# ALL APPEAL FOR LARGER SUMS

Several Hearings Before Joint Meeting of the Committees On Finance.

## PRESERVE THE BATTLE FLAGS

Bill of Mr. Jennings On the Subject—Appropriation Bills Forthcoming

A joint meeting of the House and Senate Committees on Finance was held in the hall of the House last night, and various bills seeking appropriations were discussed.

Those measures under consideration were to appropriate money for the feeble-minded children of the State, for the State Female Normal School, at Farmville, and for the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, at Petersburg.

They were all strongly advocated, but no final action was taken upon any of them.

The bill appropriating $40,000 for the feeble-minded children of Virginia was read by Mr. Massie and was advocated first by Mrs. Burton, the State secretary of the King's Daughters. Mrs. E. C. Minor followed and made a strong speech for the bill. Her appeal was a touching one and was loudly applauded. Mr. Massie made a strong appeal for the bill and presented statistics to show the necessity for its passage. He contended that Virginia was far behind in the matter of taking care of feeble-minded children, and that the State should not fail to take the matter up and act upon it favorably at once.

Mrs. Burton spoke again and was asked a great many questions by members of the committee. She brought out clearly that she did not desire the State to support the institutions now established, but simply to board the wards in them.

When the ladies had concluded their remarks the bill relating to the State Female Normal School, at Farmville, was taken up and considered. The bill seeks to appropriate $110,000 for improvements and $10,000 additional annuity.

Judge William Hodges Mann was the first speaker. He strongly advocated the bill, though he occupied the floor but a few moments.

He introduced Hon. Robert Turnbull, of Brunswick, chairman of the Board of Directors, and he made a stirring appeal for the measure.

### Need Better Teachers.

Mr. Turnbull, who for twelve years has been connected with the school, declared his belief that the trouble with the public education system in Virginia was that the class of teachers was not high enough, and that those best able to support the schools neglected them. He made an earnest appeal for the bill, and was followed by Professor J. L. Jarman, president of the institution.

Professor Jarman's appeal was an eloquent and timely one, and it was supplemented by a speech of force and strength in advocacy of the bill by Judge Asa D. Watkins, secretary and treasurer of the board.

Dr. S. C. Mitchell, of Richmond College, presented to the committee the report of the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute at Petersburg, and advocated the appropriation asked by that school.

The items are as follows:

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| Annual appropriations | $20,000 |
| Repairs | 4,500 |
| New farm | 5,000 |
| Industrial building | 5,000 |
| New dormitory | 15,000 |
| | $49,500 |

At the end of the hearing the committee rose without taking any final action.

The bill of Hon. Tipton D. Jennings as to the disposition of the sixty-five Confederate battleflags, which were returned by the War Department to the Governor of Virginia last year, is prepared as the result of a conference last October in Petersburg during the session of the Grand Camp of Virginia and Governor Montague. Delegate Jennings, of the Grand Camp Committee, proposes in his bill, that a committee consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, adjutant-general, inspector-general of the Grand Camp and speaker of the House, shall determine how these old tattered flags shall be preserved and where they shall be placed, and recommends that they shall be exposed to public view in the rotunda of the Capitol in an enclosure of wood and glass. A few of the flags have their staffs still to them, but nearly all are badly used up, and it is proposed to hand such around in the glass case, with the names of the regiments they represent, plainly indicated on a card attached to each.

Other suggestions as to the place for the keeping of the flags, besides that named in the bill have been made, viz.: The Confederate Museum, the State Library and the agricultural and mining exhibit room. The objection to the first is it is comparatively remote from the public and again the old soldier would have to pay twenty-five cents to see his flag unless he happens to strike on a Saturday. In the State library there is no room for the flags, and it is too much out of the way. In the agricultural department, the inappropriateness of the location is too evident. But being placed in two opposite angles of the rotunda, the cases, protected by a nice railing, they are easily accessible every day in the year to veterans and young people, and will be appropriately surrounded by the statues and portraits of noble soldiers and statesmen of Virginia who have also flourished in the past.

An appropriation of $400 is asked for. It is probable the smallest request that will come before the Finance Committee, and will doubtless be granted.

Chairmen Bowman and Wickham, of the House and Senate Finance Committees, held a conference yesterday with reference to preparing the regular appropriation bills, and they fixed upon a definite line of action.

The last appropriation bill will be taken as a basis for the work, and a copy of this will be offered in the House by Colonel Bowman to-day. This will be at once referred to the Finance Committee, and hearings will be held from day to day with a view to perfecting the measure as it will be later reported to the two branches. Colonel Bowman hopes to be able to report the bill to the House within ten days, and then, after passing that body, it will go to the Senate. While it is impossible at this time to estimate, it is almost certain that the bill will carry much more than the usual appropriation.

The House Committee for Courts of Justice yesterday afternoon reported in favor of creating three new circuits in the State.

While it has not been definitely settled exactly what counties will be embraced in them, it is understood that one will be in the Southwest; another in the Valley, and the third in Northern Virginia. Rockingham will be in the new Valley circuit, along with other territory, and perhaps Fauquier and Loudoun in the one proposed for the northern section. It is proposed that the new Southwest circuit shall embrace Russell and other counties, and that Hon. William E. Burns shall be the judge. The Senate Committee for Courts had the matter up, but passed it by.

Hon. Harry C. Glenn will offer in the House to-day a bill empowering the State Board of Health to prepare regulations governing the sanitation of public buildings, railway coaches and sleeping cars in Virginia.

The bill further provides for punishment for any violation of the act or failure to observe the rules laid down by the board.

About twenty petitions, representing the sentiment of several thousand Virginia people, were offered in the Senate yesterday, calling for the enactment of the amendments to the Mann law proposed Tuesday by the Nottoway senator. The petitions fell upon the Senate in a veritable flood, and still more are to come from every section of the State. Each petition asks the "Legislature of Virginia to enact the following principles into law":

1. To bring distilleries under the operation of the Mann law.

2. To require all social clubs to take out a retail liquor license, and to be subject to all the restrictions of retail liquor dealers.

3. To require all saloons to close not later than 10 P. M. and to open not earlier than 6 A. M.

4. To prohibit the sale of so-called ciders, or similar mixtures, without liquor license.

5. To increase the penalties for violation of the liquor laws.

6. To make the possession of a United States tax receipt for the sale of ardent spirits prima facie evidence of the sale of said spirits by such person.

Among the senators who offered these petitions yesterday were the following: Senators Shands, H. T. Wickham, Phlegar, Noel, Gunter, Harman, Anderson, Chapman, Dickerson, Shackelford, Ashby Wickham, Kern, Sadler, Tavenner, Rison, Hobbs and St. Clair.

Supervision over the State educational institutions through a general board similar to that which now controls the State hospitals is provided in a bill offered in the Senate yesterday by Mr. Fulton, of Warren, and referred to the Committee on Public Institutions and Education.

Under this act there will be a special board of visitors or trustees each for the University of Virginia, the Virginia Military Institute, the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, the State Female Normal School at Farmville, the School for the Deaf and Blind, the College of William and Mary, and all other State schools, or colleges, or institutions, or universities, hereafter established, which special board will consist of the number of members now provided by law, who will be appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate. This special board will have the management of the school, college, institution, university for which it is appointed, under the supervision and control of the proposed general board of visitors or trustees. The terms of the trustees or board of visitors will be for such term as is now provided by law, and whenever the term of any visitor or trustee expires or a vacancy occurs, his successor will be appointed by the Governor, subject to confirmation by the Senate.

The proposed general board of visitors for the control and management of all of these institutions will consist of one of each of the boards of trustees or boards of visitors appointed members of the several special boards. The general board will be subject to such regulations and requirements as the State Board of Education and the General Assembly may from time to time prescribe, and will have general supervision over all the institutions and a general supervising power and control over the special boards of visitors or trustees, and the officers and employes of the schools and colleges.

It will be the duty of the general board of visitors to annually examine and audit the accounts of each of the institutions, and provide as far as possible for a uniform management of each, and to make a report to the State Board of Education as to the receipts and disbursements of each, with such recommendations as the general board of visitors may deem best for the management and control of the schools. It will further be the duty of the Board of Education, through the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to transmit this report to the Governor and the General Assembly of Virginia. The general board of visitors will have the right to employ competent auditors to annually examine the books and accounts of the colleges, schools, universities.

The general board will be charged with the duty of seeing that all the moneys appropriated are properly disbursed, and will cause to be established and maintained in each of the schools a uniform system of keeping the records and the accounts of money received and disbursed, and of making the reports thereof, and will perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the State Board of Education and by law. The expenses of the general board and auditors will be paid equally out of the funds appropriated to the several institutions. The general board will annually make a report as to the appropriations which, in their judgment, is needed by each of the schools to properly maintain and support the same, stating specifically for what purpose said funds should be appropriated.

Every woman knows that a polished table collects so much dust in a day that she can write her name on it.

The same thing happens to a soda cracker exposed to the air—sufficient reason for buying **Uneeda Biscuit** the only soda cracker. Perfectly protected in a dust tight, moisture proof package.

5¢

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY

# TO DISCARD ITS OLD CHARTER

(Continued from First Page.)

most interested in this vital artery between the North and the South. Those lines are the Pennsylvania, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Southern, the Seaboard Air Line, the Atlantic Coast Line and the Baltimore and Ohio. It will be seen from this that the Pennsylvania itself controls of its own right at the present time only one-sixth of the one-third of the total outstanding issues of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac. But the influence of the Pennsylvania with the Baltimore and Ohio and Chesapeake and Ohio gives it a position of great importance in the policy and management of the Richmond and Washington line. With the consolidation of the two branches into one it is held that this preponderance of the influence of Pennsylvania would, for several reasons which are stated, be very largely increased.

### Antiquated Charter.

When seen yesterday, Judge W. J. Leake, president of both the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac and the Washington and Southern, explained the objects of the three bills in detail. The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, he pointed out, is operating under a charter granted in 1834. When the State thought it wise to encourage such enterprises by granting it certain privileges. One of these privileges was exemption from taxation. Another was the right to charge certain transportation rates which would now be regarded as enormous. This latter right, in the face of modern competition and the laws of trade, is absolutely valueless. The transportation rates of the road are very low. But while, under the charter, the road secured certain privileges then valuable, it was subjected to a number of restrictions which, in the present day, would be regarded as quite remarkable. For instance, the trains might be required to stop at every point where a prospective passenger might desire to get on, wherever it might be. Furthermore, it was in that day when such traffic was in its infancy, apparently, conceived that a railway would correspond with a public highway, and, strange as it may sound, to-day there are, in fact, in the old charter, provisions touching the rights of citizens, after making suitable compensation, to run their private trains over the tracks, much as a man would go across a toll-bridge in a buggy. Other restrictions are more important as to the case in point. Under the charter, the road can have no vice-president. The number of directors is prescribed and the capital stock is limited.

Growing business and modern demands compelled some change. The State, it was held by the courts, could not repeal the charter, and the company continued until the present day to pay no taxes. But the company is willing to forego this privilege now. The present law would permit amendments to the charter, but there was some question as to whether the company, by obtaining these amendments, would not relinquish its privileges and still be burdened with the antiquated restrictions and disabilities. It was deemed wisest to surrender the entire old charter and get a new charter under the statutes of to-day, and this is what the bills, if enacted, will allow. The road will secure a modern charter from the Corporation Commission and will then be on a plane with the other railroads operating in Virginia. The State taxes it will pay will amount to about $25,000. The corporation and county taxes will increase this amount to nearly $50,000.

Concerning the merger, no definite step has yet been taken, but it will in all likelihood occur. The bill simply makes the merger possible, if it shall be desired at some future time. The Washington and Southern Line is thirty miles long, forming the northern extension of the Richmond and Washington into Washington.

It has recently been absoultely reconstructed at a great expense. The road has now an indebtedness in stocks and bonds of about $7,000,000. Until the reconstruction is thoroughly complete, the earning capacity in its new condition determined and other essential details ascertained, it would be impossible to reach a basis for a merger.

### The Proposed Changes.

In discussing the proposed changes, Judge Leake, of course, confined himself to an explanation of the three bills themselves. One of these amends the "act concerning corporations," which became a law without the Governor's signature May 21, 1903, and another recites this proposed amendment in a separate act under this new law.

Any railroad corporation existing at the time of the passage of the act or thereafter organized under any charter heretofore granted by the General Assembly of the State of Virginia may surtender its entire charter and effect and accept a new charter under the general laws of the State and thereby obtain as its new charter all privileges, powers of authority not inconsistent with the general laws of this State, which might be obtained and enjoyed by any railroad company organized under the provisions of an act concerning corporations which became a la won May Twenty-first, nineteen hundred and three, or any amendments thereto; provided, that any such corporation which shall hereafter so surrender its entire charter and accept a new charter hereunder shall be conclusively presumed to have thereby surrender its entire charter and accept a new charter hereunder shall be conclusively presumed to have thereby surrendered every exemption from taxation and every non-repealable feature of its charter and of the amendments thereof, and also all exclusive rights or privileges theretofore granted to it by the General Assembly and not enjoyed by other corporations of a similar character, and to have thereby agreed to thereafter hold its charter and franchises and all amendments thereof, under the provisions and subject to all the requirements, terms and conditions of the Constitution of Virginia, and of any laws passed in pursuance thereof, so far as the same may be applicable to such corporation.

### Cannot Parallel Road.

Such entire surrender of the old charter and the acceptance of the new charter, when authorized by a vote of two-thirds of the stockholders present or represented, and voting at a meeting (which two-thirds shall amount to at least a majority of the capital stock of the corporation) may be applied for by writing conforming as near as may be to the form of the articles of association prescribed under section (1) one of chapter two of the said "act concerning corporations" which became a law on May twenty-first, nineteen hundred and three, and any amendments thereto, signed in the name of the corporation by its president, or by one of its vice-presidents, under its corporate seal, attested by its secretary, and acknowledged by the officers signing the same before any person authorized by the law of this State to take acknowledgments of deeds, and when so signed and acknowledged the said writing, together with the receipts for the payment of any fee to the State that may be imposed thereon by law, may be presented to the State corporation commission, which shall ascertain and declare whether the applicants have, by complying with the requirements of the law, surrendered their old charter and ntitled themselves to such new charter under the general laws of this State, and shall issue or refuse the same accordingly. If the same be issued, the said application with the order thereon of the State corporation commission, shall forthwith be certified to the secretary of the Commonwealth, as required by law, and by the last named officer recorded in the charter records of his office, who shall thereupon endorse thereon the fact of its recordation and return the same to the State corporation commission to be loged and preserved in the office of its clerk. And when the said writing, with the endorsements and order of the State corporaltin commission thereon, shall be lodged in the office of the secretary of the Commonwalth, such legislative charter of said railroad corporation shall entirely cease and determine, and such amendment of new charter shall, to all intents and purposes, immediately become the entire charter of said railroad corporation and be effective from and after that time, unless a different time be fixed in said writing for the commencement thereof, in which latter event such new charter shall begin at the time so fixed. A copy of such application and order, duly certified by the secretary of the Commonwealth under the seal of the State, shall be evidenced in any court of this State of the facts therein stated and of the surrender of the old charter and of the granting of such new charter.

It is specifically stated in the act, that no railroad company heretofore or hereafter incorporated, or whose charter may have been or may hereafter be amended, shall have power to build any railroad parallel to the line of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.

As already indicated the provision made for the State under the new plan meets with the approval of the treasury officials. The third bill amply safeguards the Commonwealth. It provides that the board of sinking fund commissioners of the State of Virginia shall be authorized and empowered to exchange all of the shares of the capital stock and all of the dividend obligations now held by the State in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company, for new or other shares which the company may hereafter issue under any new or amended charter which the company may effect and accept according to law; provided, however, that the proportion of stock allotted to the State of Virginia, under such new or amended charter shall bear the same relative proportion to all the stock to be issued under such new or amended charter as the present stock of the State of Virginia bears to the entire present stock; and the shares of stock issued to the State of Virginia in lieu of its said dividend obligations shall bear the same relative proportion to all the stock of said company issued inlieu of its said dividend obligations as the number of dividend obligations now owned by the State of Virginia bears to the entire number of dividend obligations of said company, and provided, further, that such guaranteed stocks as said company may issue in lieu of its present guaranteed stocks shall bear no greater guarantee as to principal or interest than the existing guaranteed stock of said company.

The act further recites that should the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company hereafter become lawfully merged into any other corporation under the laws of the State of Virginia, it shall be lawful for the board of sinking fund commissioners of the State of Virginia, by and with the written consent and approval of the Governor and attorney-general of the State of Virginia, to surrender all of the stocks and dividend obligations now held by the State of Virginia in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company, and to accept in lieu thereof the stocks of such new company created by such merger, or of such company into which said railroad company may be merged; and the board of sinking fund commissioners, with the written approval of the Governor and attorney-general of this State, are authorized and empowered to do all acts which, in their judgment, are necessary and proper in order to effect such exchange of such stocks and dividend obligations.

## LIVING FIGURES IN THE ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN LIFE.

The yearly compilation of statistics published by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company is never dry reading. A summary of that Company's business for the year 1905, just issued, tabulates astounding figures in the concise manner approved by accountants, and following the custom of former years, supplements them with a clear and lucid analysis for the benefit of people who are not accountants.

Few persons are sufficiently familiar with great financial operations to grasp immediately the full significance of a balance sheet in which totals and grand totals are expressed in hundreds of millions, but the purpose of a Life Insurance statement is doubtless to inform and enlighten its multitude of policy-holders, and this purpose the Metropolitan management accomplishes with signal success. Following closely upon a period of agitation in the life insurance field such a statement is timely and specially interesting.

The Metropolitan calls attention to the fact that the number of its policy-holders (now increased to more than eight and a half million) equals the combined population of our eight largest cities. In other words, if the Company's policies now in force, were all placed in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Milwaukee, every man, woman and child in these communities would possess one.

Men now living remember when the whole United States could hardly have supplied so vast a number of insurable persons. Even at this day there are twenty-four States and Territories whose combined population does not equal the number of people carrying insurance in this one great company.

Nineteen thousand persons were in the Company's service at the end of 1905. If one adult bread-winner represents five individuals in the total population, nearly a hundred thousand persons draw subsistence from this institution—not in insurance benefits, but in direct payment for service to the Company.

This army of nineteen thousand employees evidently includes no drones. During the year just closed it handled a daily average of one and a half million dollars in new business alone. The Company issued on the average nearly seven thousand new policies every business day during the same twelve months.

A single item which illustrates graphically the real meaning and purpose of all this tremedous business is that relating to insurance claims paid during the year. These amounted to more than $15,000,000. This means that some one received from the Metropolitan Life in benefits one hundred and six dollars every minute of every business day of eight hours throughout the year.

Again, the uncertainty of life and health, and the universal need of life insurance are most impressively emphasized in the statement that 15,148 policies paid within the year 1905 had been in force less than twelve months; and that 4,326 of these policies were paid in less than three months from the time they were issued.

The Metropolitan Life began the year 1906 with assets of more than one hundred and fifty million dollars, showing an increase of more than twenty-three million dollars over the preceding twelve months.

The Company directs particular attention to the fact that it does not issue Tontine, or "deferred dividend" policies, nor any form of contract which fails to specify in exact terms what the insured is to pay in premiums and what he is to receive in benefits. That the simplicity of its contract-agreements is a popular feature will not be questioned in the light of facts above noted.

# CLOWES GOES ON STAND TO-DAY

(Continued from First Page.)

mond; Dr. George Ross, of Richmond; Dr. John N. Upshur, of Richmond; Mr. S. H. Hansbrough, of Winchester; Mr. R. L. Turk, of Staunton; Judge James L. Tredway, of Chatham; Captain John G. Osborne, of Radford; Mr. C. C. Tallaferro, of Roanoke; Mr. Haynes Morgan, of Saltville; Mr. Julius Strauss, of Richmond; Mr. Robert Gilliam, of Petersburg; Mr. J. G. Bohannon, of Surry Courthouse; Mr. George C. Bland, of Shackelford's; Mr. H. D. Cole, of Williamsburg.

In addition to these three, there will be several others. The Travelers' Protective Association of Virginia, representing 1,700 men, has endorsed Mr. Clowes in a formal letter, which will be laid before the committee. Mr. Clowes has also been endorsed by the Virginia Hotel Association, the president of which body, Mr. Charles Consolvo, of Norfolk, will possibly come to Richmond to testify.

The investigating committee met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and conducted a hearing for an hour and a half, after which adjournment was taken to permit the members to attend the session of the Senate. Another session was held in the afternoon, beginning at 4 o'clock. The hearing will be resumed to-day at 10 A. M.

What is occurring within the committee room it is, of course, impossible to say. Up to this time Dr. Foster has held the floor, and his case has been made up in great part of his own testimony. The defense expects to begin to-day.

Whether or not Dr. Foster has any more witnesses, it is impossible to say. Miss Perry, whose appointment by Dr. Foster as matron of the hospital, excited some discussion at the meeting of the hospital board, was here yesterday, but, it is understood, did not testify. Mr. Foster was also in the city. The precise nature of the charges made by Dr. Foster against Mr. Clowes is not known. It is said that considerable attention has been given to the political affiliations of the defendant, with particular reference to the allegation that in 1883 he voted for a negro Republican, who was opposing a white Democrat in Williamsburg.

It is impossible to indicate the nature of the defense that will be made, but it is understood that Mr. Clowes will go very fully into the conditions at the hospital, so far as they affect his past services as a member of the board.

Both principals are still maintaining absolute silence as to the happenings within the committee room. Mr. Clowes yesterday reiterated his declaration that he wanted an open hearing, but beyond this he would make no statement at all concerning the matter. The senatorial ban of secrecy is very effective.

It cannot be predicted yet when the hearing will end, but there is reason to believe that it can be completed this week. In this connection an exceedingly interesting point has been raised. According to the understanding of several senators the Senate must act upon nominations within thirty days or they will go by default, and new nominations will have to be made by the Governor.

The thirty days expire on Monday, February 12th, and it is the belief of a number that unless action is taken by that time upon all the nominations, including those of Clowes and Beazley, of Halifax, and the two school superintendents held up, no action will be possible. Other well-informed members think this is a mistake, but it is the assumption on which the Halifax Senator is proceeding and is also the understanding of Mr. Sadler, of Powhatan, who has been leading the fight for Clowes on the floor of the Senate.

The only Clowes witnesses examined thus far have been Colonel George C. Cabell, of Norfolk, and Mr. Oliver, of Danville, president of the State Division, Travelers' Protective Association.

## ANOTHER INVESTIGATION

### Matter of the Beazley Appointment Temporarily Overlooked.

Another senatorial investigation is looming up. In the "excitement" over the Clowes case the matter of the Beazley appointment has been obscured. The Halifax senator, Mr. Kerns, is now on the ground and the matter will have to be disposed of very shortly. Unless the movement comes from some other quarter, Mr. Sadler, of Powhatan, will call for an executive session of the Senate this week. It is understood that he will at that time ask that the proceedings of the Clowes committee be published in full. Very little can be learned concerning the Beazley matter. No charges have been filed against the Halifax man. Reports have it that the objection to him in part, at least, grows out of certain very bitter anti-Martin editorials he is said to have written in the last campaign and of the style of his political activity generally.

A special committee similar to the Clowes committee will be asked for the investigation of the charges against Superintendent of Schools Saunders, of Portsmouth, and Superintendent Baldwin, of Alexandria. The charges against Baldwin, which have been explained heretofore, have not yet been filed. In the Senate yesterday an echo from the Portsmouth fight came in the presentation by Mr. Thomas, of Lynchburg, by request, of several petitions from the school board, city council and citizens, endorsing Mr. Saunders and condemning Senator Niemeyer for holding the appointment up. These petitions follow:

School Board—

Whereas a change in superintendent would at this time be detrimental to the best interests of our school system, we earnestly request your honorable body to confirm the election of Mr. Joseph H. Saunders as division superintendent.

City Council—

We, the undersigned members of the City Council, believe that the State Board of Education, in appointing Joseph H. Saunders, did so with the very best interest of the public school system at heart, and not with ulterior motive, as has been intimated, and we earnestly recommend to the Senate of Virginia that they confirm the said appointment.

School Board—

We, the undersigned members of the School Board of the city of Portsmouth, testify that, under our arrangement with Joseph H. Saunders he has satisfactorily filled the position of principal of the High School and division superintendent, and that our schools are prosperous under his wise direction. We earnestly desire the confirmation of his appointment.

Citizens of Portsmouth—

We, the undersigned citizens of Portsmouth, Virginia, deplore the action of Senator John C. Niemeyer in holding up the confirmation of Mr. Joseph H. Saunders, and deem his reason inadequate for such action. Mr. Saunders' conduct in office has already demonstrated the wisdom of his appointment by the State Board of Education of Virginia. It is our earnest desire that the Senate confirm his appointment.

The first resolution was formally adopted at a meeting of the Portsmouth school board. It is signed by W. A. Culpeper, clerk of the board. The school board petition is signed by F. T. Briggs, J. E. King, T. E. Dashiell, Jesse H. Overton, F. C. Harrahan, W. L. Walker, George F. Gwinn, C. E. Adams, W. D. Clarke, J. T. Whitehurst. The following members of the City Council sign the petition from that body: John S. Moon, J. W. Bellintine, E. W. Goodson, W. J. Williams, John S. Hall, S. D. Hutchins, W. C. Corbitt, W. W. Perkins, F. A. Friedlin, John C. Tyler, Charles J. Withy, C. R. Tabb, C. W. Walker, H. L. Hunt, L. T. Montague, R. E. Glover, W. L. Watts, R. E. Warren, A. A. Billsoly, J. E. Johnson, John J. King, C. C. Culpeper, R. A. Wood. The petition from citizens is signed by 320 persons, including business and professional men and laborers. The name of E. L. Lash, president of the board of health, leads the list. The name of C. E. Martin, chief of the Fire Department, is also on the list.

NATURE'S ESSENCE

Extracted from the Roots of Native, Forest Plants. Go Straight Back to Nature for Your Health. There is Your Strength.

Consider your body as an engine which supplies you with all activity of mind and body. Keep the machinery well oiled and it runs smoothly. It does not groan in doing its work. But let the stomach, which is the fire-box to the human engine, get "out of kilter" and we soon meet with disaster. The products of undigested and decomposing food is *poison* to the system.

We do not live on what we eat but on what we digest, assimilate, and take up in the blood. The blood in turn feeds the nerves, the heart, and the whole system, and all goes well with us if the blood be kept pure and rich. If not, then the liver, which is the human filter within us, gets clogged up and poisons accumulate in the body from over-eating, over-drinking, or hurriedly doing both. The *smash-up* occurs when the blood is poisoned by the stomach and liver being unable to take care of the *over-load!* The red flag of danger is thrown out in the shape of eruptions on the skin, or in nervousness and sleeplessness, the sufferer becoming blue, despondent and irritable, because the nerves lack nourishment and are *starved*.

Nature's laws are perfect if only we obey them, but disease follows disobedience. Go straight to Nature for the cure, to the forest; there are mysteries there, some of which we can fathom for you. Take the bark of the Wild-cherry tree, with Mandrake root, Stone root, Queen's root, Bloodroot and Golden Seal root, make a scientific, Glyceric extract of them, with just the right proportions, and you have *Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.*

It took Dr. Pierce, with the assistance of two learned chemists and pharmacists, many months of hard work experimenting to perfect this vegetable alterative and tonic extract of the greatest efficiency. To make rich, red blood, to properly nourish the nerves and the whole body, and cure that lassitude and feeling of weakness and nerve exhaustion, take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It bears THE BADGE OF HONESTY upon every bottle in the full list of its ingredients, printed in plain English, and it has sold more largely in the past forty years than any other blood purifier and stomach tonic. The refreshing influence of this extract is like Nature's influence—the blood is bathed in the invigorating tonic which gives life to it and the vital fires of the body burn brighter and their increased activity consumes the tissue rubbish which has accumulated in the system.

The "Discovery" cures all skin affections, blotches, pimples, eruptions and boils; heals old sores, or ulcers, "white swellings," scrofulous affections and kindred ailments.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" is just the tisue builder and tonic you require when recovering from a hard cold, grip, pneumonia or a long siege of fever or other prostrating disease. No matter how strong the constitution, our stomach and liver are apt to be "out of kilter" occasionally. In consequence our blood is disordered, for the stomach is the laboratory for the constant manufacture of blood.

It is a trite saying that no man is stronger than his stomach. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery strengthens the stomach—puts it in shape to make pure, rich blood—helps the liver and kidneys to expel the poisons from the body and thus cures both liver and kidney troubles. If you take this natural blood purifier and tonic, you will assist your system in manufacturing each day a pint of rich, red blood, that is invigorating to the brain and nerves. The weak, nervous, run-down, debilitated condition which so many people suffer from, is usually the effect of poisons in the blood; it is often indicated by pimples or boils appearing on the skin, the face becomes thin and the feelings "blue." Dr. Pierce's "Discovery" *cures* all blood humors as well as being a tonic that makes one vigorous, strong and forceful. It is the only medicine put up for sale through druggists for like purposes that contains neither alcohol nor harmful drugs, and the only one, every ingredient of which has the professional endorsement of the leading medical writers of this country. Some of these endorsements are published in a little book of extracts from standard medical works and will be sent to any address *free*, on receipt of request therefor by letter or postal card, addressed to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. It tells just what Dr. Pierce's medicines are made of.

The "Words of Praise" for the several ingredients of which Dr. Pierce's medicines are composed, by leaders in all the several schools of medical practice, and recommending them for the cure of the diseases for which the "Golden Medical Discovery" is advised, should have far more weight with the sick and afflicted than any amount of the so-called "testimonials" so conspicuously flaunted before the public by those who are afraid to let the ingredients of which their medicines are composed be known. Bear in mind that the "Golden Medical Discovery" has THE BADGE OF HONESTY on every bottle wrapper, in a full list of its ingredients.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation, invigorate the liver and regulate stomach and bowels.

RHEUMATISM THE TERROR OF WINTER

Rheumatism is usually worse in Winter because of the cold and dampness and other changed conditions of the climate. The occasional twinges of the disease that are felt during the warmer weather are changed to piercing pains, the muscles become inflamed and swollen, the nerves get sore and excited, the bones ache, and Rheumatism, the terror of winter, takes possession of the system. Then the sufferer turns to the liniment bottle, the woolen clothes, the favorite plaster or some home remedy, in an effort to get relief. But Rheumatism is not a trouble that can be rubbed away or drawn out with a plaster; these things relieve the pain and reduce the inflammation, but do not reach the real cause of the trouble, and at the next exposure another attack comes on. Rheumatism is caused by a sour, acid condition of the blood. The refuse matter and bodily impurities which should be carried off through the channels of nature have been left in the system because of indigestion, weak Kidneys, torpid Liver and a general sluggish condition of the system. These impurities sour and form uric acid, which is absorbed by the blood and distributed to the different muscles, joints, nerves and bones, causing the painful symptoms of Rheumatism. S. S. S. goes to the root of the trouble and cures Rheumatism by cleansing the blood. It neutralizes the acids and filters them out of the circulation and sends a stream of pure, rich blood to all parts of the body. Then the pains cease, the inflammation subsides, the nerves are quieted, every symptom of the disease passes away, and the cure is permanent. S. S. S. is purely vegetable and does not injure the system as do those medicines containing Potash and other minerals. Book on Rheumatism and medical advice without charge.

S.S.S. PURELY VEGETABLE.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

The Strenuous Life

Results in Stomach Troubles and Physical Breakdown.

The strenuous life of modern times forces people to rush through their meals hastily, hurrying from the table in the mad rush after the almighty dollar.

The result is incomplete digestion, inflammation of the walls of the stomach, and lack of secretion of the gastric juices, ending in chronic stomach trouble and nervous breakdown.

How much better it would be to eat more slowly, cure the stomach trouble with Mi-o-na, and soon regain perfect health. The headaches, sleeplessness, nervous troubles, pain after eating, specks before the eyes, backaches, melancholy and gloomy foreboding would be soon overcome, and perfect health and strength would be restored.

Proper treatment of the weakened digestive system with Mi-o-na will cure every case of stomach trouble. The results of this treatment are so astonishing and so pronounced that those who have tried it never fail to appreciate its value as a healing agent.

Each box of Mi-o-na sells for 50 cents, and is invaluable to any one who suffers with indigestion, nervousness or weak stomach.

If you cannot obtain Mi-o-na of your druggist, it will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price. Sample sufficient to show its value will be forwarded on request. The R. T. Booth Co., Ithaca, N. Y.