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THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1905.

If you go to the mountains, seashore or country, have The Times-Dispatch follow you. City subscribers should notify the Circulation Department (Phone 38) before leaving the city.

The State Committee.

The members of the State Central Committee of the Democratic party of Virginia will meet here to-day to fix the date of the forthcoming State primary elections, to make arrangements for holding the same, and to transact other business of party interest.

The committee will have to make an assessment upon candidates to raise funds for paying the expenses of the election, but it goes without saying that the assessment will be made as light as possible. It is of prime importance that the election shall be general—that is to say, that the polls shall be opened at every precinct—and the committee must not let any precinct default for lack of funds to pay the cost.

It is further required that the poll books and voting shall be in open view. The primary plan has operated well in other Southern States without making the cost burdensome upon the candidates, and there is no sufficient reason why the Virginia Democracy may not do as well. We have faith that the State Committee will solve all the problems satisfactorily, but we again urge upon the committee the importance of taking every possible precaution, so far as it may, against the possibility of fraud and trickery, for the primary is now on trial, and if there is any well grounded suspicion of foul play, the party will suffer for it, and will invite defeat in the general election to follow.

In saying this, of course, we do not mean to reflect upon the honesty of the party at large, nor upon the leaders. But there are tricksters in all parties, and they must not be permitted to ply their trade in the State primaries. The election machinery must not be allowed to fall into their hands.

The Virginia Bankers.

The prejudice which formerly existed in certain quarters against banks is rapidly disappearing, for all sensible men now recognize them as important and necessary factors in progress and development. The modern banker is not the hard-hearted, close-fisted money lender of former times, but a public-spirited citizen, who, while keeping an honest watch over the trust funds committed to his care, is none the less accommodating and anxious to use the bank's resources in such a way as to promote legitimate enterprise, wherever this can be done with justice to the interests of the bank. It is a difficult position for any man to occupy, for the bank president must keep jealous guard over both the purse strings and heart strings. He must not be moved by the spirit of generosity to lend the bank's money upon insufficient security, yet he must not be so narrow and selfish as to drive a hard bargain in cases of necessity and thereby destroy that which he should aid in building up.

The bankers of Virginia are men of high character, and possess the double virtue of conservatism and liberality, striking a happy medium between the two, and they enjoy the respect and confidence and good will of their fellow citizens. Richmond is glad to welcome the Virginia Bankers' Association, which meets in annual convention here to-day, and we hope that the meeting will be both agreeable and profitable. The president of the association, Mr. W. M. Hamilton, of this city, enjoys the deserved reputation of being an able financier and a progressive citizen of the highest personal integrity. He has performed valuable service in aiding enterprise in this community, as well as in promoting the

banking interest and discreet and honest banking for which Richmond is now noted. The association has worthily bestowed its highest honors upon Mr. Hamilton.

The exhibit which the banks of Richmond make to-day is most gratifying, and proof within itself that Richmond is one of the most important and most progressive financial centers in the South. Our banks have made wondrous strides within the past four years. The statement of February 21, 1900, showed that the loans and discounts of the combined banks of Richmond amounted to \$14,827,123.96; on January 31, 1905, the loans and discounts aggregated \$22,061,369.96. In the same period the United States bonds held by our banks increased from \$2,588,200 to \$3,268,500; other securities increased from \$1,320,853.88 to \$3,847,261.24. The total resources of the banks within that period increased from \$22,425,609.57 to \$38,367,670.45. The capital stock increased from \$3,574,218 to \$4,471,703.75. The surplus and undivided profits increased from \$2,311,068.38 to \$3,665,262.47. The bank deposits increased from \$1,055,065.94 to \$3,607,513.82. Individual profits increased from \$13,578,032.42 to \$21,822,864.27. Our bank clearings in 1900 were \$76,537,475.61; in 1904, \$289,611,040.03. The clearings for the first five months of 1905 were \$165,389,802.07, against \$97,300,154.34 for the corresponding period in 1904.

The increase in resources shows that our banking institutions have been growing in wealth and strength, and the increase in clearings shows a corresponding increase in the general business of the community, and, moreover, that in our commercial and industrial development generally the banks of this city have played a considerable part. There is most gratifying co-operation between banking, trading and manufacturing in this city and section, which has resulted in the profit of all branches of commerce and industry, and in the general welfare of Richmond. One of the greatest attractions of Richmond is the absence, on the one hand, of factional strife and the existence in an eminent degree of the spirit of fraternity among our business and professional men. This is one of Richmond's most valuable assets.

"Go From Home to Hear the News."

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Transcript tells the readers of his paper that "one of the most interesting lily white experiments ever made with the Republican party is soon to be undertaken in Virginia." He says that "the Democrats of that State have adopted a constitution which has deprived nine-tenths of the colored men of the right to vote," and that the Republicans will now see what they can do to wrest supremacy from the dominant Democracy. He says further that it is asserted by Virginians who are familiar with the situation that under these new conditions had Virginia been organized as thoroughly as West Virginia in the recent national campaign, Roosevelt would have carried its electoral vote, and, by way of substantiating that claim, he points to the Republican victory in the Ninth Congressional District.

If this correspondent had confined himself to theorizing and to conjecture as to what might have been, he would have been on safe ground, for there is no way of proving that conjectures are false. But unfortunately for him, he leaves the realm of speculation and addresses himself to the consideration of the present situation. The Republican vote has not been broken in Virginia for years," says he, "except in spots like the Ninth District. This year, because of the bitter contest within the Democratic party between Martin and Swanson, who are candidates respectively for the Senate and the governor on one side, and Monaghan and Willard, candidates for the same offices on the other, there is some prospect that he Republicans will be successful, united as they are in the probable candidacy of Judge L. L. Lewis."

Proceeding to discuss this "bitter contest," he says that the peculiarity of the Democratic fight, as it now appears, is that a large number of the adherents of Swanson say that they will vote for Lewis if Willard should be successful, while the Willard followers in an equal number of instances, profess their preference for Lewis over Swanson, and that unless this breach is healed it will mean a considerable weakening of the Democratic party at the polls. And then, by way of putting a cracker on the statement, he declares that "seldom has a factional controversy gone farther."

It will be interesting news to the voters of Virginia that there is a bitter contest between Willard and Swanson, and that if either one of them is nominated many Democrats will desert and go over to the Republicans. Judge Mann will doubtless take great comfort in this announcement, and circulate it throughout the State in the interest of his own candidacy, notwithstanding the fact that the correspondent leaves the Judge entirely out of his calculations. This letter is amusing, but it is also interesting as showing how easy it is for Northerners to get a twisted view of political conditions in the South. But there is a hint in it, erroneous as it is, that Democrats may take to heart. Conditions have changed. The negro question has been eliminated. White voters are more independent than ever. Therefore, in order to insure the election of the Democratic ticket, the candidates must be fairly nominated. Debauch the primary and the Republicans will indeed have a chance to win.

Early Closing. Editor of The Times-Dispatch: In response to your editorial in this morning's paper headed "Early Closing," we write to say it meets with our entire approval. The months of July and August are very trying on clerks. The one hour would add much to their time in recreation, and if all of the stores would agree to this early closing, it would not prove a hardship on any. We will be most willing to close at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and 10 o'clock on Saturdays. Respectfully, J. H. MOSBY & CO., Richmond, Va., June 11. This generous response comes from

one of the oldest and most prominent dry goods houses in Richmond and fully sustains the contention of The Times-Dispatch, that if all the dry goods merchants will join in the early closing movement, none will suffer loss. Indeed, we feel sure that the people of Richmond generally will heartily applaud the movement and as heartily co-operate in it.

The fact is we of the South work too long every day. There is a time for work and there is a time for rest. The Northern people work hard while they are at it, and they are all business in business hours. But when the time for rest comes, they knock off and go out and recuperate for the next day's labors. There is good business in recreation. A man has just so much of nerve force in him, and if he expends it all in a few years, he will be old and worn out before his time.

The girls in the dry goods stores have long hours and tedious work, and in the hot season they should be given a breathing spell at the close of the day. If the stores close at 5 in the afternoon, they will have time to go home and dress and take an hour or two of recreation in the parks or on the cars before tea. This is genuine refreshment and puts them in condition for better service the following day.

We hope that all the dry goods merchants on Broad Street will take this view of it and close up at 5 P. M. during July and August. It will be good for proprietor and clerks and the customers won't mind. It is a plea for humanity.

We have spoken elsewhere of the prosperity of the Richmond banks. It is interesting to note in this connection that Richmond has four banks which are conducted and patronized exclusively by members of the colored race, and their reports recently made to the State Corporation Commission shows that they are all in prosperous condition. One of these banks has deposits of more than half a million dollars. Indeed, they all seem to be prospering and all are doing a good work in encouraging negroes to hoard their savings.

By the way, it was mentioned also in The Times-Dispatch yesterday that T. C. Walker, of Gloucester county, a prominent colored man, was recently tendered by President Roosevelt the position of United States consul at Guadalupe, West Indies, but declined the position on the ground that he had interests in Virginia and preferred to live here.

All this goes to show that the negroes of Virginia are prospering and are sufficiently well satisfied with their situation here to remain in the State, in spite of the new Constitution, instead of going to Northern States, where greater political inducements are offered.

Many noble portraits have been presented to the University, but none more worthy a place on its hallowed walls than that of John P. McGuire, of Richmond. For many years he has taught the boys of this community, training them in mind and morals and laying the true foundation of character. The good that this conservative teacher has done cannot be computed, but in the final reckoning, it will be found that few men have done more in the work of character building, and that none has been more zealous and conscientious in the work. Many of Virginia's best and most useful citizens owe their success in great part to the righteous tutelage of John P. McGuire, and it is an honor to the University to have his portrait in the gallery of its noblemen.

The disastrous defeat which the ships of war have suffered is almost as bad as the Russian defeat in the Japan Sea.

England, France and Uncle Sam seem to be in favor of mutualizing the Moroccan question.

It looks like Oyama has not heard of the peace negotiations that are now going on.

The "Chinese wall" is getting to be more than a mere figure of speech.

The Gate of Europe.

Buda Pesth, the Hungarian capital, is one of the handsomest cities in the world, its wide streets, bordered by magnificent buildings, its parks, palaces, theatres, and, last but not least, its luxurious cafes, which have no equal, cannot fail to impress the visitor with its wealth and beauty.

The city is built on volcanic ground, and the internal fires are still smoldering. A visit to the St. Lucas hot sulphur baths across the Danube at Buda might lead the visitor to think that the infernal regions are not far off, and indeed a humorous preacher could make good use of this view, morally, of the magnificent life of the Buda half of the consolidated town. Another curiosity of the spot is the natural aperient waters, renowned throughout the world, of which Apenta is the leading one. The Apenta accumulates in wells dug for the purpose, and absorbs from the soil the salts that make it a valuable purgative.

To one returning from the East by the Oriental Express, Buda Pesth appears like the gate of Europe, as it really is, for this was the last outpost of the Turks in their march westward.

June. The young bird spreads its wings to fly. The clouds are white and high. The line stands in the shade and dream. Along the lanes the wind rises. And fire are dropping in the beam. The lark gives greeting to the day. The sails are white upon the bay. The maiden in the hammock loits. The spider death and abhors from the eel. The stoutest heart shrilla. Among the medicines for women complain the Bitters has long been recognized as the best. Its 50 years record proves its value without doubt. Try it for Sleeplessness, Backache, Bloating, Sick Headache, Nervous Spells, Dyspepsia and Indigestion. It always cures.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS. STOMACH BITTERS. Among the medicines for women complain the Bitters has long been recognized as the best. Its 50 years record proves its value without doubt. Try it for Sleeplessness, Backache, Bloating, Sick Headache, Nervous Spells, Dyspepsia and Indigestion. It always cures.

Woman To Visit Unknown Land To Learn of Husband's Death.

Wife of Labrador Explorer Suspicious and Will Follow Husband's Trail Far Into Interior.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NEW YORK, June 14.—Mrs. Leonidas Hubbard, who has gone to Labrador, has not gone there to explore new lands, but to investigate the exact conditions under which her husband, the explorer, died in the interior of that country in October of 1903. Mrs. Hubbard believes that not everything was done that was possible to save her husband's life.

This is the latest phase of Mrs. Hubbard's strange visit. She accompanied her husband on his first trip as far as Rigolette in 1903, then returned to St. John's to stay until he should return. Mrs. Hubbard did not like some statements in Wallace's book telling of the exploring trip and Hubbard's death, especially where Wallace questioned his friend's judgment when he said that the party had plunged into the region without any definite knowledge of how or where they were going and that "without provisions." It was this statement that led to the estrangement. Mr. Wallace's friends are now trying to get into communication with him, but it is not likely that he will be heard from for months. He is intended to come back by the middle of October.

Mad Rush For Riches Increases Death Rate From Heart Disease

Strain of Modern Life in New York Saps Vitality of Many—What Physicians Say.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) NEW YORK, June 14.—Since 1868 the annual death rate from heart disease and Bright's disease up to the end of 1904 has increased from 33.6 to 29.62 per 10,000 population. In 1903, with the same ratio, to 1904, there was an increase in deaths from these diseases of 2.42 in each 10,000. While this was considered an alarming increase in the mortality records, the fact that 125 persons died last week from organic heart disease, when the death rate the corresponding week in 1904 was only 56, has given rise to the belief among physicians that New York residents are living too rapid lives.

The strain of business and the cares attendant on the competition in the financial centre of the city and the worry attendant on anxiety to gain wealth are given as an explanation by physicians of the conditions which exist in the world's metropolis to-day. Physicians have established the fact that the nerve forces which control both the stomach and the heart are affected by the strain of modern life. The result is to lead to their food in order to quickly resume their exciting careers. Many young men now succumb to the complaint where fifty years ago a case was rare when a person under thirty years of age, overcome by a hereditary complaint, died from heart disease. Women are also victims. This is attributed to the manner in which they worry over social engagements and the strife to reach the top rung of the social ladder. Worry and excitement, together with nervous shocks which come to all New Yorkers in their daily life, are the principal causes which snap the heart strings and make living so uncertain.

Brief Items From Everywhere.

Pa., are enjoying an excitement in the way of snail killing which the latter will miss if the war of extermination continues. Nelle and Fannie Sellen, twelve and fourteen years old, were killed by a snail on Monday. Simon Labar and Andrew Bradshaw killed twenty large ones in four days; three lumbermen at Lehman killed thirty; one hunter, named of Bushkill, killed several large plois. The total length of the snakes killed thus far figures up to 165 feet.

John Mitchell's Warning.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., June 14.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers of America, addressed four thousand men in Edwardsville, near here, yesterday on the necessity of being thoroughly organized for next spring, when the present mining agreement expires. He said he would not be the operators if they refused to recognize a union of only sixty thousand men.

Lash for Bad Boys.

NEW YORK, June 14.—Justice Willard H. Olmsted decided yesterday in the Children's Court that school ma'am's can be visited with parental authority in disciplining refractory pupils, and he instructed two pretty principals of public schools to take certain boys out and to exercise the authority judiciously. Although corporal punishment is forbidden in the public schools by the Board of Education, under Justice Olmsted's ruling, the rod can be used as often as children give cause for punishment.

Aeronaut in Peril.

MILAN, June 14.—At Voghera Monday evening, a March 21, an aeronaut, August of wind drove the balloon against the smoke-stack of a factory. It became entangled, but the aeronaut clinging to the bar of his trapeze, at a height of one hundred and fifty feet from the ground, and shouted for help. Five men arrived, but their ladders were too short. An army engineer at Pavia was summoned by telegraph, and arrived three hours later. Meanwhile the aeronaut, still calling for help, was losing strength, while the balloon was gradually losing gas. Soldiers finally succeeded in hoisting a rope to the top of the chimney, and the aeronaut was lowered to the ground in a precarious condition that he had to be taken to a hospital.

His Last Request.

NEW YORK, June 14.—"Bury me beside my mother, because I loved her so." Such, according to his third wife, were almost the last words spoken by John C. Wood, a merchant, who died at No. 905 Water Street. A little while later his earthly troubles were over. His body has been removed from the private

Gomez Saved to Party.

MAYAGUEZ, June 14.—Mutual friends of Jose, Miguel Gomez, candidate for President on the Cuban national ticket, and of Senator Chiquito, of the United States, arranged the controversy between them yesterday, and a duel was prevented.

Help From Rockefeller.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 14.—Gifts aggregating \$405,000 were announced yesterday at the fifty-fifth convention of the University of Chicago. Of these the largest individual one was \$150,000, received from the estate of Elizabeth Kelly. The next largest was \$100,000, received from Mrs. Rockefeller, to cover the largest sum in her department, the University. Various railroads contributed \$120,000 to the fund to be used in a course of lectures in railway matters on the college of commerce and administration at the university.

Records Broken.

NEW YORK, June 14.—On the sailing yesterday of the Kaiser Wilhelm II. of the North German Lloyd Line, there went out the two largest cargoes of packages ever departing in a single day. On the German ship, bound for Bremen, were 85 cubic passengers and 120 steers, 100 passengers and 100 steers, and 700 in the third class accommodations. A. C. Cunard Limited pier several women landed in the crush.

New Sport—Snake-Killing.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 14.—The early summer boarders in Pike county,

CASTORIA for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It cures Diarrhoea and allays Feverishness. It cures Colic, Wind, Bloating, Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of

Cast. H. Fletcher. In Use For Over 30 Years.

sanitarium in Astoria, where he had spent the last two months of his life, to his home at No. 639 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, one door from Prospect Park.

Watson's Son Married.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 14.—Miss Jessie Doremus Milligan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Scott Milligan, of Kingston, and John Durham Watson, son of Thomas E. Watson, of New York, were married here to-day. Owing to severe illness, Thomas E. Watson was not present.

First Trial of State Primary.

To-morrow the State Democratic Executive Committee will meet in Richmond for the purpose of making arrangements for the State primary at which to nominate candidates for Governor and other State officers and the United States Senate. This will be the first trial of the State primary principle in Virginia. There is a disposition in many quarters to criticize the principle, though we believe the majority of the voters are in its favor, and it is certainly true that failure to conduct the primary properly would precipitate a fierce clash between pro-primary and anti-primary sentiment and would work to the serious injury of the Democratic party. Along this line the Richmond Times-Dispatch has the following apt words of advice and warning: "The primary will be on trial this year, the whole system will be put to the test. If it be conducted in fairness and honesty, the people will be satisfied and it will be a matter of course that there will be no ground even for suspicion. It is the Democratic plan, and the Democrats are in duty bound to sustain it." Commending the wisdom of The Times-Dispatch's remarks, the Roanoke Times, which has had several previous references to the matter, says: "The Democratic party of Virginia, as the dominant political organization in the State, accepts a grave responsibility in making it so perfectly fair and honest that there will be no ground even for suspicion. It is the Democratic plan, and the Democrats are in duty bound to sustain it." Commending the wisdom of The Times-Dispatch's remarks, the Roanoke Times, which has had several previous references to the matter, says: "The Democratic party of Virginia, as the dominant political organization in the State, accepts a grave responsibility in making it so perfectly fair and honest that there will be no ground even for suspicion. It is the Democratic plan, and the Democrats are in duty bound to sustain it."

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

June 15th.

- 1389—Battle of Kossova (Ottoman wars) between the Turks, under Murad I, and the combined army of the Serbians, Bulgarians and Albanians, under Lazar, Despot of Serbia.
1660—Battle of Harderberg (Netherlands war of independence), between the Dutch patriots under Count Phillip of Nassau and the Royalists under Martin Schenk.
1746—Battle of Placentia, between the allies and the Spaniards.
1804—Napoleon, appreciating the power of the press, not only in France, but in Holland, put its management under the control of the French government.
1811—A marine volcano burst through the sea in 40 fathoms of water, at the west end of St. Michaela, one of the Azores, about three miles from land.
1829—The Pope annulled all restrictions and restored Jews as well as Christians of all Protestant denominations to the full enjoyment of their former privileges.
1841—The island of Prata, in the island of Terceira, completely destroyed by an earthquake. Much damage was also done to other places in the island by a series of earthquakes.
1852—The Roman Catholic issued a proclamation against "Roman Catholic ecclesiastics wearing the habits of their order, exercising the rites and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic religion in highways and places of public resort."
1862—Battle of Seccessionville, 6,000 Federal troops under General Benham attacked the strong position of Seccessionville, covering the road to Charleston, which was held by 2,000 Confederates under General Evans. The Federals were repulsed with a loss of 600 men; Confederate loss 200.
1864—Battle of Petersburg, Va.; General Beauregard with 8,000 men was charged with the defense of Petersburg, and at the same time had to contain General Butler at Bermuda Hundred. His entrenchments before Petersburg were attacked on the 15th by a second and stronger line of defense and the first line carried. On the 16th, Beauregard withdrew the force, masking Bermuda Hundred and concentrated his troops in front of Fort Mifflin, but after holding out all the afternoon, a panic seized the defenders and they were driven from the first line. Beauregard, however, rallied them and retook the entrenchments, bringing the night with a second and stronger line of defenses and on the 17th and 18th, repulsed with terrible slaughter all the efforts of the Federals to carry it.
1864—A \$75,000,000 war loan was floated by the United States at an average premium of 4 1/2 to 5.
1868—The railway for locomotives across the Alps over Mont Cenis, is opened for traffic.
1869—Great picnic Jubilee held at Boston. Concert of 10,711 voices, 1,094 instruments with anvils, bells, etc., began.
1898—The forts of Calamena bombarded by the warships Texas, Minnehaha and the USS Albatross. The forts began at 2 o'clock and at 3 the forts and batteries were destroyed. The transport ships China, Colon, Zealandia and Conanard carrying 4,200 men, under command of General F. V. Greene, sailed from San Francisco for Manila.
1903—Prince Peter Kamorgovitch accepted the crown of Serbia on condition that the murderers of the late King and Queen be tried.
1904—The excursion steamer General Bloem having on board a Sunday school picnic, was burned in the East River, New York and over 1,000 persons, mainly women and children, lost their lives.

APPOMATTOX IN FINE FINANCIAL SHAPE

Supd'visors Ready to Pay Off Last Bond—Money for Confederate Monument.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) WEST APPOMATTOX, Va., June 14.—The board of supervisors yesterday made a full settlement with the treasurer of Appomattox county in fine financial shape as follows: For county, 35 cents; for roads, 20 cents; for schools, 20 cents; total for county, 75 cents. To this add the State tax of 35 cents, and it makes a total of \$1.10 for all purposes. Appomattox county is in fine shape financially. Mr. R. P. Burke, treasurer, is ready and will on the 15th instant make settlement with the State Auditor as the law directs, and on the first day of July he will pay off the last outstanding bond of the county. The board also upon the application of Mrs. J. R. Atwood, of this place, appropriated \$200 to aid in the erection of a monument on the court green to the Confederate dead of the county. The duty of erecting said monument was delegated to the Appomattox Camp of Confederate Veterans. The camp will take up the work at once, and it is hoped that the monument will be ready for unveiling some time this fall. The success of this laudable enterprise is due to the persistent efforts of Mrs. Atwood. Mrs. Atwood has for three or four years had this matter in mind, and she has quietly, in season and out of season, labored, and to-day she was enabled to make the startling announcement that she had the sum of \$200 in hand. Mrs. Atwood proposed to put \$100 or \$150 in the monument, and with the \$50 already in hand, she feels that the fruition of her long cherished hope is near at hand. She was, therefore, in a very happy frame of mind. This board of supervisors, in recognition of the great service rendered by Mrs. Atwood, gave her a unanimous vote of thanks.

Advice to the Aged.

Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and blood and TORPID LIVER.

Tutt's Pills have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, causing them to perform their natural functions as in youth and vigor. IMPARTING VIGOR to the kidneys, bladder and LIVER. They are adapted to old and young.

"Only a Cough" If neglected may become chronic and lead to bronchial ailments or consumption. Dr. David's Cough Syrup is a cold and cough nipper, it is no experiment, it has been tried and tested by thousands of sufferers and never found wanting, when taken for colds and coughs, night coughs and all forms of bronchial affections. It is a cough syrup that is used by hundreds of families exclusively. Sold everywhere. Large Bottle 25c OWENS & MINOR DRUG CO., Richmond, Virginia.