the keenest interest. M. Barnet, the new naval critic of the Temps is also of the opinion previously expressed in other quarters that Admiral Rojestvensky plans inflicting losses equal to his own and thus reducing Japan's naval effective so that the remaining Russian ships reinforced by Admiral Nebogatoff's division of the Second Pacific Squadron at Jibutil (French Somoliland) will permit Russia to present an equal if not greater sea power than Japan. In the meantime M. Barnet asserts that the Second Pacific Squadron is likely to seize the Dutch island of Great Nature for use as a base justifying its course by Japan's use of the Miao Islands.

JAPANESE EAGER.

(By Associated Press.)

TOKIO, April 10.—Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky's Second Pacific Squadron has not been reported here since it passed Singapore. Its whereabouts and the plans of Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky are subjects of the keenest general speculation. It is quite generally assumed that Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky does not desire an immediate battle, and that he will attempt to reach Vladivostok, where there are docks and shops, or seize a base. The latter course is deemed unsatisfactory on account of poor facilities and the danger of political complications. Many believe the Russian naval commander has a second rendezvous in the Pacific Ocean and that he will speedily quit the China Sea and go eastward of the Philippines.

If Vladivostok is his objective, the Pacific is considered to be more favorable for the accomplishment of his purpose, although it largely depends on Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky himself.

The Japanese newspapers and public express relief and pleasure over the approach of the Russian Second Pacific Squadron, as well as confidence in the ability of Admiral Togo's fleet to vanquish it.

THIRD SQUADRON.

(By Associated Press.)

VICTORIA, B. C., April 10.—Advices received by the steamship Athenion says that the Japanese fleets with a base at the Pescadores, off Formosa, whence Togo was moving to give battle to Rojestvensky's fleet, were reinforced by a squadron composed of vessels withdrawn from the blockade squadron, which watched the Northern approaches to Vladivostok until the middle of March.

Vice-Admiral Kataoki was given command of this fleet, called the Third Squadron. Blockade work is now entrusted to old coast defense vessels and converted transports.

PRESERVE NEUTRALITY.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Admiral Train, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, has cabled the Navy Department that he has dispatched the cruiser Raleigh, which has been at Labuan, and several torpedo boats to the island of Palawan to observe the movements of the hostile fleets which must pass through those waters. This direction was not given as the result of any special orders from the Department, but under the broad instruction sent some months ago to the commander of the Asiatic station to take all proper steps to guard against any violation of neutrality by either belligerent in the Philippines. There is no dock in the Philippines big enough to handle any of the great Russian battleships, so that fortunately it will not be necessary for the State Department to decide whether or not the Russian vessels can dock in our ports to clean their bottoms.

STEAMERS CONFISCATED.

(By Associated Press.)

NAGASAKI, JAPAN, April 10.—The Sasebo prize court has rejected the appeal of the captured British steamers Roseley and Lethington, and both vessels and their cargoes have been confiscated.

ATTORNEYS DISPERSED.

(By Associated Press.)

ST. PETERSBURG, April 10.—The first Pan-Russian congress of attorneys took place to-day in the hall of the Imperial Economic Society. There were 180 delegates present. The police, however, entered the hall and dispersed the delegates as the meeting had not been authorized to assemble. Before the police actually interfered the congress adopted resolutions providing for the formation of an association to foster social and professional intercourse and to strive for the political freedom of Russia on the basis of a democratic constitution, and also to combine with other associations having the same aims. The resolutions were passed.

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C. H. Berry & Co.
MEN'S & BOYS' OUTFITTERS

NORTH CAROLINA AT APPOMATTOX

(Continued from First Page.)

swapping of yarns, "fit it all over again."

The regular morning trains brought in more people from both directions, and special and excursion trains swelled the throng to immense proportions.

Governors Glenn and Montague got there at 9:30 o'clock by the regular train from Lynchburg, accompanied by a Pullman carload of dignitaries from North Carolina and Virginia. A Lynchburg special followed closely behind the regular train, and that was followed by the North Carolina special, which had come via Durham and Lynchburg.

Special Train.

A special, with six crowded coaches, came from Farmville. The notable passengers on this special were two hundred girls from the State Normal School, who had been given a day off to come up and study history on historic ground.

These brave girls refused to be carted to the grounds. They came to see and to learn. They wanted to march where Lee's men marched forty years ago, and so they formed a line, and, under the leadership of President Jarman and Major Cox and others of the faculty, they tramped the two dusty miles and minded not the rays of a rather vigorous April sun. The "Normalites" attended the exercises, heard the patriotic speeches, helped to sing the Tar Heels' State hymn, and then they "took off their knapsacks" and had a glorious picnic dinner on the old camp ground.

A speakers' stand, small but tolerably substantial, had been erected in the spruce pine grove, within a few feet of the veiled monument. The State flag of North Carolina floated over the stand, and later on the headquarters' flag of General Grimes and the battle flag of the regiments of Cox's North Carolina brigade were unfurled. The two latter were held by veterans who fought under these same flags forty and more years ago.

The exercises were in charge of the North Carolina Appomattox Commission, a body created by the Legislature of that State to have made, erected and unveiled this monument.

The Commission.

The members of the commission, all of whom were present, are: Major Henry A. London, chairman; A. D. McGill, Cyrus B. Watson, W. T. Jenkins and E. J. Holt. Other notables of the Old North State on the stand and on the grounds were: Governor Glenn, General James J. Metts, General W. P. Roberts, Adjutant-General Theodore Garnett (now of Norfolk), Secretary of State Bryan Grimes, General Julian S. Carr, Colonel J. R. Young, Adjutant-General T. R. Robertson, Hon. J. A. Long, Charles E. Johnson, Colonel Bennehan Cameron, Captain T. M. Arrington, Major C. H. Pou, Dempsey Grimes, Alston Grimes, R. R. Warren, Enoch Lilly, J. S. Mason, Captain W. H. McLauren, Senator R. H. Ricks, Colonel Thomas S. Kenan, Major William A. Smith, T. H. Harrington and many others.

Newspaper men were numerous and very busy, for all of the speeches were impromptu or made from scanty notes and the Fater shovers had not the benefit of "advance copy." The accommodations were necessarily meagre. The men of news had no tables, had to sit in a broiling sun and take notes on their knees.

These were present from North Carolina: Fred A. Olds, general correspondent; A. J. McKelway, Charlotte News; Sanford L. Ratler, Raleigh Post; Josephus Daniels, News and Observer; K. R. Hoyle, Raleigh Times, and a number of others. The Virginia papers were represented by C. J. Rivenbark, Norfolk Dispatch; R. M. Lynn, News Leader; Frank S. Woodson, Times-Dispatch; R. H. Beaseley, South Boston News; J. L. Hart, Farmville Herald, and Judge Christian, of the Appomattox paper.

Prominent Virginians.

Many prominent Virginians from various parts of the Commonwealth were here. A. P. Hill Camp, Confederate Veterans, of Petersburg, and R. E. Lee Camp, of Richmond, were represented by a number of uniformed delegates.

Governor Montague left Richmond Sunday night and joined Governor Glenn and party at Lynchburg.

General Whitaker, of Washington, who was on General Custer's staff and carried to Custer the last order General Grant issued in prosecution of the battle at Appomattox, was present as an invited guest.

Chairman London, in calling the great assembly to order, used a gavel made from the limb of a pine tree, which stood on the battle of Chickamaugia and has embedded in it a bullet that was fired in that fight. It has been used at many Carolina Confederate reunions.

Exercises in Detail.

There was considerable delay in the opening of the programmed exercises, which were scheduled to begin at 11:30 A. M. It was 12:40 P. M. when Major London called for order, which, by the way he didn't get, and introduced Rev. James A. Weston, who was an officer of the Thirty-third North Carolina Regiment, to open the proceedings with prayer. The man of God prayed fervently for our country, that it may be the leader of nations in all things that tend to civilization and righteousness. He earnestly plead that our God shall make the grave of every Confederate soldier on earth hallowed ground and that every surviving veteran may be special objects of God's mercy and love.

Introductory Address.
Carolina's Claim.

Major H. A. London, a prominent member of the North Carolina Legislature and the chairman of the North Carolina Appomattox Commission, made the introductory remarks, and said in part:

"This monument is the first and only one thus far erected at so historic a place, and it is eminently proper that North Carolina should have erected here the first monument or memorial. Without disparaging the bravery of any other Confederate soldiers (for they were all brave), North Carolina proudly boasts that she was the "last at Appomattox," because of the following four facts:

"(1) A North Carolinian, Major-General Bryan Grimes, planned the last battle fought here, and commanded the infantry engaged therein, the greater part of which were North Carolina troops.

"(2) A North Carolina brigade, commanded by General W. R. Cox, made the last charge and fired the last volley of any organized body of Confederates, immediately preceding the surrender.

"(3) A detachment of North Carolina troops from the Fourth and Fourteenth Regiments did the last fighting of any infantry after the withdrawal of the main body of infantry.

"(4) North Carolina troops, Roberts's brigade of cavalry, captured here the last cannons that were captured by the Army of Northern Virginia."

Major London then paid a fitting tribute to those Confederate soldiers who fought the last battles of the war, saying that they deserve more credit than those who fought the earlier battles of the war. During the first half of the struggle the South was confident of success, and until the last campaign there was yet hope of success. This hope cheered and encouraged the brave men, but when Richmond and Petersburg had fallen, and the thin gray line had reached Appomattox, all hope had fled. And yet that feeble remnant of what had been the grandest army that ever shook a continent with its tread, fought as gallantly at Appomattox as at Manassas.

A Word of Welcome.

In concluding his remarks, Major London gracefully presented Governor Montague, who was received with thunders of applause. The Governor's address of welcome was entirely impromptu, but was eloquent, graceful and inspiring. He spoke of the cordial relations that had ever existed between Virginians and North Carolinians. The two States were never divided in sentiment and seldom in interest. Each has ever been helpful to the other and both have done as much or more than any other Commonwealths to help build up our American civilization.

In the dark days when the country was divided, the sons of North Carolina flocked to Virginia but they came not as invaders but her noble troops came to defend Virginia and Virginia's idea of American liberty. The Governor then spoke briefly of the glorious cause for which the two States fought and said it was better to have experienced the trying of heroic effort for a great cause and lost than never to have experienced it at all. He spoke of the matchless commander who led Virginians and Carolians to battle and especially dwelt upon his life after the war when he set about with energy and marked intelligence to serve his people as nobly as he had served them in war. He invoked the spirit of Lee in civil life no less glorious than that of his military life that it may set us anew to the task of making ours the greatest republic the world can ever know.

The Governor again referred to the ties of affection existing between Virginians and North Carolinans across the border lines between which States there had never been and never can be strife, and in conclusion he most cordially and affectionately welcomed the Tarheels to Virginia soil, especially those old men who had come forty and more years ago to defend Virginia. The applause that followed was long and enthusiastic.

Carolina's Governor.

Governor Glenn's response to the word of welcome was simply grand. He thanked Governor Montague and all true Virginians for this grand welcome when he and his people had come to commemorate the heroic deeds not only of North Carolina soldiers but also those of Virginia and of all the South. In that great four years' struggle there was glory enough for both Virginia and North Carolina. Tracing the history of the two States, he showed how their glory and their deeds were similar.

Coming down to the events of '61-'65, he said North Carolina troops were the first to reach Virginia soil and the battle of Bethel was fought by Virginians and Carolinians side by side, and shoulder to shoulder, and in the providence of God the first blood of a Confederate soldier to sanctify Virginia soil was shed by Henry L. Wyatt, of the First North Carolina Regiment. He quoted from Virginia papers of that date to show that there was no question as to this fact. The speaker then went into a most thrilling story of the battle of Gettysburg, and said the last charge on the third day was made by Virginians and Carolinians. They were ordered to charge and take if possible the rock fence on the ridge. The Carolinians happened to be on the left and Virginians on right. The rock fence was not straight, but curved, and it so happened that the part in front of the Carolinians was further from the starting point than was the part in front of Virginians. The troops of both States did what they were told to do—they went to the wall—neither could do more. It just so happened that North Carolina's part of the fence was further towards the enemy than was Virginia's.

The Inscription.

Governor Glenn's explanation of the Appomattox inscription was similar to that of Major London's. General Grimes and Cox, acting under General Lee's orders, were with North Carolina troops protecting the retreat and trying to clear the road toward Lynchburg. As they were successful they refused to believe that the order to withdraw had come from Lee until it was thrice repeated and kept fighting. Thus it happened that they were the last to quit firing and the last troops to surrender.

Referring to another inscription he quoted from official statistics to show that in the war the whole South had killed 74,524 men, and North Carolina's loss in killed was 19,673. Said he, "The dust of most of them lie in Virginia soil. Surely noble Virginians will not object to our honoring their memory and will not object to our inscribing upon their tomb what the history records as facts. He said there were some Virginia soldiers buried in North Carolina soil, and, turning to Governor Montague, Governor Glenn said: "Whenever you wish to place a monument over their dust, we will welcome you with wide open arms; you may write anything you please in the stone to their honor and glory, and all the power of North Carolina will be exerted to protect and defend your tablets. I leave the monument we to-day unveil on your soil in your keeping, and pray you to protect and defend it." Amidst the shouts of the multitude the two Governors cordially shook hands on that proposition.

At the conclusion of Governor Glenn's speech, and when the cheering had ceased, the great throng, led by the Land, sang "The Old North State."

Memorial Ode.

Professor Henry Jerome Stockard, of Raleigh, read the following memorial ode, his own composition, entitled:

"THE LAST CHARGE AT APPOMATTOX."

Scarred on a hundred fields before,
Naked and starved and travel sore,
Each man a tiger, hunted,
They stood at bay as brave a Huns,
Last of all the old South's splendid sons,
Flanked by ten thousand shotted guns,
And by ten thousand fronted.

Scorched by cannon's molten breath,
They'd climbed the trembling walls of death,
And set their standard tattered,
Had charged at the bugle's stirring blare,
Through bolted gloom and godless glare,
From the dead's reddened gulchers, where
The searching Shrapnel shattered.

They formed that Carolina band—
With Grimes, the Spartan, in command,
And at the word of Gordon,
Through splintered fire and stifling smoke,
They struck with lightning's scathing stroke—
Those doomed and desperate men—and broke
Across that iron cordon.

They turned in sullen, slow retreat—
Ah, there are laurels of defeat!—
Turned for the chief had spoken:
With one last shot hurled back the foe,
And prayed the trump of doom to blow,
Now that the Southern stars were low,
The Southern bars were broken.

Some time the calm, impartial years
Will tell what made them dead to fears,
Of loved ones left to languish;
What nerved them for the lonely guard,
For cleaving blade and mangling shard,
That gave them strength in tent and ward
To drain the dregs of anguish.

But the ages will propound,
What never Sphinx had love to sound—
Why, in such fires of rancor,
The God of love should find it meet
For Him, with Grant as sledge, to beat,
On Lee, the anvil, at such heat,
Our nation's great sheet-anchor.

A Northern Soldier Speaks.

Major George A. Arms, of the United States army, retired, was then introduced and spoke briefly. He said in part:

"It is with great pleasure that I have the honor of meeting you here to-day, and I want to thank you and your most worthy and enterprising comrade, Major London, for the cordial invitation that finds me in your midst and affords me an opportunity to help to honor the valor and heroism of the soldiers of North Carolina. As the owner of this historic and immortal spot, known through all time as the battlefield of Appomattox, I was proud to be able to donate the land necessary for your noble purpose, in order that you might erect a monument to mark the spot where the brave and dashing Tar Heel soldier fired the last shot that ended the awful conflict between American soldiers. And when the terms of peace were agreed to here, the foundation for one of the greatest, strongest and most intelligent nations on earth was established and made forever imperishable."

Major Arms explained that although a Virginian by birth, and having brothers in the Confederate army and marine, his lot was cast with the North, in which cause he fought from 1861 to 1865, his last fight being at Appomattox. Thus he claimed to be in a position to substantiate the contention in the inscription on the monument to-day unveiled.

Major Arms paid beautiful tributes to General Gordon and other Southern generals, and also to his old commander, "Hancock, the Superb."

General Roberts's Address.

General W. P. Roberts, who was the youngest man in the South to wear a brigadier-general's star, was next introduced.

General Roberts commenced his speech with a magnificent tribute to the courage, bravery and daring of the Army of Northern Virginia and the Confederate soldier, saying: "His splendid valor and knightly bravery upon the field of battle, his chivalrous gallantry to his foes, his generous rivalry for martial honors, his patient endurance of the winter's cold and the summer's heat, his moderation in victory and his courage in defeat, find no parallel in the history of the world. His was the courage that considered not hardships, a patience that knew no weariness. His was a devotion that triumphed over privation, fatigue and want, and fought on for a country that scarcely had food and raiment to give him. Splendid valor, splendid devotion, worthy of a final success, that never was to come.

"Of the men who warred under the star-lit banner of an ill-fated cause, it may be said without extravagance of enthusiasm that four hundred years will read with raptures of thrilling delight and swelling soul the wondrous story of their heroic deeds and more than human sacrifices, and give thanks to God that such men have lived. The example of these men's lives will continue to exert an unseen influence in moulding the characters of coming generations to love of all that is good and manly in men, long after the marble shafts which commemorate them shall have crumbled into dust, and as long as the universe shall endure."

Of the army he said; "It was the grandest and noblest army the world ever saw or ever will see, and the noblest and grandest hero in that army was its immortal commander. Only such a man was worthy of such an army; only such an army was worthy such a man. One could scarcely have been possible without the other.

"Robert E. Lee listened not to the temptations and solicitations of ambition, but refused the crown to accept the cross."

The speaker rendered with beautiful effect "The Sword of Robert E. Lee," the famous poem by Father Ryan, the poet-priest.

Tribute to Women.

General Roberts could not conclude his splendid address without paying a tribute to the women of the South, which he did substantially as follows:

"If woman's superiority to man needs any proof, it is afforded by the fact that she was created last. He was the work of an untaught artisan; she of a finished Master. In creating her, nature profited by experience, and, carefully avoiding the mistakes of her prior handiwork, she delivered a boon and a blessing that realized the sublimest ideal of higher perfection. And this creative power was wisely content with its triumph and has never been rashly imprudent enough to hazard its fame and glory by attempting any improvement or innovation.

"But the superior of all superiors is the woman of the South. Her character is so grand that no eulogy can be extravagant. Indeed, the limitations of human thought and human language make it impossible to do justice to her worth. Without her, our country would be a dreary wilderness without a sun. To the service of her God and her country she is ever willing and ever ready to dedicate the prayers of her soul; the energies of her mind and the strength of her hands. Everything that she loves, everything that she expects or hopes for, she delights to immolate upon their altars, and this, with the enthusiasm of the martyr and the constancy of the patriot. Hers is a courage which, being born of a devotion to duty, which counts not numbers, knows not fear, contemplates no culpable means and thinks of no rewards. Her judgment knows nothing but honor, justice, truth and charity. Her constancy is the same in sunshine and shade, and her soul is strengthened and refined by the gleam of adversity. Her naturel timidity is in the hour of danger and trial, supplanted by courage, whose deeds have astonished and delighted the world. She knows no compromise with oppression, no apology for cowardice and to her martyrdom is better than dishonor. Her words inspired the Southern soldier to mighty deeds of chivalrous valor; restrained him from excess in the hour of victory and sustained and cheered him in the darkness of defeat. She had the same sublime faith in the justice of our cause as the Musselman feels when he turns to the Mecca, or the devout Christian when he looks from Calvary to Christ. She was the angel of his hospital, gliding along on noiseless feet, ministering to the needs of the sick and wounded, wiping the death damp from the brow of the dying and closing the eyelids of the dead."

Her fidelity to the Confederacy grew with its declining fortunes and, like the sunflower, she turned the same face to its setting as she turned to the rising sun, and when the star-lit banner of the ill-fated cause went down never to rise again, wiping the tears from her eyes, but indulging in no bitter regrets; no idle repinings, hugging no vain illusions, opposing dignity to defeat and fortitude to misfortune, and sustained by her faith in the triumph of right, she resolutely set her face to the future.

In all the long weary days of our distress and travail she prayed on, worked on, hoped on. And if the grand and glorious destiny which we confidently expect from our brilliant hopes are ever fulfilled, she, who has been the inspiration of its achievement must receive the honor. Truly it may be said she was the last at the cross and the first at the sepulche of our beloved South.

Monument Unveiled.

Then almost in the twinkling of an eye, Mrs. Mary Grimes Smith, daughter of General Grimes, pulled the cord that held the veil and the much-talked-of North Carolina monument was unveiled at historic Appomattox.

In a few moments more the other tablets referred to below had also been unveiled and then all the people dispersed and the great event was over.

Appomattox, was a genialgeneral host all day, and made everybody, especially the newspaper men, feel at home.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Atwood, in the afternoon, at their beautiful home, served a charming lunch to a large number of visitors, including the dignitaries and the press men.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement Hancock opened their splendid home to a number of visitors, and most charmingly entertained them.

FRANK S. WOODSON.

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To any Kidney sufferer who has not tried my remedy I offer a full dollar's worth free. Not a mere sample—but a regular dollar bottle—standard size and staple.

There is nothing to pay, either now or later. I ask no deposit—no promise. You take no risk. The dollar bottle is free—because mine is no ordinary remedy, and I feel so sure of its results that I can afford to make this offer.

In the first place, my remedy does not treat the kidneys themselves. Such treatment is wrong. For the kidneys are not to blame for their weaknesses or irregularities. They have no power—no self-control. They are operated and actuated by a tiny shred of a nerve which alone is responsible for their condition. If the Kidney nerve is strong and healthy the kidneys are strong and healthy. If the Kidney nerve goes wrong you know it by the inevitable result—kidney trouble.

This tender nerve is only one of a great system of nerves; this system controls not only the kidneys, but the heart and the liver and the stomach. For simplicity's sake I have called this great nerve system the "Inside Nerves." They are not the nerves of feeling—not the nerves that enable you to walk, to talk, to act, to think. They are the master nerves and every vital organ is their slave. The common name for these nerves is the "sympathetic nerves"—because each set is in such close sympathy with the others, that weakness anywhere results in weakness everywhere.

This is why I treat not the kidney that is weak but the ailing nerve that MAKES it weak. This is the secret of my success. This is why I can afford to do this unusual thing—to give away FREE the first dollar bottle, that ANY STRANGER may know how my remedy succeeds.

The offer is open to every one, everywhere, who has not tried my remedy, those who have tried it do not need the evidence. So you must write ME for the free dollar bottle order. I will then send you an order on your druggist for a full dollar bottle, standard size and staple. He will pass it down to you from his stock as freely as though your dollar lay before him and will send the bill to me. Write for the order today.

For a free order for Book 1 on Dyspepsia, a full dollar bottle you Book 2 on the Heart, must address Dr. Book 3 on the Kidneys, Shoop, Box B. 288, Book 4 for Women, Racine, Wis. State Book 5 for Men, which book you want, Book 6 on Rheumatism.

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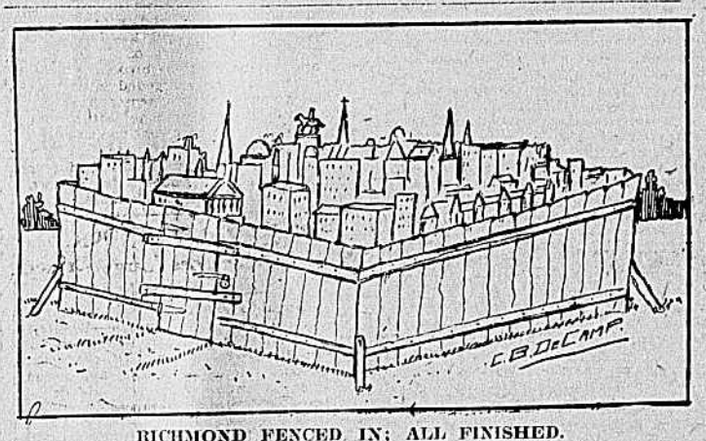

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Until April 20th the price of Paw-Paw will be $1, including my $1 Inhaler, a package of Paw-Paw Pills and a package of Catarrh Tablets—actual value $2. After that date the price will be $1 for the Inhaler and $1 for the Paw-Paw. If you have catarrh or any stomach trouble, don't fail to get this positive and complete cure before the price is raised to $2.

MUNYON, Phila., Pa.

SENATOR MARTIN TAKES THE STUMP

(Continued from First Page.)

bination of railroads to exact unfair and unjust rates, and said the heavy hand of the law was needed to restrain corporations from avarice and greed. He stated that he had endeavored to be placed on such committees and to occupy such positions as to best serve the material interests of his State, and from his position as senior Democratic member of the Committee on Claims, he had been in a position to secure appropriations of material benefit to the people of Virginia.

He cited further his amendment securing Southern representation on the railroad rate bill and his intention to press same, because he thought it of especial benefit to the people of the South to have a friend at court.

Tongue of Slander.

Senator Martin said the tongue of the slanderer had connected him with the railroads. He had at one time been connected with a railroad as attorney, for it, and in several counties at thousands a year as retaining fee. He said he had resigned the position when he was elected senator twelve years ago, and he further said that when he was elected, Mr. Ingalls, the president of the Chesapeake and Ohio, and every other railroad president in Virginia, opposed him and so far as he knew and believed, every railroad president opposed him now.

He advocated Federal appropriations to roads, and said he proposed to fight for such an appropriation, stating that too much of the money obtained by taxation of the whole country was expended in the North for pensions and appropriations for public buildings and harbor improvements, but said that the only way a rural community could get any benefit would be by Federal aid to roads. The senator concluded his able speech by asking his audience in an impressive manner to search his record. If I have been unfaithful; if I have neglected your interests; if I have in any particular failed in my duty to the people of Virginia, vote against me, he said. In closing, he stated that he was willing to be judged by the voice of the people of the Commonwealth and to abide by their judgment. Senator Martin's speech was listened to with rapt attention and was applauded throughout, especially was it commended for its high and dignified plane, and the absolute absence of all personalities and personal allusions.

E. R. Akers, of Richmond, was mingling with the voters in the interest of Mr. Swanson.

What Our Ex-Governor Says:

Ex-Governor J. Hoge Tyler says that Otterburn Lithia Water has done him great good, and that he cheerfully recommends it.

Dr. W. R. Purvis, of Alexandria, says it is far superior to Buffalo Lithia Water in its diuretic effects.

Dr. George Ben Johnston says he prescribes no mineral water so frequently as the Otterburn Lithia, because it yields such excellent results.

Dr. J. W. Southall, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, says there is no better water in the State.

Dr. O. J. Carleton, of Washington, D. C., says it has not disappointed either himself or patients in a single instance.

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