $739,719.53 over the same period of the previous year.

Chief Clerk J. C. Davie, in the office of President M. E. Ingalls, of the Big Four; General Agent N. R. Johnson, of the same road, and H. S. Calcutt, superintendent or dining-car service on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, were in the city yesterday and visited the Chesapeake and Ohio offices.

## STATE MAY OWN IT.

### It Is Expected William and Mary Will be Transferred.

Inquiry elicits no definite information as a foundation for the report that any change is in immediate contemplation at the College of William and Mary. Gentlemen in close touch with the school, however, anticipate that the institution will soon be transferred to the State. As now constituted, it is operated under its old charter, but with a dual board of visitors, half named by the State and half by the college, and in consideration of an agreement by which a normal college was added to the curriculum, the State makes an annual appropriation to the school.

In the closing hours of the last General Assembly Senator A. F. Thomas, of Lynchburg, served notice that he would at the next session move to cut off the annuity to the school unless it was transferred wholly to the State.

A gentleman familiar with the college last night stated that he was very hopeful that the property would soon be transferred wholly to the State.

### Vessel in Distress.

(By Associated Press.)

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 29.—A special from Beaufort, N. C., says the Schooner William Churchill, Captain Brynes, lumber laden, Georgetown, bound for New York, encountered heavy gales, shifted cargo, lost part of deck load, lost jib stays, main chains, opened deck, and put into Cape Lookout Cove. The vessel is leaking badly, and will have to tow to destination. They have wired for assistance; crew all safe.

HOW DO YOU SPEND YOUR MONEY?

Are you saving something for the inevitable to-morrow?

If Not, Better Begin Now

It's a habit you should form, and then encourage by daily or weekly practice. Deposit what you have to-day. A dollar will do.

We Pay 3 Per Cent. on Deposits.

PLANTERS' NATIONAL BANK.

Savings Department,

Twelfth and Main Streets, RICHMOND, VA.


# SHE DANCES ALL THE TIME

## Curious Case of a Woman Now in the Henrico Jail.

## WANT STREETS CLOSED UP

### System of "Hawking," So-Called, Probably be Brought to Attention of Court—County News.

For more than three days Fannie Shelton, a white woman, has been engaged in a weird and fantastic dance from end to end of the long passageway in front of a string of cells in the second story of the Henrico jail.

The case of the woman is remarkable, and it promises further developments. She was locked up in the jail Saturday night, and since that time has been engaged in the ridiculous dance of which she seems never to grow tired. At first she raved of religion, then her mind turned on death and war and destruction, and finally she has become volubly profane. All the while she is dancing, night and day, and singing, and the negro majordomo of the jail society says that instead of exhausing herself she is growing stronger, apparently. A Chinaman in a nearby cell occupies her attention a good deal. She dances in front of the closed door and yells at the yellow man within. The woman was tried yesterday before a commission of lunacy and was declared to be insane.

It is expected that at the next term of the Circuit Court of Henrico the attention of Judge Scott will be bought to the fact that around the courthouse there are several persons employed by lawyers as "hawkers" or "agents" to secure business for them. This is held to be a nefarious practice, and if the facts are proved, there will be something doing this term of the court which commences on April 4th.

Notice has been posted at the courthouse that on the first Tuesday of April Thomas Atkinson and Roberta H. Atkinson will apply to the board of supervisors to discontinue all the roads, streets and alleys in that section of the county known as Mansfield, at the end of the Fifth Street viaduct, and near the Richmond Locomotive Works. The petitioners set forth that they purchased the land from Tanner and Ahern, who had laid it off in streets, alleys and lots; that none of these streets or alleys are opened or are used as such; that they are of no benefit or convenience to neighboring property holders, and that they are of great inconvenience to the owners and interfere with the sale of the lands. The paper asks the board to appoint viewers who will look into the matter and report on the advisability of closing all the streets and alleys.

The following communication from Mr. Charles Wells, No. 1106 Graham Street, Fairfield District, explains itself. It refers to a previous publication in this paper. The original statements were made by Mr. John K. Fussell, the superintendent of county schools:

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—I wish to correct a statement made in your issue of Saturday, March 26th, in reference to the expelling of several pupils from one of the county schools for infraction of the school rules. The statement says that three boys had been expelled, one of them being eight years of age, and that the mother of one of the boys appealed to the school board, but manifested no disposition to make the child behave himself.

I wish to correct the latter part of the statement, for I, as father of one of the boys (who is yet not eight years of age), whipped him severely. The mother, too, punished the boy. I think the school board did not do my boy justice. His age naturally shows that he did not know the seriousness of the charge. The other boys were fourteen years of age, and my boy happened to be in the crowd.

CHARLES WELLS.

The commissioners of the revenue are hard at work assessing property for the current year. An estimated value of the assessible real and personal property in the county is $13,000,000, or a little more. The commissioners will be at work for some months.

Treasurer Brauer is no longer at the courthouse. The board of supervisors will meet Tuesday in regular session, and it is probable that the final rendering of the accounts of the outgoing treasurer will then be made.

# EDUCATORS HAVE FINAL RALLY HERE

(Continued From First Page.)

illustrated his points with effectively told anecdotes.

### Legislation as to Schools.

Dr. C. W. Kent, of the University of Virginia, a member of the State Board of Education, was the next speaker. Dr. Kent's address was devoted to presenting in clear and concise form the work of the two last preceding sessions of the General Assembly as it affected the educational system of the State. No such systematic and concise statement has been made as to the effect of the new Constitution and the statutes on the educational work of the State as that made by Dr. Kent. The following outline of his address is given:

The changes proposed in the new Constitution:

1.—Reorganization of the State Board of Education.

2.—The election by the people of the State superintendent of education.

3.—Authority to redistrict the State for school purposes.

4.—Appointment of the board of managers of the Library.

5.—Increase of local tax limit.

6.—Authority to provide for compulsory education.

7.—Withdrawal under certain exceptions of all appropriations to schools not entirely under the control of the State.

8.—Application of $1 of the capitation tax to education.

Legislation makes progress in the following:

1.—The principle of school inspection is recognized.

2.—Politics has been eliminated from division superintendents and trustees.

3.—The fees of the treasurers are reduced.

4.—The school electoral board is rendered less political.

5.—Nepotism in appointing teachers is eliminated.

6.—Consolidation of schools and transportation of scholars are sanctioned.

7.—Local tax rate is increased.

Legislation lingers on these points:

1.—To support more generously the summer schools.

2.—To require by law a longer school term.

3.—To remove all politics from school electoral board.

4.—To change and improve the basis of pay of division superintendents.

5.—To increase the salary of the State superintendent.

### Dr. Mitchell's Address.

Dr. S. C. Mitchell, of Richmond College, spoke briefly, congratulating the commission and the public upon the gathering there present and upon the varied classes of citizens interested in the movement. He referred with especial satisfaction to the fact that the Governor of the State is foremost in the great work of promoting the cause of education, and actively enlisted in this movement were the members of the State Board of Education. There were present also presidents and professors of sectarian schools, of schools of all kinds, business men and professional men not in the interests of any particular school or denomination but in the broader work of advancing the cause of general education and stimulating a desire for it. He directed attention also to the fact that the present educational revival in the State was not the work of the younger men, but, judging by their gray hairs, of the older generation of the State. He referred in most complimentary terms to the presence of Dr. Frazer and his important share in arousing interest in the cause of educational advancement. He took an optimistic view of the prospect for educational revival in the State.

### A Plea for Better Pay.

Governor Montague introduced, with a highly complimentary reference to his services at home and abroad, Dr. C. D. McIver, of Greensboro, N. C., who has done notable work in that State. Dr. McIver spoke for more than half an hour, making a highly entertaining speech, which embraced some very good points. He devoted considerable time to showing that the public school teachers and superintendents were being paid such meagre salaries that they could not devote their whole time and thought to the work of their profession. He took up the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and read therefrom figures as to salaries paid teachers, showing that there had been practically no increase in thirty years. This, too, is in the face of the fact that the teachers at the beginning of the public school system in this State were crude and inexperienced, whereas now they were well trained and equipped, and in many cases had years' experience. He drew a parallel between the pay of convicts and that of school teachers, showing that the convict really fares better in remuneration than the teacher. The superintendent of the penitentiary receives more than the superintendent of public instruction.

### Cannot Live on Salaries.

He showed, too, that the county superintendents received such small salaries that they could devote very little of their time to school work, having to work at other vocations to make a living. He was not finding fault with them. Some of them were very fine and throughly competent men, and all of them were probably giving more than value received. The person who teacher for four months and ditcher for the rest of the year, is a ditcher, not a teacher, said he, Dr. McIver took the average salary paid to teachers and showed how utterly inadequate it was for them to live on and attend a normal in the summer, and still have anything left with which to be a social being or to improve herself by recreation or travel or further aducation.

The teacher, he contended, should be of equal standing and influence in the community with the lawyer, the doctor and any other man in the community outside the sphere of their professional training. This could not be expected when they were paid such pitifully inadequate salaries for their responsible work. Dr. McIver disclaimed any intention to criticise this State. His own was behind Virginia. He paid a fine tribute to Virginia and expressed his pride in the glorious history and traditions of the State. He congratulated it on the awakening along educational line and the progressive spirit manifested.

Dr. McIver tells an anecdote very happily and liberally interspersed his address with them to the great amusement of his hearers.

## THE COMMISSION'S WORK.

### Officers Chosen and the Platform Formulated in Full.

The Co-operative Education Commission of Virginia held two sessions yesterday, at which the organization begun on Monday was perfected by the selection of Dr. S. C. Mitchell, of Richmond, as president; Mr. John A. McGilvray as secretary, and Governor Montague, as chairman of the Executive Committee.

The Commission formulated its platform of purposes and principles, and selected therefrom three specific aims for the attainment of which it will strive during the interval between this and the next meeting. It decided to hold meetings semi-annually and at various points in the State, rather than at any one specific point. A resolution was adopted authorizing the Executive Committee to formulate a plan by which various local and other associations may be affiliated with the Commission. It was determined to request the Executive Commission to prepare and issue an address to the people of the State.

This about sums up the day's results. The discussions leading to them were all of an informal, not to say desultory character, and hardly worthy of report in detail, many of the suggestions being merely tentative, or if approved, incorporated in the outline above made.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

At the morning session the officers were chosen as named above. Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, John T. West and Hon. Armistead C. Gordon were added to the membership of the Commission. The Executive Committee is constituted as follows: A. J. Montague, chairman; S. C. Mitchell, Mrs. B. B. Valentine, Dr. C. W. Kent, H. B. Frissell, C. E. Vawter and J. L. Jarman.

Governor Montague made a personal explanation, correcting a misquotation of his speech on Monday by another paper.

Dr. Robert Frazer spoke in advocacy of consolidation of country schools, expressing the opinion that the six thousand in the State could be advantageously reduced to two thousand. This was the best method of securing lengthening of the school term.

Captain Vawter commended the term co-operative in the name of the association and urged co-operation as the keynote of the organization.

Dr. Southall, superintendent of public instruction, the next speaker, spoke in advocacy of the idea of school consolidation and an educational campaign to secure larger funds for the use of the schools. He also urged organized effort and agitation to secure keener interest in educational reform and advancement by the patrons of the schools.

Dr. Jarman expressed the view that the people in many counties and districts were not yet ready to vote additional school taxes, but that by repeated agitation and trial they might be brought to the appreciation of the importance of doing so.

DR. McIVER'S PRACTICAL TALK.

Dr. C. D. McIver, of Greensboro, N. C., urged the association to select one aim and keep urging and agitating that one until it was secured, instead of attempting to accomplish everything desired at once. He suggested that securing more money was a paramount purpose, and that the results were sometimes discouraging at first, but repeated efforts showed the growth of sentiment therefor. Such a cause needed advocates to keep it from being obscured by the claims of candidates, who are their own advocates. He also urged harmony in every movement, and to that end attempting nothing on which the agitating organization is not harmonious. The educators had never gotten the public ear, but were beginning to do so now. He urged more efficient supervision of schools, and to that end better remuneration of superintendents.

The discussion of the programme or platform of principles, tentatively formulated on Monday, was taken up and discussed at some length. The first principle or reform contended for was a nine-months' term for every school. This was adopted. Then the other suggestions were taken up, discussed and passed upon until eight were agreed upon as "planks" in the Commission's platform.

AS TO KINDERGARTEN WORK.

The following was offered in the form of a suggestion by Mrs. William T. Brookes, secretary of the Norfolk Kindergarten Association:

"Would it be possible to make it to the advantage of the primary teacher to seek even a limited instruction in kindergarten methods?

"The general opinion of authorities on education is that the best results in both kindergarten and primary grades will be reached only when the teacher in each department has some knowledge of the workings of the other. This opinion is based on the following:

"The principles of Froebel are universal principles, and the kindergarten is the expression of these principles applied to children before the school age of seven years. When this is generally recognized, and the best kindergarten methods are made, not only the scientific basis of our public system, but a leaven which will in time work its way up through all the grades, then shall we be in the line of modern progress, and the schoo. room will gain in happiness and inspiration, both for pupils and teachers.

Brs. Brookes also called attention to the fact that while Richmond has now made many strides ahead in the matter of the introduction of public kindergartens, Norfolk is the first city in the State in which the Council voted money for this purpose.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session began at 3:30. Dr. J. W. Southall, superintendent of public instruction, presiding. The greater part of the time was consumed in an informal discussion of what should be included in the platform of principles and purposes of the organization.

Prior to taking up this desultory discussion, Dr. McIver, of the North Carolina Normal School, at Greensboro, in response to a call, addressed the commission briefly. He spoke chiefly of the work of kindred organization in North Carolina, which had taken precedence over Virginia in organized effort for the betterment of the public school system. His address was rather a talk, in the course of which he spoke of the work of organizing associations and other concerted efforts to arouse public interest in educational advancement. He spoke also of the work done at the Normal School in impressing upon prospective teachers the importance of this phase of their work.

THE COMMISSION'S PLATFORM.

Then the discussion of the platform was resumed, with the result that it was determined to incorporate in this order therein these eight aims or purposes, for the achievement of which this organization and all subordinate or affiliated organizations shall strive:

First—A nine months' school for every child.

Second—A high school within reasonable distance of every child.

Third—Well trained teachers for all public schools.

Fourth—Efficient supervision of schools.

Fifth—The introduction of agricultural and industrial training into the schools.

Sixth—The promotion of libraries and correlation of public libraries and public schools.

Seventh—Schools for the defective and dependent classes.

Eighth—The organization of a citizens' education association in every county and city.

TO MEET SEMI-ANNUALLY.

It was determined to hold at least two meetings of the State Commission each year, the one just held to constitute one of the two scheduled for this year. Another is to be held in the autumn at a place and time to be definitely determined and announced later. It is to be the purpose of the commission to meet at different points semi-annually, instead of holding all its meetings at one place.

Dr. Frissell, of Hampton, moved that the Executive Committee prepare and issue an address to the people of the State. Adopted.

The members of the commission were informed that if they would apply to the secretary, Mr. John A. McGilvray, their expenses at this meeting would be paid. It is understood that the funds for the payment of expenses are furnished by the Southern Education Society, of which Dr. Robert Frazer is the representative at the meeting.

IMMEDIATE AIMS OUTLINED.

Dr. Mitchell offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

It is the sense of the Co-operative Education Commission that an immediate effort should be made to organize local lay educational associations in every community, with a view to

(1) The reinforcement of the county superintendent and teachers.

(2) The consolidation of schools.

(3) The increase of local school taxation.

(4) The improvement of schoolhouses and grounds.

After some discussion of the subject of formulating a general plan of organization and government of subordinate and affiliated associations, Professor R. E. Blackwell offered the following, and it was adopted:

"That the Executive Committee be instructed to formulate a plan upon which the various local associations may be affiliated with the Co-operative Educational Commission."

Thereupon the commission, on motion of Dr. Robert Frazer, adjourned, subject to call.


WHAT TEA DOES TO RHEUMATICS.

When you next take tea, think of this.

Tea contains 175 grains of Uric Acid in every pound.

Meat contains only five to seven grains.

Rheumatism is Uric Acid in the blood.

Uric Acid accumulates from food when the digestive apparatus cannot create enough Alkaline elements (like soda) to neutralize it.

This Acid collects urea, or worn-out waste matter, from the system.

That Urea enters the blood when Alkaline action has not previously dissolved it.

By and by the waste matter reaches the joints and muscles, through circulation of the blood.

There it gradually deposits in solid particles, like granulated sugar.

These solid particles grind between the joints and muscles at every movement.

This grinding causes irritation and pain.

These in turn may develop inflammation and swelling. That inflammation bestirs Nature to help herself.

She proceeds to coat the hard Uric particles over with cushions of pulpy mucous, like the first healing strata of an outer sore.

This pulpy covering grows to the bones, as well as to the particles deposited. There it hardens like plaster or sealing wax. Then we have "bony joints," almost inflexible, and usually fixed in a bended position, from the pain and inflammation.

That is Rheumatism at its worst.

It is bad enough before it gets that far.

There is but one sure way of curing Rheumatism. The first step is to neutralize the Uric Acid already in the system. Next, to dissolve and carry away the hard deposits that grind between the joints. Then get the digestive apparatus into such healthy condition that it will, unaided, produce less Uric Acid, and more Alkalines.

This is what Doctors generally have failed to do.

It is what I studied a lifetime to accomplish, and achieved only after many failures and thousands of experiments.

At last I found, in Germany, a Solvent which was not only effective, but absolutely safe to use.

Few agents powerful enough to be effective in Rheumatism are safe.

My discovery, now called "Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure," acts directly, but internally, upon Uric Acid in the joints and muscles.

It dissolves, and carries off, the painful deposits, producing an immediate Alkaline condition of the blood, and neutralizing the Acid in it, which would have fed the Rheumatism and extended the disease.

It won't restore bony joints to flexibility, and it can't undo, in a week, the damage caused by years of rheumatic condition.

But it will benefit every case, and it will entirely cure most cases of Rheumatism.

So sure am I of this that I will supply Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure to any sick one who writes me for it, on a month's trial, at my risk.

If it succeeds, the cost to him is only $5.50 for the six bottle treatment.

If it fails, I bear the whole cost myself.

And,—he alone shall be the judge—shall decide who shall pay.

Surely you will not continue to suffer when you can thus get well, at my risk.

I have written an important Treatise on Rheumatism, telling of its relief and cure.

It is free to Rheumatic people.

Write me a post card for it to-day.

Address Dr. Shoop, Box 3283, Racine, Wis.

P. S. Simple cases often yield to one bottle of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure. (Druggists $1). But all druggists do not supply it on a month's trial. You must write to me for that. C. I. S.



PEMBERTON, PRICE AND COMPANY.

Smart Things for Spring!

We are showing 'em in bewildering profusion.

There's many a reason we could give why the careful and frugal folks here come hither for their dry goods.

The ladies who make their own livelihood have found that we have the choicest fabrics at fairest prices, and that the same courteous attention pervades the entire house. It's the store that lives up to its promises, and is constantly adding new leaves to the story of its wonderful selling.

Just a few items we name to-day:

There's **EOLIANS**, the accepted favorite for dressy service.

All the new shadings, including two browns, at **ONE DOLLAR.**

27-inch **COTTON CREPES**, in all shades, twelve-and-a-half and fifteen cents.

38-inch **BLACK WOOL MADRAS** at sixty-five cents.

Black Voile and Etamine, two rare and phenomenal values, at **ONE DOLLAR.**

54-inch Oxford and Blue Mixed **CRAVENETTE BRILLIANTINE**, water-proof, at **ONE DOLLAR.**

White will continue its sway for suits or shirt-waists.

Within our western show-window you will notice, among the violets, a wondrous show of ready-to-wear Shirt-Waists, modestly valued at one to three-fifty dollars.

Each detail and garniture is correct, and you are as welcome as spring to take the ideas from them.

They are for you in all ways.

The **CORSET** and **UNDERWEAR** stock is full of good things, many items of real luxury.

Any prospective brides will find there just the wanted adjunct.

Our's a store where selection is full of opportunity.

Just opened again the rare value in **36-INCH FINE LINEN CAMBRIC** at **TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.**

Many are waiting for this number.

Spring Gloves are ready.

THE STORE OF VALUE.

Exclusively Dry Goods.

Three Hundred and Nine East Broad Street.


# ANNUAL CONTEST AT THE COLLEGE

## Mr. Willis Wins Gold Medal for His Superior Eloquence.

The annual inter-society oratorial contest was held at Richmond College last night. Every year three representatives from each of the college literary societies, the Mu Sigma Rho and the Philologian, contest for the handsome gold medal which is awarded jointly by these literary organizations. he interest is heightened by the fact that the successful orator will represent Richmond College in the Virginia State inter-collegiate oratorial contest.

The speakers and subjects were: "Now," Carter Ashton Jenkins; "A Southern Hero," Frank Lewis Hardy; 'Fra Domenello, of Pescid," Douglass Southall Freeman; "Plea for the Abolition of the Death Penalty," William Eldridge Ross; "The Law," Russell Holman Willis; "America," William Vernon Thraves.

The distinguished committee of judges was composed of the Hon. L. L. Lewis, Rev. W. E. Evans, D. D., and Rev. J. B. Hawthorne, D. D. Music and palms increased the attractiveness and beauty of the college chapel, which was filled with a large and representative Richmond audience.

The flow of eloquence was splendid, and every subject was responded to with ability and credit to the speaker. After the speeches had been made, the judges retired to consider their decision. When they rturned it was found that Dr. J. B. Hawthorne, who has been endeared to the hearts of Richmond College students by his friendly and able service on other similar occasions, had been selected as spokesman. He paid a fitting tribute to every speaker on the programme, but when he reached the end of his remarks and declared that the speech of Mr. Willis, the speaker on "The Law," contained the merits of all and many more, and was, therefore, entitled to the decision, the crowd went wild with approbation. Thunderous applause greeted his statement, and the successful speaker was borne around the room on the shoulders of his enthusiastic friends.

The evening oration was pronounced by all who heard it to be a gem.

Mr. Russell Holman Willis is a native of Lynchburg, Va., a graduate of the Richmond College Law School, and prominent in every branch of college life. He is a scion of an old Culpeper family, and universally popular at the college.

The decision was generally pronounced to be both eminently just and thoroughly popular.

## WERE ONLY TRAMPS.

### No Effort to Hold Up Mr. Walker, as First Reported.

A later and more authentic account of the reported attempt at highway robbery in Riverview on Saturday night, when, it was said, three negroes endeavored to hold up Mr. Clifford Walker, is to the effect that the first statement was incorrect. There were no negroes and no attempt at robbery.

Mr. Walker was approaching his home when he saw three white tramps on the farm and ordered them off. Later he heard voices out in the field, and with his father went out and found the same men on the premises. They were apparently only seeking some place of shelter for the night. Two of the men ran and the third either fell or lay flat on his face on the ground. He was discovered in this position, and was directed to leave the premises, which he did at once. Nothing was seen of the men after this.


Curse OF DRINK

WHISKEY OR BEER HABIT CURED TO STAYED CURED BY

White Ribbon Remedy

No taste. No odor. Can be given in water, tea, coffee or food without patient's know'

Mrs. A. M. TOWNSEND

By using my White Ribbon Remedy any drunkard or any one who is a victim of intoxicating drinks, tipler or confirmed inebriate, can be cured. Any one can give the patient White Ribbon Remedy in tea, water or food, without the drunkard's ever knowing it. White Ribbon Remedy does its work so swiftly and surely that while the devoted wife, sister, mother or daughter looks on, the drunkard is cured even against his will. I advise every person who has a loved one who is a slave to the drink evil to give them White Ribbon Remedy at once. It has made many thousands of permanent cures and in addition restores the victim to normal health, steadying the nerves, increasing the will power and determination to resist temptation.

The Only Remedy for Drunkenness endorsed by Members of a W. C. T. U.

Sold by druggists everywhere or by mail. Price, 50c. and $1.00; also special size, guaranteed to cure, or money refunded by druggist. Trial Package free by writing or calling on MRS. A. M. TOWNSEND (for years Secretary of a Woman's Christian Temperance Union), 218 Tremont St., Boston, Mass. All letters destroyed as soon as answered. Everything private. Sold and recommended by special agent in Richmond, Va.

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To enable the public to observe its purity and learn its possibilities and what it has done for others, a large Trial Bottle of Crani-Tonic Hair-Food and a book entitled "Hair Care" and "Hair Education," containing illustrations, mailed to all who send name and complete address and 10 cents in stamps or coin to pay for parcel mailing case and postage, to Crani-Tonic Hair-Food Co., 526 West Broadway, New York.

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