500,000 GRIP VICTIMS

More Than 200,000 Cases of Grip, Bronchitis and Pneumonia Reported in New York Alone and Conditions Are Growing Worse. Dread Disease Ravages the Country.

How to Avoid Grip:—Keep dry, keep warm and keep the body's natural functions in order by taking a teaspoonful of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey in a glass of hot water three or four times a day. The person who observes these rules will escape.

Mrs. ANNA JOHNSON, 112 Lockwood Street, Providence, R. I., writes:

"Gentlemen—I want to let you know what I have suffered from grip all winter. The doctors said I had everything. I could not eat. I was reduced to skin and bone. I weighed 175 pounds before I went to the doctors, I lost 50 pounds. I was so weak I could not work or sleep well. I stayed with the doctors six months, but one day my next door neighbor told me of your Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. I thought I would give it a trial. I took one bottle, got strong all at once. I began to eat, and my people said I had a good look in my face.

"What I have suffered no one can tell but me. Your Pure Malt Whiskey has cured me and saved my life. I give it to my children. I only hope that people will see for themselves that Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey has built me up and saved my life. I don't know how I can thank you. I can only say, God bless Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey."

Dr. Curran, the world-renowned grip specialist, says:—"Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey will cure the most obstinate case of grip, and if taken in time will prevent the inception of the disease."

DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY CURES GRIP.

Prevents Colds in the Head, Influenza, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Fevers, General Prostration and Bad After Effects from Grip.

Take a teaspoonful of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey in a glass of hot water every hour and keep warm. Do not dose yourself with so-called grip, cough and cold cures, which contain opiates. They do not cure; they only deaden the membrane and injure the entire nervous system. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey cures but does not injure. It stimulates the blood and strengthens the run-down system so as to help it throw off all grip germs. It stimulates the heart while quinine depresses the heart action.

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is a positive cure for the grip with all its symtoms. Taken early, it cuts it short promptly. Taken during its prevalence, it preoccupies the system and prevents the invasion of grip. Taken while suffering from it, a speedy relief is realized.

Thousands of grateful patients voluntarily attest the great healing power of Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey and recommend its use.

ABSOLUTELY PURE & UNADULTERATED TRADE MARK

CAUTION:—We wish to caution our patrons against so-called Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey offered for sale in bulk. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is sold in sealed bottles only. Offered in any other form it is not genuine. Price $1 a bottle.

Write for free medical booklet and doctor's advice to Duffy Malt Whiskey Company, Rochester, N. Y.

TO TRY TO "ROAST THEM INTO LINE"

President Will Let Congressmen Sit Through Summer Months and Think of Rate Bill.

NO HOPE FOR MEASURE NOW

But Two Weeks Is Left of Session and Much Has Yet to be Done.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—President Roosevelt will, in all probability, reach a definite conclusion on Monday next whether or not he will call Congress in extra session for the purpose of passing the Townsend-Esch railroad rate bill or a similar measure. Even the friends of the bill, after carefully canvassing the situation, now acknowledge that it is undoubtedly dead for this session of Congress.

Two weeks from to-day the session will end, and it would seem, with the mass of appropriation bills and other necessary legislation which the administration of government demands, utterly impossible for the Senate to attempt to put through any matter of such importance as the bill in question. The most fervent advocates of this measure are about ready to lay down, so far as action before March 4th is concerned. They say that should the bill be laid immediately before the Senate, there would be found votes enough to make it a law, but they appreciate the fact that Chairman Elkins, of the Interstate Commerce Committee, who has it in charge, has no inclination to let it get out of his hands, if he can help it. The great obstacle, they say, lies in the determined attitude of the committee not to report the measure, and not in the Senate as a whole.

There is no doubt that the men behind the Townsend-Esch bill will bring all the pressure of which they are capable to bear upon the President to have ure, and not in the Senate as a whole.

The belief now is, however, that if the President does take such action, Congress will not be convened immediately after March 4th, but that he will allow the senators and representatives to return to their homes and bring them back to Washington again in May. He will then let them sit through the summer months and "roast them into line," as one of his friends said to-day.

A Full Dollar's Worth Free Can Any Ailing One Refuse?

I will pay outright for your first dollar bottle of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. I ask no deposit—no promise. You take no risk—you pay nothing, either now or later. The dollar bottle is free to those who have not tried my remedy.

I want no references—no security. The poor have the same opportunity as the rich. To one and all I say "Merely write and ask." I will send you an order on your druggist. He will give you free, the full dollar package.

I can afford to offer a full dollar's worth free because mine is no ordinary remedy. Ordinary remedies treat symptoms. My remedy treats the causes that produce the symptoms. Symptom treatment must be kept up forever—as long as the cause is there. My treatment may be stopped as soon as it has removed the cause, for that is always the end of trouble.

There is no mystery—no miracle. I can explain my treatment to you as easily as I can tell you why cold freezes water and why heat melts ice. Nor do I claim a discovery. For every detail of my treatment is based on truths so fundamental that none can deny them. And every ingredient of my medicine is as old as the hills it grows on. I simply applied the truths and combined the ingredients into a remedy that is practically certain. The paragraphs below will show you the reason why.

But my years of patient experiment will avail you nothing if you do not accept my offer. For facts and reason and even belief will not cure. Only the remedy can do that.

So now I have made this offer. I disregard the evidence. I lay aside the fact that mine is the largest medical practice in the world, and come to you as a stranger. I ask you to believe not one word that I say till you have proven it for yourself. I offer to give you outright a full dollar's worth of Dr. Shoop's Restorative. No one else has ever tried so hard to remove every possible cause for doubt. It is the utmost my unbounded confidence can suggest. It is open and frank and fair. It is the supreme test of my limitless belief.

Inside Nerves!

Only one out of every 98 has perfect health. Of the 97 sick ones, some are bed-ridden, some are half sick, and some are only dull and listless. But most of the sickness comes from a common cause. The nerves are weak. Not the nerves you ordinarily think about—not the nerves that govern your movements and your thoughts.

But the nerves that, unguided and unknown, night and day, keep your heart in motion—control your digestive apparatus—regulate your liver—operate your kidneys.

These are the nerves that wear out and break down.

It does no good to treat the ailing organ—the irregular heart—the disordered liver—the rebellious stomach—the deranged kidneys. They are not to blame. But go back to the nerves that control them. There you will find the seat of the trouble.

There is nothing new about this—nothing any physician would dispute. But it remained for Dr. Shoop to apply this knowledge—to put it to practical use. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is the result of a quarter century of endeavor along this very line. It does not dose the organ or deaden the pain—but it does go at once to the nerve—the inside nerve—the power nerve—and builds it up, and strengthens it and makes it well.

Many Ailments-One Cause

I have called these the inside nerves for simplicity's sake. Their usual name is the "Sympathetic" nerves. Physicians call them by this name because they are so closely allied—because each is in such close sympathy with the others. The result is that when one branch is allowed to become impaired, the others weaken. That is why one kind of sickness leads into another. That is why cases become "complicated." For this delicate nerve is the most sensitive part of the human system.

Does this not explain to you some of the uncertainties of medicine—is it not a good reason to your mind why other kinds of treatment may have failed?

Don't you see that THIS is NEW in medicine? That this is NOT the mere patchwork of a stimulant—the mere soothing of a narcotic? Don't you see that it goes right to the root of the trouble and eradicates the cause?

But I do not ask you to take a single statement of mine—I do not ask you to believe a word I say until you have tried my medicine in your own home at my expense absolutely. Could I offer you a full dollar's worth free if there were any misrepresentation? Could I let you go to your druggist—when you know—and pick out any bottle he has in his shelves of my medicine were it not FORMLY helpful? Could I AFFORD to do this if I were not reasonably SURE that my medicine will help you?

Simply Write Me

The first free bottle may be enough to effect a cure—but I do not promise that. Nor do I fear a loss of possible profit if it does. For such a test will surely convince the cured one beyond doubt, or dispute, or disbelief, that every word I say is true.

The offer is open to everyone, everywhere. But you must write ME for the free dollar bottle order. All druggists do not grant the test. I will then direct you to one that does. He will pass it down to you from his stock as freely as though your dollar laid before him. Write for the order to-day. The offer may not remain open. I will send you the book you ask for beside. It is free. It will help you to understand your case. What more can I do to convince you of my interest—of my sincerity?

For a free order for Book 1 on Dyspepsia, a full dollar bottle you must address Dr. Shoop, Box 3288, Racine, Wis. Book 2 on the Heart, Book 3 on the Kidneys, Book 4 for Women, State Book 5 for Men, which book you want. Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases are often cured with one or two bottles. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

For Stomach Troubles

The stomach is controlled by a delicate nerve called the solar plexus. Prize fighters know that a blow over the stomach—a solar plexus blow—means a sure knock-out. For this nerve is ten times as sensitive as the pupil of your eye. Yet the solar plexus is only one of the centers of the great inside nerve—the power nerve. It is one of the master nerves. The stomach is its slave. Practically all stomach trouble is nerve trouble—inside nerve trouble—solar plexus trouble. Dr. Shoop's Restorative strengthens the inside nerves—strengthens the solar plexus—and the stomach trouble disappears.

For Kidney Troubles

The Kidneys are the blood filters. They are operated solely by the inside nerves. The branch which operates them and regulates them is called the renal plexus. When the renal plexus is weak or irregular, the kidneys become clogged with the very poisons they should throw off. No kidney treatment can clean them out or cure them, and one stage leads into another until after a while the kidneys themselves begin to break down and dissolve. There is only one way to reach kidney trouble—that is through the inside nerves that control them, which Dr. Shoop's Restorative alone strengthens and restores.

For Heart Trouble

Your Heart beats more than ten thousand times a day. And every heart beat is an impulse of the inside nerve branch called the cardiac plexus. The heart is a muscle, but it is the nerve that makes the muscle do the work. An irregular or weak heart is, almost in every instance, the direct result of a weak or irregular nerve—inside nerve. To cure heart trouble, restore the nerve to normal. Dr. Shoop's Restorative will restore the cardiac plexus, just as it restores the solar plexus and the renal plexus. For all are equal parts of the great inside nerve system—the power nerve—the master nerves.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

PENSIONS BILL PASSES HOUSE

Minority Makes Ineffectual Effort to Reduce Aggregate of Appropriation.

FIGHT MADE ON ORDER NO. 78

Memorial Services in Honor of Late Senator Quay to be Held To-day.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The House to-day passed the pensions appropriation bill carrying $128,250,100. The minority led by Mr. Underwood, made an ineffectual effort to reduce the aggregate of the appropriation so as to exclude pensions allowed under "order No. 78," which, it was stated, would involve about $4,500,000. It was contended that the order was without authority of law.

Under a special rule, the House to-day passed about twenty-five private bills. Adjournment was taken until noon to-morrow, when memorial services in honor of the late Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, will be held. Mr. Underwood (Alabama) elaborated the views of the minority of the Pension Committee and gave notice that he would move to strike from the bill $4,500,000, the amount which he said was estimated as required to pay pensions under what is known as order No. 78. He contended that this order was not authorized by law and objected to paying pensions under it. He said that the people who paid one-third the taxes of the country were not opposing the paying of pensions, but demanded that pensions be paid under the law and not in violation of it.

Grosvenor Hits at Parker.

Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio) defended order No. 78, saying it was in line of law, and in line of justice. The President, he said, had taken a satisfactory, wise and intelligent view of the whole matter. Mr. Grosvenor reviewed the course of Judge Parker in the late campaign evoking laughter on the Republican side when he said it was not his purpose to criticize him as he had done a great service to the country which every Republican could appreciate. Mr. Grosvenor commented on the attitude of the Democratic candidate for President and regretted his inability to put on canvass a picture of the visages of the Democrats when they read Mr. Parker's reply on being asked if he would revoke order No. 78 if elected President.

Mr. Underwood said if the majority wanted to give a service pension they should do it by law. He declared that they should not have the President do by unwarranted order what they do not dare do by law.

Mr. Benton (Missouri) said there would not have been twenty-five votes against a service pension bill last year, but when it was found that it would require an appropriation of $38,000,000, the majority thought it would not be wise to increase appropriations to the extent. Order 78 followed. He said the majority should tell the old soldiers that they did not pass a service pension bill because they did not want to pay out $38,000,000.

Mr. Underwood sought to amend the bill by reducing the total appropriation to $132,500,000, but the amendment was rejected.

Mr. Robinson (Indiana) offered as an amendment a section providing a service pension of $12 a month for all soldiers who served ninety days.

Mr. Grosvenor characterized the amendment as buncombe.

The amendment was ruled out on a point of order.

The bill then was passed without amendment.

SWAYNE CASE.

Senate Decides Not to Admit Statement—Statehood Bill.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Senate decided not to admit as testimony in the Swayne impeachment trial the statement of Judge Swayne before a House Committee. This decision was reached in secret session, and after it had been arrived at the court adjourned until 2 o'clock Monday in order to permit the Senate to pay tribute to the memory of the late Senator Quay, to which ceremony the greater part of the day was devoted. During the early part of the session the request of the House for a conference on the statehood bill was received, and a sharp debate ensued over an effort to have the Conference Committee appointed immediately. The opponents to joint statehood opposed this proceeding and they succeeded in securing a postponement until Monday.

Among the speakers in the Quay eulogies were Messrs. Cockrell, Daniel, Morgan and McLaurin.

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY UP AGAINST FIGHT FOR LIFE

JAMES R. GARFIELD, Commissioner of Corporations, who will conduct investigation of Standard Oil Company, ordered by President Roosevelt.

PHILIP P. CAMPBELL, Congressman from Kansas, who introduced resolution passed by House, calling for immediate investigation of Standard Oil Company.

Possible That Investigation May Be Followed by Prosecution in Criminal Courts—New Attitude of the President Toward Trusts.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The adoption without discussion this week of a resolution to investigate the affairs of the Standard Oil Company, following close on the decision of the Supreme Court, knocking out the beef trust, and the order issued to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor Friday by the President, directing that the investigation of the affairs of the oil monopoly be commenced and conducted with all possible celerity and thoroughness, cause many to believe that we are about to witness the overthrow of the greatest trust the world has known.

A most significant feature of the talk of officials of the Department of Commerce and Labor concerning the investigation is the use of the words "criminal prosecution." There was not a criminal prosecution of the Beef Trust, and there will hardly be any unless the packing companies should disregard the order of the court. There was no criminal prosecution following the decision of the Supreme Court in the Northern Securities case, though officials of the trust were clearly liable to fine and imprisonment in both instances. So that, in case the Supreme Court should decide against the legality of the Standard Oil, there may be indictments of officials following.

Roosevelt's New Attitude.

A Republican member of Congress said to-day he believed Mr. Roosevelt had come to the conclusion that he had been proceeding along wrong lines in advocating the regulation of trusts. He expressed the opinion, based on recent utterances of the President, that Mr. Roosevelt had come to the conclusion that it is foolishness to talk of regulating trusts. The President is said to believe, and it is a new belief with him, that a trust is in its modern significance, essentially unlawful.

This is precisely the view of Tom Lawson, expressed in his "Frenzied Finance." A trust, he says, in his picturesque way, is "inside, outside, topside and bottomside, illegal."

The President is said to be of the same mind. Certainly it would appear as though he had come to believe that trusts should be suppressed instead of regulated. There is a world of difference in the two words.

Captain Brown Strong.

The friends of Captain Phil F. Brown, of Botetourt, who is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Senator in the Seventh District, are very much encouraged at his prospect for success. Captain Brown has represented his people in the Lower House, and is popular throughout the district, which is composed of the counties of Botetourt, Alleghany and Rockbridge. The other candidate for the nomination is Mr. R. Haden Penn, also of Botetourt.

To the Citizens of Richmond:

I beg respectfully to state I am a candidate for the office of City Collector for the term beginning January 1, 1906, having served as a member of the Common Council from Clay Ward for the term ending September 1, 1904, and having, I hope, demonstrated to the public some fitness for public trust. I earnestly solicit your votes for the office named.

If elected, I promise not only to faithfully discharge the duties prescribed by law, but by improved methods to make the office serve the convenience of the public and meet the increasing demands of business.

Very respectfully,

W. A. CRENSHAW.

BIRDS PERISH.

Disastrous Effect of the Cold Spell in Sussex.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

TRUITT, VA., Feb. 18.—There is no telling how many birds and other small game have perished during the long, intense cold. Hawks, crows and other large birds are nearly starved.

Yesterday afternoon a large hawk, driven to desperation by hunger, attacked a large full grown hen in the Withers yard close to the house; this hawk after nearly killing the hen was to weak to carry her away.

All ice houses have been filled with the best ice for years.

A grand ball and supper was given at Jarratt last night by the young men of Sussex. Music was furnished by Dabney's band, of Petersburg.

No farm work of any description has been done yet, and farmers will be far behind getting ready for this year's crop.

Mother Goose.

There will be an opportunity of spending a very enjoyable evening at Belvidere Hall next Friday, February 24th. The occasion will be a Mother Goose entertainment, which will begin at 8 o'clock. The object is to increase the organ fund of the Church of the Holy Comforter.

February 19th in World's History

1549.

A bill passed the English Parliament allowing clergymen to marry, on the ground that it was a less evil than compulsory chastity.

1638.

Insurrection of the Edinburgh Presbyterians, who threw off their allegiance and entered into a covenant or association against the government, which they compelled all people to subscribe; several Scotch bishops were forced to fly to England.

1644.

The Scots, consisting of 18,000 foot, 2,000 horse and above 500 dragoons, passed the Tweed at Berwick in behalf of the Parliament.

1734.

Battle of Gustalla between the French and the Imperialists, under Count Koenigsegg; the latter of whom were defeated, with the loss of 5,000 men, including the Prince of Wuerttemberg.

1743.

La Guayra, in South America, attacked by the British, under Knowles. He captured one ship and blew up a magazine, but did not succeed in his principal object, which was the total destruction of the shipping. Spanish loss, 700.

1778.

Captain James Willing took possession of Natchez in the name of the United States.

1798.

The Irish rebellion, as the discontents were called, commenced.

1801.

Action off Gibraltar between the British frigate Phebe, thirty-six guns, and the French frigate L'Africaine, forty-four guns and 715 men. The Frenchman lost 200 men killed and 143 wounded, and was captured. British loss, one killed and twelve wounded.

1807.

Admiral Duckworth, with eight ships of the line and four frigates, together with fireships and gunboats, effected the passage of the Dardanelles without loss, and appeared before Constantinople, which, until then, had never seen an enemy's fleet. The Turks fired stone shot from their batteries upon the fleet, some of them weighing upwards of 800 pounds. The Turkish squadron, consisting of a sixty-four gunship, four frigates, three corvettes, a brig and two gunboats, were burned.

1816.

A bridge of wire 400 feet in length, for foot passengers, having been constructed over the Schuylkill, was passed for the first time.

1821.

Florida ceded to the United States by Spain.

1903.

Eight school children killed and many injured by a collision between a trolley car and an express train at Newark, N. J.

February 20th in World's History

1437.

James I. of Scotland murdered at the age of forty-four. He was the first of the Stuarts, and stands on the catalogue of royal authors.

1579.

Drake, after many profitable captures in the Pacific, arrived at Lima, where he plundered all the ships in the harbor, in one of which was found a chest full of reals of silver and a good store of silks and linen cloth.

1725.

A party of forty New Hampshire volunteers on an excursion for hunting Indians, discovered a party of ten encamped for the night round a fire. Advancing cautiously at midnight the enemy were found asleep and the whole shot. The party entered Dover in triumph, with the ten scalps stretched on hoops and elevated on poles, and received a bounty of £100 for each scalp at Boston out of the public treasury.

1780.

British, under General Clinton, invaded South Carolina.

1781.

Robert Morris appointed by Congress superintendent of finance.

1809.

Saragossa surrendered to the French. The garrison was reduced to 12,000 men, who, when they marched out of the city, had more the appearance of spectres than of human beings. During this second siege 54,000 perished, of whom one-fourth were soldiers.

1810.

Andreas Hofer, the leader of the Tyrolese insurrection, executed.

1811.

Battle of San Christoval, in Spain, in which General Mendizabal was defeated, with the loss of about 12,000 killed and prisoners, by the French, under Soult, whose loss was stated at 400 only.

1817.

Samuel Meredith died at his seat in Wayne county, Pa.; first treasurer of the United States under the Federal Constitution, which office he resigned in 1801.

1846.

The first Legislature of Texas, under the United States, met at Austin. General Henderson was elected the first Governor.

1893.

General Beauregard died.

1903.

President Roosevelt signed the Elkins anti-rebate bill, making it a law.

1903.

Clifton Hotel, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, destroyed by fire; nine persons burned to death; forty-two injured.

1903.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of Leo XIII. to the papacy celebrated at Rome; the coronation quarter centennial was celebrated on March 3d.

PRESIDENT GAVE HIS PERMISSION

Members of Panama Canal Commission Accepted Fees From Railroad Company.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The following extract from the minutes of the Isthmian Canal Commission of its meeting held October 11th last, explanatory of the directors' fees taken from the Panama Railroad Company by members of the Canal Commission, was laid before the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at the conclusion of its hearing to-day by Chairman Hepburn, having been received by him from Commissioners Harrod and Grunsky, in letters dated to-day:

"The commissioners were also informed by the chairman that at a recent conference with the President, the matter of the attendance fees paid to the directors attending meetings provided by the by-laws of the Panama Railroad Company, was referred to, and that the President desired the commission to be informed that his order fixing the compensation of the commissioners was not intended to prevent the acceptance of such fee."

No action in the matter was taken by the committee.

Received Pay.

The letter of Commissioner Grunsky encloses a communication from him to Vice-President Drake, of the railroad company, of September 13th last, in which he returns "unopened" an envelope containing his fee for the first meeting which he attended. He says he could not construe the attendance fee other than compensation and must decline to accept it.

Vice-President Drake, in his testimony, said members of the Canal Commission had received pay for attending directors' meetings, and that he would produce an itemized statement of the sums paid. William Nelson Cromwell, general counsel for the Panama Railroad Company, for the past fifteen years, stated that he negotiated the transfer of the stock of the company and is now engaged in acquiring, under instructions from the Secretary of War, the outstanding stock of the company for the government.

Mr. Cromwell stated that Panama Railroad Company positively had no connection whatever with the transcontinental railways of this country. Mr. Cromwell said the government dividend amounted to $334,935 on February 1st, and that dividends were paid on 94 shares standing in the name of Admiral Walker and on seven standing in the name of seven other members of the Canal Commission.

Walker's Statement.

Regarding the question of fees for attendance accepted by the Isthmian Canal Commissioners as directors of the Panama Railroad, Admiral Walker, chairman of the commission, to-day said:

"Every corporation pays attendance fees to its directors. When the members of the Canal Commission were made directors of the Panama Railroad Company this matter of the attendance fees was taken up. Some of the commissioners thought that they were entitled to these fees and others thought not. As chairman of the commission, I went to President Roosevelt and told him that under the President's order there was difference of opinion among the members of the Canal Commission as to whether they should accept attendance fees. The President said that these fees should be taken as a matter of course, and that the matter was too small to talk about. At the next meeting of the commission I told what the President had said. All of the members of the Canal Commission did take fees. There have been two meetings a month. There is no law that prohibits the members of the commission from accepting such fees. The only hesitation was as to the terms of the President's order and when we went to him on the subject he said that he had had no intention to stop these fees. One day a New York man met me, told me he owned 100 shares of the stock and wanted to know if I wanted to buy them. I consulted Secretary Taft and he said that we had better buy it and I told him that we should pay for it at par. Secretary Taft agreed to this, favoring our purchase of the stock. I arranged for the purchase, the stock was turned over to me and the treasurer of the commission, Admiral Kenny, paid the ten thousand dollars for it. I gave six of the shares to the other members of the commission (that is one to each) and I had 94 left in my name as chairman. Then I bought an additional odd share. All this stock is held in trust for the United States. All of these shares belong to the government and no member of the commission holds any of the stock personally or to his own profit in any way. The first dividend was recently declared and the checks there under arrived from the commissioners who were here in the city. Secretary Taft said to endorse them to him as Secretary of War and that he would endorse them over to the Secretary of the Treasury. This has been done, that is all there is to it."

GOLDEN CREST LITHIA GINGER ALE

The Union News Co.,
Richmond, Va., Nov. 9, 1904.
Virginia Lithia Spring Co., Richmond, Va.:

Gentlemen,—I am pleased to report very satisfactory results from the sale of both Golden Crest Ale and Aerated Lion Lithia Water. Our sales for both far exceed those of any previously handled.

Yours truly,
A. C. BECKER, Ass't. Mgr.

ALL GOODS BOTTLED AT THE SPRING.

Virginia Lithia Springs Co., Inc.
RICHMOND, VA.

Anthracite Coal!

We have in stock a good supply of all sizes free-burning Anthracite Coal. A trial order will prove its superior quality; also all other kinds of best grade Fuel. Orders promptly filled.

Sam'l. H. Cottrell & Son,
1103-1117 West Marshall St.

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