Free Advice on Curing Catarrh

Don't suffer with Catarrh any longer! Don't let it destroy your health—your happiness—your very life itself! Don't think it can't be cured because other doctors and other treatments have failed to cure you.

Write to me at once and learn how it can be cured, absolutely and permanently.

Catarrh is more than an annoying, disgusting, loathsome trouble—it's a terribly dangerous one. Catarrh is the forerunner of Consumption. Neglected Catarrh leads to thousands of deaths every year. Take it in hand NOW—before it's too late.

Let me tell you just how to cure Catarrh—how to clear every bit of it out of your system. I'll gladly study your case, entirely without cost, and give you

MEDICAL ADVICE FREE

Without your paying out a penny, I will diagnose your trouble and send you the most reliable and helpful instruction. Don't lose this chance to get rid of Catarrh. Answer the questions yes or no, write your name and address on the dotted lines, and mail the Free Coupon to **Catarrh Specialist Sproule, 98 Trade Building, Boston.**

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE COUPON
Is your breath foul?
Do you take cold easily?
Is your nose stopped up?
Do you have to spit often?
Does your mouth taste bad mornings?
Do you have a dull feeling in your head?
Is there a tickling sensation in your throat?
Do you have an unpleasant discharge from the nose?
Does the mucus drop into your throat from the nose?

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....

.....

WILL SPEAK IN WASHINGTON.

Former Governor Glenn to Deliver Address on "Temperance."

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Winston-Salem, N. C., March 8.—Former Governor R. B. Glenn, who is at home for a few days, will speak in Washington city on "Temperance" on March 15. The principal theme will be a protest against shipping liquor into dry States, there now being a bill before the House relative to this matter. All of the Senators and members of the House Representatives have been invited to attend. The following week Mr. Glenn will work in New York State, and on the 29th of March he will speak at Carnegie Hall, New York City.

VICTORY FOR DICKENS.

New Trial Granted Virginia Man by Federal Judge in Alabama.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Mobile, Ala., March 8.—Judge H. T. Toulmin, of the United States District Court, in a lengthy opinion to-day in the United States District Court, set aside the verdict of a few days ago, finding Charles C. Dickens, formerly of Houston, Va., guilty of a concealment of certain Mobile county improvement bonds from his trustee in bankruptcy, and granted him a new trial. This recorded another victory for Dickens, the man of many litigations, and adds another chapter to the story of his administration of affairs of the estate of his dead brother. It required an hour and a half to present the opinion.

Hearing Against Express Company.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Staunton, Va., March 8.—Adams Express Company refuses to deliver packages in Staunton's annexed territory. At the instance of city officials, a representative of the State Corporation Commission is here to-day investigating to see whether it is practicable or advisable to require the company to make delivery in the new parts of the city.

Anti-Tuberculosis Exhibit.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Staunton, Va., March 8.—The anti-tuberculosis exhibit, belonging to the State Board of Health, which has been on display in Lynchburg for the past month, has reached Staunton, and will be shown here for some time, under the direction of the local Anti-Tuberculosis League.

Don't Blame Your Stomach

When Without Exertion Or Cost You Can Enjoy Meals And Cure Dyspepsia.

A Trial Package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets Sent Free.

Don't blame your stomach or your luck when your meals declare war on your system.

When the stomach won't do its work it is because it cannot.

When foul smelling odors come from your stomach, when the head aches and the sourness of mouth every morning makes you hate your breakfast, when dreams and nightmares assail you, don't give up the fight.

This is the appeal of nature, and it should be heard.

Overeating, late suppers, poorly chewed food, too rich pastries and underdone cooking are some of the causes of the stomach's ill health.

When the stomach is busy it presses and churns all the liquid matter from food, and with its juices dissolves into liquid form or pulp everything which comes into it.

If such food be poisonous it effects the juices, attacks the stomach, goes into the blood and weakens the entire system.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest a full meal easily without material assistance from the stomach. They will restock the gastric fluid with all the elements needed. They build up the blood, destroy sour taste, bad breath, belching, stomach and bowel trouble and quickly restore natural conditions.

One grain of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest 3,000 grains of food in the stomach or in a glass vial without aid of the human digestive apparatus.

The method of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the methods of Nature.

They contain every requisite for the stomach and digestion. After a meal one of these little tablets when it enters the stomach mingles with the juices, attacks the food and digests it. It removes the fermented and decayed mass, lying stagnant there, and eases the stomach at once.

It is wholly a question for you to solve. Your druggist will furnish Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets 50c the box, or send us your name and address and we will send you a trial package free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., 150 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

HOUSE

(Continued from Page 3.)

liams, was unable to attend the session.

The bill codifying the oyster, fish, clam and crab laws of the State was amended as agreed on by all parties and passed. The amendments, concurred in by Commissioner W. McDonald Lee, were presented by Mr. Evans, the patron, Mr. Rew agreeing.

Mr. Keyser secured the advancement to its third reading of the Senate bill providing a new Law and Chancery Court of the city of Roanoke.

Trolley Bill Passed.

Next came the Throckmorton bill requiring railroads and trolley lines which use public roads to grade a road on the side of the track to give as good facilities for travel as before. The patron, Mr. Throckmorton, explained that street car lines are run from cities over country roads and take up a large part of the roadway. The Richmond and Chesapeake Bay Railroad had bought up stock of the Brook Turnpike and used the road for four miles.

Amendments were offered by Messrs. Harwood and Williams, of Giles, to allow local authorities to govern the width of the roads to be built. They were agreed to.

Mr. Harwood then offered an amendment so that the bill would not affect existing contracts. Mr. Throckmorton objected because the rights of the road in question are in litigation, and if the amendment were carried the county would lose, while if the railroad has vested rights, the bill cannot disturb them. This amendment was lost by a vote of 26 to 35, and the bill went to its engrossment.

Payment of Wages.

Mr. Casey secured the consideration out of its order of the bill requiring the payment of salaries at least twice a month. He said this measure was asked for by many working people who believed they could buy the necessaries of life to better advantage if they received their pay oftener.

Mr. Deal offered an amendment exempting employes of logging railroads and camps, which he said are often far from banks. Mr. Pitts proposed to exempt men working on the construction of railroads, where pay day often means an intoxicated force. Both amendments were adopted, and the bill went to its engrossment.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Deal limiting speeches to five minutes. Mr. Cox protested against a gag rule. There are important bills which cannot be explained in that time. After the Richmond man had adduced a series of reasons against the resolution, and was proceeding to expound the doctrine of free speech, Mr. Deal withdrew his proposition.

Mr. Houston tried to get consideration of the bill designed to clear the titles of real estate from delinquent lands and levies. Mr. White objected. He said this measure would cost the Commonwealth $50,000 each year, since it increases the amount received by clerks for listing delinquent lots. Mr. Houston said that it is demanded by people who know the value of clearing titles. By a tie vote—26 to 26—the House refused to take the bill up out of its order.

Lime Bill Taken Up.

An earnest request was made by Mr. West, of Bedford, that the House consider the agricultural lime bill. He said it was a farmers' measure.

Mr. Johnston, of Montgomery, did not want the bill to be taken up. It was not, in his opinion, "worth a blue bean." There was, in fact, nothing in it. The $20,000 appropriation would not start a rock quarry, he said.

The House agreed to take the bill up; it was engrossed, the constitutional readings dispensed with, and the bill put on its final passage.

Mr. Deal opposed it, because it carried the appropriation. He yielded to a motion by Mr. White to pass the bill by until to-day. The latter said that the Finance Committee had refused to report it, the members had not seen it, and that, so far as he could learn, it was paternalism run riot.

The motion to pass by was lost—38 to 45.

Mr. Deal spoke against the passage. There appeared to be a large deficit, yet there was the same old cry to give the farmer something. He was a farmer, and would be entitled to a share in whatever benefit would accrue. But he would not vote for this bill, even though he believed it was going to pass.

Too Much Speed.

Mr. Pendleton questioned the constitutionality of the whole proceeding. He thought the bill was properly on its first reading. The consideration was too hurried. He would not vote, he said, blindly. He proposed to have an opportunity to know what he was voting for. Mr. Pendleton's attention was called by Mr. Page to the facts that the bill had been printed, that the papers had been full of it, and that the farmers and the lime people had been before the committee many times.

Mr. Fitzhugh made an earnest speech for the bill. He wanted to know why it was, when the farmers come up and ask for anything, they are met with opposition because of the appropriation. He asked the House to give the farmers what they want. The country comes to the rescue when the State needs money, and higher taxes are levied to save the day. He thought it no more than fair that the farmers of the State should be given this modest amount.

Mr. Roberts spoke of the difference in fertility between limestone and other land. He pathetically asked: "When we ask for bread, will you not give us even a stone?"

What Convinced Him.

The farmer pays about half of the taxes and gets only a trifle, in the opinion of Mr. Yarrell. He made an ingenious argument to the effect that if this bill had come without opposition from the lime manufacturers he would probably have thought it impracticable. But since they had manifested such earnest opposition, there was probably something in it.

At the first blush, Mr. Johnson, of Russell, had intended to vote against this bill, but since listening to the discussion he had changed his mind. The farmer bears the burdens of taxation, and when the farmer stands for a measure and asks for a small appropriation he for one would vote for it.

In a few words, Mr. Love reminded the members that the farmers in the city attending a meeting had come to the Capitol and asked for the votes of the members for this bill.

Mr. Lewis made the point that if this measure is enacted, and the farmers get the result they hope and confidently expect, taxable values will be largely increased.

Remarkable Proceeding.

In his experience of three terms, Mr. Williams, of Giles, had, he said, never witnessed a proceeding like the present. It seemed to be the effort of the patrons to secure action on the bill before the members had had a chance to see it. There were two sides to this proposition. It was proposed to take not only $20,000, but also all the convicts that were wanted, and the State would pay for it all. If the theory of the bill were correct, it would bring convict labor into competition with free labor.

The $20,000 appropriation would hardly begin operations. The whole scheme looked to him absolutely preposterous. There was no possibility of supplying the farmers of fifty counties with lime, taking from one to fifty tons to the acre, from a $20,000 plant. It would not supply three counties. In his home county there was a concern which was dumping agricultural lime into New River to get rid of it, and would give it to any one who would carry it away. It was the most impractical question he had ever seen presented to the Virginia Legislature. He entered a protest against the effort to pass the bill without giving the members time to look into it.

Mr. Wilson was surprised to hear the objections to the farmers getting this small appropriation. They ought to be allowed to have it to at least start this proposition they were wishing to take up.

Increases Crops.

Experimental use of lime in demonstration work has tremendously increased the yield of crops at the test farms in his section, said Mr. Ewing. This proposition may not accomplish much, but it will at least wake the farmers up to the use of lime.

The appropriation was too small, but it would allow a start. He asked every farmer on the floor to vote for the bill. The people were asking for it, and they could put the responsibility on the public.

The practical results of the use of lime were discussed by Mr. Clement. He reiterated the statement that the farmers want this bill.

This discussion had developed more orators than any other matter presented, in the opinion of Mr. Harwood. He would vote for the bill because the farmers asked for it.

Mr. Oliver followed with a few words along the same line.

Several motions to adjourn during the discussion were lost.

Upon the final vote the bill was passed by a vote of 59 to 15.

Mr. Stebbins called up the South Boston dispensary bill, as amended and indorsed by the entire delegation from Halifax county. It was passed.

Mr. West, of Nansemond, secured consideration out of its order of his bill leaving the dog law optional with the boards of supervisors. Before he could get further with it the House adjourned.

THE HERPES COMES OUT

Frequently Shows Itself in the Same Place Every Winter.

The herpes very frequently shows itself only in the winter time and in identically the same spot every year. When it comes out, a little poslam should be at once applied, and this annoying skin affection will quickly vanish. Poslam is the new skin remedy which has cured thousands of the worst cases of eczema and eradicated facial and other disfigurements of years' standing. The terrible itching attending eczema is stopped with the first application, giving proof of its curative properties at the very outset.

In less serious skin affections, such as pimples, rash, herpes, blackheads, acne, barber's itch, etc., results show after an overnight application, only a small quantity being required to effect a cure. Those who use poslam for these minor skin troubles should immediately secure one of the special 50-cent packages recently adopted to meet such needs. Both the 50-cent package and the regular $2 jar may be obtained at Tragle's and other leading drug stores.

Samples for experimental purposes may be had free of charge by writing direct to the Emergency Laboratories, 32 West Twenty-fifth Street, New York City.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin.

SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

Genuine must bear signature.

Brent Good

Here and There in the Legislature

Leo A. Denit, Speaker of the House of Pages, was the happy recipient yesterday of a handsome present from his fellow-pages. It consisted of a combination set composed of cuff buttons and scarfpin, appropriately engraved. This ambitious young statesman is a favorite not only with the members of the House, but among his fellows.

It is said that the presentation of a silver service to Senator Keezell yesterday by his colleagues and the officers of the Senate is without precedent within memory of those in a position to know. The service is one of exquisite workmanship and was selected with much care by the committee.

The Edmondson bill, fixing the hours of labor for women and children, was to have been considered by the Senate Committee on General Laws last night, but the session was postponed. The bill will probably not pass.

Robert Ward Jones, bright and dutiful, one of the Richmond boys who are pages in the Senate, wears one of the Anti-Saloon League buttons. He says he is going to replace it with a Rosewell Page button, for he thinks that the Hanover commoner is the man to succeed Governor Mann.

The Love bill, requiring district school superintendents to be voters and residents in the districts in which they serve, was handed an unfavorable report by the Senate Committee on Courts of Justice yesterday. Delegate Love fought for the child of his brain, and Superintendent of Public Instruction Eggleston opposed.

An unusual height of eloquence was attained by Senator Folkes yesterday in his speech presenting the silver service to Senator Keezell, and he was the subject of much congratulation upon his effort. In fact, the junior Senator from the city of William (not Richard E.) Byrd, can command the whole scale of oratory, from pitiless invective to irresistible pathos.

To-night the Senate will probably be in session for the first time after dark.

A 50-Cent Bottle of

Scott's Emulsion will last a year-old baby nearly a month, and four bottles over three months. Given in small doses four times a day

Scott's Emulsion

will lay the foundation for a healthy, robust child. It never fails to make the cheeks rosy, the flesh solid and the bones strong.

ALL DRUGGISTS

Send 10c., name of paper and this ad. for our beautiful Savings Bank and Child's Sketch-Book. Each bank contains a Good Luck Penny.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

SWEEPING CUT IN ROAD FUND

Appropriation Bills of Senate and House Are Scaled to Lowest Ebb.

DISAGREE ON MANY ITEMS

Ample Provision Is Made for Higher Institutions of Learning.

Subtraction, not addition, is the keynote of the general appropriation bills reported yesterday in the General Assembly. Various agencies and activities of the Commonwealth are subjected to considerable reductions, while some objects of appropriations are included in the Senate bill and completely omitted in the House bill, and vice versa.

In State money aid for the improvement of public roads, the largest cut is made. Last session the appropriation made was $250,000; this year the Senate bill reduces it for 1911 to $150,000, while the House bill would lower it to $125,000.

The salary of the Adjutant-General is increased to $2,000 in the Senate bill, while in the House it remains as at present figures—$2,400.

According to the House bill, the Secretary of the Commonwealth will only get his salary of $2,800 per year, leaving out fees from publications, which mean about $1,000 extra per year; in the Senate bill he gets both.

The Commissioner of State Hospitals would get only $1,000, according to the House figure; the Senate would let him keep his present stipend—$2,000.

Salaries of the clerks of the Court of Appeals at Richmond, Staunton and Wytheville are eliminated in the House bill, which allows them the fees only. The Senate bill makes no change.

Striking Omissions.

And here are some of the omissions that are striking:

An additional clerk to the Auditor of Public Accounts is provided by the Senate bill. He is to have charge of the collection of franchise taxes and registration fees at a salary of $1,400. In the House bill he is not mentioned.

For the expenses of operating and repairing the electric chair at the penitentiary the Senate would give $1,200 per year, but the House leaves this out.

Hog cholera serum, amounting to $3,000, is provided for the Senate bill, but not in the House schedule.

Salaries of assistants and expenses necessary for publishing the Journals of House of Burgesses and for traveling libraries would sum up to $6,000 under the Senate provisions, while the House writes nothing in its sheaf on that subject.

For reassessment of lands $50,000 is appropriated by the Senate bill, but "the House that kilt the house that George Latham Fletcher built" is quiet as to this.

One item which the House raises over the the Senate is that for the contingent expenses of the Corporation Commission, which gets $17,000 in the former and $16,000 in the latter.

The amounts appropriated for the State hospitals for the insane are, in toto: Eastern, $112,458; Western, $138,656.50; Southwestern, $88,625; Central, $113,000.

For development of the Virginia State Epileptic Colony, $30,000.

Prison Association of Virginia, $10,000.

Virginia School for Colored Deaf, Dumb and Blind, $20,000.

Institutions of Learning.

Institutions of learning came next. The Medical College of Virginia leads off with $5,000.

The State Female Normal School, $53,700; State Normal and Industrial School for Women at Harrisonburg, $65,000; State Normal and Industrial School at Fredericksburg, $50,000; University of Virginia, $85,000; Virginia Military Institute, $40,000; Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind, $57,015; Virginia Polytechnic Institute, $60,750; Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, $20,000; William and Mary, $40,000.

Considerable increases are contemplated in the 1912 appropriation along the line of educational and eleemosynary institutions. The assumption these second year figures are based on is that more revenues will then be received by the State. This is instanced by the following estimates which can be compared with those given for 1911:

Medical College of Virginia, $5,000; State Female Normal School at Farmville, $55,000; State Normal and Industrial School for Women at Harrisonburg, $65,000; State Normal and Industrial School for Women at Fredericksburg, $50,000; University of Virginia, $85,000; Virginia Military Institute, $40,000; Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind, $51,500; Virginia Polytechnic Institute, $72,750; Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute, $20,000; William and Mary, $65,000.

For the establishment of the State Normal and Industrial School for White Women at Radford $25,000 is appropriated, but it is not available until January, 1912.

R., F. & P. MERGER BILL REJECTED

Senate Committees Report Unfavorably, as Prejudicial to State's Interests.

Agitation along the line of a merger in the matter of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railway, received a death blow last night at the hands of the Senate Committees on Finance and Courts of Justice. After listening to convincing appeals by Attorney-General Williams, State Treasurer Harman, Second Auditor Dew and Judge Holliday, the Senate Finance Committee unfavorably reported the House bill seeking to effect a merger.

Delegate Rosewell Page appeared for the bill, maintaining that it contained a proper solution of the question.

Attorney-General Williams pronounced the bill "iconoclastic in its character, and striking down every policy of the State in regard to this road." The asset was one which the sinking fund commissioners had handled with great profit to the State, and he thought it a wrong policy to change the management of it.

It was the settled policy of the State, he thought, that before a merger could be achieved, it would have to be passed upon by the State Corporation Commission, and finally by the General Assembly. Under the pending bill that would not be possible.

"Why such haste now?" he asked. "The theory of that road that they have a right to exemption from taxation, in my opinion, is a myth. Let us wait until that question is passed upon by the Court of Appeals, instead of prejudicing the State's interests by proceeding now. I can see no good coming to the State from this bill. The best thing to do is to do nothing."

Messrs. Dew, Harman and Holliday spoke along the same lines, pointing out the great value of the road as an asset, estimating it as worth fully $2,000,000, and even more in the future. They thought a passive attitude was the best the State could adopt.

State Supreme Court.

Proceedings of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia:

Adamson's administrator vs. Norfolk and Portsmouth Traction Company. Argued by R. Randolph Hicks, for plaintiff in error, and W. H. Venable and Eppa Hunton, for defendant in error, and submitted.

Potomac, Fredericksburg and Piedmont Railroad Company vs. Chichester, administrator. Argued by St. George R. Fitzhugh, for plaintiff in error, and E. H. DeJarnett, Jr., for defendant in error, and continued.

Next cases to be called:

Spilling vs. Hutcheson, Imperial Company vs. Trotman, Norfolk and Portsmouth Traction Company vs. Daily's administrator, Hargrave's administrator vs. Shaw Land and Timber Company, Nixdorff vs. Blount et als., City of Richmond vs. Gentry, Williams vs. Green, Pollard & Haw vs American Stone Company, Incorporated, and Worley vs. Adams, being Nos. 66 to 69, 71, 73 to 76, inclusive, on argument docket.

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30 GOOD FOR 30

Thirty Dollars

AS FIRST PAYMENT ON ANY PIANO at Consolidation Sale Prices if presented on or before March 12, 1910.
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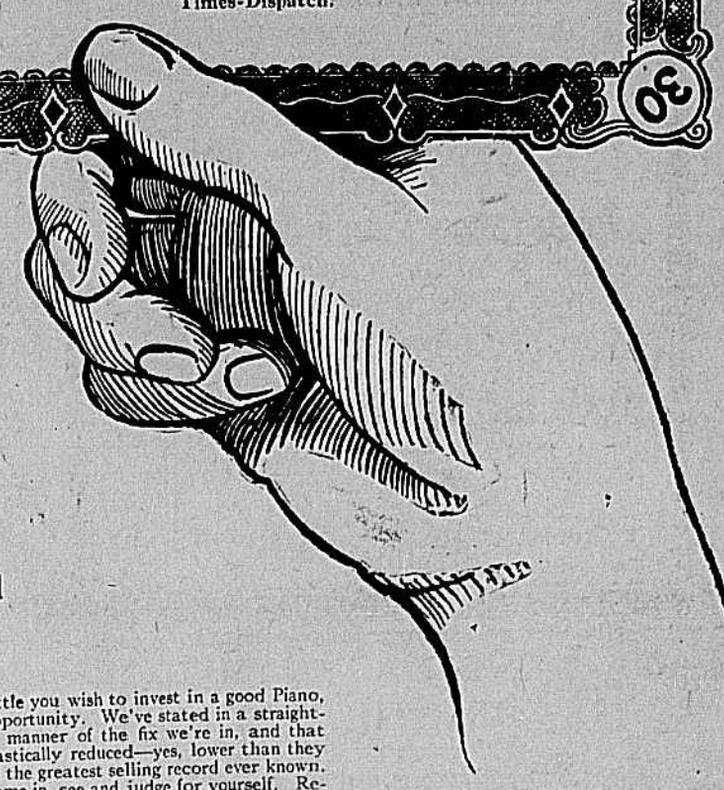

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Any Day May See the End of CRAFTS-RAMOS Consolidation and Advertising Test.

No matter how much or little you wish to invest in a good Piano, you can't afford to miss this opportunity. We've stated in a straight-from-the-shoulder, businesslike manner of the fix we're in, and that prices and terms have been drastically reduced—yes, lower than they ever were before. The result is the greatest selling record ever known. You must act quickly now. Come in, see and judge for yourself. Remember, we guarantee quality and we guarantee price. Bring the Test Advertising Certificate with you, select any piano in our stock. We will accept this certificate as first payment on the piano. You make your next payment one month later. Should you desire to pay any additional cash we give you credit two for one up to the face value of the certificate—$30 cash and the certificate gives you a receipt for $90.00.

$300 Pianos Now $198

Pay $1.50 Weekly

$450 Pianos Now $298

Pay $7.00 Month

$400 Pianos Now $274

Remember, quickest action is necessary. Drop in to-day or this evening and satisfy yourself that this event is exactly what we claim—the greatest Piano opportunity of a decade.

STORES OPEN EVENINGS

THE CRAFTS PIANO CO., Inc., Fifth and Grace Sts.
RAMOS PIANO CO., 214 N. Fifth, Near Broad

STORES OPEN EVENINGS

FIRST INSTITUTE TRAIN GOES TO-DAY

Farmers Between This City and West Point Will Be Visited.

The first of the farmers' institute trains to be run this spring by the State Department of Agriculture will leave the Southern Railway Station at 8 o'clock this morning, and will make two stops before reaching West Point. The country between the two cities has been thoroughly covered with handbills, and indications are that many persons will take advantage of this opportunity to receive information.

Commissioner George W. Koiner, who will have charge of the train, said yesterday that this method has proved to be the cheapest and most advantageous way of interesting the farmers and in blazing his trail through various sections of the State this spring he expects to reach thousands who have never before been given the benefits of the institute trains. The train will make two stops to-day, at Tunstall and Lester Manor, and to-morrow morning a meeting will be held at West Point.

The stop at each place will be for an hour and a half. The speakers will be Professor S. B. Heiges, of Powhatan county, whose subject will be "Corn Breeding," and Professor T. C. Johnson, of the Tidewater Agricultural and Experimental Station, on "Potato Growing." Representatives of the land and industrial departments of the Southern Railway will also make the trip.

U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals reconvened yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock, with Circuit Judges Goff and Pritchard and District Judges Waddill and Dayton in attendance.

Charles M. Stedman, of Greensboro, N. C., was admitted to practice in the court.

The following case was argued:

No. 952—C. A. Bray, trustee, etc., appellant, vs. John N. Staples, appellee; appeal from the Circuit Court at Greensboro, N. C. Cause argued by E. J. Justice and Charles M. Stedman, of Greensboro, for the appellant, and by William P. Bynum, of Greensboro, for the appellee, and submitted.

The court denied the petition of the plaintiffs in error for a rehearing in the following case:

No. 878—William M. Copley et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Willard F. Ball et al., defendants in error; in error to the Circuit Court at Charleston, W. Va.

The following case is in the call for to-day:

No. 954—P. Dougherty Company, owner of steam tug Dauntless, vs. Absalom Higbee; on cross-appeal from the District Court at Baltimore, Md. To be argued by Arthur D. Foster, of Baltimore, Md., and W. L. Williams, of Norfolk, for the steam tug Dauntless, and by B. W. and C. T. Wister, of Baltimore, and William Harris, of Philadelphia, for Absalom Higbee.

Is That Boy of Yours Late?

Does he fail to meet his engagements around the home?

Does he disappoint you on occasions when promptness seems necessary?

Does he seem indifferent about these things?

Then do not condemn him or lower him with a load of censure.

He probably needs a Watch. Buy him one, and then see him meet his appointments on time.

We sell Howard, Elgin, Waltham, B. W. Raymond and other makes, and stand back of them.

Prices right.

J. T. Allen & Co.,
Fourteenth and Main Streets, Richmond, Va.

Wm. E. Tanner. Jno. F. Tanner.

Tanner Paint and Oil Co.,

Oldest and Largest Paint Manufacturers in the South.

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CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

A Pleasure to Mother A Comfort for Baby

When one of our Go-Carts or Carriages are used.

The Cart or Carriage you want at the price you desire to pay can only be had at our store.

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Fourth and Broad Streets.