HOSPITALITY OF CHOICEST BRAND

Rhode Island Pharmacists Treated Virginians Royally—Two Days Greatly Enjoyed.

PRESENT BEAUTIFUL ALE SET

Pleasant Feature Was Gift by Rhode Island Association to Virginia Organization.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 12.—Deeply impressed with the beauties of Rhode Island and the Bay State, members of the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association left to-night at 7:30 on the steamer Howard, of the Merchants' and Miners' Line, after a two days' sojourn with their Northern brethren of the Rhode Island Association.

To-day the party left Narragansett Pier early, and while some remained in Providence to take a look at the city, others, a party of about twenty-five, took a forenoon train for Boston, and did considerable sight-seeing there, returning in the late afternoon.

During the Boston trip Mr. John F. Bauer, of Richmond, had an amusing experience, being taken for "Raffles," of jurid literature fame, on one of the Boston streets, and having to exert himself for half an hour before he could convince the excited crowd of several hundred that he was a respected resident of Richmond, Va., and no "amateur cracksman" at all. Many of the Rhode Island society were present at the boat to-night to wish the Virginia delegation bon voyage.

Beautiful Ale Set.

One of the pleasant features of the Southerners' visit was the presentation to the Virginians of a beautiful ale set, consisting of a large covered flagon of two gallons' capacity and half a dozen cups and a salver. The flagon was porcelain-lined, while the cups were glass-lined. On the front of the flagon was the inscription: "From the Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Association to the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association, July 13, 1906."

"A cupful with us at every summer meeting to perpetuate good fellowship."

On each cup was a monogram, composed of the initials of the two associations gracefully interlaced.

At the banquet in the New Gladys Hotel last night, which lasted until an early hour this morning, Toastmaster C. W. Dickinson, of the Virginia Association, called for order and introduced T. A. Miller, of Richmond, president of the Virginians, to respond to the toast of "Welcome." This was replied to by Professor John E. Groff, president of the Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Association. In alternate turn members of both associations were called upon and responded to the following toasts: Thomas N. Williams, of Virginia, "The Voyage"; Alfred J. Johnson, Jr., of Pawtucket, to "Fraternalism"; C. B. Fleet, of Lynchburg, to "Virginia," and Rev. Samuel H. Webb, of this city, to "Rhode Island," and J. W. Colcord, of Boston, of the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association, to "Fizz."

Toast to Virginians.

The Rhode Islanders adopted a resolution unanimously that at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the second Wednesday in each July the association drink to the toast of "Our Virginia Brothers."

The officers of the Virginia Association are:

President, T. A. Miller, of Richmond, Va.

First Vice-President, E. C. Hammer, of Lynchburg, Va.

Second Vice-President, W. G. Williams, of Charlotte.

Secretary, C. B. Fleet, of Lynchburg.

Local Secretary, H. S. Arrington, of Norfolk.

Treasurer, W. S. Eley, of Suffolk.

Executive Committee—E. L. Brandis, T. N. Curd, and Dr. R. W. Miller.

Among those in attendance from Richmond, in addition to those named, are the following:

John F. Bauer and wife, W. M. Harper, H. Zimmerman and two ladies, Mr. Rice, Hugh Jones, R. L. Powers, Jr., G. G. Minor and Mrs. J. A. Hodges.

From Lynchburg came J. G. Cann; from Roanoke, Colonel J. C. Johnson and R. E. Stiff; from Norfolk, H. L. Arrington, Miss Lancaster and M. J. White.

During the sail south the Virginians will devote themselves in part to social enjoyments, such as were participated in on the trip North, including pie-eating contests, and the officers for the ensuing year will be elected in pursuance of the recommendation of a nominating committee.

It is probable that Jamestown will be chosen as the meeting place next year on account of the Ter-Centennial Exposition to be held there.

A movement was inaugurated which will probably result in a large delegation from the Rhode Island Association making a pilgrimage to Virginia.

FAINTING SPELLS

Cured by Dr. Williams's Pink Pills, the Remedy Which Actually Makes New Blood.

Anaemia makes the patient short of breath so that there is often a sense of suffocation, sometimes there is a cough and the sufferer seems to be going into consumption, at others there is a murmur of the heart and heart disease is feared. In the following case severe fainting spells were an alarming symptom resulting from "too little blood."

Mrs. George Forrester, of 7 Curtis Street, Watertown, N. Y., says: "Some time ago I took a heavy cold and it left me in a very weak condition. I became worse and worse until finally I had anaemia. I lost flesh and appetite, had no color and was subject to fainting spells. Sometimes they would attack me suddenly and I would fall to the floor with hardly any warning.

"I had one of our best physicians, but after he had been attending me about a month without any improvement in my condition, I decided to see what Dr. Williams's Pink Pills would do.

"The pills were well known to me for, about two years before, members of my family had taken them with the best results. I soon found that the pills were just what I needed, for I soon began to notice an improvement. After I had taken them a while longer I was entirely cured, and we all believe in Dr. Williams's Pink Pills and recommend them highly."

Dr. Williams's Pink Pills actually make new blood. They do that one thing and they do it well. Impoverished blood is deficient in red corpuscles. Dr. Williams's Pink Pills increase the number of these red corpuscles and in this way send health and strength to every tissue.

All druggists sell Dr. Williams's Pink Pills or they will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box, six boxes for $2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y.

"Berry's for Clothes."

"Hurrah! School's over."
The Boy.

"Berry's money-saving sale's on."
The Mother.

We're pleased at the combination of circumstances, and are prepared to give the boy a happy vacation outfit at prices that will make mother smile!
Suits up to $6.00 at $2.85.
Suits up to $7.00 at $3.50.
Suits up to $8.50 at $4.75.

Odd Pants up to $1.15 at 48c.
Children's Sailor Hats up to $2.00 at 48c.
Any Boy's Straw, 25c.

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

HENRY C. EVANS FOR GOVERNOR

Former Consul-General in London Nominated by Tennessee Republicans.

BROWNLOW IS BEATEN OUT

He Will, However, Work Under New Party Leader—Declare Roosevelt Great Man.

(By Associated Press.)

NASHVILLE, TENN., July 12.—Henry Clay Evans, of Hamilton county, former commissioner of pensions, and recently American consul-general in London, was to-night nominated for Governor by the Republican State Convention. D. C. Swab, of Claiborne county, was nominated for railroad commissioner.

The nomination of Evans for Governor came after a most exciting session and marks the transfer of Republican leadership in Tennessee from Congressman Walter P. Brownlow, of the First District, to Mr. Evans. Factional differences between these two have been sharp at times.

Harmony was indicated this morning when Mr. Brownlow declared he would not oppose the Evans candidate for permanent chairman. After long waits for the Committee on Credentials to report to-night, the storm broke. There was a division over some of the contested counties, and the attempts of each faction to seat its choice soon changed the convention into a howling mob. Quiet finally being restored, the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization, naming Congressman Nathan W. Hale for chairman, was adopted, and the remaining business of the convention quickly and harmoniously dispatched. Mr. Evans's appearance before the convention was the signal for a frenzied demonstration.

The platform congratulates the people of the country on the continued domination of the party in the affairs of the nation; indorses the administration of Roosevelt, his war on trusts, his maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine; his action in settling the coal strike and in bringing about peace between Russia and Japan, and declared that the future historian will record Theodore Roosevelt as the greatest statesman of the twentieth century. The platform declares that we are not adverse to a revision of the tariff schedule from time to time as changed conditions may demand, but such changes should be made by the friends of protection, to the end that capital may continue to seek investment and labor may find employment with remunerative wages.

The platform demands the enactment of a stringent law to prevent gambling on race tracks, either in or out of the State, licensed or unlicensed.

OLD PRINCIPLES: NEW CONDITIONS

(Continued from First Page.)

and the pretended friends reform cannot be discovered before they will become apparent when the platform is written; for, if present indications count for anything, that platform is likely to be so plain that no one can mistake it and so strong that no enemy of Democratic principles will be drawn to the party."

Mr. Bryan added that he would discuss the trust, tariff, railroad and labor questions, imperialism and other issues at length when he reached America.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were the guests of Ambassador and Mrs. Reid at luncheon at Dorchester House to-day. Among those invited to meet Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were Sir Edward Grey, the foreign secretary; the Bishop of Ripon, the Rev. Dr. William Boyd Carpenter, and Mrs. Boyd Carpenter, Charles Page Bryan, D. O. Mills and Secretary Ridgeley Carter, of the American embassy.

CONTROLLING THE TRUSTS IS PRESSING PROBLEM

(By Associated Press.)

JAMESTOWN, N. D., July 12.—The Republican State Convention to-day was dominated by the Stalwart faction of the party. A full State ticket was nominated, headed by Governor E. Y. Sarles, who was nominated for re-election. The resolutions adopted indorse President Roosevelt, Congressmen Gronna and Marshall, Governor Sarles and the other State officers. Senator McCumber, in an address to the delegates, said the pressing problem of the Republican party in the future was that of controlling the trusts and securing an equitable distribution of wealth.

Wider Scripture Reading.

(By Associated Press.)

CLEVELAND, OHIO, July 12.—Important action was taken at the convention of the National Catholic Educational Association to-day, when the prelates and priests present declared by vote in favor of a wider and more extensive reading of the Scriptures in the parochial schools. This was, in fact, a declaration in favor of the reading of the New Testament in those schools. In that respect it marks a radical departure from established policy.

TARTARS ATTACK THE ARMENIANS

Charge the Monastery After Nightfall and Have to Be Repulsed by Cossacks.

THEIR WORK OF PILLAGE

Kill Police Captain, Rout the Detachment and Only Fire from Troops.

y t,ts tolmf mfw MF WMF MF MM—

(By Associated Press.)

TIFLIS, July 12.—At Etchimiadzin, the ecclesiastical capital of Armenia, Tartars last night attacked the monastery and residence of the Armenian patriarch. The Tartars, who had hidden themselves in the surrounding hills, opened fire and charged the monastery after nightfall. They were repulsed, but formed for a second attempt, when a force of infantry and cossacks arrived on the scene. The officers tried to persuade the Tartars to desist from their attack, but the latter open fire on the troops, wounding several of them. The cossacks thereupon charged and dispersed the Tartars, killing one and wounding several.

In the Zangisur district to-day 300 Tartars attacked an Armenian village. A detachment of police arrived and tried to restore order, but the Tartars killed the police captain, put the detachment to flight and resumed the pillage, which was continued until the arrival of artillery, which had been sent from Tiflis.

Alarming news has been received here of horrible ravages by Turkish troops across the border, in Turkish Armenia. Soldiers who were collecting taxes, are said to have indulged in frightful outrages. The population of the city of Van is represented to have been nearly destroyed by the Turkish troops, who pulled down houses, assaulted the women and acted generally like wild beasts.

THOUSANDS OF JEWS HAVE FLED FROM RUSSIA

(By Associated Press.)

WARSAW, RUSSIAN POLAND, July 12.—It is estimated that no less than 40,000 Jews, old men, women and children, fled from Warsaw yesterday. Most of the able-bodied male Jews remained to protect their property. Many of the Jewish shops are closed to-day. The houses of the Jews are empty.

The authorities have taken precautions against an anti-Jewish outbreak, and the police have authorized the newspapers to issue extra editions, with the view of allaying the panic.

The day passed quietly, and, convinced that a programme here is out of the question, the Jews are returning to their homes.

Admiral Chouknin Dies.

(By Associated Press.)

SEBASTOPOL, July 12.—Vice-Admiral Chouknin, commander of the Black Sea fleet, who was shot yesterday, supposedly by a sailor of the battleship Otchakoff, died this morning without having regained consciousness.

CAPTAIN DREYFUS FREE; RESTORED TO ARMY

(Continued from First Page.)

sented at the Rennes court martial, in which the initial "D" was substituted for "P," was a falsification, establishing the strong presumption of Dreyfus's innocence.

Second—That another document from the secret papers in which Dreyfus was alleged to have been shown to have delivered to Germans the plan for the railway mobilization never reached the War Department authorities, and therefore Dreyfus could not have secured possession of it.

Third—That the Rennes court martial failed to hear essential testimony calculated to establish the fact that Dreyfus was innocent.

Esterhazy Wrote the Bordereau.

After a lengthy review of the document in the case known as the bordereau, the decision says it was written by Major Count Esterhazy and that the accusations connecting Dreyfus with the bordereau rest only on hypothesis and conjecture.

"The court therefore holds that, as all the accusations against the accused fall to the ground, there is no necessity for a new trial, and consequently the judgment in condemnation is annulled as unwarranted by the evidence."

Deep silence prevailed as the presiding judge read the lengthy decision, minutely reviewing the series of sensational events of the last twelve years, and completely disculpating Dreyfus of all wrongdoing, freeing him of the accusation of being the author of the famous incriminating documents on which the entire charge was founded and ordering the annulment of the judgment of the Rennes court-martial with the publication of the final announcement of his innocence in fifty newspapers to be chosen by Captain Dreyfus.

To Be Brigadier-General.

As the final determination was announced, there was a buzz of excited comment and some exclamations of approval which the court officers sternly repressed.

Mathew Dreyfus hastily despatched a messenger to bear the good news to Captain Dreyfus and Madame Dreyfus.

In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the discussion of the Dreyfus case was postponed owing to the assurance of Premier Sarrien that Dreyfus will immediately be restored to the army with the rank of brigadier-general.

Course of Action Denied.

To-night the ministers held a protracted special session at the Elysee Palace under President Fallieres, and determined on the government's course in carrying out the decision. The text of two bills was formulated, which will be introduced in the Chamber of Deputies to-morrow, concerning, respectively, Dreyfus and Colonel Picquart, with the object of restoring both to the ranks they would have held if they had continuously served in the army. Dreyfus consequently will be nominated a major, with eventual early promotion to a lieutenant-colonelship. Picquart will immediately become a brigadier-general.

Dreyfus' name also will be inscribed on the list for legion of honor, but he will not be directly nominated to that distinction, though probably a decree placing him on the list will shortly appear.

Discussions of the bills will be taken up immediately, and the ministers will endeavor to have them pass both houses in the course of the day, the Cabinet desiring to settle the matter before the parliamentary vacation, in order to avoid a recurrence of the agitation of the country.

Deputy Pressens's interpellation relating to the government's intention regarding the officers who were witnesses before the court-martial will follow the passing of the above-mentioned bills.

Deputy Breton has given notice of a bill providing for the transference of Emil Zola's remains to the Panthon, a public ceremonial.

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

Review of Facts in Remarkable Trial Now at an End.

Captain Alfred Dreyfus, of the artillery, a member of a wealthy Hebrew family of Alsace, where he was born in 1859, was, on October 14, 1894, arrested on the charge of communicating French military secrets to a foreign power. Two months later, Dreyfus was tried by court-martial and found guilty, and on January 5th he was publicly degraded and deported to Devil's Island near Cayenne, French Guiana, there apparently to spend the remainder of his life. The friends and relatives of Dreyfus, notably his wife, always believed in his innocence, and devoted all their energies to prove that he had been unjustly condemned.

Colonel Picquart, when he became chief of the intelligence department of the French army in 1895 examined the documents in the proceedings against Dreyfus and questioned the correctness of the proceedings and continuing his investigations, formed the opinion that the evidence pointed to Major Count Esterhazy as being the guilty man. Picquart thereupon determined to see that justice was done to Dreyfus. A fac simile of the most incriminating document alleged to have been written by Dreyfus found its way into the columns of a Paris newspaper and caused a sensation. The supporters of Dreyfus claimed that the document was a forgery and it was compared with the handwriting of Esterhazy and alleged to be the work of the latter. Soon afterward Colonel Picquart was superseded as chief of the intelligence department by Colonel Henry, and then began a fight to preserve the honor of the French army.

Dreyfus, on November 15, 1897, charged Esterhazy with writing the incriminating document, but the latter was acquitted by a court-martial in the following January.

Cause Espoused by Zola.

The late Emile Zola warmly espoused the cause of Dreyfus and made serious charges against the French general staff and the government in regard to the court-martial of Esterhazy, which caused the government to prosecute the popular author. Zola eventually was condemned to pay a heavy fine and suffer imprisonment, but the sentence was quashed.

When M. Cavaignac became head of the French war office he read in the Chamber of Deputies several documents which he said proved the guilt of Dreyfus. Colonel Picquart afterward charged that these documents were forgeries, for which he was arrested and degraded.

But the friends of Dreyfus were tireless in pushing his case, and brought about the arrest of Colonel Henry, chief of the intelligence department, who, when driven to the last ditch, confessed that he had forged one of the incriminating documents. He then committed suicide in prison.

By this time the whole of France was arrayed for or against Dreyfus, and the utmost excitement prevailed in military, political and social circles. But a reaction of feeling in favor of Dreyfus set in with the suicide of Colonel Henry, and on June 3, 1899, a fresh court-martial of Dreyfus was ordered, and the prisoner was brought back from Devil's Island to be tried.

In the meanwhile the press throughout the world had been filled with stories of barbarities which Dreyfus had been subjected to during his solitary confinement on Devil's Island, which aroused further feeling in his favor.

The Second Court-Martial.

The second court-martial of Dreyfus opened at Rennes, France, August 7, 1899, under the presidency of Colonel Jouaust. Dreyfus was represented by Maitres Labori and Demange, Colonel Picquart and Captain Freystetter, the latter a member of the first court-martial, who at the time was opposed to the prisoner, were the principal witnesses for Dreyfus. Opposed to the prisoner was almost the whole French army and the machinery of the government. Strong evidence was brought forth in favor of Dreyfus, and the case of the prosecution was shown to be very weak—in fact, to be resting almost entirely on one document, stating that "D——" was furnishing to the Germans valuable information, whereas it has since been disclosed that the initial was "P," forged into a "D."

Another point which the defense unsuccessfully attempted to prove was that the incriminating letters had arrived after Dreyfus was serving his sentence. Later the correctness of these points was established, and it was further proved that one of the witnesses at the Rennes court-martial received money for his testimony.

But, after a long and sensational trial, Dreyfus was again convicted, and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress. Later he obtained a full pardon from President Loubet, and was set at liberty.

Friends' Incessant Work.

The friends of this unfortunate captain were not contented. They kept hard at work hunting for fresh evidence in his behalf, and finally got the case before the Supreme Court.

Maitre Mornand, counsel for Dreyfus, in presenting his client's case before the Supreme Court, said Dreyfus did not ask for damages. He desired only the vindication of his honor and the restoration of his name to the list of officers of the French army. He gave a new phase to the proceedings by cutting loose from historical details and asserting that anti-Semitic hatred had been the primary cause of the miscarriage of justice. He argued that Dreyfus had been convicted, not as an individual officer, but because he was a Jew. Even before the charge of treason first arose, counsel said anti-Semitism had reigned supreme, not only in military circles, but in the whole of France. The ideal of the superior officers of that time was to exclude Hebrews from the higher military grades.

Finally Maitre Mornand said:

"Dreyfus is ready to bear alone all the misery and torture of Devil's Island if his country will give him back only one thing—his honor. We renounce, then, all damages, asking you simply to quash the conviction without retrial, and ask you to grant this on behalf of the honor of the French army and the public conscience of France."

Personals and Briefs.

Miss Annie Powell continues ill at her residence.

Samuel White, Esq., and Mrs. White, of Westfield, N. J., are visiting relatives in Powhatan county.

Let The Times-Dispatch be sent you wherever you go this summer. Don't forget to order it before leaving. Address changed as often as desired.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast: Virginia—Showers Friday afternoon or night; Saturday showers; light east winds.

North Carolina—Showers Friday and Saturday; light to fresh east winds.

Conditions Yesterday.

Richmond's weather was cloudy and cool. Thermometer at midnight, 72.

Thermometer This Day Last Year

9 A. M.	73	6 P. M.	76
12 M.	77	9 P. M.	74
3 P. M.	79	12 midnight	73

Conditions in Important Cities.

(At 8 P. M., Eastern Time.)

Place.	Ther.	High. T.	Weather.
Augusta	76	86	Clear
Asheville	70	78	Rain
Charlotte	76	82	Rain
Atlanta	78	82	Clear
Mobile	80	86	Rain
Galveston	78	88	Rain
New Orleans	82	88	Rain
Montgomery	76	88	Rain
Palestine	84	86	Cloudy
Charleston	76	84	Rain
Jacksonville	78	86	Rain
Tampa	78	84	Rain
Philadelphia	74	84	Cloudy
Boston	68	70	Cloudy
Washington	74	78	Clear
New York	72	80	Clear

Miniature Almanac.

July 13, 1906.

Sun rises	5:00	HIGH TIDE.	
Sun sets	7:31	Morning	10:24
Moon rises	12:00	Evening	11:03

VOTING COUPON.

Ballots Must Be Deposited at Times-Dispatch Office, 916 E. Main.

The Mecklenburg
Hotel and Springs.
Modern in Every Detail.
CHASE CITY - - VIRGINIA.

TOXAWAY INN
In the Heart of
"The Sapphire Country"
LAKE TOXAWAY, - - N. C.

Kenilworth Inn
IN "THE LAND OF THE SKY."
BILTMORE, - - - - N. C.

The Intermont Hotel.
MOUNTAINS AND RIVER.
HUNTING AND FISHING.
COVINGTON, - - - - VA.

The Times-Dispatch
Fourth Annual Outing Tours Contest

This coupon is good for two votes for the young ladies named below, if deposited on or before 6 o'clock P. M.

JULY 21st

Miss_____ Miss_____

"Atlantic City of the South."
Ocean View Hotel
OCEAN VIEW, VA.

The Greenwood House
Richmond's
Nearest and Most Convenient Mountain Resort.
GREENWOOD DEPOT, - VA.

Pine Beach Hotel
THE ACME OF COMFORT.
PINE BEACH, - - - - VA.

Mt. Elliott Springs Hotel
"Near to Nature's Heart."
MOUNT ELLIOTT, VA.

Buckroe Beach Hotel
BOUNDING BILLOWS.
BALMY BREEZES.
BUCKROE BEACH, - - VA.

Hotel Wachapreague and Island House,
NEAR COBB'S ISLAND.
Similar Natural Advantages. Surf Bathing, Fishing, Shooting, Boating.
Write for leaflets to
A. H. G. MEARS.

FREE TRANSFER OF BAGGAGE
to and from depots on leaving and arriving Richmond, furnished by Richmond Transfer Company.

$500 Fire Insurance Policy
issued by VIRGINIA STATE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

$500 STANDARD ACCIDENT INSURANCE policy, issued by
Brander & Co.

For Subscription Rates See Editorial Page.

SHIFTING CARS IN PETERSBURG

The Atlantic Coast Line Violates Ordinance Against Movement After Eight-Thirty.

ROAD FINED IN ONE CASE

Alexander Hamilton Declares the Road There Under Higher Law Than an Ordinance.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

PETERSBURG, VA., July 12.—A unique railroad case was heard in the Mayor's Court this morning, when the Atlantic Coast Line was defendant against two warrants, charging violation of a city ordinance prohibiting the shifting of cars between 8:30 at night and 6 in the morning. A nine dollar fine was imposed by the Mayor in one case, and the other was discharged.

The warrants were sworn out by Major F. P. Leavenworth, whose residence is at the corner of Washington and Market Streets, where the railroad tracks cross Washington, and with whom were two other residents of that neighborhood as witnesses—E. C. Kent and A. Rosenstock—who testified to violations of the ordinance.

Railroad employes stated that business had increased nearly 50 per cent., but that every effort was made to facilitate the handling of freight trains, in order to conform to the ordinance. It was acknowledged, however, that according to orders from superiors shifting had been continued as late as 9 o'clock on the date named in one of the warrants.

Alexander Hamilton, vice-president of the Atlantic Coast Line, who appeared as counsel for the company, stated that he had given orders to move cars up to 9 o'clock in the evening when necessary, assuming the responsibility. Mr. Hamilton said that the railroad's position on Washington Street was established by law superior to the city's charter, and that merchants had opposed a proposition to remove the tracks several years ago, because shipping facilities would thereby be injured. He expressed the opinion that the car shifting ordinance was unconstitutional because it was unreasonable and practically conflicted with the Corporation Commission. He spoke of the many improvements made by the railroad company in the city, especially on Washington Street, for the benefit of the business men and general public of Petersburg.

THE GUATEMALAN REVOLUTIONISTS

General Regalado, Former President of Salvador, Killed While in Battle.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, July 12.—General Regalado, former president of Salvador and the leader of the Salvadorean troops in the present conflict with Guatemala, was killed in battle to-day. The announcement of his death reached the State Department through a dispatch from United States Minister Murray, at San Salvador. The dispatch did not indicate what the result of the battle was.

Thomas Regalado was president of Salvador from 1899 to 1903. A provision of the Salvadorean constitution prevented him from having a second term immediately following his first, but he was a candidate to succeed President Escalon, whose term will expire next year, and doubtless would have been elected, as he was a popular idol, who had achieved much fame as a soldier.

Revolutionists Rejoice.

(By Associated Press.)

MEXICO CITY, July 12.—According to advices received here, General Toledo, the Guatemalan revolutionist, who has been recruiting his forces and has now some good artillery, offered battle yesterday to Guatemalan regular troops in the department of Jutiopa, at a point about four miles from the Salvadorean border, inflicting decisive defeat on Guatemalan forces.

There was heavy loss on both sides. The revolutionists are jubilant over their success.

Salvadoreans Defeated.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—An official cablegram to the Guatemalan consul here says that the battle in which Regalado was killed was fought Wednesday afternoon at El Jicaro, a place about five miles from the frontier, in the department of Jutiopa, Guatemala, and twenty-five miles from the Pacific coast. The dispatch says that the Salvadoreans were defeated.

Marblehead Sails.

PANAMA, July 12.—Senator Barrios, Foreign Minister of Guatemala, cabled to the Panaman government this afternoon as follows:

"Guatemala, July 12th.

"The Salvadorean government has invaded Guatemala territory, compelling us to make an energetic defense. We obtained a complete victory yesterday at Jicarochi where General Tomas Regalado, the chief commander of the Salvadorean army, was killed."

The United States cruiser Marblehead left Panama to-night for Guatemala.

SEVERAL HUNDRED PATIENTS HAVE CHOLERA MORBUS

(By Associated Press.)

TERRELL, TEX., July 12.—Between four and five hundred patients and many of the physicians of the North Texas Insane Asylum are ill, suffering with an attack which shows many symptoms of cholera morbus, although a diagnosis has not as yet been made. About two thousand patients are confined in the asylum.

DID NOT WRITE WAGNER LETTER

Mrs. Hartje So Declares, Contradicting the Testimony She Gave Last Week.

THIS CAUSES CONSTERNATION

Counsel for the Husband Disconcerted by the Turn Given Affairs.

(By Associated Press.)

PITTSBURG, PA., July 12.—Mary Scott Hartje, who is contesting a suit for divorce brought by her husband, Augustus Hartje, the millionaire paper manufacturer, was the first witness when the case was taken up to-day after a week's adjournment to allow counsel for both sides to examine the handwriting, with experts, in the letters that Mrs. Hartje is alleged to have written and which figure prominently in the case. Mrs. Hartje threw the counsel for her husband into a somewhat disconcerted attitude when she flatly contradicted her testimony of last week and denied that she ever wrote the Susie Wagner letter, known as exhibit No. 6.

Did Not Write It.

After an examination of the letter during the week's recess she said she had come to the conclusion that the handwriting was not hers.

"I wrote Susie Wagner a letter," the witness continued, "in which there were many of the same expressions, but the sentence to the effect that I wanted Susie on my side was never written by me."

This letter is one of the "standards" in the case, and formed a large part of the premise in the case from which the handwriting experts for her husband argued that she wrote the famous forty letters alleged to have been written by her to "Tom" Madine, the coachman co-respondent in the case.

The sensation thus produced was further heightened when David M. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, was called for Mrs. Hartje and declared on the stand that the torn and mutilated exhibit No. 35, on which the case is in part based, was a forged and mutilated document.

He said he had noted three distinct handwritings in the exhibits.

Mr. Hartje's lawyers asked for an adjournment, that they might determine their course under the circumstances. An adjournment was refused, but a recess was taken.

Cardboard Letter Fabricated.

When the case was resumed at 2 o'clock Carvalho went on the stand and reiterated his testimony, adding that the cardboard letter was "fabricated" and was not in the handwriting of any one whose penmanship had been exhibited in the case. Dr. Marshall D. Ewell, the Chicago handwriting expert, followed Carvalho on the stand and corroborated him. Both said the letters they had inspected were in the same handwriting as the Wagner letter.

Court adjourned for the day with Dr. Ewell on the stand. Both Carvalho and Ewell will be called to the stand again to-morrow, when the court resumes, and each of the forty letters will be taken up separately.

JUDGE LEWIS FOR CONGRESS

May Be Asked to Run Against Democratic Nominee in Second District.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NORFOLK, VA., July 12.—A Republican will oppose the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Second Congressional District of Virginia this fall. The Republican Executive Committee of the district held a meeting in Portsmouth this afternoon and decided it advisable to place a candidate in the field, although he will not be selected until September 19th, when the committee will meet again for the purpose of making a selection.

If rumor has it right, the Republicans will go outside the district for a candidate, for it is said that Judge Lunsford L. Lewis, of Richmond, at present United States District Attorney for the Eastern Judicial District of Virginia, and late candidate for Governor, is the most likely to be selected for the honor, should he accept. Lewis did not show great strength in the district in the gubernatorial election.

Politicians here to-night do not recall an instance of a political party going out of its district for a candidate for Congress.

The committee meeting was brief, and it was said, very harmonious.

WILL NOT TAKE PART IN NEW YORK FIGHT

(By Associated Press.)

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 12.—President Roosevelt will take no part whatever in the Republican political situation in New York State according to unofficial but reliable information obtained here to-day.

The heretofore announced policy of the President not to become active in State politics makes the decision reached in the New York situation decidedly easy and unembarrassing. To the requests for audiences at Sagamore Hill which have come from State leaders, he replied in the negative and will continue to do so.

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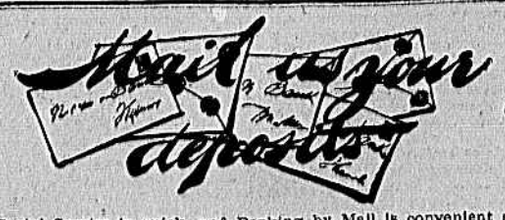

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