sidered satisfactory and became No. 9.

Mr. J. M. Carroll, a mill hand, had not heard of the tragedy and went into the box as No. 10.

Mr. J. M. Moore, a carpenter, had heard nothing of the case and "said he thought" he could give the prisoner a fair and impartial trial. "Thinking wont do," said Mr. Smith, "Are you sure of it."

"Of course, I am," replied Mr. Moore, "I was only talking short."

Mr. Moore made No. 11 in the jury box.

Mr. J. E. Bowman, a silk maker, was found acceptable to the court and the defense, and was accepted. He was No. 12.

Mr. John Slaughter, a trunk maker, of Petersburg, who lives in the county, was the thirteenth juror selected.

Mr. J. R. McLaughlin, a carpenter, said: "I haven't read or heard anything about it."

He was considered competent, and brought the list up to No. 14.

Mr. M. E. Bridger, a carpenter, was the sporting member from Matoaca. He was attired in a brown suit that startled Manchester, and wore a rakish looking bit of headgear.

Mr. Bridger had not expressed or formed an opinion regarding the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. He was sent into the box as No. 15.

Mr. B. J. Moore, a trunk maker, answered the questions propounded by the court to the satisfaction of the defense, and to His Honor, and was selected. He made No. 16, and completed the list.

Jury is Secured.

Of the fifty veniremen, only sixteen were examined, and out of the sixteen ten were secured.

His Honor dismissed all except those who were in the jury box, taking occasion to thank them for their promptness and readiness to serve the Commonwealth. After a delay of thirty minutes, while counsel for the defense held a consultation, the following four names were stricken from the list:

M. A. Rightsall, of Manchester.
C. M. Schaatt, of Manchester.
J. R. McLaughlin, of Chesterfield, and
B. J. Munroe, of Chesterfield.

The twelve men who hold the life of Estelle Townsend Smith in their hands were then sworn by Clerk Du Val as follows:

"You shall well and truly try and true deliverance make, between the Commonwealth and the prisoner at the bar, whom you shall have in charge, and a true verdict render according to the evidence, so help you God!"

Would Only Affirm.

Every juror kissed the Bible, except Mr. Reams, who declared that he would only affirm, and so the oath was reread to him while he held his hand high in the air and wagged his head, as only deaf men do.

The sergeant then made his announcement to the jury:

"Oyez! oyez! oyez! If any can inform the judge of this court or the attorney for the Commonwealth of any murders, treasons or misdemeanors done or committed by the prisoner at the bar, let them come forward and they shall be heard. The prisoner stands upon her deliverance."

The clerk then said:

"Estelle Smith, stand up."

Mrs. Smith arose and walked steadily to the railing of the bar. Mr. Wells stood beside her while for the second time she listened to the indictment which tells in detail and in endless phrases the story of Ralph Smith's death.

It is an ordeal for any woman, be she innocent or guilty, to listen to the cold recital of the death of her child.

Not a movement marked the agony of those six minutes. The tall figure in black was motionless behind the thin curtain of her impenetrable black veil.

The twelve jurors listened attentively to the reading of the indictment, for to many of them it was the first knowledge of the case they had been sworn to "well and truly try."

The clerk then charged the jury, telling them the punishment prescribed by law for the crime, if proven.

Charges to the Jury.

The charge was as follows:

"Your charge, therefore, gentlemen of the jury, is to inquire whether the prisoner be guilty of the felony whereof she stands indicted, or not guilty. If you find her guilty, you are then further to inquire whether it be murder in the first or in the second degree. If you find the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree, say so, and no more; but if you find the prisoner guilty of murder in the second degree only, say so, and you are then further to ascertain the term of her confinement in the penitentiary, so as such term be not less than five nor more than eighteen years.

"If you find her not guilty either of murder in the first or second degrees, but guilty of voluntary manslaughter only, say so, and you are then further to ascertain the term of her confinement in the penitentiary, so as such term be not less than one year nor more than five years.

"If you find her not guilty, either of murder in the first or second degree, or voluntary manslaughter, but guilty of involuntary manslaughter only, say so, in which event you will ascertain her punishment by a fine or confinement in jail or by both fine and imprisonment in jail, in your discretion. If you find her not guilty, say so, and no more. So hearken to the evidence."

As the charge was slowly read Mrs. Smith broke down and fell upon the shoulder of Mrs. Ashburner, who was sitting next to her. As Mrs. Ashburner supported her, she cried bitterly and her whole body shook as though in fearful agony.

The court called Sergeant Saunders and Deputies R. P. Smith and George W. Blankenship to take charge of the jury, to which he spoke as follows:

"Now gentlemen of the jury, I want to caution you that you must not speak to any one concerning this trial nor allow any one to speak to you, not even the Sheriff or his deputies. You must keep in sight of these officers, and you must not read any NEWSPAPERS." Turning to the Sergeant, Judge Clopton said:

"Sergeant, remember that they are to read no newspapers, and that they are not to talk to outsiders about anything."

"Oyez! oyez! oyez! this court is now adjourned until ten o'clock tomorrow morning—God save the Commonwealth."

Jury Photographed.

After the jury had been photographed for the Times-Dispatch, they were taken for a walk before going to their quarters at the boarding house of Mr. A. A. Adkins, No. 1204 Hull Street, two squares above the Court House.

Mr. Minetree Folks, the newly elected Commonwealth's Attorney of Richmond, was present and followed the selection of the jurors with interest.

Dr. and Mrs. Townsend are stopping at Miss Pitzer's on Second and Franklin Streets. They declined the many invitations of friends, preferring to remain quietly in retirement during the painful days of the trial.

The trial will begins this morning at ten o'clock, when Commonwealth Attorney Page will begin to introduce hi sevidence. Mr. Page, although in bad health and only just recovering from a severe operation will conduct the case alone. Messrs. H. M. Smith, a leading criminal lawyer of the State and E. H. Wells, a leader of the Manchester Bar, will have active charge of the defense. It is said that Messrs. Davis and Davis, of Petersburg, and perhaps others, will act as advising council for the defense. There is no doubt but that "insanity" will be the plea made for the accused; everything points in that direction.

Public feeling in Manchester is turning towards the unhappy prisoner, and especially since the fact has been published of her pitiable condition at the time the tragedy occurred.

A prominent citizen of Manchester said on yesterday "We hope she is innocent and that she will be able to prove it."

The people are law abiding and fair minded, and the prisoner will be given the benefit of every doubt. The accused will be prosecuted but not for one moment, persecuted.

It's All Right to Commune With Nature

this time of the year but you can get more points right here in our store about things you need to know—things that will help you along in the world, than you can ever find out in the woods—or anywhere else.

Special for to-day—

All broken lots of 25c, 35c and 50c Hosiery—about 50 dozen pair—thrown on one big table and choice offered at 12½c

There are fancy clocked dropped stitch and lisle thread, as well as solid colors, in all sizes. You'll scarcely know when to stop picking when you see the lot, and at only 12 1-2c.

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

DR. WISNER D. TOWNSEND. THE PRISONER. MRS. LIONEL ASHBURNEY.

MRS. ESTELLE TOWNSEND SMITH SAT BETWEEN BROTHER AND FRIEND.

HAIL BRYAN AS FARTY LEADER

(Continued From First Page.)

Panama Canal in the markets of the world, and not pay tribute to our protected monopolies. We trust that the day may soon come when the common people of this country may enjoy the same privilege.

"We demand that our representatives in Congress aid in the enactment of such laws as will prevent all rebates and secret contracts by railways and will guarantee the same service to every citizen.

"We favor the conferring upon the Interstate Commerce Commission the power, when it finds a rate unreasonable, to fix a rate reasonable."

The platform pledges the party to eliminate graft and political corruption, demand assessment of public service corporations for taxation at their salable value the taxation of local franchise privileges and the right of local governments to decide between public and private ownership of public utilities.

Atlanta Legislature.

(By Associated Press.)

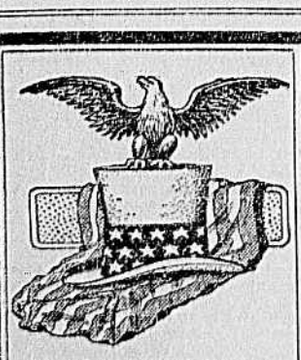
ATLANTA, GA., June 28.—After twenty-eight ballots for president of the Georgia Senate to-day, that body of the General Assembly adjourned without an election. Balloting will be continued to-morrow morning.

The candidates are W. S. West, of the Sixth District; C. M. Candler, of the Thirty-fourth; R. S. Miller, of the Twenty-fourth; C. S. Reid, of the Thirty-sixth, and A. O. Blalock, of the Twenty-sixth.

John M. Slaton, of Atlanta, was elected speaker of the House of Representatives without opposition.

Were Licensed to Wed.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to the following couples: Mr. Willie D. Dobbs and Miss Elvira Martin; Mr. Howard O. Newton and Miss Addie May Coleman; Dr. Benjamin T. Tallaferro and Miss Marie Sophie Menzel; Rev. Timotheus Lehrmann and Miss Martha Emelie Menzel; Mr. Thomas P. Cousins and Miss Sarah V. Gill; Mr. Walter E. Dalton and Miss Elizabeth Jackson.



You don't have to have an

"EAGLE EYE"

to note the crowds that pour into our place for a glass of

ICE COLD

Vernor's Ginger Ale.

Delightfully refreshing. Doesn't burn the tongue or mouth. A fine tonic. Served only at

POLK MILLER'S,

834 E. Main. 101 E. Broad.

IN NEED OF MEN OF LOFTY IDEALS

(Continued from First Page.)

of the name. But there is an even more urgent demand for the right sort of student. No first-class science, no first-class literature or art, can ever be built up with second-class men. The scholarly career, the career of the man of letters, the man of arts, the man of science, must be made such as to attract those strong and virile youths who now feel that they can only turn to business, law, or politics. There is no one thing which will bring about this desired change, but there is one thing which will materially help in bringing it about, and that is to secure to scholars the chance of getting one of a few brilliant positions as prizes if they rise to the first rank in their chosen career. Every such brilliant position should have as an accompaniment an added salary, which shall help indicate how high the position really is; and it must be the efforts of the alumni which can alone secure such salaries for such positions.

The Right Spirit.

"As a people I think we are waking up to the fact that there must be better pay for the average man and average woman engaged in the work of education.

"But I am not speaking of this now; I am not speaking of the desirability, great though that is, of giving better payment to the average educator, I am speaking of the desirability of giving to the exceptional man the chance of winning an exceptional prize, just as he has the chance to do in law and business. In business at the present day nothing could be more healthy than an immense reduction in the money value of the exceptional prizes thus to be won; but in scholarship what is needed is the reverse. In this country we rightly go upon the theory that it is more important to care for the welfare of the average man than to put a premium upon the exertions of the exceptional. But we must not forget that the establishment of such a premium for the exceptional, though of less importance, is nevertheless of very great importance. It is important even to the development of the average man, for the average of all of us is raised by the work of the great masters.

"It is, I trust, unnecessary to say that I appreciate to the full the fact that the highest work of all will never be affected one way or the other by any question of compensation. * * *

Another Function.

"So much for the first function of the university, the sending forth of a a small number of scholars of the highest rank who will do productive work of the first class. Now turn to the second, and what may be called the normal function of the college, the function of turning out each year many hundreds of men who shall possess the trained intelligence, and especially the character, that will enable them to hold high the renown of this ancient seat of learning by doing useful service for the nation. It is not my purpose to discuss at length what should be done in Harvard to produce the right spirit among the men who go out of Harvard, but rather to speak of what this spirit should be. Nor shall I speak of the exceptions, the men to whom college life is a disadvantage. Of course, if any individual university training produces a taste for refined idleness, a distaste for sustained effort, a barren intellectual arrogance, or a sense of supercilious aloofness from the world of real men who do the world's real work, then it has harmed that individual; but in such case there remains the abiding comfort that he would not have amounted to much anyway. Neither a college training nor anything else can do much good to the man of weak fiber or to the man with a twist in his moral or intellectual make-up. But the average undergraduate has enough robustness of nature, enough capacity for enthusiasm and aspiration, to make it worth while to turn to account the stuff that is in him.

Growth of Luxury.

"There are, however, two points in the undergraduate life of Harvard, about which I think we have a right to feel some little concern. One is the growth of luxury in the university. I do not know whether anything we can say will have much effect on this point, but just so far as the alumni have weight I hope to see that weight felt in serious and sustained effort against the growing tendency to luxury and in favor of all that makes for democratic conditions.

"One of our number, the one whom I think the rest of us most delight to honor—Colonel Higgonson—has given to our alma mater the Harvard Union, than which no better gift, no gift meeting a more vital need, could have been given to the university. It is neither possible nor desirable to try to take away all social differences from the student life; but it is a good thing to show how unimportant these differences are compared to the differences of real achievement, and compared also to the bonds which should unite together all the men who are in any degree capable of such real achievement; bonds, moreover, which should also knit these capable men to their brethren who need their help.

Matter of Sport.

"The second point upon which I wish to speak is the matter of sport. Now I shall not be suspected of a tendency unduly to minimize the importance of sport. I believe heartily in sport. I believe in outdoor games, and I do not mind in the least that they are rough games, or that those who take part in them are occasionally injured. I have no sympathy whatever with the overwrought sentimentality which would keep a young man in cotton wool, and I have a hearty contempt for him if he counts a broken arm or collar bone as a serious consequence, when balanced against the chance of showing that he possesses hardihood, physical address, and courage. But when these injuries are inflicted by others, either wantonly or of set design, we are confronted by the question, not of damage to one man's body, but of damage to the other man's character.

"Brutality in playing a game should awaken the heartiest and most plainly shown contempt for the player guilty of it, especially if this brutality is coupled with a low cunning in committing it without getting caught by the umpire.

"I have to see both graduate and undergraduate opinion come to scorn such a man as one guilty of base and dishonorable action, who has no place in the regard of gallant and upright men.

"It is a bad thing for any college man to grow to regard sport as the serious business of life. It is a bad thing to permit sensationalism and hysteria to shape the development of our sports. And finally it is a much worse thing to permit college sport to become in any shape or way tainted by professionalism, or by so much as the slightest suspicion of money making; and this is especially true if the professionalism is furtive, if the boy or man violates the spirit of the rule while striving to keep within the letter. Professional sport is all right in its way. I am glad to say that among my friends I number professional boxers and wrestlers, oarsmen and baseball men, whose regard I value, and whom in turn I regard as thoroughly good citizens. But the college undergraduate who, in furtive fashion, becomes a semi-professional is an unmitigated curse, and that not alone to university life and to the cause of amateur sport; for the college graduate ought in after years to take the lead in putting the business morality of this country on a proper plane, and he can not do it if in his own college career his code of conduct has been warped and twisted. Moreover, the spirit which puts so excessive a value upon his work as to produce this semi-professional is itself unhealthy. I wish to see Harvard win a reasonable proportion of the contests in which it enters, and I should be heartily ashamed of every Harvard athlete who did not spend every ounce there was in him in the effort to win, provided only he does it in honorable and manly fashion. But I think our effort should be to minimize rather than to increase that kind of love of athletics which manifests itself, not in joining in the athletic sports, but in crowding by ten of thousands to see other people indulge in them. It is a far better thing for our colleges to have the average student interested in some form of athletics than to have them all gather in a mass to see other people do their athletics for them.

Duty of Alumni.

"So much for the undergraduates. Now for the alumni, the men who are at work out in the great world. Of course, the man's first duty is to himself and to those immediately dependent upon him. Unless he can pull his own weight, he must be content to remain a passenger all his life. But we have a right to expect that the men who come out of Harvard will do something more than merely pull their own weight. We have a right to expect that they will count as positive forces for the betterment of their fellow countrymen; and they can thus count only if they combine the power of devotion to a lofty ideal with practical common sense in striving to realize this ideal.

"This nation never stood in greater need than now of having among its leaders men of lofty ideals, which they try to live up to and not merely to talk of.

"We need men with these ideals in public life, and we need them just as much in business and in such a profession as the law. We can by statute establish only those exceedingly rough lines of morality, the overpassing of which means that the man is in jeopardy of the constable or the sheriff. But the nation is badly off if, in addition to this, there is not a very much higher standard of conduct, a standard impossible effectively to establish by statute, but one upon which the community as a whole, and especially the real leaders of the community, insist. Take such a question as the enforcement of the law. It is, of course, elementary to say that this is the first requisite in any civilization at all. But a great many people in the ranks of life, from which most college men are drawn, seem to forget that they should condemn with equal severity those men who break the law by committing crimes of mob violence, and those who evade the law, or who actually break it, but so cunningly that they cannot be discovered, the crimes they commit being not of physical outrage, but those of greed and craft on the largest scale.

The Very Rich.

"The very rich man, who conducts his business as if he believed that he were a law unto himself, thereby immensely increases the difficulty of the task of upholding order when the disorder is a menace to men of property; for if the community feels that rich men disregard the law where it affects them, then the community is apt to assume the dangerous and unwholesome attitude of condoning crimes of violence committed against the interests which in the popular mind those rich men represent. This last attitude is wholly evil; but so is the attitude which produces it.

"We have a right to appeal to the alumni of Harvard, and to the alumni of every institution of learning in this land, to do their part in creating a public sentiment which shall demand of all men of means, and especially of the men of vast fortune, that they set an example to their less fortunate brethren by paying scrupulous heed, not only to the letter, but to the spirit of the laws, and by acknowledging in the heartiest fashion the moral obligations which cannot be expressed in law, but which stand back of and above all laws. It is far more important that they should conduct their business affairs decently than that they should spend the surplus of their fortunes in philanthropy. Much has been given to these men, and we have a right to demand much of them in return. Every man of great wealth who runs his business with cynical contempt for those prohibitions of the law which by hired cunning he can escape or evade, is a menace to our community, and the community is not to be excused if it does not develop a spirit which actively frowns on and discountenances him.

Part of the Lawyers.

"The great profession of law should be that whose members ought to take the lead in the creation of just such a spirit. We all know that, as things actually are, many of the most influential and most highly remunerated members of the bar in every center of wealth make it their special task to work out bold and ingenious schemes by which their very wealthy clients, individual or corporate, can evade the laws which are made to regulate in the interest of the public the use of great wealth.

"Now the great lawyer who employs his talent and his learning in the highly remunerative task of enabling a very wealthy client to override or circumvent the law, is doing all that in him lies to encourage the growth in this country of a spirit of dumb anger against all laws and of disbelief in their efficacy.

"Such a spirit may breed the demand that laws shall be made even more drastic against the rich, or else it may manifest itself in hostility to all laws. Surely Harvard has the right to expect from her sons a high standard of applied morality, whether their paths lead them into public life, into business, or into the great profession of the law, whose members are so potent in shaping the growth of the national soul.

"But in addition to having high ideals, it cannot too often be said to a body such as is gathered here to-day, that together with devotion to what is right must go practical efficiency in striving for what is right. This is a rough, workaday, practical world, and if in it we are to do the work best worth doing, we must approach that work in a spirit remote from that of the mere visionary, and above all remote from that of the visionary whose aspirations after good find expression only in the shape of scolding and complaining. It shall not help us if we avoid the Scylla of baseless of motive, only to be wrecked on the Charybdis of wrong-headedness, of feebleness and inefficiency.

"There can be nothing worse for the community than to have the men who profess lofty ideals show themselves so foolish, so narrow, so impracticable, as to cut themselves off from communion with the men who are actually able to do the work of governing, the work of business, the work of the professions.

Impracticable Zealots.

"It is a sad and evil thing if the men with a moral sense group themselves as impracticable zealots, while the men of action gradually grow to discard and laugh at all moral sense as an evidence of impractical weakness. Macaulay, whose eminently sane and wholesome spirit revolted not only at weakness, but at the censorious folly which masquerades as virtue, describes the condition of Scotland at the end of the seventeenth century in a passage which every sincere reformer should keep constantly before him.

"It is a remarkable circumstance that the same country should have produced in the same age the most wonderful specimens of both extremes of human nature. Even in things indifferent the Scotch Puritan would hear of no compromise; and he was but too ready to consider all who recommended prudence and charity as traitors to the cause of truth. On the other hand, the Scotchmen of that generation who made a figure in Parliament were the most dishonest and unblushing time-servers that the world has ever seen. Perhaps it is natural that the most callous and impudent vice should be found in the near neighborhood of unreasonable and impractical virtue. Where enthusiasts are ready to destroy or be destroyed for trifles magnified into importance by a squeamish conscience, it is not strange that the very name of conscience should become a byword of contempt to cool and shrewd men of business."

"The men who go out from Harvard into the great world of American life bear a heavy burden of responsibility. The only way they can show their gratitude to their alma mater is by doing their full duty to the nation as a whole; and they can do this full duty only if they combine the high resolve to work for what is best and most ennobling with the no less resolute purpose to do their work in such fashion that when the end of their days comes, they shall feel that they have actually achieved results and not merely talked of achieving them."

SPECIAL NOTICE

3 Fast Excursion Trains July 4th

VIA

C. & O.

To Norfolk and the seaside. $1.00 round trip. Twelve hours at the seaside. Passengers can stay at Ocean View until 9 P. M.

Wait and watch for the Forced Sale. It will be to your interest.

THE CABLE COMPANY PIANOS

WHAT

DOES THE AVERAGE DEALER KNOW ABOUT THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE STRICTLY ARTISTIC PIANO?

Do you consider his advice as good as that of the manufacturer who understands every detail of the high art of piano building?

We are the LARGEST manufacturers of pianos in the world, and our sales in Richmond are considerably larger than the combined sales of all competitors.

This statement is true and is demonstrated by the record of The Cable Company in this city, where the youngest concern, The Cable Company, has been able, through the merit of its pianos, to outstrip the combined business of all other competitors.

SEE THE CABLE LINE:

(Synonimous to Perfect Pianos.)

Mason & Hamlin — Conover
Cable — Kingsbury
Wellington — DeKoven

PIANOS.

Mason & Hamlin—Chicago Cottage

ORGANS.

Sheet Music, Graphophones, Small Instruments.
Phonograph Records 25c Each.

The Cable Company

J. G. CORLEY, Manager. Richmond

Mafe.

THE CABLE COMPANY PIANOS

HE SHOOK HANDS WITH WASHERWOMAN

President Gives Old Colored Woman a Cordial Greeting.

(By Associated Press.)

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., June 28.—When the President arose to-day a visitor was waiting to see him in the person of Mary A. Taylor, the colored woman who did the President's washing while he was at college. Before going to breakfast President Roosevelt appeared on the veranda, where the caller was sitting and shook hands with her and gave her a cordial greeting. The woman had a hard time to convince the police who were on sentry duty about the grounds that she was what she pretended to be. Finally they permitted her to take a seat on the veranda and submitted the question of meeting her to the President. As soon as he was informed of the episode, Mr. Roosevelt said that he would see her.

PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE TO KAISER

Says Growing Friendship of Two Nations Means Much to World.

(By Associated Press.)

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., June 28.—President Roosevelt to-day sent the following cablegram to Emperor William:

"I have just been visiting at Harvard University, the Germanic museum, the foundation of which we so largely owe to your interest. I take this occasion to thank you and, through you, the German people for the many acts of courtesy and kindliness which in recent years have steadily brought closer together the German and American people. This growing friendship between the two nations means much for the future welfare of mankind, and I wish to thank you personally for the efforts you have made to foster it."

(Signed) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Virginian There.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., June 28.—Russell Bradford, a Charlottesville lawyer, has been in this city the past few days, attending the Harvard commencement and the reunion of his class, that of 1880, of which President Roosevelt is a member.

NINE KILLED; MANY HURT IN EXPLOSION

Ton of Dynamite Wrecks Powder Plant and Sets Buildings Afire.

(By Associated Press.)

EMPORIUM, PA., June 28.—Nine men were killed and from twelve to fifteen others were injured by an explosion of dynamite to-day at the plant of the Emporium Powder Company, three miles west of this place. With one exception, all the victims lived in Emporium. Although some of the injured were seriously hurt, all are expected to recover. About one ton of dynamite exploded from some unknown cause, and wrecked the mixing plant, the packing house and several other buildings belonging to the company. The explosion was terrific and was felt for miles around. There have been several serious powder explosions in this vicinity, and when the people heard the explosion they instantly knew what had happened. Thousands of persons hurried to the place but were afraid to venture close to the burning buildings, as there were seven thousand pounds of dynamite packed in boxes in a storehouse near by.

For Feeble Children
HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.
A pleasant-tasting, effective tonic for sickly, fretty or feeble children, with weak digestion.

FURNITURE

FACTS!

Cheaply made furniture is dear, even at cheap prices. Too many defects can be covered with varnish. Unless you are a furniture expert you should buy only of dealers who guarantee their goods.

Call and See Our Exclusive Line of

BRIDAL SUITS

We have the largest stock in the South, from $20.00 to $1,200.00.

Sydnor & Hundley

LEADERS INC.

709-'11-'13 East Broad Street.
Office Furniture Dep't, 212 N. 8th St.

LEGAL NOTICE.

VIRGINIA—IN THE CHANCERY COURT OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND, THE 6TH DAY OF JUNE, 1905.

In the Matter of the Estate of C. L. Eubank, Dec'd.

EX PARTE.

It appearing to the court that a report of the accounts of A. R. Binford, Administrator of C. L. Eubank, dec'd, and a report of the debts and demands against said decedent's estate have been filed in the office of this court, and more than one year having elapsed since the qualification of the said administrator, now, on the motion of Lucy E. Eubank, a distributee of said C. L. Eubank, dec'd, it is ordered that the creditors, if any there be, of said C. L. Eubank dec'd, do show cause, if any they can, on the 11th day of July, 1905, before this court, against the payment and delivery of the estate of the said decedent, C. L. Eubank, to his distributees, without requiring refunding bonds from any of them.

And it is ordered that a copy of this order be published once a week for four successive weeks in The Times-Dispatch, a newspaper published in the city of Richmond, Va.

Copy—Teste:

CHAS. O. SAVILLE, Clerk.

J. Jordan Leake, p. q.

Je 8-1aw-4w

VIRGINIA—IN THE CHANCERY COURT OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND, THE 21ST DAY OF JUNE, 1905.

Hunter D. Johnstone.....Plaintiff,

vs.

Leonidas R. Johnstone.....Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

The object of this suit is to obtain an absolute divorce by the plaintiff from the defendant.

And affidavit having been made and filed that the defendant is not a resident of the State of Virginia, it is ordered that he appear here within fifteen days after due publication of this order and do what is necessary to protect his interest in this suit.

A copy—Teste:

CHAS. O. SAVILLE, Clerk.

P. Albert Smith, p. q.

Je 22-1aw-4w

NEW DIRECTORS FOR EQUITABLE

(Continued From First Page.)

torate of the company came Tuesday evening in the form of a telegram to him from former President Grover Cleveland, telling him that he had been selected and urging him to accept. Yesterday morning he received a telegram from Chairman Paul Morton, formally announcing his selection by the trustees, and urging him to wire his acceptance at once, that his name might be presented at the meeting of the board at noon. Mr. Bryan then complied.