Hood'sSarsaparilla

For All Spring Ailments.

Mrs. Marion Bruce, Cumberland, Me., writes: "I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for a great many years, and I think it the best blood medicine in the world. I take it both spring and fall. This last winter and spring I was in very poor health. I was weak and had lost all my appetite, and I was all run down. As soon as I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla my strength came back and my appetite returned. I am now well, do my housework, and no longer have that tired feeling."

Get it to-day in usual liquid form or chocolated tablets known as **Sarsatabs.**

ANOTHER MOVE FOR PROHIBITION

(Continued from First Page.)

milk inspection bill was an event in the House. Its patron failed in an effort to get it up out of its order.

The Moncure game bill is now under consideration in the Senate.

HOUSE

Morning Session.

There was the usual end-of-the-session rush in the House yesterday morning to get quick consideration of bills far down on the calendar, which cannot be reached in orderly procedure. As usual, these efforts failed save as to strictly local bills.

C. W. Throckmorton led the dance by moving to take up his milk inspection bill, which, since its unfavorable report from the committee, has been asleep. He offered an amendment which would result in giving the bill but one effect—creating an appeal from local health boards in barring milk from cities. The board was to be composed of the State Health Commissioner, the State Dairy and Food Commissioner and the judge of the Circuit Court in whose jurisdiction the decree complained of was rendered.

Speaking to his motion, Mr. Throckmorton said that the dairymen should have some appeal. There might never be occasion to invoke the services of the board, but it should be constituted.

New Proposition.

The offering of the amendment to the bill, objected Edwin P. Cox, was in effect the presentation of a new proposition, which had not been considered by any committee, and which the House was consequently not prepared to discuss.

C. J. Meetze spoke for the bill. He said there are other places besides Richmond, where Mr. Cox had said litre is now no complaint. Col. Harwood inquired as to how many Richmond members there were on the committee which reported the bill unfavorably. There is none.

No industry, argued Mr. Meetze, is doing more for the State than dairying. He thought milk producers should be put on an equal footing with others.

Tipton D. Jennings said time should not be consumed on a bill at this juncture.

Never in his experience of four terms, has a more perplexing question been presented, said Berkley D. Adams. The committee worried over the matter for weeks. He was sure that argument would consume an entire day's session of the House.

William Watts said the Board of Health, the Chamber of Commerce and other organizations of his city of Roanoke had urged him to fight this bill. He did not believe cities would make unreasonable regulations, for they want milk, and only want it pure.

The motion was lost, on a viva voce vote, by a large majority, and the bill is definitely dead.

Turnpike Charter.

W. A. Willeroy came next, with a motion to discharge the Committee on Roads and Internal Navigation from further consideration of the bill offered by himself and W. B. Walton, repealing the charter of the Mechanicsville Turnpike. He said it was a local matter, and one which should not be held in committee.

Chairman Throckmorton explained that this bill would take away from the company vested rights which it has enjoyed since 1818, in order to throw upon Henrico county the expense of keeping up this road for the people of Hanover to travel over. There were ample remedies for all this in the courts. The committee had passed the bill by, and he did not believe it had a right to even consider such a proposition.

On roll call, the Willeroy motion was defeated, 38 to 23, forty votes being required. This bill is also dead.

Columbus Day.

Came then B. A. Banks, with a motion to take up out of its order the bill to make October 12, Columbus Day, a legal holiday. He said the proposition was backed by many petitions, from all walks of life. Mr. Willeroy opposed it, saying there were reasons why the bill should not pass. Mr. Creamer said that if this were the case, it should be taken up and discussed. The motion was lost, and for two years the banks and clerks' offices will not be closed in honor of Christoforo Colombo.

The House agreed to the Senate amendments to the semi-monthly pay bill, and to the addition of a committee by the Senate, in a bill regarding the sales of estates of freehold in lands.

No member of the House could understand the Senate bill making the effect of the decree in suits for the sale of contingent estates apply to persons not ascertained. So it was beaten, 36 to 38.

The House passed the senate bill providing the manner by which cities and towns may erect dams across watercourses which are water supplies. It also passed a Senate bill requiring presidents or treasurers of banks to make reports of business when ther is no cashier.

Divorce Bill Up.

The divorce bill caused a lot of discussion. As it came from the Senate, where it was fathered by Senator Thornton, it provided that where a non-resident is the defendant, not only shall an order of publication be issued, but in addition a copy of the notice of taking depositions shall be mailed to the last known address of said defendant.

As an amendment to this, Hill Montague proposed to add the substance of a bill offered by Dr. Roiston, far down on the calendar. This was to the effect that courts may require evidence in divorce cases to be had in open court.

This was opposed by Robinson Moncure, who favored only the original Senate bill. The Montague-Roiston amendment, he said, would open the doors to the hearing and publication of scandalous details and would gratify morbid curiosity-seekers. In some cases, he said, courts order the record to be sealed to prevent its going to the public.

Collusion Frequent.

In reply Mr. Montague said he had about despaired of securing any constructive legislation at the hands of this Legislature. But he would try once more. Divorces, he pointed out, have immeasurably increased in Virginia. Prior to 1865, there was hardly a case on the records of the Supreme Court. Collusion has multiplied, and he believed public hearings would to a great extent prevent this. Further, the amendment had been prepared by a circuit judge in this State and was along the lines of suggestions made by the commissioners on uniform legislation between the States.

Hugh A. White favored the Montague amendment. He said too many divorce cases are gotten through quietly. Sometimes they are granted and the defendant knows nothing of it until afterwards.

Judge Williams registered his opposition to the amendment. He said it was a reflection on the courts to say that divorces are secured clandestinely. The attorney for the plaintiff must file his memorandum with the clerk, and the latter gives the process to the sheriff to be served, or publishes it in a newspaper if the defendant is a non-resident. All of this is a public record as is the decision in the case, with the report of the commissioner in chancery who takes the evidence.

Would Avoid Scandal.

As to collusion, Judge Williams said that judges can detect it from the proceedings before the commissioner. The Montague proposition would gain nothing that he could see except publicity for things which were bad enough in private. The people of Virginia do not live on scandal, like many in other States, and he hoped they never would. He had seen cases thrown out of court on the mere suspicion of collusion.

The facts would never be gotten at if women and children and servants were required to testify in open court, said Mr. Watts. He believed judges are strict and often refuse divorces.

The Montague-Rolston amendment was defeated, and the Senate bill was passed by a vote of 57 to 5.

Redistricting Fight.

At noon the special order came up—the legislative redistricting bill—and most of the remainder of the morning was taken up with reading the lengthy bill, the complete substitute offered by W. A. Willeroy and the explanation of all changes, made by Walter Tansill Oliver, chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which prepared the bill. Speaker Byrd got on the floor to fight the committee's report, Judge Williams presiding.

The subcommittee bill has previously been printed and explained. The Willeroy substitute leaves all districts, both Senate and House, just as they are, with the following exceptions: Accomac county is given two House members instead of one; the floater is taken away from Fauquier and Loudoun; one member is taken from Rockingham and given to Dickenson and Buchanan, which are made a House district, leaving Wise and Tazewell with one member each. In the Senate the only changes made in the substitute are to put Floyd with Carroll and Grayson as a district, and putting Franklin and Patrick together in another.

Abolish Manchester.

Mr. Cox moved to amend the Willeroy substitute by striking out the name of Manchester wherever it appears and inserting Richmond in its place. The substitute was based on the bill of ten years ago.

Mr. Oliver explained the committee bill at great length, giving the population in each Senate and House district. He said the committee had tried to be just, and had given to its consideration more time than had been given to any other measure, excepting, perhaps, the general appropriation bill. He showed now, for instance, Appomattox county, with only 9,000 people, has a member of the House, while Wise and Dickenson, with nearly 50,000, have only one. Bedford, with 29,000, has two, and Roanoke city, with 34,000, has only one. He proposed to remedy these conditions by making Dickenson and Buchanan a House district and leaving Wise and Tazewell with a member each. Then he would give Bedford county and Roanoke city a member each, with a floater between them.

Opposition Arises.

Before Mr. Oliver had proceeded far the opposition to the bill became evident. It was explained that Portsmouth, with 33,000 people, had given its surplus to entitle Princess Anne county, with a deficiency, to a House member. Aubrey G. Weaver inquired about the Senate district, and was informed that the city and county will have one Senator. This caused Speaker Byrd to remark that it was evident Portsmouth preferred to dominate in a Senate rather than a House district.

Mr. Oliver replied that Portsmouth alone has more people than the entire senatorial district of Clarke, Page and Warren, whence Mr. Weaver hails.

Cities Yield to Counties.

No city, continued the subchairman, is given greater representation than it is entitled to, the advantage being given to many county sections whose population is below the average.

As to the Willeroy substitute, Mr. Oliver said it was the work of one man, as compared with weeks of labor by a committee, and that it was so ill considered it includes Manchester, which ceased to exist two years ago. Besides, it would retain two House members for the 25,000 people in Hanover and King William, and leave Norfolk city, with 80,000 people, and increasing rapidly, with only two members for the next ten years.

Wants to Dismiss.

Speaker Byrd moved to dismiss the committee bill, which would leave every district untouched. This motion was withdrawn temporarily, in view of the short time remaining before recess.

An amendment offered by Alden Bell, to leave the Culpeper senatorial district as it is, was lost.

The House approved an amendment by Colonel Templeton, to take Highland county from the Staunton district and put it in the Clifton Forge district. The patron of the amendment said it was desired by the people. John W. Stephenson, who represents Highland, said the people of that county are not averse to the change.

Mr. Stephenson then made an effort to have Bath and Highland constitute a separate House district, instead of being in a floterial district with Rockbridge. He said it was desired by the Democrats of his counties. Hugh A. White opposed this, fearing the district would go Republican if cut away from Rockbridge, and that Mr. Stephenson would come back to legislative halls no longer. Mr. Stephenson persisted, but was voted down. This ended the morning session.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Edwin P. Cox succeeded, when the chair was resumed at 3:30 o'clock, in securing immediate consideration of his bill codifying the militia laws of the State. He said the Virginia Volunteers are at last at peace and agreed on this bill. It was amended in unimportant particulars and ordered to be engrossed.

The following Senate bills were read the third time and passed:

Authorizing the board of supervisors of any county to expend the amount of taxes received from railroad trackage in any magisterial districts. It was so amended that in practical application it will apply only to the county of Halifax.

Amending the law regarding local assessments as applied to cities of the second class.

Amending the law governing distribution of public documents.

Amending the road law of Augusta county.

Amending the charter of the city of Norfolk.

Empowering the State Library Board to sell or exchange duplicate publications.

Preventing the decision of cases in the Supreme Court on imperfect records.

Providing for collection of costs when appeals from justices are dismissed.

Providing for the examination and testing of dairy cattle for tuberculosis.

Providing for the enactment of concurrent legislation with Maryland regarding fishing in the Potomac River.

Authorizing the sale and division of property belonging to Clinton Grange, Cumberland county.

Amending the crab laws on the Eastern Shore.

Amending the law in relation to the management of the dispensary at Ridgeway, Henry county.

Providing for an election in Warrenton on the establishment of a dispensary. Vote, 51 to 16.

Providing for local taxation of State banks.

Permitting localities to exempt their own obligations from local taxation.

Providing for designation of segregation districts for white and colored persons in cities and towns. Vote, 63 to 3.

Amending the charter of the city of Bristol.

Permitting the designation of depositaries for the road funds of Mecklenburg county.

Amending the charter of the town of Glade Spring.

Providing for submission to the people the constitutional amendment for commission government in cities.

Protecting pheasants in the county o. Middlesex.

Amending the law regarding powers of supervisors over public roads and bridges.

Providing how fence laws may be changed by supervisors.

Consolidating into one act all laws relating to Confederate pensions.

Permitting the Western State Hospital to convey a right of way through the property.

Amending the law regulating the sale and inspection of condimental stock and poultry foods.

Bills Are Advanced.

The following Senate bills were read the second time and passed to their third reading.

Providing a trial justice in Alexandria county.

Amending the clamming laws.

Amending the law regarding the issuance of bonds by cities and towns.

Amending the law governing indemnity companies.

For the relief of the Ferries Company.

Authorizing payment of a fee to E. P. Buford for legal services.

Amending the road law of Stafford county.

Amending the road law of Shenandoah county.

Hugh A. White secured the taking up out of its order of his bill to require county and city treasurers to raport next September, and in the same month of 1913, their receipts and disbursements and the amounts of the various funds. The information is to be used for the purpose of having the next General Assembly deal with the tax question. The bill was read the second time and engrossed.

Deceptive Advertising.

There was a most interesting and amusing fight over the Featherston bill to prevent "untrue, misleading and deceptive advertising, and make such advertising a misdemeanor."

Harry R. Houston thought it ridiculous. P. T. Barnum, he said, advertised liberally, and came to the conclusion that the American people liked to be humbugged.

"Why," he said, "the United States government sends out untrue, deceptive and misleading advertising. It distributes posters portraying young soldiers mounted on gallant steeds, with handsome trappings, dashing about in an heroic way. When the recruit who is misled by them gets to Fort Monroe he finds that he is sent to the kitchen to wash dishes. There is no waiting horse for him. Shall we put Uncle Sam in jail?"

Chairman Cox, of the Committee on General Laws, said that the matter should be given serious consideration. He did not think any one wanted deceptive advertising. Mr. Sutphin asked him if it would apply to circuses, and he replied that it certainly would—if a circus should advertise anything that it did not deliver, it could be punished.

Gets Merchants.

Mr. Houston asked if it would apply to the merchant who advertised that he had the best goods in town, and Mr. Cox said it would, unless his assertion were true.

"Did not the gentleman," inquired Hugh A. White, "advertise in the Richmond newspapers last summer that he would represent the people of this city if they nominated him to the Legislature?"

"I only advertised that I was a candidate for re-election," said Mr. Cox, "and I assure you that was strictly true."

Mr. Smith said that the bill was the result of misleading advertising regarding alleged bankrupt sales. Mr. Norris said that advertisements are frequently deceptive, and that he would approve the bill, as it did not make publishers responsible.

The measure was modeled largely after the Kansas law, said Mr. Jennings. Fake mining stocks were the evil aimed at.

Mr. Milstead called attention to his bill to prevent the sale of fake stocks, which was about to be buried by the Senate.

Motive Power of Progress.

"Advertising," said Mr. Roberts, of Mecklenburg, epigrammatically, "moves the machinery of progress."

Mr. Houston moved to dismiss the bill, saying it was a thrust at every newspaper in Virginia.

The House refused to dismiss, but upon the passage of the bill it was defeated by a vote of 35 to 38.

Mr. Land moved to reconsider, and Mr. Oliver to pass by. This resulted in a lively parliamentary situation. The motion to pass by was defeated, 18 to 42. The ayes and noes were demanded, but the show of hands was insufficient. Mr. Jennings moved to adjourn while the reconsideration motion was still pending, but the House refused to adjourn, and another call for the ayes and noes failed. On the motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was defeated, the vote was 16 to 45, and one more unavailing effort was made for a recorded vote.

This matter being disposed of and the bill finally dead, the House adjourned at 6 o'clock.

SENATE

In addition to a number of local measures the Senate passed yesterday the primary bill, the West fee bill and Senator Gravatt's bill requiring definite appropriations to be made for the support of the various departments and commissions of the State government. All of these measures, excepting only the primary bill, passed with little or no discussion.

Rev. J. J. Scherer led the Senate in prayer at 11 o'clock, and Lieutenant-Governor J. Taylor Ellyson presided. Immediately at the conclusion of the morning hour, Senator Gayle moved a suspension of the rules to take up out of its order the House bill prohibiting the sale of cider and other drinks containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. alcohol, within one mile of Elon Baptist Church, in Pamplin City, Appomattox county.

Hart Offers Opposition.

Senator Hart resumed his argument against the bill where he had left off the day before. The matter, he said, was not one with which the General Assembly should deal. If the Legislature can undertake to prohibit the sale of cider and intoxicating liquor within a one-mile radius of the Elon Baptist Church, in Pamplin City, it can with equal propriety, he argued, forbid its sale within any radius of any church in the State. He looked upon the bill as an entering wedge for an obnoxious form of prohibition.

Senator Walker declared that while his sympathies were with prohibition, he was opposed to the bill. It undertook to prohibit the sale of cider containing more than one-half of 1 per cent. alcohol, while cider containing as high as 6 per cent. alcohol may be sold anywhere in the State without license or regulation. To Senator Gayle's argument that the bill was justified by section 62 of the Constitution, which empowers the General Assembly to make laws governing the sale or prohibition of intoxicating liquors, he replied that cider is not under the law considered an intoxicating beverage. Furthermore, he objected, the section of the State to which the proposed law will apply already has local prohibition laws which ought to be ample to take care of conditions in that district.

Senator Gayle read from the Acts of 1910 to show that the General Assembly at its last session enacted a law of identical import, and at the request of the Senator who held the seat now held by him. The bill was put to a vote and passed, 21 to 8.

Pensions for Firemen.

Upon motion of Senator Folkes, the Senate took out of its regular order on the calendar and passed the House bill to provide for the pension, maintenance and support of disabled firemen's associations in cities having a population of 100,000 and over. The population clause restricts the operation of the law to Richmond.

The chair called for the Gravatt appropriation bill which was a special order for 12:30 o'clock. Upon motion of Senator West the special order was postponed ten minutes to permit a suspension of the rules for the purpose of taking up his fee bill. It was the fourth attempt on as many different days of the Nansemond Senator to secure a consideration of the bill and this time he succeeded.

Fee Bill Passes.

The passage of the fee bill was the decided surprise of the morning session. The determined manner in which the measure was opposed and the refusal of the Senate to take it out of its order on three former occasions testified to its unpopularity with a number of the lawmakers. Ayes and noes were called for on the motion to suspend the rules, and the bare twenty-seven votes required for a suspension of the rules had been registered when there was a deluge of additional votes in its favor, bringing the total to thirty-three. Only three Senators voted against the suspension of the rules. The vote on passage of the bill was taken without further debate, and resulted in thirty-two in the affirmative and three in the negative. The Senators voted as follows:

Ayes—Blanks, Bowers, Brock, Crockett, Drewry, Early, Echols, Edmondson, Featherson, Fletcher, Folkes, Garrett, Gayle, Gravatt, Harman, Hobbs, Holt, Lesner, Mapp, Parr, Paul, Rinehart, Rison, Royall, Saunders, Smith, Sowder, Thornton, Tucker, Walker, Watkins, West—32.

Noes—Catron, Cummings, Montague—3.

The bill requires all public officers

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

LEGISLATIVE COMMENT

By LEWIS H. MACHEN.

GOVERNMENT BY OBJECTION

The stage of the session has now arrived when, as predicted in this column some weeks ago, a good portion of the time of the two houses would be given to the consideration of those bills to which no one objects. This is a method of convenience supposed to be necessary in order to get action upon a multitude of local bills and colorless, insipid legislation. The reason is that, if any other plan were pursued, so much time would be taken up in discussion that only a few bills would be actually passed upon, and the end of the short session would mean the death of a swarm of tender little pet measures.

Be it remembered that the calendars are crowded with bills that have been carefully considered in committee, and after hours of arguments by attorneys and other parties in interest, have, by the duly appointed legislative authorities, been deemed worthy of legislative action. Yet, because they would tread upon some one's toes, or separate him from some kind of a sinecure, an objection is raised, which allows other and infinitesimal matters to take precedence.

The session should be long enough to enable every one of these bills to be reached and disposed of on its merits; and no objection short of that offered by a majority of the body should be able to bring about its defeat.

Now is the time when the real examination and discussion of pending legislation should begin. Instead, it is the time when it must cease, and only those things can certainly be considered to which no one for himself, or on behalf of a friend, may find an objection.

Some way should be found to examine carefully all this mass of unobjectionable matter and dispose of it in a lump.

Then the time of the Legislature could be spent in some more profitable and enlivening manner than in listening to reiterated roll calls.

The legislation to which somebody objects is generally that which accomplishes most for the people at large. Every worthy measure in the councils of the States or of the nation has been written among the statutes over the bitter protests of many. As a rule, that class is the only one worth talking about; yet, under our system, at this stage of the proceedings, it is the only one which cannot be talked about, save for an hour or so in the forenoons. Let us hope the time may arrive in Virginia when government by objection will be a thing of the past.

THE PRIMARY BILL

The Byrd-Featherston primary bill, which passed the Senate yesterday, is a sadly dilapidated affair. The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, after incubating the matter nearly a month, hatched out a dozen or more amendments, most of which were intended to make the bill conform as nearly as possible to the party plan that has been used in State primaries since 1901, and had been employed locally long before that time. These amendments, which have been discussed somewhat at length, and perhaps with some degree of warmth, in this column, have received the sanction of a majority of the Senate. Of course, there is regret that advice so generously offered should have been so rudely rejected, especially when the sole object thereof is to obtain something which it is honestly believed the people desire, and which eventually the people are going to have, even though it may remove them from the benign paternalism of the various party committees.

After all, no offense is meant when it is said that their powers over primaries should be limited. They would still have enough power left. In fact, the party organizations, in the legislative sense of that term, are nowhere stronger or more compact than in those States in which the primary is as much a part of the legal election machinery as the regular election itself. The difference is that in those States the party organization is the servant of the party, and does not undertake to be its master. Every member of the party has his proper voice in the management of its affairs and in the selection of its candidates. The party authorities still decide the party policies in matters as to which the rank and file have not spoken. They plan the battle, marshal the forces and direct the combat. That is quite as much as they should wish to undertake.

The rank and file of a party in every State should be permitted—in fact, they should have the indefeasible right—to select candidates without any sort of dictation or interference from those who may happen for the time being to occupy positions of honor in the party. The means of this selection should be so fair and just that no hard feelings could be generated within the party by the suspicion that the party machinery had been manipulated so as to give one candidate or one faction an unjust advantage over another. This end has been sought in every State by legalizing the machinery to be used by the parties in the selection of their candidates. The selection of the candidate is just as much part of the process of securing an official for a given position as his election by sworn officers of the law under provisions definitely defined by statute. The personal and the partisan bias should be eliminated from the equation as far as may be done in the case of a system to be operated by human beings.

It is to be hoped that a fuller understanding will eventually bring wiser counsel in dealing with this important question. In the meanwhile, this Legislature is expected to take some forward step toward the fulfilment of the popular wish that further safeguards should be thrown around our primaries.

Physical Wreck Restored to Health by Great Kidney Remedy

I feel it my duty to furnish you with my testimonial as to what your remedy Swamp-Root did for me when I was a physical wreck from kidney and bladder trouble.

Some years ago I was not able to do any work and could only just creep around and am satisfied that had it not been for Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root I would not have lived. After using the preparation for one month I was able to work some, and when I had used $8.00 worth of Swamp-Root I could do a good day's work. I used about $10.00 worth altogether, and would not take $10,000 for the good that it did me. I consider it a God-send to suffering humanity for the diseases for which you recommend it, and have recommended it to many sufferers.

N. L. HUGGINS,
Welch, Ark.

Personally appeared before me this 20th of September, 1909, N. L. Huggins, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that the same is true in substance and in fact.

W. A. PAGE, J. P.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.
Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince any one. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Richmond Daily Times-Dispatch. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast: For Virginia—Unsettled in north, snow in south portion Wednesday; Thursday fair, not much change in temperature; moderate northeast winds.

For North Carolina—Rain on the coast, snow followed by clearing in interior Wednesday; Thursday fair; brisk northeast winds.

Special Local Data for Yesterday.

12 noon temperature	35
8 P. M. temperature	33
Maximum temperature up to 8 P. M.	35
Minimum temperature up to 8 P. M.	29
Mean temperature	32
Normal temperature	44
Deficiency in temperature	12
Deficiency in temperature since March 1, 1912	65
Accum. deficiency in temperature since January 1, 1912	497
Deficiency in rainfall since March 1, 1912	.22
Accum. deficiency in rainfall since January 1, 1912	.35

Local Observation 8 P. M. Yesterday.

Temperature	32
Humidity	63
Wind, direction	N. E.
Wind, velocity	12
Weather	Cloudy

CONDITIONS IN IMPORTANT CITIES.
(At 8 P. M. Eastern Standard Time.)

Place.	Ther.	H. T.	L. T.	Weather.
Asheville	30	48	30	Snow
Atlanta	40	40	38	Rain
Atlantic City	26	30	22	Clear
Boston	22	24	18	Clear
Buffalo	14	18	12	Clear
Calgary	26	32	-4	Clear
Charleston	46	46	44	Rain
Chicago	22	22	14	Clear
Denver	22	28	4	Clear
Duluth	18	22	8	Clear
Galveston	48	60	48	Cloudy
Hatteras	38	42	38	P. cloudy
Havre	4	6	4	Clear
Jacksonville	66	68	52	Cloudy
Kansas City	22	26	16	Cloudy
Louisville	28	30	26	Cloudy
Montgomery	52	52	46	Cloudy
New Orleans	62	72	62	Cloudy
New York	20	24	16	Clear
Norfolk	32	34	32	Cloudy
Pittsburgh	28	32	14	P. cloudy
Raleigh	34	40	32	Snow
St. Louis	26	30	18	Cloudy
St. Paul	20	24	8	Clear
San Francisco	52	58	52	Rain
Savannah	48	50	46	Rain
Spokane	46	46	28	P. cloudy
Tampa	74	80	64	Cloudy
Washington	30	34	26	Clear
Winnipeg	22	26	0	Clear
Wytheville	28	34	28	Snow

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

March 6, 1912.

Sun rises	6:36	HIGH TIDE.	
Sun sets	6:07	Morning	6:42
		Evening	7:06

Do You Feel Proud of Her?

Every parent should consider how much the ability to play means to a girl. Popularity and friendships naturally come to the girl who is accomplished. The lack of this attraction often causes hours of disappointment and bitterness that blight the happiest years of a girl's life.

Put a piano in your home. See how it fairly radiates happiness, song and laughter; how it draws the family ties closer and keeps the young folks at home.

Yes, you can afford a piano. No matter what your requirements we have the right piano—from the magnificent Stieff and Shaw, of international repute, to the most inexpensive models made.

And all are 20 per cent. underprice—because sold direct from the factory—free from the usual dealer's profits. Step in. Get our prices. See how easily you can own and pay for a piano.

E. G. RIKE, Manager

Stieff

205 E. Broad

Stomach Always Feels Fine

Eat and Drink What You Want Whenever You Want It

Don't you know that a whole lot of this indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis, catarrh of the stomach talk is all nonsense.

Don't you know that fermentation of food in the stomach causes nearly all stomach troubles.

Don't you know that MI-O-NA Stomach Tablets, compounded from the best prescription for stomach distress ever written, will put your trouble making stomach in fine condition, or money back.

MI-O-NA Stomach Tablets give almost instant relief. Take them for gas, sourness, heaviness, heartburn, or after dinner distress. Keep them with you and take them regularly until your stomach is strong and vigorous. Large box 50 cents at Tragle Drug Co.'s and druggists everywhere.

Wood's Seeds

For 1912.

Our New Descriptive Catalog is fully up-to-date, and tells all about the best

Garden and Farm Seeds.

Every farmer and gardener should have a copy of this catalog, which has long been recognized as a standard authority, for the full and complete information which it gives.

We are headquarters for Grass and Clover Seeds, Seed Potatoes, Seed Oats, Cow Peas, Soja Beans and all Farm Seeds.

Wood's Descriptive Catalog mailed free on request. Write for it.

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

Slightly Used PIANOS

At Wonderful Bargains

Here are a few pianos that were taken in exchange for the Pianola Piano.

They will not remain long unsold. You must hurry.

One Hardman Piano, dark mahogany case, slightly used, at saving of $200

One Hardman Piano, mahogany case, thoroughly renewed, at saving of $190

One New England Piano, very handsome, hand carved case, circassian walnut, at saving of..... $165

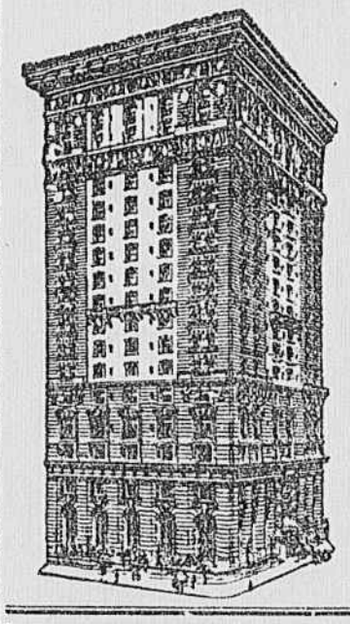
One Steinway Square Piano, No. 1 condition, to be sold at big sacrifice.

Walter D. Moses & Company

103 E. Broad Street.

Oldest Music House in Virginia and North Carolina.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA



HOTEL GOTHAM

A Hotel of refined elegance, located in New York's social centre

Easily accessible to theatre and shopping districts

Single rooms (shower baths) $2.50 to $3.00
Single rooms with baths $3.50 to $5.00
Double rooms with baths $3.50 to $8.00
SPECIAL DISCOUNTS 25% to 50% MAY to OCTOBER

Wetherbee & Wood

Fifth Ave. & Fifty-fifth St.
NEW YORK CITY

Special Features of Melville Clark's APOLLO

The PLAYER PIANO

Metronome Motor, Natural Touchdown on the Keys, Transposing in Eight Keys.

These features are possessed by no other player piano in the world. You are invited to hear a demonstration that you will not be able to detect from a wonderful pianist.

LEE FUGUSSON PIANO COMPANY,
Phone Madison 622-L. 119 EAST BROAD.