The Times-Dispatch

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

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HOW TO CALL TIMES-DISPATCH.
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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1906.

Higher considerations have to teach us that the god Wish is not the true God.—Carlyle.

A Happy Riddance.

In the Hustings Court yesterday Judge Witt affirmed the decision of Justice Crutchfield in imposing a fine of $208 upon Ashby J. Duke, magistrate and saloon-keeper, for violating the Sunday liquor law. Not only so, but Judge Witt also very properly revoked his license, and would have removed him from office if he had not anticipated this action of the court by handing in his resignation.

Section 3921 of the Code of Virginia provides:

"If any justice suspect any person of selling by retail, wine or ardent spirits, or a mixture thereof, contrary to law, he shall summon the person and such witnesses as he may think proper to appear before him, and upon the persons appearing, or failing to appear, if the justice, on examining the witnesses on oath, find sufficient cause, he shall direct the Commonwealth's attorney for the court of his county or corporation to institute a prosecution against such person," &c.

Magistrate Duke was twice fined in the Police Court for selling by retail on Sunday "wine or ardent spirits, or a mixture thereof, contrary to law." But the only prosecutions were undertaken by the city authorities, without any assistance or information from Magistrate Duke.

In selling the ardent spirits on Sunday Magistrate Duke committed gross malfeasance. In failing to report his own illegal act, he committed clear misfeasance.

Section 821 of the Code further provides:

"The circuit courts of the counties and the corporation courts of corporations shall have power to remove from office all county, city and district officers elected or appointed for their respective counties, cities and districts, for malfeasance, misfeasance, incompetency or gross neglect of official duty." &c.

All things considered, Mr. Duke got off lightly; but if there are others who are following in his steps they will do well to take warning from the sentence of the court.

Colonel Richard Hunter Dulaney.

It is difficult to describe to the modern generation in appropriate terms the character of a man like Colonel Richard Hunter Dulaney, whose long and honorable life has just been closed at his residence, Welbourne, Loudoun county, Va.

It would require the descriptive powers of Washington Irving and John Esten Cooke combined, and an intimate knowledge of the best Virginia and English society for a century past, to portray this striking character, whose example of refinement, manliness, courage, piety, and patriotism has just been removed from the State, of whose best traditions he was one of the fairest exponents.

The story of his life will be told in detail elsewhere, the anecdotes of his elegance and his hospitality, of his personal prowess in the field of sport, and of his daring deeds on the field of battle, of his sufferings and his triumphs, all will be told, and would not be in place in this notice, which is only to express the gratification and pride of Virginians that the old State has had such a son, and their lament that his equal is not left.

Art for Children.

The Times-Dispatch is pleased that Mr. Edward V. Valentine, the sculptor, so heartily approves its plan to give to the schools a collection of sculpture, replicas of standard works. Mr. Valentine concurs in the view of all educators that it is the early impression made upon the child that is lasting, and that a child is necessarily impressed for good or for evil by its early environment. Mr. Valentine's father was a man of education and artistic tastes, and his home was well supplied with standard works of art. It was in such an atmosphere and under such influences that Richmond's famous sculptor was reared and his native talent for art was awakened and developed, as [illegible] the seed will sprout and the plant [illegible] in [illegible] soil and under genial skies. We once heard Mr. Valentine say that the work of art which most impressed him as a child was a [illegible] bust of Apollo Belvedere, which, by the way, is at The Times-Dispatch's office. It was of like size as the original, and stood in the back parlor, through which he often passed in the late evening. The first sensation which he had was a feeling of awe. There was a look about this "beaten bust of the god of the silver bow" which aroused his fears, and he gave it wide berth as he passed. But the impression was lasting, and by and by, when he became older, he studied and understood the beauty of the heroic figure, and one of the first works of his own hands was a copy in clay, reduced size, of the Apollo Belvedere. It was exhibited at the Mechanics' Institute, and that institution struck a silver medal in honor of the young artist. Mr. Valentine has the bust in his studio, and prizes it more highly, perhaps, than some of the more pretentious works of his riper years.

A Richmond girl, who has recently returned from a trip abroad with a party, says that she was astounded at the knowledge of art which the plain people of Paris possess. The head waiter in her hotel took an interest in this little company of Americans, and each day, upon their return, would ask them what they had seen in the galleries. The tourists soon found out that the waiter knew more about art than they knew, and took the liberty of asking him how he acquired his knowledge. He replied that it was the habit of himself and his wife to spend a part of each Sunday in the art galleries and study the sculpture and the paintings. With that explanation it was plain enough. The inhabitants of Paris are reared in an atmosphere of art. They acquire a taste for it early in life, and from constant contact their knowledge of art is a matter of absorption.

Richmond is now becoming a centre of art, and it is desirable that the children of her schools should be surrounded with the best works of art, that they may acquire a taste for the best and be stimulated to art study. Our hope, you know, is in the young.

Wisconsin's Good Example.

The State of Wisconsin is so well supplied with money that the Governor, the Secretary of State and the Treasurer have refused to receive any more taxes, except for school purposes. There is a balance of $2,000,000 in the treasury, and there was $2,500,000 outside, threatening to break into the treasury, when the officials above mentioned called a halt. The explanation is that the railroads are paying the freight.

Under a new ad valorem law the railroads pay nearly three millions annually into the State treasury—one-third more than they did when a license fee system was in operation. The change is directly attributed to Senator LaFollette's long fight while he was Governor.

There is one State at least in which the railroads are made to be the servants of the people—to be their hewers of wood and drawers of water, and to pay the government's bills.

But that is neither here nor there. That which interests us most is that the officers of the State have actually remitted $[illegible] in taxes, and have refused to receive more taxes than the State actually needs to pay the expenses of a government economically administered. Every dollar in excess of such needs taken from the pockets of the people is robbery. A government surplus is a bid for extravagance, if not for graft, and is never to be encouraged. Whenever a given rate of taxation yields a revenue in excess of the needs of government, the excess should be remitted to the tax-payers and the rate lowered. All other States should imitate Wisconsin's example.

Cabinet Officers on the Stump.

William Taft, Secretary of War, is stumping Illinois in the interest of the Republican congressional candidates. Leslie M. Shaw, Secretary of the Treasury, is touring Illinois in behalf of the Republican State ticket—doubtless, also, with an incidental eye out for the presidential aspirations of Leslie M. Shaw. Elihu Root, Secretary of State, is to go to New York to make speeches in support of the Republican candidate for Governor of that State. The place for all of these men, at this and other times, is their several offices in the national capital.

The working hours of United States Cabinet ministers belong, in the common understanding, to the people from whom they draw a salary. Our information is that there is plenty of business in their respective departments to occupy all their time. When they take a week or two "off" to devote to other matters, it is conceivable that the work which they are paid to do suffers from their absence. Moreover, campaigning is not in any sense national business. On the contrary, it is strictly a partisan affair, done with the express purpose of defeating the political wishes of approximately half the voting population. Why should the prestige of the national government, or any part of it, be used in the interests of a single party? Why should Democrats contribute to the pay of a man for the time that he spends as a Republican stump-speaker? And does the campaign committee, or the United States Treasury, pay the expenses of these various whoop-la tours?

Leslie M. Shaw is by all odds the worst offender in this respect in the Cabinet. The time he has given to electioneering in the past year or two must be an appreciable part of the time he has been [illegible]. Mr. Shaw is no doubt an able financier, but he would probably receive a larger share of popular approval if his activities were confined more exclusively to the work for which the people pay him a salary.

Deceiving Immigrants.

In the course of an investigation in and around Charlotte, N. C., an interesting phase of the immigration question has developed. After the Hilda Barnes case came to light in Washington, the British Ambassador asked for an investigation, and two representatives of our government were sent southward on an inspection tour.

"It is well known," says the Charlotte Observer, "that during the past three months there have come into this immediate section of the Carolinas [illegible] and 50 English operatives. They arrived in lots of from 8 to 25, and at once procured work in a number of cotton mills in and about Charlotte. [illegible] still [illegible] worked well and were retained. Others became dissatisfied, complained, and quit work. These had brought very little money with them, and, being idle, were soon in need. They communicated with the British minister in Washington, and, as British subjects, asked for assistance."

Many of the immigrants with whom the inspectors talked testified that the money for their transportation was advanced to them, it being understood that the expense was to be deducted from their wages when they entered upon their work, which is contrary to law.

"The dissatisfied ones," the Observer continues, "complained that the amount of work required of them was more than they were accustomed to, and more than they were led to believe would be put upon them. They did not like the hours, nor did they like the conditions with which they were surrounded. They had come to America doubtless with rosy-tinted dreams of easily-gotten wealth. In their minds they were coming to a land of promise in which sparkling streams flowed over sands of gold and where fortune was to be had for the asking. They were disappointed, became homesick, dissatisfied, and then they wanted to return to the old country."

These disappointed immigrants may be exaggerating, but there is doubtless a large measure of truth in their allegation, and the investigation should be pushed farther. It is a sin and it should be made a criminal offense for American agents abroad to persuade foreigners to leave home and come to this country upon false representations of conditions here. Such a policy is both cruel and unwise, and it should not be tolerated.

An Auditorium in Sight.

The subcommittee of the Council Committee on Grounds and Buildings is making progress in the direction of an auditorium, and the public is pleased. The plan to convert the Third Market building into an auditorium, with a seating capacity of from 3,500 to 4,000, is not ideal, but it is perhaps the most feasible and practicable plan that has yet been suggested. There is no time to lose. We must have an auditorium for the several great conventions that are to meet here in 1907, and we must take the best thing in sight.

But the Third Market auditorium should not be merely patched up as a makeshift. The work should be well done, and the hall should be fitted up with good opera chairs and made as comfortable and convenient as possible. Some day Richmond will have an auditorium which will be an ornament to the city, and which will be an attraction within itself to conventions. The Times-Dispatch hopes that the day is not distant when this much-needed improvement will be provided. But in the meantime let us make the temporary structure as attractive and as comfortable as possible.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie says that there is one contingency under which Mr. Roosevelt would be bound to accept a nomination for another term. "Suppose," he explains, "the Republican convention meets and resolves that there is no standard-bearer that can carry our party to victory, then renominates the President and adjourns. If Mr. Roosevelt failed to respond, in the opinion of all those who believe, as I do, that the triumph of the Republican party is the best for the country, he would be adjudged by history to be recreant to his country."

Precisely so. And if the Democratic convention should second the nomination and then adjourn, and if Mr. Roosevelt still refused to respond he would be adjudged by history a traitor. But if Mr. Roosevelt wants another term in the White House he had better not take such desperate chances as Mr. Carnegie suggests.

Now that the mosquito season is over, Boston will make war on the gypsy and brown-tailed moths. The Transcript says the authorities are determined to rid the district of this pest, regardless of cost, and have employed one hundred men, who are already at work. Mayor Fitzgerald has had several conferences with Superintendent Kirkland, of the State work, relative to the situation in Boston, and the agreement they reached provides for an expenditure of at least $30,000 as quickly as is consistent with proper management of the crusade.

Is it a mere coincidence that the crusade against moths and Moran should be carried on in the same season?

The [illegible] way in which they are calling each other liars in the New York campaign must make the President bitterly regret that he has to keep out of it all.

"Secretary Taft," says a local statesman, "has the patience of Job." The gentleman is quite right, and it's all wise if you spell it with a small j.

Secretary Shaw spends so much time away from the Treasury Department that the thought arises that he might just as well keep away altogether.

When Taft hits the trail in pursuit of Sam Gompers, it is foolish for Sam to expect that William will observe the terms of the eight-hour law.

Fixing the blame for the Atlantic City wreck is, of course, a praiseworthy endeavor, but it is equally true that dead men tell no tales.

Illinois has [illegible] Mr. Taft another small boom, and there is no indication that any Judge was dissatisfied with the fit.

"Missouri has a hog worth $2,000," boasts a Kansas City paper. Well, if it comes to that, what use is $2,000 to a hog, anyway.

Emma Goldman has been locked up in New York, and many of us would not complain if the key got permanently lost.

As far as newspaper support goes, one of the New York gubernatorial candidates is a veritable Lonesome-hearst.

There is Japanese bamboo. And again There is Japanese bamboozle.

IF THE STOMACH IS WEAK

the whole system is upset and everything you eat distresses you. The bowels also become constipated and the liver and kidneys inactive. If this describes your condition to-day let us urge you to commence taking

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

It has cured thousands during the past 53 years of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Poor Appetite, Costiveness, Chills, Colds, and Female Ills.

Rhymes for To-Day

Phamea.

FAME'S a pipe that [illegible] some writers
Hopping like the dance of Vitus,
Straggling, moping, scribbling, hoping, burning quarts of midnight oil;
But I deem their strife a blunder,
And I wonder what the thunder
They are getting for their sweating and their all-forgetting toil.

Lady Fortune, tell us, hasten us—
What's the use of being famous?
Does it take us up and make us much more happy through our days?
Does it make us kind or gentle?
Any prompter with [illegible]?
Much completer, sweeter, neater or discreter in our ways?

Ah, to me Fame's [illegible] a bubble,
That it isn't worth the trouble;
It entails the [illegible] bother of the bother—what's the good?
So I've settled, [illegible] Amos,
That I will not grow up famous,
Both because I should not, would not and—I could not, if I would.

—H. S. H.

MERELY JOKING.

Modesty.

"Is that all the work [illegible] to do in a day?" asked the discontented [illegible]. "Well, sah," answered Mr. Erastus [illegible]. "I s'pose I could do mo', but I [illegible] of a hand [illegible] showin' off."—Washington Star.

Too Late.

Friend [illegible]: "You had better keep away from that frisky [illegible] widow, Greene, my boy. She'll have [illegible] in your [illegible] first chance [illegible]." [illegible] "She's got her hooks in me [illegible] ring already." [illegible]—American.

Insulting.

"That was a very [illegible] you said to Mr. [illegible] [illegible] "Why, I heard [illegible]" [illegible]

Same for Blondes.

[illegible] "All the [illegible] is for brunettes," the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible]

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

[illegible] by the Salvation Army [illegible] worth $[illegible].

[illegible] in New York [illegible] public schools [illegible]

[illegible] telegraph [illegible] more than [illegible] about $[illegible] a mile.

By grafting a plant has been produced at [illegible], England, that grows potatoes underground and tomatoes above ground. The proud producer of it calls it a "[illegible]" plant.

Mrs. [illegible] has been fined $[illegible] at Ottawa for beating her own child. She had been [illegible], and when she met her child in the street she [illegible] it. Her husband charged her with [illegible] it.

John [illegible], the oldest locomotive engineer in the world, has just died at [illegible], England, at the age of eighty-five. He began driving in [illegible] and drove the engine [illegible] in the [illegible] years of service without an accident.

The [illegible], a new type of boat that has been [illegible] on the [illegible] from [illegible] in forty-five minutes. [illegible] The boat is [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] in charge of the [illegible] Windsor Castle [illegible] who is an expert [illegible] New York [illegible] in the world.

The American Institute of Bank Clerks.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—"Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." Thus will I endeavor in a manner to render unto the A. I. B. C. the [illegible] that belongs to it. One must be [illegible] full of comprehension not to see the benefit derived from this institution. It [illegible] banking men from all parts of the United States [illegible] contact with each other, giving each an opportunity of airing his opinions and ideas, a thing that in the past was unheard of. The increase, as well as a more intricate mode of banking, has necessarily brought about the organization of the American Institute of Bank Clerks. The higher officials, having seen the [illegible] of the organization and the benefit [illegible] of their employes have derived from it, have given material aid in many ways, such as addresses on [illegible] subjects that cannot be otherwise [illegible] to the novices as well as those who term themselves adepts in the banking line.

While a number of other chapters are very prosperous and flourishing, yet I think we have every reason to be proud of our Richmond Chapter. The new officers have taken hold with a vim that promises to be a very prosperous year, and aided by the high officials of the banks here makes it a double certainty of its success. The able addresses given by several high officials at a meeting of the chapter Thursday night, October 25, last, gave conclusive evidence of the importance of the bank employe having to obtain more knowledge for his advancement than the mere fact of handling money accurately, which is purely the mechanical part of banking; they also gave evidence of how much more intricate banking is to-day than twenty years or more ago, showing the tremendous increase in every line of business, as well as the banking; also stating that any bank clerk who was a member of the Institute would be more apt to grasp an idea and come to a quicker decision in matters of importance than one who solely relies on his mechanical knowledge of the business.

One of Richmond's brilliant young lawyers has consented to deliver a series of lectures on bank laws, which alone ought to be an incentive for bank men to join the chapter. The few remarks he made on the [illegible] Thursday night very easily demonstrated to my mind how much I had to learn and how much could be gained by his lectures. Then, again, the information obtained from the bulletin of the American Institute of Bank Clerks is very valuable, as one sees the legal decisions made, that alone is valuable information for one employed in a bank. My advice would be for every one in a bank who has ambition and a desire to improve himself to join the A. I. B. C.

J. HARRISON TABB.

Richmond, Va.

FORMER DABNEY H. MAURY CHAPTER

Withdrew From the Virginia Division by a Large Vote of the Members Present.

NOW PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER

The President of the United Daughters of the Confederacy Confirms Statement.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The executive officers of the former Dabney H. Maury Chapter of Philadelphia wish to correct through your columns an erroneous statement published in your paper of October 11th. We are sure your correspondent in Wytheville must have been misinformed as to the facts in regard to the action taken by the former Dabney H. Maury Chapter, of Philadelphia, in withdrawing from Virginia.

This chapter, at a regular meeting held in March, 1906, at which there were present a large number of members, voted to withdraw from the Virginia Division and become the charter chapter of the Pennsylvania Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, under the name of Philadelphia Chapter. The vote was carried by twenty-four to three.

The charter held under the Virginia Division was returned by a duly elected officer—Mrs. T. Asbury Blythe, corresponding secretary pro tem. The Philadelphia Chapter was then organized by the election of officers and adoption of by-laws, as required by the constitution and by-laws of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

The action taken by the former Dabney H. Maury Chapter was in every detail legal and within their constitutional rights.

All of the executive officers of the former Dabney H. Maury Chapter, with one exception, voted in favor of becoming the Philadelphia Chapter. We cannot believe the president of the Virginia Division could be so mistaken in her authority as to state that the Philadelphia Chapter cannot become operative and legal save by consent of a chapter which, by an overwhelming majority, voted itself out of existence.

The Philadelphia Chapter has been duly recognized by the officers of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and already has a working membership of over sixty, with the brightest prospects of a useful and prosperous career.

ELLA DOSWELL BARRETT,
President.
FANNY MONCURE MARBURG,
Second Vice-President.
MARY NOBLE ALLEN,
Treasurer.
ANNE H. BLYTHE,
Corresponding Secretary pro tem.
LOUISE C. MASON,
Recording Secretary.
LUCY G. MAYO,
Registrar.
MARGARET REINTZEL,
Historian.

Executive officers of the former Dabney H. Maury Chapter, of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa., October 19, 1906.

President's Letter.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Having seen the article in your paper of October 11th, referred to in the enclosed statement of the officers of the former Dabney H. Maury Chapter, of Philadelphia, Pa., I write to add the following facts as to the meeting, at which, and the vote by which that chapter, by a vote of 24 to 3, decided to withdraw from the Virginia Division, and to surrender to that division and the United Daughters of the Confederacy the charters held by them.

The chapter had a membership of sixty-eight enrolled members, the constitution of the chapter provided that at "any meeting of the chapter one-tenth of the total members in good standing should constitute a quorum," and twenty-seven of the sixty-eight members were present at the meeting called for the purpose of deciding whether or not the chapter would withdraw from the Virginia Division, surrender its charter, and the members organize themselves into the Philadelphia Chapter, of Philadelphia, Pa. The vote upon both these questions was 24 to 3. Due notice of the meeting and its purpose was sent or given the members, and every precaution taken to have it done regularly. The officers, under instructions from this large majority of the members at the meeting and, as it has since developed, with the approval of a large majority of the chapter, returned the charters to the proper authorities.

The Philadelphia Chapter is a properly organized and chartered chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and I am convinced will be of great service to our objects in that part of the country in which it is domiciled, and from the personnel of the chapter, several of whom I had the pleasure of meeting this past summer, I feel sure the chapter is to be one of our very best.

The chapters in the Northern cities have a much harder time with their work than those of us who are in the South, and Southerners should give them every encouragement in their power, instead of making it harder for them by misrepresentation.

I am sure that you will be glad to correct this mistake, sent you by your correspondent at Wytheville.

Very truly,
(Signed)
LIZZIE GEORGE HENDERSON,
President U. D. C.

Greenwood, Miss., Oct. 22, 1906.

Contempt of Court

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—In your editorial in your issue of 25th instant, entitled "What is Contempt of Court?" you state your understanding of the law to be that "a judge cannot in law summarily punish an editor or any person for criticising him in his acts outside of court, unless such criticism should tend to obstruct, interrupt or otherwise prevent the orderly administration of justice." You cite, in support of this view, the opinion of Judge Pritchard in the Daniels case. But the Federal statute relative to contempt is much narrower than that of Virginia, and it was upon that statute, of course, that Judge Pritchard based his decision. It is as follows:

R. S. U. S. Sec. 725. (Power to impose oaths and punish contempts.) "The said courts shall have power to impose and administer all necessary oaths and to punish by fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the court, contempts of their authority: provided, that such power to punish contempts shall not be construed to extend to any cases except the misbehavior of any person in their presence, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice, the misbehavior of any of the officers of said courts in their official transactions, and the disobedience or resistance by any such officer, or by any party, juror, witness or other person, to any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree or command of the said courts."

Concerning this statute, a Federal court has held that it was passed for the purpose of [illegible] the courts from interfering with newspaper comments upon trials, and, by a recent decision of another Federal court, that this section takes away the common law power of a Federal court to punish criticisms of judicial acts in publications which amount to no more than libels upon the judges.

The reason of the difference between the rulings of Judge Christian and Judge Pritchard is thus manifest. Had the latter been restricted upon an act of Congress containing the provisions of the Virginia statute in point, it is not overbold to say that Editor Daniels's writ of habeas corpus would have been dismissed.

But in this connection you will allow me to call attention to another case, which seems to sustain Judge Christian's statement that the law in Virginia upon the subject is settled. In Burdett's case, 103 Va. 838, decided in 1905, reaffirming the celebrated Carter's case, 96 Va., to the effect that there is an inherent power of self-defense and self-preservation in the courts of this State created by the Constitution, which, while it may be regulated by the Legislature, cannot be destroyed or so far diminished as to be rendered ineffectual, the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia held as follows:

"Courts have the power to punish, as for a contempt, libelous publications upon the proceedings of the court, or the judge thereof in his official capacity, and such power exists as well after a case has been finally disposed of as where it is still pending.

"The summary punishment, as for a contempt, of the author of a libelous newspaper article is not an invasion of the liberty of the press, but is to be exercised with the utmost caution and reserve. What any citizen may comment upon the decisions and proceedings of a court, and discuss their correctness and the fitness or unfitness of the judges for their stations and the fidelity with which they perform their duties, he has no right to attempt, by libelous publications, to degrade the tribunal, for such publications are an abuse of the liberty of the press, for which he is responsible."

In concluding his opinion in this case, President Keith spoke as follows:

"Such being the common law applicable to the case, the courts of Virginia are bound to administer it until it has been changed by competent authority.

"There is a reasonable jealousy felt by the public with respect to the exercise of the summary power to punish for contempt. Especially is this true as to contempts which consist in 'scandalizing the court.' There is a natural apprehension that personal considerations may influence and bias the judgment of the court. It is, indeed, a delicate matter, and one with respect to which the courts should act with the utmost caution and reserve. That they have done so in this Commonwealth its judicial history fully proves. But, while the duty is a delicate one, it is one which cannot be shirked, and the faithful discharge of which is essential to the administration of justice. The courts are the courts of the people, the judges are the servants of the people, and it is their highest duty to the people to see that the streams of justice are kept pure and uncontaminated.

"If the charges brought in the article which constitutes the contempt in this case be true then the judge of the County Court of Nelson deserves the scorn of all good men. In defaming him the County Court and justice, as therein administered, were brought into utter disrepute."

This, therefore, is the law of Virginia to-day, of which it would behoove even editors to take notice. In other words, if Mr. Josephus Daniels should remove to this State and engage in the newspaper business, a friendly suggestion would be that he confine his criticisms of judicial proceedings to those of the Federal courts, and allow the judgments of the State courts to remain unreversed by him.

G. B.

October 26, 1906.

No Sense of Humor.

The Nodds were having a quarrel.

"I could have made a much better match," she pouted.

"Yes," he returned, throwing out his chest, "but not an ark light."

As she failed to laugh he was convinced she had no sense of humor.—New York Sun.

Advice to the Aged.

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

Tutt's Pills

have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, causing them to perform their natural functions as in youth and

IMPARTING VIGOR

to the kidneys, bladder and LIVER. They are adapted to old and young.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

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

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Koch's Healthy Sausage.

Realizing the demand for a sausage that will meet the PURE FOOD requirements I take this method of notifying my friends and the public that I am making a PURE ALL-PORK SAUSAGE, slaughtering only the best healthy hogs that have been inspected and passed by the United States government inspectors.

My plant is modern and sanitary in every particular. I give the greatest care in selecting my meat, and use nothing but absolutely pure spices.

A trial breakfast order will convince you of the excellence of this article, and make for me a lifelong friend of the sausage-lover.

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THE THEATRES

The Academy.

To-night—"All-of-a-Sudden Peggy."

The Bijou.

Matinee and night—"The Girl from Broadway."

* * *

To-night Miss Henrietta Crosman in "All-of-a-Sudden Peggy" will play before one of the largest audiences of the season. The advance sale of seats is the largest that has been held this year, and every indication points to a royal welcome to America's greatest comedienne. No theatre-goer should lose this opportunity of seeing one of the best comedies of the year delightfully played. There will be several box parties and society will turn out in full force.

* * *

"The Vanderbilt Cup" production will leave Richmond this morning minus its racing machines, and Messrs. Barney Oldfield and Eddie (Cannon) Bald, their drivers.

Mr. Oldfield pined for the "real thing," and his heart grew sad at the imitation runs in which he took part night after night.

Last night he severed his connection with things theatrical, and with his racers will travel to the racetracks in balmy Florida.

The show will continue its uninterrupted way, however, for there are still three motor cars in its properties.

* * *

The "Isle of Spice," with its songs and soubrettes, its still and moving pictures, and other paraphernalia of comic opera, will be the attraction at the Academy to-morrow night.

On Saturday at matinee and night, Miss May Irwin, generous of figure, but as funny as she's generous, will be seen in her new laughing comedy, "Mrs. Wilson—That's All." The critics say that Miss Irwin is the whole show and that her songs are better than ever.

* * *

Next week the Academy will present the following attractions: Monday night, Miss Annie Russell as "Puck," in "A Midsummer Night's Dream;" Tuesday night and Wednesday matinee and night, Joe Weber, in "Twiddle Twaddle;" Thursday night, Raymond Hitchcock in "The Galloper," and Friday night and Saturday matinee and night Ben Greet and his famous company of English players, in the great morality play "Every Man."

There could hardly be a better or more popular theatrical offering in any playhouse for a week.

* * *

Fritzi Scheff was born in Vienna; Frank Daniels, in Boston; Fred Stone, in Topeka, Kas.; David Montgomery, in Denver, Col.; Robert Loraine, in Cheshire, England; Kyrle Bellew, in Calcutta, India; Paula Edwardes, in Brooklyn, N. Y., and Mrs. Leslie Carter, in

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