Stops Neuralgia Pains

HERE'S THE PROOF.

MR. J. C. LEE, of 1100 Ninth St., S.E., Washington, D.C., writes:—"I advised a lady who was a great sufferer from neuralgia to try Sloan's Liniment. After one application the pain left her and she has not been troubled with it since."

MRS. DANIEL H. DIEHL, of Mann's Choice, R.F.D. No. 1, Pa., writes:—"Please send me a bottle of Sloan's Liniment for rheumatism and stiff joints. It is the best remedy I ever knew, for I can't do without it."—Better than plasters—

SLOAN'S LINIMENT

is the best remedy for sciatica, rheumatism, backache, sore throat, stiff neck and sprains.

Prices, 25c., 50c., and $1.00.

SENATE VOTES FOR INCOME TAX

(Continued From First Page.)

contained in the phrase, "from whatever source derived," Senator Halsey pointed out that it added nothing, but was simply inserted to cut off any contention as to the constitutionality of a tax on incomes received from real estate.

"I have no fear of the ogres and spectres conjured up by the opponents of this bill," he said, referring to the arguments made in the House as to the alleged possibility that the amendment might infringe on States' rights. "I see no danger, and such dangers as there may be exist only in the fancy of the opponents of this measure. If this amendment were found to operate so as to tax the instrumentalities of a State, there is Congress still to convene and prevent injustice. Will the Senators and Representatives in Congress permit such a violation of the settled constitutional law of this nation? Even if they did their action would be reversed by the Supreme Court, beginning with the famous decision of Chief Justice Marshall in McCulloch vs. Maryland, which held that any attempt by the nation to tax the instrumentalities of a State, or by the State to tax those of the nation, was contrary to the spirit of the Constitution and wholly void.

Wants Virginia to Lead.

"I have tried to secure a vote on this amendment from the Senate, because this proposition is the most important of the session. I do not wish to see Virginia leading wrong, but leading right, when she sets an example for her sister States. I do not want this Commonwealth to go on record as repudiating this plank of the Democratic party."

The sole opposition to the amendment was offered by Senator Lassiter, who read an editorial from the New York Sun, criticizing the proposed amendment in severe language. He attack the bill as "an assault on Democratic principles and States' rights. His chief objection, he stated, was that the amendment would confer on the Federal government the power to cripple the instrumentalities of State government.

Lassiter in Opposition.

"If you pass this amendment," said he, "you will strike down one of the last bulwarks of our State governments. Already, power is too much centralized at Washington, and this amendment is trying to make all the States provinces of the Federal government."

In his best and most eloquent speech at this session, Senator Strode advocated the amendment, taking high ground.

"I am impressed with the importance of this occasion," he said, "and I am unwilling to let this amendment go by default. For the first time in forty years, the States of the American Union have an opportunity to amend the great organic law of our country, which Gladstone characterized as 'the most splendid product struck off by the mind of man at one time.'"

For a century, he said, the Federal government has exercised the power sought in the amendment. It was the bulwark of the country's defense in time of great peril, and the principle was unchallenged until 1894. Even now, he pointed out, under this principle and without need of any amendment, Congress has the undisputed right to lay an income tax on every lawyer, doctor, architect and other professional man.

Organ of Corporate Interests.

Criticizing the New York Sun, from which Senator Lassiter had quoted, as the recognized organ of corporate interests, Senator Strode said that in his opinion the argument of Elihu Root for the amendment is unanswerable, when he contends that Congress is merely seeking hereafter to tax without dispute incomes derived from taxes on either land or personal property. "That is all there is behind the scarecrow raised by Governor Hughes, of New York."

"Aside from party considerations," he argued, "I favor this amendment, because it will levy a tax upon wealth, rather than poverty. That is the principle underlying the tenets of Democracy; that those who are best able to bear the burdens of government shall bear them. It was Adam Smith who, more than 100 years ago, laid down the principle which has been adopted by other countries with practical unanimity, and that is the most desirable tax which least burdens those who pay it.

"Now, when we come here to pass on this question, purposing to apply that ancient principle, who is it that floods our desks with the arguments against the amendment by Governor Hughes and who do not send us the unanswerable reply of Senator Root? It is, I point out to you, the great corporate and financial interests who will have to disgorge some of their ill-gotten gains, if this amendment is passed. They are the ones who have raised all this hue and cry, and these bugbears about the possibility of destruction of the resources of a State by the Federal exercise of this power. States rights, about the danger of giving the Federal government any more power.

National Patriotism.

"I glory in all the traditions of our people. Yet, here we are, with a bill on our calendar which would put the American flag over every schoolhouse in this Commonwealth, a bill which has received the approval of thousands of patriotic people all over this State. At this day and hour, are we ready to unfurl that flag as an incitment to our children to patriotism, and at the same time to give utterance to sentiments of distrust and disloyalty to this, the nation which that flag stands for? We, too, are a part of the Union. Let us view this question upon the broad plane of natural patriotism.

"Consider the splendid patriotism displayed by Elihu Root, the most intellectual lawyer of this country, the greatest corporation lawyer in this nation, when he wrote to the Legislature of New York, urging it to pass this amendment, thought it would chiefly affect the wealth embraced within the bounds of that State. Though it did that, he pointed out that New York received much of its revenue from other States. Despite the fact that it would be his own State that would give up the most returns as a result of this amendment, he supported with all his might the amendment. If men like that in States like these can view the question in that light, shall it be said that we here in Virginia shall be the rallying point of the great interests of wealth?

"I believe that the people, when they understand this question, will send here a General Assembly that will pass this amendment. I have faith that the great heart of Virginia beats in accord with settled Democratic principles."

Bound by Platform.

Pledging his support to the amendment, Senator Early eloquently said that as a Democrat he was bound by the platform of his party. He was, he stated, a member of the Denver convention, and he remembered that this income tax amendment was passed unanimously by the convention after the unanimous report upon it by the Committee on Resolutions. He paid, in passing, a fine tribute to Senator Daniel, who had been on that committee at Denver.

Closing for the supporters of the bill, Senator Halsey expressed regret that the brevity of time had precluded scholarly study of it in all of its phases, but the time of a Senator gives him little opportunity for deep consideration of so great a question.

He strongly urged party fealty as a reason for upholding the amendment. It was a measure, he declared, Democratic in principle, and in accord with the letter and spirit of the principles of our Constitution.

By means of the tariff, he said, New York, Pennsylvania and New England have been taxing the rest of the country, and by this amendment the other States might reverse and come back on them.

Virginia Should Lead.

"I did not want this measure to go down on record as one which both branches had refused to pass," he said. "I believe that sufficient study and consideration of this bill before it was brought up would have resulted in its passage by the House. It was James Madison who said that in matters affecting the Constitution, Virginia is liable to lead. I want Virginia to lead in this matter; I do not want her to lead in the wrong, I want her to lead in the right."

When the vote was finally taken, Senator Gravatt rose to explain his vote in the negative.

"This amendment is a Democratic measure," he said. "I realize that. Yet I desire to say this: the Republican party seeks to keep up the high protective tariff; the Democratic party seeks to lower it. If this amendment prevails, the Federal government, controlled by the Republicans, may do as it did in the past, and so act as to prevent the Democratic party from reducing the tariff. I think this is dangerous power to give to the Republicans while they are in power; if the Democratic party were in control I would give it that power."

BLOOD POISON

Cured by the Marvel of the Century, B. B. B.—Tested for 30 Years.

Drives out blood poison in any stage permanently, without deadly mercury, with pure Botanical ingredients. To prove it we will send you a

SAMPLE TREATMENT FREE

If you have Ulcers, Eating Sores, Itching Humors, Swellings, Mucus Patches, Bone Pains, offensive Pimples or Eruptions, take B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm). All symptoms heal quickly. Blood is made pure and rich, completely changing the entire body into a clean, healthy condition, healing every sore and stopping all aches, pains and itching, curing the worst case of blood poison. DRUGGISTS, $1 PER LARGE BOTTLE, with directions for home cure. SAMPLE FREE by writing Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga. Free medical advice given.

SENATE

At 10:30 A. M. the Senate came to order. Discussion arose over the adoption of the House amendments to the tax commission bill, adding to the commission the chairmen of the Senate and House Finance Committees, the Speaker of the House, and the President of the Senate. The original Senate bill provided only the Governor, the chairman of the State Corporation Commission and a financial expert.

Believing that concurrence in the amendment was the only way to secure a tax commission at all, Senators King, Fletcher, Strode and Halsey favored such action.

Opposition was offered by Senators Holland, Holt and Wickham.

By the close margin of 30 to 19 the amendment was concurred in.

The House amendments to the insurance tax bill were also agreed to.

Income Tax.

Senator Halsey called up the proposed income tax amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

"This measure," said he, "ought not to be relegated to the realm of the things that were. We should take it up and give the House an opportunity to reconsider. They have reversed their own actions before. This proposition has received the approbation of President Taft and both parties."

The bill was set as a special order for the night session, over the vehement protest of Senator Echols, who thought that the Senate had no time to consume on a bill which had already been killed by the House.

Secretary Owen brought a message from the Governor pointing out the necessity of a tax equalization law of some sort, and the emergency existing by reason of the failure of the House to pass the Fletcher tax equalization bill.

Governor's Message.

The text of the message follows:

"To the General Assembly of Virginia.—The failure of Senate bill No. 71 in the House on yesterday requires me to call the attention of the General Assembly to the imperative need of some method for the equalization of taxes in the State. Unless a plan having this end in view is adopted at this session of the Legislature the greatest inequality will exist, and the greatest injustice will result to those sections in which assessors, following the rule established by the Constitution, assess the land in their respective districts at its fair market value. Under the Constitution the assessment of this year will be the basis of taxation until 1916, and the importance of having a uniform assessment throughout the State cannot be overestimated.

"At this late day of the session it may not be possible to adopt the wisest measure of equalization, but as our finances will be affected for five years and our plans of progress halted, I am confident that the wisdom and patriotism of the General Assembly is equal to the emergency, and that a measure will be adopted which will result in great good even if it does not perfectly meet the views of all of the people's representatives.

"We are all interested in the welfare and progress of the State, and all working together for the advancement of her best interests, and I am sure that by making mutual concessions and by giving and taking help one from another a law may be passed which will be just to land owners and meet the requirements of the State.

"Respectfully submitted,

"WM. HODGES MANN, Governor.

"March 9, 1910."

Tax Equalization.

Speaking as to the message, Senator Fletcher referred to the defeat of his bill by the House as most unfortunate. He had consulted with the Governor, who is much worried over the situation, and hoped the Senate would take same action immediately.

Senator Keezell said:

"We are in an unfortunate condition as a result of the House's action on the Fletcher bill. If nothing is done, instead of a fair valuation, we shall have the same old undesirable competition in many places between local assessors as to which one can get the lowest valuation for his neighborhood.

"Our revenue bills are framed on the assumption that the Fletcher bill would become law."

Fletcher Offers New Bill.

Senator Fletcher introduced a new bill, which proposes to meet the emergency created by the death of the Fletcher bill in the House. He moved that consideration of the bill by the Finance Committee be dispensed with over the objection of Senator Wickham. It was so ordered.

Senator Keezell introduced a bill to require railroads to pay their franchise taxes on November 1, instead of December 1, so that the money derived therefrom may be legally available then for the school fund. The bill was taken up and passed.

Governor Mann sent a communication, notifying the Senate of the appointment of Tucker C. Watkins, of South Boston, as a member of the board of visitors of the State Female Normal School, at Farmville, in lieu of Thomas S. Wilson, who has left the State.

Then came up the Lesner bill, providing that where a part of a county has been annexed to a city, no other part of that county may be annexed to the city until two and one-half years after the first cession. The practical and present purpose of the bill is to prevent the town of Huntersville from being annexed to Norfolk for eighteen months.

Senators Sale, Lassiter and Folkes attacked the bill. They took the ground that the present law is sufficient. Senators Lesner and Fletcher advocated the bill. The bill took up a great deal of time, and was tacked to death.

The chair was vacated at 3 and resumed at 4.

Bills Passed.

The following bills were then passed:

To amend the law providing for the continuance of annual tolls on turnpikes.

Prohibiting the wearing of the uniform of the United States army or navy, or National Guard, by persons not in or belonging to the military or naval service of the United States, or this State; prohibiting discrimination against such uniform.

To make it larceny to obtain, with fraudulent intent, money or other property by means of a check, draft or order; to make a failure to have on deposit or to the credit of the maker or drawer thereof with the bank, person, firm or corporation on which drawn sufficient funds to pay the same when presented prima facie evidence of fraudulent intent.

To define the relation of landlord and tenant for certain cases where there is no written agreement between the parties upon the subject, and in cases of hold-over tenancies and so forth.

To amend the law in relation to how persons turned out or kept out of possession of land may recover it; when the proceeding to be in court, and when it may be before a justice.

To amend the law in relation to desertion of premises by tenants.

To authorize cities and towns to permit, under certain conditions, awnings, fire escapes, shutters and so forth to overhang streets.

To provide that it shall be unlawful to hunt or to trap birds or animals in the county of Rappahannock without obtaining a written permit from the land-owner.

To amend the charter of Norton.

Land Grabbing Law.

To repeal the law authorizing the sale of lots purchased by the Commonwealth for delinquent taxes and not redeemed within four years or more.

To punish persons unlawfully obtaining transportation over street railroads without the payment of fares and to prevent the unlawful disposition and use of transfer tickets.

To provide and make accessible legal evidence of the authority of local boards or officers of surety, guaranty or fidelity companies doing business in this State as surety in official or other bonds or obligations and acting in the execution of such obligations through the instrumentality of local boards or officers, and to fix the term or continuance of the powers of such local boards or officers.

To amend the law in relation to unlawful bass fishing.

The chair was vacated at 6:15.

Here and There in the Legislature

In a letter addressed by Judge Martin Williams to Drs. E. W. Magruder, C. M. Bradbury, J. B. Robb, H. L. Davidson and J. H. Parkins, he says that in recent remarks in the House regarding the salaries of employes of the Agricultural Department, he did not intend a reflection on these chemists. Judge Williams said yesterday that he had been correctly reported in The Times-Dispatch, but that he regretted to have said anything which should have led the chemists to think he intended a reflection upon them.

He had no intention to impute dishonorable motives, nor to say that the chemists had conspired to divide the surplus to the credit of the department.

In concluding his letter, he says: "I certainly did not intend to impute to any one any dishonorable motives in this matter."

The "House of Pages" met again yesterday afternoon, and finished the business of the session. Innumerable bills were passed, and the kids had lots of fun. Many of the members attended the meeting.

A beautiful basket of pink carnations was presented to Dr. H. S. Myers yesterday morning by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in appreciation of his labors in the cause of State-wide prohibition. Dr. Myers was liberal with the flowers, giving them to a number of friends.

When the Sale bill to make October 12 "Columbus Day," a public holiday, came up yesterday, Senator Early objected.

"If we celebrate every foreigner's birthday, every day of the year will become a public holiday," he said. "I object."

"Did Columbus discover this country? If so, when and where?" asked Senator Hart. No one replied.

The bill was killed by a tie vote.

Most pleasantly concluding a long series of arduous labors, the House Committee on General Laws was the guest last night of its chairman, Edwin T. Cox, of this city, at dinner at Murphy's Hotel. Clerk Harry B. Owen, who was there to call the roll, said that it was the only full meeting the committee has had.

At the conclusion of the feast, Major Stubbs presented Mr. Cox with a beautiful silver chocolate service, engraved with his initial. The Gloucester member referred to the chairman's earnest and effective work and to his constant fairness and efficiency. Replying, Mr. Cox was visibly affected.

This committee is composed of the following members: Messrs. Cox, of Richmond; Powers, of Caroline; Clement, of Pittsylvania; Williams, of Giles; Throckmorton, of Henrico; Stubbs, of Gloucester; Lion, of Prince William; McRae, of Cumberland; Shepherd, of Fluvanna; Zimmer, of Petersburg; Cooke, of Norfolk; Casey, of Richmond, and Pendleton, of Scott.

The trade-mark in the hat tells the story

Knox Hats

are worn by men of distinction in America and Europe.

Gans-Rady Company

FLETCHER OFFERS NEW TAX MEASURE

Provides Local Boards of Appeal From Erroneous Assessment.

Devised as an expedient to meet a pressing emergency, the bill introduced by Senator Fletcher yesterday, pursuant to the call issued in the message of Governor Mann, will probably meet all the conflicting demands which negatived the enactment of the Fletcher tax equalization law. It emphasizes the principle of local opinion and local government, and in no sense can it be charged a "centralizing scheme."

In brief, the bill provides that there shall be a board of equalization, composed of five members to be elected by the General Assembly. There is to be a member for each of the five grand divisions of the Commonwealth.

The board is to have a secretary, who will perform the duties usually attributed to such an officer.

When the board first assembles the State is to be equally divided into five divisions, and each member will be assigned to that division in which he resides. He will collect all possible facts in that territory, both from the local assessors and from residents of the localities. After examination of all these facts and inspection of the territory, he is to fix a basis of assessment for the assessment of land within his territory.

When the basis of assessment has been fixed in each division by the several members they convene and pass upon the assessment basis made by the several members, altering them if it is deemed proper. When the final basis of assessment is decided for each particular county and section the local assessors are bound by that basis, and will base their returns with reference to it.

Should there be objection to any return or action of the board the matter is to be investigated and tried out in the court nearest the locality affected.

For the purposes of the act $10,000 is appropriated.

HOUSE

(Continued from Page 3.)

efforts. He wanted it to come up, to vote against it himself and to have done with it forever.

State Aid and Roads.

Mr. Grigsby moved to take up out of its order a bill allowing counties which receive less than $2,500 of State aid to spend the money on good roads at the discretion of the board of supervisors.

It was opposed by Mr. Throckmorton. He did not think the State's money should be expended by supervisors as they saw fit.

Mr. Page said this bill was not local self-government. It was taking the State's money. If this bill passed, the good work for roads would be gone.

Mr. Grigsby explained that his county got only a small amount, and that the State Highway Commission had said it would cost $4,000 to build one mile of the road. At this rate it would take about three years to get enough money to build one mile of road. The money belongs to the counties and they ought to be given the right to spend it.

Mr. Page said the question was one of permanent roads. It was an effort to go back to the old two-penny way.

Mr. Grigsby said his people had built five miles of good road for $700 a mile. If they could get the State money they ought to have they would build some more.

Mr. Moncure, of Stafford, said that his people took all the money they got from the State and worked a mile and a half of road. This was now impassable. He thought the local authorities ought to have this control.

Not enough money can be gotten to do any good in some counties, said Mr. McRae. This was designed to take effect only where the counties put up half the money.

Mr. Tallaferro thought this was local option carried to an absurdity.

The bill was passed by a vote of 54 to 11.

Minor Bills Up.

Then followed a scramble on the part of members to get consideration of their pet House bills, which were still on their second reading. Most of them failed, as there was considerable objection to many.

Mr. Houston secured the passage of a bill authorizing the Auditor to pay certain claims to the Treasurer of Elizabeth City county.

Mr. Deal was defeated in an effort to get engrossment of his antihazing bill by a vote of 25 to 29.

Mr. Price got through a bill making the stealing of a hog a felony, and Mr. McRae was successful to a certain degree on one to require notice of application for bail to be served on the Commonwealth's Attorney. But on the final roll call on this it was found that no quorum was present, and the House adjourned.

The last hour of the session was one of considerable disorder. Many members, feeling that this was their last chance, tried to get their bills up.

Among the bills which are now practically dead on the calendar are the Throckmorton milk bill, all the primary bills, the Cox artillery bills, the game bill, the fee bill and the income listing bill.

It has been agreed to consider only revenue and Senate bills hereafter.

Charters by State.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Raleigh, N. C., March 9.—The Wysong & Miles Co., Greensboro, has filed amendment to its charter with the Secretary of State for the increase of the capital from $250,000 to $1,000,000. O. C. Wysong is president.

The Citizen's Bank, of Farmville, is chartered with $25,000 capital for commercial and savings business. T. C. Turnage is one of the principal incorporators.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

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.

FRANK COULD SAID TO HAVE MARRIED

His Friends Send Congratulation on Union With Miss Kelly, an Actress.

New York, March 9.—Friends of Frank Gould have received within the last few days information of such a nature as to cause them to load the Atlantic cables with messages congratulating him on his reported marriage to Edith Kelly, an actress, to whom he has been attentive for some time. She is now in Paris, having reached there at the time Mr. Gould did, about five months ago.

Mr. Gold's most intimate friends in this city give the story of the marriage credence, and Mrs. Edward Kelly, his former mother-in-law, is quoted as having told some of her friends she had every reason to believe it.

Mrs. Gould Not Surprised.

The former Mrs. Frank Gould had no personal information on the subject, but she expressed herself as not surprised, since she had known that Miss Kelly, who, curiously enough, bears her maiden name, had quite captivated her former husband, whom she divorced last year.

The report of the marriage is being made the basis of an effort on the part of Mrs. Gould to have the divorce decree changed so as to give herself the sole custody of her two little children. Addison Mizner, brother of Wilson Mizner, once the husband of the widow of Charles T. Yerkes, has been aiding Mrs. Gould's lawyers in this step.

In addition to the complication the marriage gives to the custody of the children, it adds another snarl to the breach-of-promise suit for $100,000 brought against Gould by Bessie de Voie, an actress, who has made an exhibit of her perfervid love letters, which she alleges were written to her by Gould.

Those who have seen the young actress and Gould in France recently describe them as ideally happy.

"The Pensacola Girl."

Edith Kelly is an English girl quite unknown to the New York theatrical world until the production at the Casino about a year ago of "Havana." In this she sang so charmingly a song called "'Way Down in Pensacola," and she became known as "The Pensacola Girl," and was so billed.

FRANK GOULD CABLES HE MAY WED DANCER

New York, March 9.—A cablegram has been received by friends of Frank Gould, it is said, in which he states that his marriage with Miss Edith Kelly, the English dancer, may be an event of the future. Mr. Gould's friends sent him congratulatory messages last night on the report that he had wedded the little chorus girl in Europe.

Mr. Gould is reported in his cablegram as saying that there will be no ceremony until the final disposition of two children by his former wife.

SEEK SITE FOR BUILDING.

Norfolk to Erect Convention Hall to Seat Five Thousand People.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Norfolk, Va., March 9.—The movement in Norfolk for the erection of a big convention hall, one capable of seating at least 5,000 people comfortably, is assuming more definite shape, and the outlook is for the erection of such a structure in the near future. The matter is in the hands of the industrial commission of the city, and the idea is to secure an appropriation from the city of $100,000 for the erection of the building. It is probable that this sum will be augmented by public subscriptions.

To-day the industrial commission members made a tour of the business section of the city, visiting a number of the proposed sites for the building should it be erected. With the big convention hall the idea is to go after conventions, Norfolk having excellent hotel facilities.

Take Prisoners to Penitentiary.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Boydton, Va., March 9.—An unusual sight was presented on the streets this morning, when a guard from Richmond paraded six prisoners along the walk, handcuffed two together, to the depot, on their way to serve out terms in the penitentiary ranging from two to ten years. Two of them will serve a ten-year term.

FIGHT IN BRISTOL REACHES CLIMAX

Warren Summarily Removed From Office and Fain Appointed Temporarily.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Bristol, Va., March 9.—The fight over the Bristol postmastership, which has been waged at the White House for several weeks between Congressmen Brownlow and Slemp, and which recently led the President to request that the nomination of G. E. Goodell, a Virginian, be withheld, came to a climax to-night, when the Post-Office Department summarily removed Postmaster E. A. Warren, Congressman Brownlow's choice for reappointment for a fourth term.

John M. Fain was named as acting postmaster by Warren's sureties in Bristol, by authority from Washington. Fain is a Tennessean and a strong anti-Brownlow Republican. The cause of Warren's removal has not been officially announced. His term expires April 30.

The post-office is now in the hands of an anti-Brownlow Tennessean, while the name of G. E. Goodell, a Virginian, has been sent to the Senate by President Taft for the office.

Congressman Brownlow has been waging a strong fight to have Warren, his chief political supporter, reappointed as postmaster, and the removal of the official came as a thunderclap from a clear sky into the camp of the Brownlowites.

CONSUL TO ENTERTAIN.

Officers of Brazilian Battleship to Be Guests of Honor at Reception.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Norfolk, Va., March 9.—The officers of the Brazilian battleship Minas Garaes will be guests of honor to-morrow evening at a brilliant reception given by Brazilian Consul Barton Myers at his historic home here. Officers from the cruiser North Carolina, which will convey the body of the late minister, Nabuco, to Brazil, as well as those stationed at the navy yard, will be among the guests. The Minas Garaes, which has been coaling under adverse conditions, because of the unfavorable weather, has about completed that task, and the repainting of the ship will be begun at once.

Retail Merchants to Organize.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Alexandria, Va., March 9.—The Retail Merchants' Association has been organized with the election of the following officers: R. E. Knight, president; Leopold Ruben, vice-president; J. T. Preston, secretary and treasurer; W. U. Varney, B. Weil, C. B. Swan, S. Bendheim, W. P. Taylor, W. Wildt, W. H. Peck, W. Woolls, R. W. Arnold, Courtney Acton, J. D. Normoyle, J. Woolf, S. B. Lynn, directors. The association starts out with a membership of forty-nine.

POSTMASTER AT ROANOKE.

Arthur L. Sibert Appointed—He was Not Candidate for Position.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Roanoke, Va., March 9.—Arthur L. Sibert, a prominent merchant and staunch Republican, to-night announced that he had been tendered the Roanoke postmastership and that he will accept the office. Postmaster Funkhouser's term expires in July. The place pays $3,500 a year. Mr. Sibert was not a candidate for the position.

Norfolk Wants Another Dry Dock.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Norfolk, Va., March 9.—The secret legislation that is understood to be pending in Norfolk Council, and which the Board of Aldermen last night referred to the public improvement committee without making the matter public, looks to the establishment of another dry dock at the navy yard. The movement is to get a government appropriation for the matter. The new dock is to be large enough to accommodate the largest Dreadnought that will be built in years to come.

Broadus—Shreshley.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Leeland, Va., March 9.—A marriage of interest was celebrated near here to-day, when Miss Eva, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marius Shreshley, became the bride of John Broadus, of Washington, D. C. Mr. and Mrs. Broadus will make their home in Washington, D. C.

Hutchins—Hunter.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Baltimore, Md., March 9.—Leonard S. Hutchins, of New York, and Miss Alice L. Hunter, of Norfolk, went to Ellicott City, about eleven miles from Baltimore, yesterday, and obtained a license to wed. They were married later by an Ellicott City pastor.

Silence!

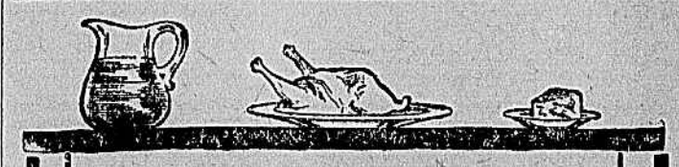
The instinct of modesty natural to every woman is often a great hindrance to the cure of womanly diseases. Women shrink from the personal questions of the local physician which seem indelicate. The thought of examination is abhorrent to them, and so they endure in silence a condition of disease which surely progresses from bad to worse.

It has been Dr. Pierce's privilege to cure a great many women who have found a refuge for modesty in his office of FREE consultation by letter. All correspondence is held as sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription restores and regulates the womanly functions, abolishes pain and builds up and puts the finishing touch of health on every weak woman who gives it a fair trial.

It Makes Weak Women Strong, Sick Women Well.

You can't afford to accept a *secret* nostrum as a substitute for this non-alcoholic medicine OF KNOWN COMPOSITION.



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