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SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1912.

THEODORE'S AUGEAN STABLES.

Perhaps Roosevelt must cleanse the Augean stables of his record. He comes to commence his confession of faith with a Confession of Fact. Senator Penrose has charged that Mr. Roosevelt knew of the $100,000 contributed by the Standard Oil Company to the Republican campaign fund of 1904. John D. Archbold has declared before a congressional investigating committee that Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of that fund, "gave him every assurance that past donations had been acceptable, but that donations in the future would be highly acceptable." The implication is that Roosevelt knew of this gift and approved. Mr. Archbold further testified that after Roosevelt was elected the Standard Oil Company felt that it was being unjustly treated in the attacks made upon it by the Roosevelt bureau heads, Garfield and Smith. Mr. Bliss said that "it humiliated him to admit that he had no influence and could do nothing." The implication is again plain that the trust thought it had made a bad bargain in its gift, and that Roosevelt was breaking faith.

Senator Penrose has also charged that George W. Perkins guaranteed a fund of some $3,000,000 for Mr. Roosevelt's fight in the primaries and conventions preliminary to the 1912 Republican convention at Chicago. Senator Dixon, the Bull Moose campaign director, states that the expenditures of his committee amounted to but $100,000. Senator Penrose insinuates that Roosevelt managers tried to buy delegates to the Chicago convention at $5,000 a head. He further intimates that the letter written by Roosevelt repudiating the contribution from Standard Oil was written after Roosevelt knew that the money had been accepted and spent, and was a document composed "to make a record for future reference." The Senator's words here show an intimate knowledge of the methods of Republican campaign committees. He said, with a smile, "The returning of a contribution is such a rare instance on the part of political committees that if there had been any case it would have made a profound impression on my mind." Manifestly the money was not returned, whatever record for reference Mr. Roosevelt may have written.

Has a candidate for President on the Progressive ticket met such point-blank charges with the old reply, "He is a willful and deliberate liars somebody is going to jail"? No one in the country doubts that. But when? Why does Colonel Roosevelt, when asked whether he is willing to go before the Senate committee and testify to his own knowledge of the 1904 fund, answer "The question is absurd"? The letters and telegrams that passed between Mr. Cortelyou and himself are enough?

We are not interested in the struggle of the country wolves to pull down the Bull Moose. The whole thing is one that suggests itself to a layman in dealing with Roosevelt: refuse the chase to satisfy eyewitnesses and clear himself of charges that are repeated from a score of sources. He should be begging the committee. He is not doing it. He claims the exemption. He has the right of sovereignty. He should stand the most Theodorean cleanse short of his impeachment by letting the river of fresh disease the stables of all muck.

CONGRESSIONAL PENSION AGENTS.

Out in Missouri James H. Whitecotton, Democratic candidate for Congress in the second district of that state, has issued a novel campaign document against the incumbent, Warne of Pike, to succeed. It is a novel document, it surprises the usual issue at appeal to the electorate in that section.

In a little memoirs of congressman in Pike's office the candidate tell in any great public consideration, such as the passage of pension bills, they have been responsible for all it is worth, instead of actively, they back on the passage legislation that have as much as anything else of their assets. The document is filled instances is, it appears, in Congress and Mr. Whitecotton, who pledges himself against all extravagance and especially against unjust pensions, gives the sitting member his full benefit of his pension arrangements.

He has eliminated a short displaying the votes of all the bills introduced by the soldiers' champion incumbent. The total number of these bills is 219, of which 48 were private pension bills, 12 for "correction" of military records and 14 to remove the stigma of desertion, with remuneration.

In the middle of the sheet Mr. Whitecotton asks in big letters the following question among others: "Voters, do you want a pension agent in Congress?" The question is a pertinent one that might well be asked of the voters of many congressional districts besides those of the Second Missouri.

It presents in a nutshell the issue of the pension abomination for the consideration of the tax-payers. It brings them face to face with the more amplified question, how long will they submit placidly to and even connive at being mulcted in the interest of personal political fences-building?

It goes to the crux of the iniquity of treasury looting for the benefit of camp followers, bounty jumpers, deserters and those who never heard a shot fired and their "uncles and their aunts and their cousins," and to the core of the outrage of chasing deserving pensioners with these in order that self-seeking politicians may assure themselves of being able to hold on to power and pelf. Than Mr. Whitecotton's contemptuous designation of such "statesmen" as "pension agents in Congress" nothing could be happier or more applicable. Nothing could carry more just and merited rebuke either to the "statesmen" themselves of the constituencies that continue to return them to the halls of national legislation.

GET THE WORK DONE.

The people of Richmond are not interested in the technical questions of street paving and track reconstruction. But they are vitally interested in having such works done as speedily and with as little inconvenience to traffic as possible. They want results, not explanations. They do not want necessary improvements held up by dilatory tactics on the part of the agencies which are intrusted with these matters.

To laymen, the delays seem to arise from complications between the four parties upon whom the actual completion of the work depends. These four parties are the Street Committee of the Council, the City Engineer, the Virginia Passenger and Power Company, and finally, the various contractors who work either for the city or the street-car company. Probably some of the tardiness is due to each of these conflicting interests. Certainly, all or them are inclined to lay the blame on somebody else's shoulders.

The street committee of the retiring council has not always moved with the speed and directness that achieves prompt results. It has not enforced the penalties to be exacted from contractors who fail to perform their contract obligations within the time limits specified in their bids. In some cases, no action by the street-car company was required, yet the work has hung fire. Curbing and guttering that by law should have been completed within sixty days after the awarding of the contract some four months since has just been begun. Yet it was possible at any time after the sixty day period to have the work done by another company and any excess of cost charged to the original bidder. It is to be hoped that the new street committee will adopt a more stringent policy in holding contractors to their obligations.

The Passenger and Power Company should be made to fulfill its obligations. The City Engineer should be held responsible for the completion of such improvements and backed up with sufficient power to enforce his requirements. Contracting should be put on a strictly business basis with penalties. Delays should not be tolerated and no excuse will satisfy the taxpayer who wants results.

PUBLICITY AND TAX REFORM.

For the disease of bad government there is no sovereign specific, but publicity comes nearer to it than anything else except civic interest. The conspicuous centre of the searchlight is most dreaded by the corrupt politician and the lawless-shirking citizen. Into the dazzling light of the x-ray, in modern publicity in politics helps the good and harms the evil. When every any part of government is carried on in the dark by just so much as it is not conducted it fails to serve the governed. Good government grows better because of light, just as bad government grows worse the further it is removed from light.

Publicity in taxation can work wonders. The recent disclosures as to the income tax returns in Richmond make for better tax conditions, because the light mercilessly exposed the taxpayer who deceives the State and cheats his fellow citizens. The tax-dodging shrivels under the glare of righteously indignant public opinion. So long as the tax-evader can be secret for no taxes or pay too little, he cares not. Once the light floods him he cares a very great deal and takes care that thereafter he conforms with the government that protects him. Publicity compels good citizenship. Premature publicity has put no person to harm. Publicity brings the truth home; publicity cuts to the quick. The citizen of Richmond who has done that which he ought not to have done or left undone that which he ought to have done is not so much concerned with what the citizen of Roanoke thinks about him as he is of what his fellow citizen of Richmond thinks about him. Publicity in taxation is doubly effective because it is a local remedy locally applied.

The greatest shame used at the Commonwealth of Virginia to-day is tax evasion. Publicity is to present tax evasion can speedily assist and accelerate tax reform. Let the income and real and personal property taxes be printed annually in all the newspapers of the cities and counties and the cost of publication will be ten times repaid by the increase in tax returns. The tax-dodger and the tax-splitter can stand all the general criticism in the world but they cannot stand the secret scorn of their neighbor. The evader will give in all his property, because he knows that if it isn't included in the published returns his neighbors will know about it and lower their opinion of him. Let the light be turned on in every community, so that the man who shirks his obligation to the State can be smoked out. Let's shake the tax possums out of the persimmon trees.

Individual publicity will arouse the conscience of the individual as nothing else can. Publicity is a direct and personal remedy that leaves no loophole. No honest man fears publicity, but the wicked flee when the light pursueth.

THE ALL-AMERICA PARDONER.

In the twenty months of his term of office Governor Cole Blease, of South Carolina, has exercised clemency in 382 cases. Of those receiving clemency at the hands of this brazen precedent smasher, eighty-five had been convicted of murder and were serving sentences and eighty-four had been convicted of manslaughter, making 169 homicide cases in which Blease has granted clemency. Twenty-three persons convicted of assault and battery with intent to kill have received clemency from him, along with eighteen convicted of assault and battery, seven of arson, seven of forgery, six of an unnamable capital offense, five of highway robbery, twelve of housebreaking and larceny, and two of larceny from the person. He pardoned 125 other persons convicted of the following crimes and offenses: Grand larceny, petty larceny, burglary, fraud, conspiring to defraud the State, bigamy, drunkenness, mutilation of property, unnamable crimes, cruelty to animals, non-support of family, gambling, perjury, breach of trust, contempt of court, carrying weapons unlawfully, larceny of live stock, violation of the liquor laws, receiving stolen goods, trespassing and jail-breaking.

Why has Blease granted clemency to highway robbers, burglars, house-breakers, adulterers, perjurers, deceivers, bigamists, thieves, pickpockets, murderers, manslayers, vandals, crooks and kidnappers? Why has he smashed all previous pardon records? Why has he used his pardoning power excessively and almost daily? Was it love of justice that animated Blease in loosing this horde of criminals, crooks, lawbreakers, yeggs, thugs and convicted scoundrels upon the State? Why is he emptying the penitentiary? Why is he making the pardon records of other South Carolina Governors seem infinitesimal in comparison with his? Why has he interested himself so deeply in using his pardon power? Why has he been more concerned about the liberty of the criminal than he has been about the life, liberty and pursuit of happiness of the law-abiding citizens of South Carolina?

DANGER OF A JUNKET.

The Southern Commercial Congress, which held its annual meeting at Nashville last April, passed resolutions providing for a select committee composed of two members from each of the Southern States to visit Europe next year for the purpose of studying European systems of agriculture co-operative credit. The congress realizes that proper credit facilities for securing capital are essential to our proper agricultural development, and wishes Southern farmers to have the opportunity of utilizing the good results of European experience with rural banks. By having a select committee made up of two members from each State, it is thought that European systems may be studied by representatives from the South who, knowing the requirements of their own States, would be able to understand, appropriate and adapt to the local needs of their own communities what there is of value in the practices of European farmers.

The undertaking is commendable and should be attended with favorable results. It has, however, one more or less obvious but very great danger. The Southern Commercial Congress recognizes this danger in the announcement that the membership of the large select committee must be constituted of those "whose hearts are in the subject, and who will be willing to reserve sight-seeing for a more appropriate occasion." This condition must be imposed upon the entire membership of the committee which is sent abroad. If intelligent students and observers of agricultural conditions in the Southern States are not available for membership on the select committee the project should be abandoned. The work must be entered into by the committee with sincerity and earnestness of purpose. Otherwise the project will be a serious reflection upon the Southern Commercial Congress, a waste of money, and of no value to the South, or, in other words, a junket or fiasco. Careful inquiry and deliberation should be given to the selection of these investigators of European agricultural conditions.

Misses Zadie and Ruby Robins came to the Anderson meeting, in the South Carolina gubernatorial campaign, the other day, and showered "salvia, ferns and other flowers" upon Cole Blease. The inscription on the card was:

Despite thine enemies, thou art the
State's living voice,
Wherewith she speaks in thunder the
"Ananias to displease."
Yea, thou art more—
Thou art her fiery pulse, her conquering will,
Thou art South Carolina's dauntless
Governor Blease.

He will not be it much longer.

Vote for the citizens' ticket for the Administrative Board.

The Prohibition candidate for President declares for one term. He's safe.

It is said that Boydton is the town of preserves like mother used to make.

On the Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton

Personal.

Housewife—You say the neighbors are talking too much. Well, have the beer wagon stop after dark.

Algernon—Maybe she is only doing it to make you jealous. You can get even with her by marrying some other girl, although this is perhaps the most expensive way.

Mrs. Newly Wed—The recipe for exterminating mosquitoes in your house is very simple. First catch the mosquito and tie his mind legs together with a stout piece of cord. Then chloroform him and go and get an ax. Place the mosquito on the cement walk out in the back yard and hit him on the head with the ax as hard as you can. If this does not do the business, hit him again. After doing this go and catch another mosquito. If you are tenderhearted at bloodshed, you can hang the mosquitoes or feed them Paris green.

Class to Them, Eh?

I've eaten 'round for many years and
got along some way,
But I don't hanker much for no huttel
or swell cafe.
Of course, their cookin' is all right for
these here city folks
That never had no better, but to me
it is a joke.
The fine French names they fasten on
the grub don't cut no ice,
And then, again, it's really not a matter
of the price.
I know something that beats all their
fancy pies and cakes,
Them baking powder biscuits that my
mother used to make.
Of course, that's what they all say,
and the subject's mighty old,
But it brings back some memories you
can't buy for gold.
You fellers all remember 'em, Your
mother made 'em, too;
It was a simple little trick these high-toned chefs can't do.
I've searched the country over, but
I've searched it all in vain,
It somehow seems to strike me I'll
ne'er taste their like again.
The cookin' schools ain't graduatin'
pupils who can bake
Them baking powder biscuits like my
mother used to make.

According to Uncle Abner.

There was a feller in our village the other day with a collar and necktie on right in the middle of the week, and it is thought he must have been some stranger from out of town.

The summer season is surely drawing to a wane. Elmira Jones has begun to save up to buy a Christmas present for Miss Amy Dringle.

All men are born free and skel in this country. Sure thing, but some of them get to buyin' books on the instalment plan.

About the pleasantest way I know of to commit suicide is to go to a summer resort hotel and starve to death.

Miss Pansy Tibbits is one of the best musicianers in this town. She kin play one piece on the piano with her hands crossed. The piece is known as "The Blue Danube Waltz."

The life of the bass drummer is full of hard knocks.

The homely men marry the beautiful women because the homely men are usually the ones who have the price.

It may cost more to live than it used to, but it's worth a blamed sight more. There was a time when there wasn't any phonographs.

Bill Furdy and Jim Perkins swapped hosses the other day, but had quite a time of it before they made a dicker. Bill said he would swap his bay gelding for Jim's roan mare if Jim would throw in a grindstone, three cultivator teeth, a feather mattress, two plow points and a box of axle grease, but Jim said he couldn't do that unless Bill would agree to throw in a wringer, a set of work harness, a keg of cider, three bags of plaster and a half cord of good maple wood. Bill was thoroughly agreeable to that providing Jim would also throw in a monkey wrench, a hay fork, a kitchen strap and two quarts of good maple syrup. Jim said he would do that all right if Bill would throw in a half pound of smokin' tobacker, two phonograph records, a wire stretcher, a galvanized iron pan and a hoss blanket. They started in to trade Thursday afternoon, and didn't get through until 12 o'clock Saturday night. They had to close the deal then, for it is agin' the conventions around these parts to swap hosses on Sunday. Rumor has it that both got stuck.

How to Be Happy.

Live in the country if you are a city man, or in the city if you are a country man.

Put on a good necktie and have every infant in town ask you if you have got the measles.

Wear a new flannel union suit to a dance.

Let all of your friends unload their troubles on you.

Take a dollar watch apart and try to put it together again without leaving out seven eight wheels.

Mrs. Jackson Found.

Mrs. J. C. Jackson, twenty-seven years old, of [illegible] Pine Street, who was reported to the police several days ago as missing from her home, was found early last night at Ninth and Main Streets by Patrolman Dugan. Her condition was such that she could not care for herself. She was taken in custody and [illegible] to the First Police Station, where she was charged with being drunk in the street. She was later discharged and taken away by relatives.

Abe Martin

A out-door toilet allus looks better t' th' [illegible]. It's so lonesome at Tulip, Indiana, that owls often fly nine hundred miles out o' ther way t' spend th' evening there.

THE BRIBE DISGUISED AS A LAWYER'S FEE.

By John T. McCutcheon.

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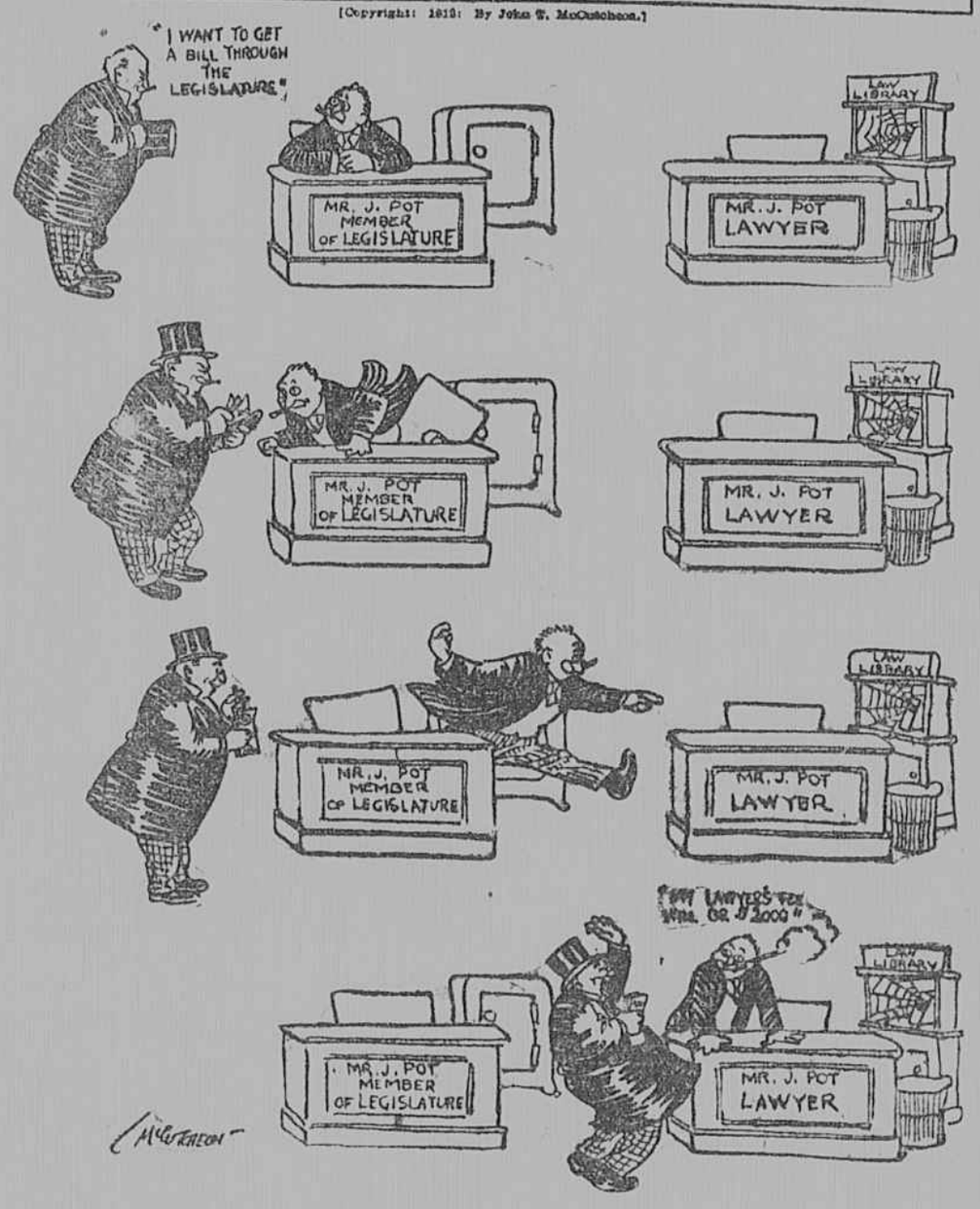

THIS SESSION MARKS ERA IN LEGISLATION

Majority Leader Underwood, of House, Tells What Congress Has Accomplished—Body Brought Back to the People.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Washington, August 23.—Congressman Underwood, leader of the Democrats in the House, to-day was asked to give an outline of what he believed the members of his party here had accomplished since the session began last December. Mr. Underwood said that although the country was well posted on the doings of Congress from day to day, there were a few strong points which he desired to emphasize.

"The thorough and business like way," he said, "in which legislation has been effected during this Congress, and the manner in which all the Democratic campaign promises of 1910 have been kept, mark a real epoch in the legislative history of the country. The people had become aroused by the hampering influences on legislation which had resulted through the automatic practices under "Cannonism." The rules of the House were promptly liberalized when the Democrats took charge at the beginning of this Congress by a radical change made in the appointments of the committees of the House. The Ways and Means Committee was designated the committee to nominate to the House the other committees, thus taking out of the Speaker's hands a function which has lodged with every Speaker of the House since the Second Congress. The Democratic membership has worked with such marked celerity and effectiveness, its legislative results have aroused universal interest, and all of the 1910 campaign promises of the party have been fulfilled.

"This Democratic Congress has offered reforms on a score of issues, of which the following are some of the most important which have passed the House:

"It has revived and liberalized the rules of the House so as to give the representatives of the people freedom of speech and of action.

"It has authorized and directed investigations of certain executive departments of the government and of certain industrial combinations, including the United States Steel Corporation, the American Sugar Refining Company, the shipping trust, beef trust and the money trust.

"It has enacted a law providing for the publication of campaign expenses before and after election, and fixed a limit on the election expenses for Senators and Representatives.

"It has proposed an amendment to the Constitution providing for the popular election of United States Senators.

"It has admitted New Mexico and Arizona to statehood.

"It has enacted a law to prevent the abuse of the writ of injunction.

"It has passed a bill establishing an eight-hour day for workmen on all national public works.

"It has passed a resolution which forced the President to take immediate steps to abrogate the Russian treaty in vindication of American citizenship.

"I has passed a bill to provide agricultural extension departments in connection with agricultural colleges in the several States.

"It has passed a bill providing for stricter laws and regulations to promote the safety of passengers and crew at sea.

"It has passed a law prohibiting the manufacture of and trade in poisonous white phosphorus matches.

"It has enacted a law establishing a childrens' bureau, charged with timely investigations of infant mortality, the birth rate, orphanage, diseases of children, etc.

"It has passed a bill creating a Department of Labor, making its head a member of the President's Cabinet.

"It has made an excellent record in its endeavors to revise the tariff downward to a revenue basis, having passed measures thus affecting the schedules of most vital moment to the people, namely: wool, cotton, metal, chemical, sugar, and in the farmers' free list bill placed necessary food products on the free list.

"It has passed a bill providing for an excise tax on incomes, thereby transferring a considerable portion of the tax burdens to the wealthy, which are now escaping their proper proportion.

"In addition to this it has under way many other measures of great importance which will doubtless come up for further consideration during the short session this winter."

P. H. McG.

At the Hotels

Jefferson—J. H. Hughes, Baltimore; George R. Allen, New York; Charles L. Bowly, New York; Mrs. H. B. Holmes, Misses Annie B. Holmes and Roscina E. Holmes, Chicago; J. H. Phillips, Birmingham; Mr. and Mrs. W. Mayer, Buffalo; S. I. Leon, Baltimore; T. S. Janey, Baltimore; D. Rost Wiss, Meridian, Miss.; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Grenlin, Chicago; J. M. Wooding, Jr., Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Marshall, Bluefield, W. Va.; Miss B. Webb, Norfolk; Miss E. Johnstone, Savannah, Ga.; C. C. Stagg, Cape Charles; Mrs. John C. Simonds, Charleston, S. C.; John Simmonds, Jr., Charleston, S. C.; H. S. Nulton, Virginia; J. A. Von Gerichten, New York; Mrs. Arden Howell, University of Virginia; W. H. Steele, New York; S. E. Brickford, Hampton, Va.; J. O. Patrick, New York; G. Holmes, Norfolk; J. W. Alexander, Spartanburg, S. C.; Thomas B. Hutchinson, Kentucky.

Stumpf's—H. L. Vest, Michigan; Jas. R. McClamroch, Greensboro, N. C.; C. I. Elliott, Albany, N. Y.; W. O. Adams, Norfolk, Va.; J. L. Baker, Jr., Lynchburg, Va.; D. F. Shanahan, Virginia; M. S. Satterfield, Lynchburg, Va.

Lexington—L. W. Mann, Rio Vista, Va.; J. Hommer, Charlotte, N. C.; L. H. Arnett, Danville, Va.; D. B. Hutcheson, Drake's Branch, Va.; C. H. White, Charlottesville, Va.; R. O. Lindsay, High Point, N. C.; J. C. Surbeck, Syracuse, N. Y.; Conrad Kolbe, Syracuse, N. Y., Joseph Schecht, New York; E. O. Pyne, Arlington, Va.; W. W. Barnes, Amelia, Va.; Mrs. Akers, Amelia, Va.; Mrs. O. Cohna, Amelia, Va.; M. F. Darley, Knoxville, Tenn.; F. W. Butler, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. L. Thomas, wife and son, Tallahassee, Fla.; J. W. Winfree, Midlothian, Va.; W. H. King and wife, Tazewell, Va.; William Burke, Washington, D. C.; E. F. Garner, Boykins, Va.; Alfred Morrison, Prince Edward County, Va.

COL. GOODWIN ENTERTAINS

Gives Dinner This Evening at Ocean View to Officers of His Regiment.

Colonel E. E. Goodwin, of Emporia, the recently elected commanding officer of the Fourth Regiment, Virginia Volunteers, has issued invitations to a dinner to be given this evening at Ocean View to the officers of the regiment.

Colonel Goodwin will also have as his guests General C. C. Vaughan, commanding the First Brigade, and the members of his staff.

FARMERS' PICNIC AT APPOMATTOX

Many Visitors From Adjoining Counties Join in Exercises.

Appomattox, Va., August 23.—Shortly after sunrise this morning crowds of farmers began to arrive in the village, and by 10 o'clock the largest crowd ever here at any one time had assembled to have a good time and hear good speaking under the shades of the Appomattox Courthouse trees.

The Farmville Silver Band, under the direction of Prof. W. B. Thacker, consisting of ten pieces, led the parade, which stretched for hundred of yards. The farmers marched through the streets of Appomattox and assembled on the court green, where the yard was not large enough to hold the crowds.

President J. W. Cauthorn introduced Hon. A. B. Thornhill, who, after prayer, made the welcoming address. His remarks were first addressed to the many women present, and he extended to all the hearty welcome of the Farmers' Union, and invited visitors and all to partake of the dinner. There were many visitors from Prince Edward, Cumberland, Charlotte, Buckingham and [illegible], all of whom paid close attention.

Mr. Thornhill argued that the Farmers' Union was a peaceful organization, intending to do no one harm, but striving to get rights which the other farmers had been deprived of. Speaking of prices being regulated by supply and demand, he said that in England tobacco was raised on supply at 9 cents, and that the government realized 36 cents. In America, he continued, there used to be much talk about free silver, 16 to 1, and about the 53-cent dollar, but at present, he said, the American dollar was worth only 38 cents to the farmer. He urged the farmer to become better informed. He dived a little into politics, and said that railroads, bankers and other organizations had their attorneys in the Legislature, but the farmer had none. On this point he censured those who were responsible for the failure to pass the lime bill. He condemned those who opposed it on constitutional grounds, whereas convicts have been making shoes for the State for years.

Mr. Thornhill then introduced F. H. LeBaume, industrial agent of the Norfolk and Western Railway, who had been invited to speak. Mr. LeBaume commended the work of Lindsay Crawley, principal of the agricultural school. Mr. LeBaume's address was pleasing throughout, and when interrupted by the dinner hour, was continued after dinner. While all were in good humor he reminded Mr. Thornhill that the farmers did have a representative in the Legislature in the person of Westmoreland Davis, whom he designated as that rich Northern Virginia farmer who so ably defended the farmer on the lime question.

Mr. LeBaume was loudly applauded at many intervals. Before concluding he plead for the beautifying of the home, and cited Sam P. Ferguson as an ideal farmer, one who was not a "tight wad," but who was liberal to his community, and especially to his family in the erection of his beautiful home just in front of the court green.

President D. M. Gannaway, of Cumberland, and State Secretary D. M. Blankenship, of Campbell, both were present and made able addresses.

A bountiful dinner was furnished by farmers from all over the county, and though all were well fed many basketful had to be taken away. It was a glorious day for the farmer and for the farmers' cause.

Priddy Returns Home.

John W. Priddy, Jr., the young manager of a local insurance company, whose sudden disappearance alarmed his relatives and friends, has returned. A telegram was received from him yesterday morning from Wilson, N. C., saying that he was returning to his home in Ashland by the first train.

National State and City Bank

Richmond, Virginia,
Solicits Your Account.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus, $600,000.
Best by Test for forty years.