themselves, have taught the volunteers how to do the same.

The regimental organizations were insufficient in many instances, which caused the volunteer troops to go hungry the first two days. The regulars on those days had plenty to eat and when the manoeuvers concluded at the end of the second day, appeared as fresh as when they started out. Their supply trains were never out of touch with the regiments, and a short time after the recall sounded the wagons lumbered up with supplies.

The volunteer regimental commanders and the quartermasters appear to have learned that the secret of having the men in good shape was to have them well fed and that the only way in which the men could be well fed was to have the wagons close at hand, or, at least, to know where they were when the engagement closed. This was given special attention Wednesday and Thursday, with the result that most of the men had plenty of food as soon as they were ready to eat it after the signal for the close of the battle. There were few stragglers, and there was but little grumbling.

Better Equipment.

The close contact into which the volunteers have been brought with the regujars has put into the heads of the former a desire for better equipment. They have discovered that the regular soldiers have many things with which to make themselves comfortable of which volunteers never heard, and it is pretty certain they will begin kicking for these when they get home. And they will get them, for Uncle Sam is notoriously generous in the matter of supplying his children with any kind of weapon they may need in practicing the art of killing their fellow men in a scientific manner, and also in furnishing them whatever is possible to make themselves comfortable in doing so.

In this connection it is not amiss to state that a general officer who forbade the use of his name said on the afternoon of the arrival of the Virginia troops at Camp No. 1 that the Seventieth Virginia had several articles of equipment which the regulars have not yet been given. It occurred to me that this spoke well for Adjutant-General Nalle and other officers, who have been at work for years trying to increase the efficiency of the Virginia volunteer soldiers.

Virginia's Fine Showing.

It may interest Virginians to know that regular officers think the average height and weight of the Virginia soldiers is under that of the men from any other State represented in the manoeuvres. The Massachusetts men were said to be the largest. This is the opinion of an officer of the regular army.

There is not a doubt that the Virginia soldiers, however, were the equals, if not the superiors, of the soldiers of any other State in bearing, and there is no doubt that they were not surpassed by those of any other State in endurance of the fatigue of the manoeuvres. Of course there were some stragglers, but the number was small as compared with that from other regiments of equal size.

The discipline and training of the regiment was evidenced by its being selected every day as the advance of the Fourth Brigade. This was the post of honor. The Sixteenth regulars, which marched behind the Virginians, have declared on every occasion that they have never followed men who marched faster or who could stand it better.

Every one of the thousands of soldiers here during the manoeuvres, has been on the lookout for souvenirs. There have been many bullets found, and a Massachusetts's man found an old cavalry sabre in the woods south of the Warrenton Turnpike, about two miles west of Groveton. A Massachusetts soldier also found an old army musket, the stock rotted away and the barrel almost eaten up with rust.

"If the first had not eaten it I would," he said, "I had only two sandwiches in two days."

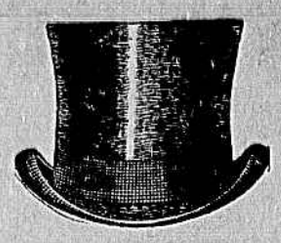
An old gentleman from Iowa, sixty-two years old, wearing a prince Albert coat, the broad black tie, stiff, shiny shirt, a general air of benevolence and prosperity, arrived in camp Thursday. He announced that his object was to find the grave where his leg was buried after being amputated at the hospital in the old stonehouse at the second battle.

He declared the next day he had found the exact spot where the leg was interred. A Georgia soldier declares the old fellow shed tears over the leg's grave. And if Mark Twain wept when he stood by the grave of Adam, his earliest ancestor, why should not that Iowa veteran have indulged in lachrymose reflections at the graveside of his leg?

"Preparation for War."

A very significant sentence occurs in the general order published by General Corbin to-day on relinquishing his command of the manoeuvre corps. It is this: "Preparation for war, not an illustration of war itself has been the object sought."

It does not require an acute mind nor a very profound student of the growth of popular ideas to realize the wonderful increase in strength of the military sentiment in America in less than a decade—ever since he shouldered the musket to make Spain assume a different attitude toward that portion of her people, who resided in insular possessions. The so-called pomp and circumstance of war has always stirred, and perhaps will always stir the blood of the populace, until



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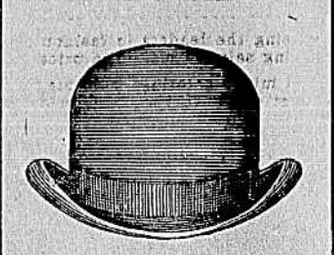

the spirit of the Man of Peace enters intimately into the character of all humanity. This is probably no more true of America now than it was a hundred years ago. But there are various indications of a general quickening of the natural love or war deep down in the hearts of the people. Although the army has been more than doubled in size in the course of a decade, the proportionate number of disappointed candidates for commissions is larger than ever before. More young men are looking to the army as a profession every year.

The government is increasing military expenditures enormously. One-half the amount spent yearly in training, equipping and maintaining our army if used in the popular education of the people would destroy illiteracy in less time than would be required to place America's peace army on an equal footing with that of a first class European power.

The foregoing is suggested to a man of peace by contemplation of the enormous cost which has been entailed by the assembling and maintenance of an army of thirty thousand men for a week. The people pay the bills. They may say the game is worth the candle. Or they may leave it to the military men to decide. If they do, who will doubt what the verdict will be?

Nevertheless, the policy which calls for the expenditure of millions of dollars every year in the work of making men more efficient takers of human life seems little short of horrible to one who loves fellow-man.

Evidences of Growth.

I spoke of the growth of the military spirit among the American people. The great interest in matters military is evidenced by the fact that all the leading papers of the country have had representatives in the press camp all week, and, in round numbers, 150,000 words have been telegraphed in six days to the papers describing the manoeuvers and the review to-day. The Western Union Telegraph Company has maintained offices at corps headquarters at Gainesville, at Camp No. 1 and Camp No. 2, and the press matter has been handled with promptness and with great dispatch. The Western Union strung eighty-six miles of new wire into the camps in preparing for the pressure of matter during the manoeuvers. Assistant Superintendent J. S. Calvert, of Richmond, was here for weeks superintending the stringing of new wires and several times this week he has got the correspondents to hasten work so as to have a batch of copy, amounting to ten or fifteen thousand words ready by 5:30, when he would snatch it and rush for the train. At 8 o'clock Western Union operators in the Washington office would be sending the matter to the various papers. Mr. Calvert superintended the handling of the matter. The operators at the press office at press headquarters were T. B. Marr, of Richmond; R. Bradshaw, of Washington; at Camp No. 1, R. Horner, of Lynchburg, and at Camp No. 2, H. E. Long, of Richmond. C. R. Rosson, of Richmond, was the operator at corps headquarters.

W. E. H.

THE DAY AFTER.

Boys in Blue and Brown Rest in Comparative Luxury.

(Special Correspondence of Times-Dispatch.)

PRESS CAMP, GAINESVILLE, VA., September 10.—To-night the boys in Blue and Brown are resting in comparative luxury. The bivouac is but a memory, for at their home camps is every comfort and convenience. The canvas towns of Bell and of Grant, now bright with camp fires, will by to-morrow resemble a deserted wilderness. The fakirs hope to reap a rich harvest during these last two days of encampment, for as all volunteer troops will be paid off here, money will become a careless commodity.

One repulsive looking gentleman who had all over him the marks of adventure, bewailed bitterly to me that he had not brought his little wheel of fortune. I fancy it would have proved a wheel of misfortune to many a poor country volunteer. As it is every device known to the gentlemen of nimble wit has appeared upon the scene, and the dollars of our volunteers must be elusive, indeed, if they escape the pockets of these bandits.

A Story of a Volunteer.

Some of the volunteers are simple and inexperienced. Being far from home they pin their faith to the first person they see, be that person the commanding-general or an unwashed tramp. Here is a story of yesterday. Mrs. Corbin was entertaining the foreign attaches at afternoon tea at headquarters and the occasion was brilliant. The uniforms were picturesque, and each officer wore all the medals that law allowed. The corps band was in attendance, and everyone felt just a bit chesty.

Just when the function was at its best, a private of volunteers marched slowly up to the tent. He was worn out, covered with dirt and dust, and had despair written all over him. "Where is my regiment," he demanded of General Corbin, commanding the army. All the foreigners looked aghast. Such a thing is unheard of in their armies, but General Corbin took in the situation and asked the poor fellow to what brigade he belonged. "Captain Taylor's," he replied, and it turned out that he knew only the name of Captain Taylor of his own company, the pride of his native town. This stranger didn't know the location of his camp nor the name of his commanding-general, nor his brigade, only he knew Captain Taylor, and he also knew that he was hungry. Mrs. Corbin fed him from her own table, much to the horror of the foreigners, and the volunteer absolutely unabashed by the presence of so much good tea, sat contentedly down in front of the tent and performed the trick of turning a meal into a man.

Saying Farewell.

I want to say a word about the very excellent service that the Western Union Telegraph Company has given the camps at their manoeuvers. Mr. J. S. Calvert, of Richmond, is the grand high ruler of the wires. That sounds like an actor on the high wire, but Mr. Calvert is a gentleman who stays on the earth and works with his head, not with his hands and feet. The Western Union has erected five miles of poles into the camps, and has strung upon these poles eighty-eight miles of special wire to take care of the manoeuver work.

Headquarters camp and even press camp begin to look deserted. Last night at dinner, General Corbin took occasion officially to say farewell. The general sails shortly for the Philippines, where he takes command, and he referred to this in his good-bye speech. His allusion to Virginia, in introducing Governor Willard, was quite happy, and his statement that not a single Virginia landowner had complained regarding these manoeuvres, was greeted by prolonged applause.

The politicians have kept religiously away from the war game, and it's said that it will be a campaign issue, but the fact remains that much money has come into Virginia and will stay here, and that the people of this section have been greatly benefited. Our State has been honored and our people have reaped a harvest—new fences will spring up like magic, crops will be sold, untouched, to the government, and the smile on the face of the farmer simply won't come off.

A. P.

ITCHING ECZEMA

In July, 1883, I began to break out with Eczema on my head, legs and arms, and began treatment with local doctors, but did not get much relief. They said the disease had become chronic. I then quit them and tried various ointments and soaps for another two years, but as soon as cold weather came I was as bad off as ever, so I finally decided to let medicine alone, and for twelve or thirteen years did nothing towards curing the Eczema, except bathing. This seemed to do about as much good as anything I had tried.

During the time I lost about one-half of my hair. I began S. S. S. doubtful of a cure, because the disease had run so long, but soon discovered your medicine was doing me good, and continued to take it. I used seven bottles, when I was completely cured, not having a single spot on my body, which before was almost completely covered. F. C. NORFOLK.

1017 Hackberry St., Ottumwa, Ia.

The head, feet and hands are usually the parts affected, though the disease appears on other parts of the body. While external applications allay the itching and burning temporarily, it is the acids thrown off by the blood that cause the irritation and eruptions upon the skin. The acids must be neutralized and the system cleansed of all humors and poisons before the cure is permanent. S. S. S. is guaranteed entirely free of Potash, Arsenic and other minerals. Book on the skin and its diseases sent free.

Medical advice furnished free.

SSS

The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

THE TRAGEDY IS REVIEWED

(Continued from First Page.)

counsel for McCue. It is not improbable that he will retain other counsel.

The Prosecution.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that the prosecution has not disclosed the full strength of its case and will not do so until the trial is gone into. The examination of the various witnesses was superficial, with little or no cross-examination, and no attempt to make a detailed inquiry. It is even regarded as improbable that the theory of the killing as indicated by the Commonwealth's attorney in questioning of witnesses at the inquest is the same that he will attempt to prove when the case comes to trial.

Mr. Gilmer's theory of the killing was partially outlined in this correspondence on Thursday, and his line of questioning bears it out. His questions propounded to the doctors testifying as experts indicate that he believed the scrape wound on McCue's face was inflicted by his wife, and that it was done with the back of a hair brush or similar implement or instrument. The doctors gave him little encouragement in that theory, merely stating that the wound might have been made with a "rough, blunt instrument," but they were not prepared to say what.

The attorney and almost every one else believe that Mrs. McCue was shot to death after being pursued or followed to the bath-room, twenty-five feet away from the room wherein the alleged encounter described by the prisoner occurred. Whether the Commonwealth believes the blows on the left ear and the nose was inflicted in the bed-room, the bath-room or elsewhere, has not been disclosed. The fact that she had bled from the nose and that no trace of blood drops or spots was found in the hall is generally regarded as indicating that her assailant struck her these blows after she had reached the bath-room.

No testimony has been offered as to any conversation between the accused and the deceased before they went to church, nor after they returned, other than ordinary conversation while preparing for slumber. Whether the Commonwealth has any evidence of a quarrel between the couple or the subject or occasion therefor, has not been brought out, although the attorney's theory of the affair is that Mr. and Mrs. McCue quarreled after returning from church and possibly before going

Will McCue Testify.

There is much interest in the question whether the accused will take the stand in his own behalf or not. He has testified on oath before the jury of inquest, and that testimony or the statements made therein will almost certainly be used against him, it having been voluntarily given by him, without inducement thereto. In the event that McCue takes the stand he will inevitably be subjected to a rigid and searching fire of questions, and all the statements in his testimony will be viewed and dissected with infinite care and detail.

It is going to be somewhat difficult for the prosecution to secure direct and conclusive evidence of McCue's relations with other women and his alleged flagrant violations of his nuptial vows. The detectives, including a female, have been diligently searching for evidence along this line, but whether a woman, if summoned, can be made to testify as to illicit relations with a man, is a delicate question.

It will be necessary to establish such relations, if the prosecution hopes to prove its motive for the killing. Ernest Crawford in a statement attributed to him yesterday intimated that he knew the names of one or more of those with whom, it is alleged, McCue was improperly intimate. He also stated that the detectives were endeavoring to locate the women in question.

Premeditation.

The question of premeditation is one that is going to figure in the case very prominently. Many who believe that McCue killed his wife express the belief that he did so in a violent passion, in a moment of sudden and uncontrollable anger. Just how long a man may require to premeditate within the meaning of the law is a nice question for the lawyers. The doctors testify that the face and head wounds of the murdered woman were inflicted before she was shot. A negro next door testified that he heard a woman crying and screaming as if some one were dead, and then afterwards heard a shot. How long a time elapsed between the time this crying and screaming began and the moment when the fatal shot was fired may prove very important in the case.

If the man who shot his wife found her with his fist first, the question arises where was the gun when he was beating her? Again it may be asked what was the occasion of beating her, if he expected to kill her, and did later kill her with the pump-gun? Was the woman beaten by her unknown assailant in the bedroom, and did she run to the bathroom to escape him as he pursued her with the gun, or was she pursued to the bathroom and beaten by some one before she was shot? Did the man who beat and shot her have the gun when he beat her, or did he afterwards go back to the bedroom and secure the gun and go to the bathroom and finish the brutal work?

All these are questions on which points evidence is now meagre and inadequate, so far as has been brought out. Is there any further evidence bearing thereon? What was the motive for killing her? If that was the original intention of the murderer, why did he first beat her brutally, at the risk of arousing the neighborhood, and subsequently shoot her? Why did he linger to throw the body in the tub, plug the tub, and turn on the water, if the intruder who struck McCue shot the woman, when every moment meant possible discovery and alarming the neighborhood?

The Son's Testimony.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the entire case will be the testimony of young William McCue, son and eldest child of the accused man. It is currently reported that the young man was devoted to his mother, and young Crawford testified at the inquest that Mrs. McCue had more than once fled from her husband's abuse, threats and blows to the bedroom of this son, and had even there been threatened and had a revolver pointed at their heads by the husband and father. When the lad was put on the stand at the inquest the case had not reached the point where McCue was accused of the killing, and there was no intimation that he would be. The father stated that this son informed him at his office last Sunday that his mother had returned from Red Hill. He also testified that the dead woman had criticised her son Sunday for allowing two other boys to take the surrey to Keswick, and that the son was at home when he left to go to church. The son may be able to bridge the blank in the testimony between McCue's return from Washington and his departure for church. If the son received any communication from his father on Saturday or Sunday, this will be brought out and inquired into at the trial.

What the detectives have to disclose as a matter for wide speculation. If, as alleged, they have been looking into the defendant's recent past, and investigating his movements, some names may be called and some sensations developed. Altogether, very little has been brought into the glaring light of publicity concerning what promises indeed to be a cause celebre.

There is apparently no danger of violence upon the accused, nor of any attempt at violence. Since the officers of the law acted in the matter and made an arrest, the public has shown a disposition to patiently await developments, believing that justice will be done, whomsoever it may ensnare or envelop in its relentless coil.

The brothers of the murdered woman are endeavoring to secure eminent counsel to aid the prosecution. They were seen in conference with attorney Charles Curry, of Staunton, who has been mentioned as one of their lawyers. Efforts were made to secure two widely known Charlottesville attorneys without success. Mr. Charles V. Meredith was suggested to them Thursday evening, but it is not known that they have endeavored to retain him. John L. Lee, of Lynchburg, is another widely known lawyer mentioned as likely to be retained.

A. H. T.

THE Best Things

Manufactured are rarely to be found anywhere else than in a factory employing the highest class of mechanics. Where this is so and only the best materials used, then you know what the output of such factories must be; and so it is in the Piano factories whose goods we sell. In the

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factories, you find the workmen happy and contented because they get the right treatment and receive the best wages. Don't be talked into buying a cheap Piano, for you will surely see the day when you will regret it. Buy of us and your satisfaction is guaranteed. We have some slightly used Pianos coming in from our summer season renters, which you can secure at quite a large saving and in some cases they are as good as new. Our prices are right and terms made to suit the customer.

The Largest Shipment of Talking Records EVER MADE to a house in the South was received last week. All the latest popular hits among them. If you haven't a Victor then you are behind the times. They are the best and give perfect satisfaction all the time.

PIANOLAS are the only Piano Players that render all music like an artist. Let us demonstrate them to you. No trouble to show them.

We have two slightly used that we exchanged last week for the latest Metrostyle. You can save money by calling quick.

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RICHMOND, VA.

Oldest Music House in Virginia.

SUPPOSED COUSINS ARE TWIN SISTERS

Romantic Story of Two Young Girls in Toledo, Ohio.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

TOLEDO, O., September 10.—In a romantic manner, two pretty girls who always believed they were cousins and the daughters of sisters, learned a few days ago from the lips of their mother, that they are twin sisters.

The story goes back many years to the double marriage of sisters in a Kentucky town. The girls wedded chums, Rudolph L. Denhaver and James Poinder. Mrs. Poinder had been an invalid from infancy, and her first babe died in a few hours after birth, while the young mother hovered between life and death. In the same twenty-four hours Mrs. Denhaver had presented girl twins to her husband. The wise old family doctor knowing that it would be fatal if the mother knew her child was dead, proposed to the sister that one of her little ones be substituted in its place.

Much as she hated to do it, Mrs. Denhaver finally agreed to the plan, sisterly devotion overcoming all scruples. The scheme was successful, and Mrs. Poinder survived for several years, happy in the love of the little girl she supposed was her own daughter Alice.

The girls were educated together, and the similarity in appearance of the two never failed to cause comment. On the death, not long ago, of Mr. Poinder, Mrs. Denhaver brought Alice to Toledo, where she had made her home with her other daughter, Louise.

The secret might never have been revealed, had not both young women welcomed the attentions of the same suitor. The inevitable quarrel came, and there was nothing for the mother to do but to interfere. When they heard that they were indeed sisters, and not cousins, the bitterness between them melted into sisterly affection.

FORK UNION.

The Academy Shows Splendid Progress for the New Year.

FORK UNION, Sept. 10.—Fork Union shows many signs that the summer season is a back number. Those who quit the community for the mountains and other places of resort are fast returning, and the boarding houses are rapidly losing their summer guests. On all hands by goers and comers it is agreed that Fork Union is a signally attractive place to come to and a hard place to leave.

The dominant sentiment now hovers around the Academy, which has already become a matter of pride and interest to the entire county of Fluvanna. The indications are strong that the county patranage of the Academy is to go quite ahead of all previous years. The home feeling in favor of the school was never so strong as at present.

Dr. W. E. Hatcher, president of the Academy trustees, after an absence of nearly a month, has recently spent several days with his family at Careby Hall. While here he spoke most hopefully of the outlook for the next session of the Academy. After a careful scrutiny of the school correspondence he expressed the opinion that the patronage for the next session will far outgo that of all previous years. As he was talking on this subject his Monday's mail was handed him and after running through it he reported among the entrances for next session was one student from Gaithersburg, Md., one from Honea Path, S. C., one from Barros, Porto Rico, with several from nearer home.

The capacity of the Academy to accommodate students will be increased by two most desirable new students' home containing domitories and boarding facilities. All buildings as well as the Academy campus are undergoing a thorough renovation.

Captain Edward T. Winston, of the United States Army, has been detailed by the War Department, at Washington as Military Instructor at the Academy for the next session. In addition to his duties as Commandant and Military instructor he will teach in the regular Academic Department of the school. Captain Winston graduated at West Point in 1892 and after seeing much service in the Philippines was honorably retired on account of ill health. Lately his health has been thoroughly restored and at the request of the Academy authorities he has been detailed for duty at Fork Union. The Academy is highly pleased with the Military feature. It has been found to be a most valuable feature of the school work, as it promotes order, punctuality, obedience to authority, economy and manly bearing.

Mr. Julian B. Martin, headmaster, has just returned from a month's vacation spent with his parents in Caroline county, and is now busy in superintending the improvements at the Academy and in mating and assigning to rooms the students who have already entered.

The opening of the Academy is always marked by interesting public exercises. These exercises will be held on Friday evening, September 23, the day after the opening and Rev. M. Ashby Jones, of Richmond, will be the chief speaker. These occasions draw immense audiences. Richmond always furnishes an interesting contingent of students for Fork Union and the signs are that the number will be larger than usual this time.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

GLOUCESTER, VA., Sept. 10.—Mrs. Sanders, of Midlothian, gave a party to her son, Vanbibber Tabb Sanders, thus giving the children of the neighborhood much pleasure, at the same time, inviting a number of the younger set as a farewell entertainment to her nephew, Mr. Harry A. Tabb, of White Marsh, who left shortly afterwards for V. M. I. The occasion was a very delightful one for both sets, and a merry round-up of the summer pleasures.

In spite of the lateness of the season, the attractive homes of Misses Dabney and Missie Tabb, still have boarders.

Miss Lily Moore, of Clarke, is visiting her sister, Mrs. William L. Mott.

The popular home of D. E. Yeager is, as usual, full of guests.

The following young ladies left for Farmville this week: Misses Lucy Robins, Ruth Minor, Nellie Wiat, Lucy Sinclair, Mary Coleman, Ellen Lee, and Annie Page.

Mr. Harry Tabb and Mr. John Bridges have gone to the V. M. I.

The Gloucester Academy opened on Tuesday with bright prospects for a successful year. Professor Tabb has secured the services of Mr. C. Smith, a full graduate of William and Mary College.

The Summerville school opened the same day.

The school at White Marsh reopened this year with Mr. Henry Hutcheson in charge.

John Tabb, Jr., after a short visit to his home, returned to Norfolk this week.

Miss Mary Byrd Dimmock and Miss Susie Dimmock have returned to Newport News.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dimmock, Miss Elizabeth L. Noland have returned from the Sweet Chalybeate.

Mr. Burr Noland is at Sherwood.

Mr. Cheny, of Warner Hall, has returned from Chicago.

Hon. J. N. Tabb spent a part of this week in Richmond.

Miss Martha Cannon left this week for Baltimore.

Panopathic Professor's Startling Statement

NO DISEASE HE MAY NOT CURE

HIS MYSTERIOUS POWER WORKS MIRACLES OF HEALING

Heals Hopeless Invalids of Diseases Pronounced Incurable, and Restores Life and Health to Those Given Up to Die by Doctors.

Strange Story of Woman Rescued From Burial—Says This Wonder Worker Made Heart Beat Again in Her Body When Prepared for Grave.

ABANDONS PRIVATE PRACTICE AND GIVES SERVICES FREE

Offers to Send Home Treatment Absolutely Free of Charge to the Sick and Afflicted—Cures Those Thousands of Miles Away as Easily as Those Who Call in Person—Heals When Physicians and Medicines Have Failed—Discards Useless Drugs.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—(Special Correspondence)—Dr. Wm. Wallace Hadley, the eminent scientist and professor of panopathy and physiatrics of this city, has announced that he has abandoned his large and lucrative private practice, and will hereafter give his services free of charge for the treatment and cure of chronic cases of diseases pronounced hopeless by physicians. He is quoted as saying that he feels it his religious duty to help the sick and afflicted independent of any reward.

This decision, amazing in this day and age of money-getting madness, is all the more remarkable when one remembers this man's great reputation as a scientific wizard, and his phenomenal success in healing when all others fail. Times without number he has taken men and women given up to death by doctors, and restored them to life and health in so short a time and in such a marvelous manner that he has aroused widespread wonder and admiration among all classes of people who are aware of the facts.

So far no satisfactory explanation has been given of Dr. Hadley's mysterious control over disease of all kinds and his apparent ability to overcome death, nor of the means by which he has made the almost miraculous cures that stand to his credit, proclaiming him a healer of healers. He seems to have a power over human life and the ills that attack it, not given to ordinary mortals. He cures in the face of such apparent impossibilities that no one could be blamed for thinking him possessed of supernatural gifts.

Naturally a modest, unassuming man, with a reputation for never claiming more than he can do, he yet makes the startling statement that there is no disease he may not cure, no case so bad but that he has absolute confidence in his ability to restore health and strength. Evidence that this is no more than the literal truth is given by one of his patients, a Mrs. Hattie McCulley, of San Pedro, Cal., who asserts that he revived the vital spark in her body when she was prepared for the grave, that at the end of a long siege of illness due to a complication of diseases her body felt lifeless and doctors said that the end had come, but that Dr. Hadley made her heart beat again, and the blood flow through her veins once more and warmth return to her wasted body. She naturally looks upon her restoration to life and health as passing understanding, and calls Dr. Hadley "a worker of miracles." Another instance was that of a Mrs. M. Worthington, of Egg Harbor, N. J., a woman who has been an invalid for twenty-five years, many long months bed-ridden in hospitals and who had been pronounced hopelessly incurable and given up to death by doctors. She was so completely prostrated from disease, pain, and weakness that she looked like a corpse and felt like one when Dr. Hadley commenced his wonderful method of treatment and rescued her from the grave.

Preliminary to another case, that of Mr. B. R. Hall, of Snowville, Va., ten doctors using drugs, medicines and surgery tried to cure this hopeless invalid suffering from a disease long considered incurable. They failed one after the other. The man was on the verge of death. A piece of bone nearly an inch long had been cut from his skull above the eye. His agonies were terrible, and the doctors advised another operation as the only chance of saving his life. But Dr. Hadley took the case, said sawing or cutting into the man's head was not necessary, put Mr. Hall under treatment, and, remarkable as it may seem in the face of the former failures, the man rose from his bed and walked about, his life saved and his health and strength restored most marvelously. Yet these are only random instances, selected from many hundreds where Dr. Hadley's almost miraculous power has made the bonds of disease fall away as if they were broken chains and changed the miserable victims of life-sapping illness into strong and happy men and women.

Naturally the announcement that a man of such wonderful ability to heal, a man who probably has had more patients than any other doctor in this city, will hereafter give services and home treatment free to all who ask is most sensational and far-reaching in its effects, since it gives everyone throughout the country, the poor as well as the rich, an equal opportunity to be cured by availing themselves of the transcendent skill, long experience, wonderful power, and proven ability to heal of this world-famous scientist.

To confirm the facts as stated, an interview was sought with Dr. Hadley at his offices on Madison Avenue, during which the great pathologist said:

"Yes, I am just as ready to cure paralysis, heart disease and other organic weakness, deafness, consumption, Bright's disease, cancer, tumor, or any of the diseases usually pronounced incurable, as I am to cure rheumatism, stomach trouble, blood disorders, catarrh or any other ill that human flesh is heir to. I can banish pain, renew the vital energy, restore strength to organs broken down by disease, age or accident.

"Yes, I have discarded the useless drugs and medicines commonly prescribed by physicians and now after long years of practice and experiment, I find that I have the power to cure my patients without their coming to see me or my going to them.

"It is said that you have abandoned your private practice and will devote yourself entirely to this new line of work."

"Yes, that is true. But I intend to go on curing anyone who is ill of any disease they may have, just as long as I am able. Rich or poor now makes no difference in by accepting patients. I have become convinced that as a Christian it is my duty to the Great Healer who gave me this power to use it to help the sick and afflicted wherever they may be, whoever they are, and whatever their circumstances.

All that anyone who is ill from any cause, and who wants to be cured has to do is to write me a letter addressing Wm. Wallace Hadley, M. D., office 1143M, 708 Madison Avenue, New York, telling me the disease they suffer from most, their principal symptoms, age and sex, and I am ready and anxious to serve them a course of home treatment absolutely free of charge."

"Do you really mean that anyone who is sick can write to you to be cured, without paying you any money?"

"Exactly. I mean just that. Anyone. I am not a millionaire and I appreciate the expense it will mean to me to do this, but I would not have given up my practice if I was not financially able to give freely of my services to all who stand in need of it. And anyway it is not a question of money, but of my duty to humanity as I see it."

"But how about those at a distance, can you cure them, too?"

"I have already told you that distance makes no difference. I can cure those thousands of miles away just as quickly and just as surely as those who call at my office. And I am especially anxious to cure those cases where both doctors and drugs have failed. I do not care what other men may say or what they have failed to do, or why. I do not care how serious, chronic or long standing the disease may be. Indeed, I prefer these hopeless cases since they give me an opportunity to demonstrate beyond doubt that there is no disease I may not cure.—Adv.

LAST GERMAN AT JEFFERSON PARK

The Guests Making the Most of the Rapidly Waning Season.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

JEFFERSON PARK HOTEL, Sept. 10.—Monday evening the last regular german of the season was given by Mrs. Boykin.

Among those dancing were Miss Florence Boykin, in a pale blue mulle; Miss Daisy Boykin, in pink silk tissues; Miss Margaret Schmelz, in white chiffon over blue; Miss Tucker, in pink organdy; Miss Susan Tucker, in white; Miss Lilly Tucker, in blue; Miss Brown, in pink chiffon; Miss Mary Collier, in lavender; Miss Elsie Boykin, in white crepe de chine; Mr. Charles E. Wooding, W. W. Payne, Philip Smith, C. G. Timberlake, represented the hotel.

The german was led by Mr. A. S. Bolling.

Tuesday morning the guests assembled to watch the tennis tournament and the rooters were most enthusiastic. Those playing were Miss Margaret Schmelz and Mr. Philip Smith against Mr. C. E. Wooding and Miss Ethel Schmelz.

Tuesday afternoon a charming soiree was given in the pavillion, which was beautifully decorated in golden rod. Among the young ladies dancing were the Misses Schmelz, Brown, Tucker, Boykin, Black, Schafer and Collier. Mr. C. E. Wooding, of the University, and Mr. W. W. Payne led.

Mr. Wooding and Mr. Payne on Wednesday evening gave an informal hop at the hotel, which was thoroughly enjoyed by all the participants.

The after-dance suppers have been an attractive feature in the life of the hotel. Miss Crouch, of Richmond, and Miss Ethel Schmelz, of Hampton, giving two of the most elaborate affairs of the season.

Horseback riding is frequently indulged in by the guests. Miss Ethel Schmelz is often seen riding Mr. W. W. Payne's "Fillie," a ribbon winner at the Albemarle Horse Show. Miss Schmelz is a splendid horsewoman and is a fearless jumper.

Tally-ho coaching parties have been frequently given by Mrs. Schmerborn, Mrs. Tucker, Mrs. Brown, and Mrs. Slee.

Among the recent guests are: Mr. and Mrs. Phelps, Chicago Ill.; J. S. Smith, Salt Lake City.; Jennie Smith, Salt Lake City; Mrs. B. N. P. Drewry, Richmond; C. R. Dodson, Kingston, N. C.; Mrs. M. A. Slee, Winston Salem, N. C.; Miss E. Holcombe Black, Washington, D. C.; Miss Whitehurst, Virginia; Miss Coln, N. C.; Arthur W. Griffin, Lawrence, Mass.; T. N. Cary, Richmond; J. T. Parr, Virginia.

Property Transfers.

Richmond: Edward Sydnor and wife to George B. Gaines, 20 feet on west line of Thirtieth Street, 150 feet north of Clay Street, $146.

P. M. Smith and wife to Dr. William H Taylor, 37 feet on south line Poplar Street, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, $650.

Sallie M. and James N. King, to Onkey Anner James, 25 feet on west line Nineteenth Street, No. 202 north, $3,750.

James Anderson Taylor, substituted trustee, to Annie Elizabeth Taylor, legal title to 60 feet on west line Eleventh Street, 86 feet north of Leigh Street, $5.

C. Harvey's trustee to Mabel Vaughan Carneal, 15 1-2 feet on north line Boyd Street, 238 1-2 feet west of Norton Street, $370.50.

Arthur Hayes to Letitia Taylor, 40 feet on east line of St. Peter Street, between Duval and Baker Streets, subject to deed of trust for $978.50, $5.

Annie Gross's trustee, to Mabel Vaughan Carneal, 15 1-2 feet on north line Boyd Street, 223 feet west of Norton Street, $385.

Henrico: George P. Collyer to Philip Plege, 150 feet on the Nine Mile road, $100.