The Times-Dispatch

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1907.

To be honest, to be kind—to earn a little and to spend a little less, to make upon the whole a family happier for his presence, to renounce when that shall be necessary and not to be embittered, to keep a few friends but these without capitulation—above all, on the same grim condition, to keep friends with himself—here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy.—Stevenson.

The Farmville Horror.

Two negroes were hung in Farmville yesterday, and a crowd of several hundred persons gathered around the jail before daybreak to get a peep at the double execution. One of the condemned men was taken off decently, but in the other case the execution was horribly bungled. When the drop first fell, the rope broke, and the poor wretch fell in a heap upon the floor. He was not rendered unconscious, however, nor did he lose his nerve, but again ascended the scaffold and was hung a second time, with much the same result—the rope broke and the body fell to the floor. This time, however, the victim was rendered unconscious, and finally died.

The whole story is horrible and disgusting, and it will be a long time before the good and refined inhabitants of Farmville recover from the effects of the grim tragedy. They have our hearty sympathy. The State had no right to put this infliction upon them. All executions should be in the penitentiary. Whenever a person is condemned to death, he should be removed at once to the penitentiary and executed as quietly as possible. None but the officers of the law and the surgeon should be allowed to be present, and no mention of the execution should be made in the newspapers, save the bare announcement.

If this plan should be adopted, every county and city in the State would be spared the demoralization of hangings, there would be no bungling, and the effect of such a mysterious taking off upon the criminal class, especially the negro criminal class, would be most wholesome. A person who had been sentenced to death would be taken to the penitentiary—and forever lost. The sheriff would deliver him to the penitentiary authorities, and that would be the last of him, so far as the outside world was concerned. The mystery of it would give some folks the creeps.

For years The Times-Dispatch has advocated this mode of executing condemned criminals. The Farmville horror emphasizes the argument.

Dr. William E. Evans.

Rev. Dr. Wm. E. Evans, late rector of Monumental Church, has gone to Birmingham to take charge of one of the most influential churches of that progressive city. The church in Birmingham is fortunate to have secured his services as rector. Dr. Evans is not only an accomplished and entertaining preacher, but he is a first-rate pastor. He is very genial and tender-hearted; he is affable and approachable, and any who are burdened with the sense of sin, if they will go in confidence to this servant of Christ, will find a sympathetic ear and a helpful hand. There are many outcasts in Richmond who will testify to the fact.

Dr. Evans has also been most helpful to the poor. He will be greatly missed in our highest social and literary circles, but he will be most missed in the homes of the humble, whose hospitality he has enjoyed and whose sorrows and afflictions he has shared. There are thousands of men, women and children in all circles who have keen regret in Dr. Evans's departure. Their best wishes go after him, and a prayer that he may have equal success in his new field of religious endeavor.

State Sovereignty.

Mr. Wise's ranting and railing at the Constitutional Convention hurts no one but himself; but some may be misled by his contemptuous reference to that great body. The Constitutional Convention was representative of the supreme power of the people of Virginia; and be it remembered always that the people of every sovereign State are supreme, except so far as they have conceded and granted certain specific powers to the national government, as enumerated in the articles of the Constitution; and they have reserved all powers which they have not so conferred. That is the difference between the State and the nation. The one has all the power it has not given away; the other has no power save such as it has received from the States.

That was the situation in Virginia when our last Constitutional Convention was called. It was called in the manner prescribed by the existing Constitution, which was then the supreme law of the State. It was impracticable for all the people of the State to come together in mass meetings, and so they chose delegates to represent them in a convention which they had called to revise the Constitution. These delegates came to Richmond clothed with all the power that the people could confer upon them, and when the convention met it was as though the people of the State, one and all, had met in general assembly. There were no limitations upon the powers of these delegates save the limitations of the Constitution of the United States. They were not required to take an oath. They were not required to submit their work to a vote of the people. They were the people; therefore they were supreme. They had full authority and power to wipe out the organic law of this State, Bill of Rights and all, and write it anew. They did rewrite the organic law, including the Bill of Rights, and proclaimed the Constitution which they finally adopted, and there was no power which could lawfully overthrow it, save the people themselves.

It is strange that so many men in this day have such a mistaken idea of the dignity of a sovereign State. It is more strange and more to be deplored that the President of the United States is one of that number. President Roosevelt is now telling the Constitutional Convention of the new State of Oklahoma that unless such and such things are done, and unless such and such things are left undone, he will reject the Constitution. He may do so. He may compel the members of the convention to make a constitution to suit him; but as soon as it is proclaimed, and as soon as Oklahoma becomes a full-fledged State, the people may call their constitutional convention again, revise the Constitution to suit themselves, and neither Mr. Roosevelt nor any other representative of the Federal government can prevent them.

The Capitol Square.

The proposal to open the way to the Capitol Square has attracted much attention in Richmond, and is under discussion by press and people. The following communication is an interesting contribution to the discussion:

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

I have been interested by your editorial concerning the removal of the post-office and other buildings obstructing the view of the Capitol. I am heartily in sympathy with the ideas of the gentleman whose letter called forth your editorial. Towards the close of the last session of the Legislature I introduced the following joint resolution:

"Whereas, it has been suggested by the Mayor of the city of Richmond that said city might co-operate with the State in extending the Capitol Square and in opening a vista and direct approach from Main Street to the central portico of the Capitol, which would greatly add to the beauty of the Capitol grounds and to the convenience of all the citizens of this Commonwealth and others visiting the Capitol: be it

"Resolved by the House of Delegates (the Senate concurring), That a committee of three, of whom two shall be appointed by the Speaker of the House and one by the President of the Senate, shall investigate the possibility of securing such extension of the Capitol Square and approach to the Capitol, and report their findings, including an estimate of the costs of any recommendations that may be made by them, to the next session of the General Assembly."

This resolution was not passed because it did not meet with the favor of the chairman of the Committee on Public Property, and in the rush of business it was impossible to explain it to the House so as to overcome his opposition. It would be a grand improvement even to leave the site of the present post-office vacant. If the expense of removing all the buildings should be considered too great, surely the city and State together could afford to buy this building from the Federal government. One of our leading real estate agents estimates the value of the half-square, with all the buildings, between Main, Bank, Tenth and Eleventh streets, at $575,000, with a probable salvage of $25,000 from the building materials, leaving the net cost $550,000. The main post-office building and grounds are estimated at $280,000. It was suggested by the Mayor that the city might co-operate with the State in extending the bounds of the Capitol Square, both on the north and south, by closing Capitol and Bank Streets from Ninth to Twelfth Streets. If this were done the site of the City Hall, as well as that of the State buildings, would be greatly enhanced in beauty. I sincerely trust that something may yet be done along this line. It is an enterprise which should engage the sympathies of our Chamber of Commerce as well as the Civic Improvement League, and one that should receive the favorable attention of the City Council and General Assembly.

Yours truly,
EUGENE C. MASSIE.

The Aldrich Plan.

The Times-Dispatch owes Congress an apology. It was stated in this department of the paper yesterday that Congress was so busy with pension bills and other important measures that it had no time to consider the money stringency in the business world. Curiously enough, on that very day Senator Aldrich, chairman of the Finance Committee, reported to the Senate a bill providing for important financial legislation. The purpose of this measure is to give the Secretary of the Treasury greater resources in relieving periods of monetary stringency. The basis of the bill reported by Senator Aldrich is a bill passed by the House at the last session of Congress providing for the issuance of gold certificates in denominations as low as $5, instead of only as low as $20. This bill was amended so that gold certificates may be issued only as low as $10.

A second amendment is attached to this bill which provides that the banking and currency act shall be changed so as to permit the deposit of customs receipts, as well as other public funds, without interest in national banks. This will afford a fund which yesterday amounted to approximately $100,000,000 for deposit in national banks, in addition to the general government's fund now available for that purpose.

The other amendment made to the bill provides for the retirement of bank-note circulation to the extent of not more than $9,000,000 monthly, instead of not more than $3,000,000, as now limited by law. The latter limit was fixed when national bank circulation was much smaller than now. The result has been that the applications of many banks for permission to retire a portion of their bank-note circulation have been denied because $3,000,000 had already been retired by other banks during the month in which the application was made.

This is another makeshift. It is a mere crust, when the people are crying for bread. It is a drop in the bucket, when the people want a bucketful. It is enlarging the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury, when it should enlarge the powers of the banks. But it is better than nothing—a crust is better than no bread.

There is discussion among some of our Southern contemporaries as to which Southern State is most liberal in giving pensions to Confederate veterans. Virginia does not boast, but she is doing fairly well. She pays out $350,000 a year in pensions, and, in addition, contributes $35,000 a year towards the support of the Soldiers' Home.

Only two cases of champagne, according to the Atlanta Journal, have been sold in Texas since the Legislature met. When a Texas Solon grows athirst, he signs for something that has a little bite to it.

In spite of the fact that Mr. Rockefeller has recently separated himself from so immense a sum of money, it does not appear that the wolf has as yet any designs upon his door.

The Washington Post contends that, even if gold has a distinctive odor, as a scientist argues, that does not make it worth a scent more. Not even if it had been put through a smelter?

Trouble between Great Britain and the United States is never likely to come, however, until the former country sends over some ambassador who can lick the President at tennis.

The biggest hominy mill in the country has just been destroyed by fire. Which is the kind of blow to knock the respective grits out of the interested parties.

"Now, what shall we do with our ex-war-scares?" demands the Washington Herald. Why not bundle them up and send 'em to Capt. Hobson for his parlor cabinet?

The lady whose Chicago husband divorced her because she said that she did not like Chicago commands the heartfelt sympathy of the rest of the civilized world.

The National Magazine has an article on "What Women Do in Chile." Without even glancing at it, we are willing to risk a guess that they emigrate.

However, that portion of India's population who work for $18.66 per annum are evidently mere remnants secured at the labor bargain-counter.

If this is the groundhog's worst, he will have to frame up a brand-new foreign policy if he expects to keep in the class with the weather-man.

A New York man is declared to be suffering with fifteen distinct diseases. It is inferred that he consulted fifteen doctors.

Dr. Mary Walker asserts that onions hung in a room will steer off sickness. Which would you rather, or whiff the onions?

Over 8,000,000 Bibles were sold in this country last year. Winston Churchill has not written the very best seller yet.

For $32,000,000, Mr. Carnegie, you could present thirty-two colleges with the nicest sort of little lakes.

Hobson is unmistakably at war with somebody, but at this distance we can't make out just whom.

If poker losses were a proof of insanity, we should have to put wings on the madhouses.

In Russia a statesman is measured by the infernal machines he receives.

Why this silence of a day, Mr. Bailey? Be there no more liars in Texas?

The V. P. I. Presidency.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Numerous contributors to the press have given their views as to the needed qualifications of the new president of the V. P. I. One point of great importance, bearing upon the situation, and only hinted at by others, seems to me ought to be emphatically stated and noted—viz., the connection between the V. P. I. and the public schools of the State. The V. P. I., as every other college in the State, is vitally related to the public schools. The grade of work done in the schools is a large factor in determining the curriculum of the college; the efficiency of the schools can be greatly increased—and this no one can and will doubt—through an active interest in them by the college president and faculty. Many perplexing common problems touching the student, I believe, would be more easily solved by sympathetic co-operation and discussion on the part of the authorities of the school and the college. The needs and conditions in school and college should be studied alike by the teachers in both. Each factor can be a help and a potent stimulus to the other. It has been wisely said, "Upon the efficiency of the common school depends not only the enlightenment of the citizen, but the culture of the college."

The V. P. I., along with its technical work, should be in elbow-touch with our public schools. It could thus be made a power in advancing the interests of popular education in the Southwest and in the State at large. The new president, it is true, should possess fine executive ability, and be interested in various phases of technical education; but this is not all; he needs to be also a man who can represent the V. P. I. at the great educational conferences, giving to other educators the benefit of his experience and wisdom and receiving from them help and counsel; one who will ally himself with the work of those organizations which further the interests of the public schools, and in the betterment of educational conditions all over the State.

The question of correlating the interests of the high schools and colleges is one of absorbing interest among educators to-day. The discussions in the recent conference for secondary education held by college presidents at the University of Virginia, focused about this important point. Surely the public schools of the State have a right to claim—and do claim—much of the time and thought of the college president.

Richmond. VERITAS.

Prepared.

"Really," began Mr. Stinjay, "I don't like to give you all this money to carry around. You know the doctors say bacteria lurk in bank notes."

"That's all right," replied his wife. "I'll use some of the money to get vaccinated, if necessary."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Rhymes for To-Day.

A Parlous World.

THE more that "progress" stimulates
Its nerve,
The less, it seems, does Death become a stranger:
In brief, as every reader can observe,
Our life to-day is simply jammed with danger.

We take a little journey, say, by rail;
Our engineer contrives us a collision,
And since their alms are never known to fail,
We're slaughtered with remarkable precision.

Mayhap, we go a voyage out at sea:
The vessel sinks amid a loud commotion—
The company's surprised as it can be,
But kindly picks our corpses from the ocean.

And if we stay at home from any fear
And plan a life both safe and very merry;
A motor-car assaults us from the rear
And barely leaves enough of us to bury.

I keep in-doors: a quiet, cautious dub
Who hopes to live and labor like a beaver—
Until, one day, a germ gets in my grub
And lays me low with some malignant fever.

H. S. H.

MERELY JOKING.

Stay Within Reach.

"Don't get too far above the law, my son," cautioned the old millionaire.

"All right, pop."

"Not too far. Some time you may want to give the law a kick in the face."—Washington Herald.

Logical.

"On what ground," the alienist was asked, "do you declare the prisoner insane?"

"On the simple ground of humanity," replied the alienist; "for if he isn't crazy, he's up against it."—Philadelphia Ledger.

All He Needs.

"Does E. H. Harriman own that new railroad?"

"Mr. Harriman owns just one share of stock in the company."

"Indeed! And who are the minority stockholders?"—Chicago Journal.

Rather Not Shock 'Em.

"Why don't you try to make people give you their entire confidence?"

"I'd rather have 'em suspect me just a little," answered Senator Sorghum. "Then if anything goes wrong they are not so surprised and resentful."—Washington Star.

Uncertainty.

Marks—Your girl is rather uneven-tempered, isn't she?

Parks—I should say so! Hanged if I know when I call on her whether it's the gas that's going to be turned down or I.—Boston Transcript.

Love Laughs at Zero.

They sat out on the frosty porch, unmindful of the chilly blasts.

Dreamily she gazed at the stars.

"Up there," she said romantically, "is the great dipper."

"And down here," he laughed, snatching another kiss, "is the 'great spoon.'"

And Cupid came out in a fur-trimmed overcoat and shot another dart.—Chicago News.

POINTS FROM PARAGRAPHERS.

HOW would you like to work and work and finally scrape a few millions together, and then have some cymbling-headed descendant come along after you were dead and gone and plead "hereditary insanity" as an excuse for crime?"—Washington Herald.

* * *

All roads used to lead to Rome, but luckily for Rome this was before Mr. Harriman's day.—Minneapolis Journal.

* * *

As the Storers have gone to France to live, France might send Maria as a special envoy to Washington.—Atlanta Journal.

* * *

A woman writer made $100 by a new recipe for mock turtle soup. And still they say there is no money in literature!"—Atlanta Constitution.

* * *

People who think the naval display at Jamestown will be too warlike are entering vigorous protests; but the managers of the show are not going to alter their plans and incur the displeasure of Richmond Pearson Hobson.—Washington Post.

* * *

Somehow, this "unwritten law" always seems to accompany a story that would also appear to much better advantage unwritten.—Washington Post.

* * *

Some day one of the millionaire philanthropists will create a sensation by giving money to a college that really needs it.—Atlanta Georgian and News.

COMMENT OF VIRGINIA EDITORS.

The Limit.

The Fredericksburg Free Lance recently gave an account of a citizen of Spotsylvania county who had come twelve miles with a load of ties and had but little difficulty until he got within five hundred yards of the city line, when he got fast stuck in the mud, and had to procure another team to pull him out. Well, he was served right. The man who will haul railroad ties twelve miles deserves to get stuck in the mud. It is well known that it does not pay to haul these ties a longer distance than five miles. The wear and tear of the team and the wagon comes to more than the amount for which the ties are sold.—Charlottesville Progress.

The South's Peculiarity.

The South is prospering more than any other section—in the teeth of discriminating laws—yet it is not so dominated by the spirit of commercialism as to forget its sacred traditions or bow to the Baal of greed. It does not wear dollar marks as earrings.—Gate City Herald.

Indications.

Whether it be true or not that the President is anxious to have Chief Justice Fuller resign in order to replace him by a partisan of his own peculiar stamp, the talk about it indicates that the present occupant of the White House is just the kind of man the people expect to pack the highest tribunal in the land with his henchmen.—Danville Register.

States' Rights.

The "note of warning is being sounded all along the line." "The solid South" is solid now as she has ever been for the reserved rights of the States, and there seems to be a break in sight on this question in the Republican column. California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington, will be found with the solid South in demanding that the reserved rights of the State shall be respected and protected.—Fredericksburg Star.

South Hill's Bid.

The success of the South Hill Manufacturing Company should be enough within itself to induce many other manufacturing establishments to be launched here. This particular concern is doing a thriving business and is rushed with orders all the while. Its shipments are enormous—from fifty to one hundred carloads a month, while it is enlarging and branching out all the while. This is an ideal location for such enterprises, as the success of the one in question has already demonstrated. The Enterprise points to the South Hill Manufacturing Company with pride and invites others to emulate the examples set by the progressive men at its head.—South Hill Enterprise.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Newspaper advertising began in 1652.

There were published in the United States last year 1,362 books of fiction.

According to an estimate made in Mexico, Americans invested about $50,000,000 in Mexican mines last year.

The four great lace centres of the world are Calais, Nottingham, Plauen, and St. Gall. The lace exports from Calais to this country for 1906 exceeded $9,000,000.

R. H. Rousseau, recently appointed head of the bureau of yards and docks of the Navy Department, is the youngest man ever called upon to fill this responsible position, being only thirty-six. He ranks as rear admiral.

Miss Emma Juch, of former days, now Mrs. Francis L. Wellman, of New York, retains her vocal powers, and is to render a group of songs written for Shelley's verses at a coming entertainment in aid of the Keats-Shelley memorial.

People Seen in Public Places

Judge R. T. W. Duke is in the city, having attended two sessions of the Grand Lodge of Masons, which has just adjourned. His presence here has revived talk concerning the next campaign for Governor, and more particularly since he declares that he is in the race and will make a vigorous fight for the office. Judge Duke says that the honor is one worthy of any man's aspirations, and that he expects to make an active campaign and go into every section of the State. He believes, moreover, that the campaign will be conducted on high lines. He is confident all the candidates mentioned will take the same view of the matter, and says he will certainly make his contribution to this end.

Judge William Hodges Mann and Congressman Carter Glass will almost certainly run, and as nearly every one expects to see former Congressman Tucker in the race, the battle promises to be full of life and interest from the start.

Messrs. Glass, Tucker and Duke hold their residences practically in the same section of the State. Judge Mann is far removed from them, being a resident of the grand division of the State known as the "Southside." Though the campaign is a long way in the future the prospective candidates are already busy feeling their way with the voters.

General Julian S. Carr, of Durham, commander of the North Carolina Division, Confederate Veterans, was in Richmond yesterday arranging for quartering the vets from his State who will attend the coming reunion. General Carr thinks at least 5,000 of the old heroes will come from his State. He wishes to engage some vacant house to be used as headquarters and sleeping apartments for those who will be under the care of the committee on reunion. General Carr has engaged quarters for himself and staff at the Jefferson Hotel.

Hon. Alex. Hamilton, of Petersburg, was in the city yesterday, and was a caller at the State Library Building.

Mr. C. B. Perrow, of Lynchburg, is registered at the Richmond.

A number of prominent military men were in the city last night. Colonel C. C. Vaughan, of Franklin; Colonel T. J. Nottingham, of Norfolk, and Major E. W. Owens, of Portsmouth, were at Murphy's, and Colonel R. F. Leedy, of Luray, was quartered at the Richmond. These gentlemen are here with reference to the office of brigadier-general, which has been recently created.

It is understood that Colonel Leedy will be a candidate for the Senate from the Twelfth District, which is now represented by Senator M. J. Fulton, of Warren. The district is composed of Page, Clarke and Warren. Page is claiming the honor with a good deal of persistency, and it is probable that Colonel Leedy will not have opposition at the primary.

"Yes, all the Democrats of Louisa are for Hon. R. L. Gordon for Congress," said former Senator William E. Bibb, of that county, at Murphy's last night. "Not only is this true," he continued," but you will find that he will also carry all the other counties in the district which have not candidates of their own in the field. Mr. Gordon is a fine man, and would represent any district in Congress with credit and distinction."

Mr. D. A. Ritchie, who was private secretary to former Governor A. J. Montague, has just returned from North Georgia, where he has been examining the titles to some timber lands in the ownership and development of which he has considerable interest. Mr. Ritchie will return in a few days to complete his work. He says that the undeveloped resources of the section where these lands are located are wonderful, and that Northern capital is fairly flowing that way.

Former Senator Eugene Withers, of Danville, who is widely known as the "Father of the Constitutional Convention," is here on his way home from Norfolk, where he also maintains law offices under the firm name of Withers & Green.

"I shall leave to-morrow morning," said Senator Withers, when seen last night. "I stopped over only to keep from traveling at night, which I find not to be so comfortable as a day ride."

Mr. E. C. Averett, a prominent tobacco dealer of Danville, was a caller on Governor Swanson yesterday. Mr. Averett is undertaking to arrange for a display of bright tobacco at the Jamestown Exposition, and he says the tobacco association of his city will respond cheerfully with a fine exhibit if the proper terms can be secured.

State Senator H. O. Kerns, of Halifax, who is a distinguished Mason, has been here for several days in attendance upon the sessions of the Grand Lodge. Senator Kerns says he will stand for re-election, and so far as he knows he will not be opposed for the nomination.

Judge John E. Mason, of King George, who has represented his district in both branches of the General Assembly, and who presides over the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit, is in the city. Judge Mason is popular here, and was warmly greeted by friends yesterday.

ROGERS BROTHERS HERE.

Packed House Greeted Them at Academy Last Night.

A packed house greeted "The Rogers Brothers in Ireland" last night, and witnessed what was about the best production these popular comedians have ever presented here. The piece is far ahead of anything in the way of musical comedy seen here for three or four seasons. John J. McNally has written a clever book, and Max Hoffman supplies some of his catchiest music. "Alice O'Grady," "I Simply Can't Resist You" and "The Choo-Choo Cars" took the house by storm. The last named was cleverly staged, each chorus girl being placed in a miniature car and the entire train pulled across the stage. The finale to the second act was artistic, and the picture of Lee, with the Confederate flag thrown on a background of twenty-four white parasols, brought cheers from all parts of the house.

The two clever stars were as irresistible as ever with their rapid-fire fun, and Miss Marion Stanley was head and shoulders above the most of the company. She has considerable magnetism, personal beauty and a rich, melodious voice that she uses with fine effect. Her song, "So Different," made the hit of the individual numbers. The rest of the cast are clever and talented, and a good-looking, well-costumed chorus that crowded the stage completed the best production of its class this season.

Wood's Seeds.

Irish Cobbler Seed Potatoes

have proved by long odds the most productive Extra Early Potato in cultivation. Read the letters from truckers, in our New Descriptive Catalogue for 1907.

We are the largest dealers in Seed Potatoes in the South;

Maine-grown
Second Crop
Northern-grown

all high-grade stocks selected and grown especially for seed purposes.

Write for prices and WOOD'S 1907 SEED BOOK, telling about all seeds for the Farm and Garden.

Mailed free on request.

T. W. WOOD & SONS,
Seedsmen, - Richmond, Va.

The Careful Housewife uses no other.

Absolutely Pure.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WITH THE FRATERNITIES

New Order Here.

The Dramatic Order of Knights of the Khorassan is something entirely new to the secret order men of this city. It is understood to be to the Pythian order pretty much the same that the Shrine is to the Masonic fraternity, or a kind of modern and advanced degree in Pythianism.

Rev. John H. Dickinson, the grand vice-chancellor of Virginia Pythians, has called a meeting of his brethren this evening at Shiloh Hall to organize a lodge of the Khorassan. A sufficient number of Pythians have signed the application for a charter, and it is understood that they are quite enthusiastic over the prospects of having a lodge of the advanced degree in Richmond.

* * *

Mystic Shrine.

Immediately after the closing of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Virginia Thursday night, Acca Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, held a meeting in Masonic Temple, on Broad Street, for the purpose of conferring the degrees on sundry travelers who had made the pilgrimage to Richmond for the purpose, and incidentally to attend the Grand Lodge, or vice versa, as the case may be. Anyhow, much work was done, and after the ceremonies incident upon the pilgrimage over the hot sands of the desert, a royal banquet was enjoyed.

The Richmond Shriners are soon to visit Danville to confer the degrees on a class of twenty-five pilgrims, who are lingering in that city with a view to crossing the desert.

Grand Master There.

The regular meeting of the Abou Ben Adhem Lodge, No. 219, I. O. O. F., held Thursday night, was of unusual interest, being the occasion of an official visit from Grand Master C. W. Graves, who had as his staff some of the degree team and other members of Cooper Lodge, No. 85 of Midlothian, Va.

Those who accompanied Mr. Graves were Noble Grand F. F. Harper, Vice-Grand Dr. Sydnor and Messrs. J. W. Jefferies, William Capman, Charles Morrisette, Lee Leake, Mr. Peacock, S. Hancock, Jerry Jewet, Mr. White, John Miles, Eddie Field, Randolph Duffer, Minor Horner and William G. Owens.

The Abou Ben Adem Lodge had a big delegation out, including the degree team, who, costumed in their elegant robes, which have attracted so much attention throughout the State, exemplified the work of the first and second degrees.

After the work of the degree team was over, short impromptu speeches were made by the visiting Odd Fellows from Midlothian, along the speakers of the occasion being Mr. J. W. Jefferies, Mr. Charles Morrisette, Mr. William Chapman, Mr. F. W. Harper, Mr. J. Miles, Mr. Horner, Dr. Sydnor and Mr. William G. Owens.

Fairmount Hive

Fairmount Hive No. 14, held an open meeting and public installation of officers at the Town Hall at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The State commander, Miss Etta M. England, was present and installed the officers, as follows: Commander, Mrs. C. A. Brothers; Lieutenant-Commander, Mrs. C. W. Pollard; Captain, Mrs. Minnie Gathright; Sergant, Mrs. Barbara Knight; Past Commander, Mrs. Carter; Record Keeper, Mrs. Florence Beadles; Finance Keeper, Mrs. Rosa Mountz; Mistress-at-Arms, Mrs. Ola Albertson; Guard, Mrs. Bootright; Sentinel, Mrs. Gary.

The guards were present and gave the installation drill, dressed in white and wearing red, white and black sashes and carrying spears.

SERVICE IN HONOR OF DEAD COMRADES

Salvation Army Will Conduct Memorial Exercises To-Morrow—Meeting To-Day.

Special Salvation Army meetings will be held this afternoon at headquarters, No. 627 East Broad Street. The male quartet of the Seventh Street Christian Church, will sing special selections. Mother Bennett, the white-haired veteran of the army, will give one of her talks and will have charge of the meeting.

On Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock there will be a mass meeting for young people, at which several well-known friends of the Salvation Army will speak. Special songs will be sung. In connection with the night meeting the following notice was issued yesterday from headquarters:

Sunday evening at 8:30 o'clock a memorial service in honor of our comrades who were promoted to glory on the Larchmont in Long Island Sound will be held. The old hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," will be sung. This is the tune to which our comrades went to their deaths. Come and help us honor the memory of these heroes.

The officials of the Salvation Army are organizing a new department of their prisoners' aid work, which will include the securing of homes in the country, away from city influences and old associates, for a number of the customers of the Police Court. The Army has for some time conducted a mission among the prisoners of the City Jail, holding regular services from time to time. It is the custom to keep track of the terms of those who take an interest in the services and when the prisoners are discharged to assist them in getting on their feet. A man who has just served a sentence of twelve months in the City Jail comes out, practically without a cent and without character with which to secure employment. The Army has a placard in the jail calling attention to the work and offering a temporary shelter to ex-prisoners at the Industrial Home, and also promising to secure employment for any well-meaning man.

GREAT SHOE CENTRE.

Many "Battle Axe" Shoes Being Shipped From Richmond.

The Stephen Putney Shoe Company, in the exploitation of their famous "Battle Axe" brand of shoes, have invaded the Northern and Western markets, and are shipping a large amount of goods yearly into these fields.

One day last week this enterprising concern shipped to Detroit, Mich., a car loaded solid with "Battle Axe" shoes. This week they have shipped a solid car of "Battle Axe" shoes to Philadelphia, Pa., and another car, loaded solid with "Battle Axe" shoes to St. Louis.

These shipments indicate but slightly the great popularity of "Battle Axe" shoes. The high appreciation of the splendid quality of these shoes makes them sought after in the large Northern and Western cities, the very centre of the shoe-manufacturing districts of the North and West.

The Stephen Putney Shoe Company's business extends over more than half the States of the Union, and their territory appears to be restricted only to the limit to which they wish to extend their trade. Immediately a new territory is entered, the influence of their popular line is felt throughout the field.

The shipment by the Stephen Putney Shoe Company of solid car loads of "Battle Axe" shoes to Detroit, Philadelphia and St. Louis is, indeed, a great accomplishment for Richmond, and bespeaks grat credit for the enterprise of the Stephen Putney Shoe Company, who seem to be "carrying coals to Newcastle" with great success.

It is said that the Stephen Putney Shoe Company will have out for the coming fall season the greatest line of shoes ever seen. The rapidity with which the "Battle Axe" shoe business has grown is nothing short of marvellous.

MR. COLEMAN OUT.

Roanoke Delegate Making Active Fight for Senator.

Hon. Aylett B. Coleman, who for the past two terms has held a seat in the House from Roanoke city and county, has issued a card announcing his candidacy for the Senate in the Fourth District, to succeed Hon. A. A. Phlegar, who will not stand again. The district is composed of the counties of Montgomery and Roanoke and the city of Roanoke, and Mr. Coleman has strong friends in all. His faithful service in the Legislature and his popularity among all classes are said by his friends to make him a strong candidate, and they are freely predicting his nomination. Mr. John Hart, an attorney of Roanoke city, has entered the race, and those who come here now and then from the scene of action say the candidates are not losing any time seeing the voters. This is probably the earliest and most active legislative fight in the State. Mr. O. L. Stearnes, of Salem, is thinking of becoming a candidate, though he has not announced himself so far.

HEALTH INSURANCE

The man who insures his life is wise for his family.

The man who insures his health is wise both for his family and himself.

You may insure health by guarding it. It is worth guarding.

At the first attack of disease, which generally approaches through the LIVER and manifests itself in innumerable ways

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