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No. 100

Items Gathered in
From Far and Near

King Alfonso's Whiskers.

From the New York Sun.—With the
utmost respect, of course, indeed with
all the reverence and humility in
which mere mortals ought to discuss
the affairs of sovereigns, potentates
and assorted princes of the blood, we
venture to express our approval of the
vigorous course the Queen of Spain
has pursued in the case of King Al-
fonso's whiskers. It was much too
soon, in our humble opinion, for the
youthful monarch to cultivate "sid-
ers," such as the printed presentments
within the last few days have discov-
ered. It is true that Gen. Weyler, who
was Spanish governor general of
Cuba twelve or thirteen years ago,
"sporting" them with a great effect of
talent and ferocity, and there have
been instances still more remote—
during our civil war, for instance—
when prominent commanders flaunted
unbragging muttonchops in full view
of the dastard foe and got away alive;
but Alfonso seems far too young for
these questionable decorations, and
we are disposed to congratulate Queen
Victoria upon the promptness and effi-
ciency with which she condemned
them to the royal waste basket.

Training Troops.

From the Cleveland Leader.—Armes-
fit to fight the battles of a great
nation can't be improvised in these
days. They must be trained long and
carefully and built up with painstaking
effort. Even the single point of
shooting straight demands scientific
instruction, with the best of raw ma-
terial in the ranks.

Be Careful!

From the Portland (Ariz.) Journal.—
Automobile races are almost invariably
the cause or occasion of several
sudden deaths. The automobile is a
very useful machine, and has done and
will do much to advance development
and civilization, but it has taken and
will continue to take a large toll of
life of people who neglect to exercise
care in its use.

Save Money.

From the Columbia State.—We have
a bad for old furniture, and make a
boast of a love for antiques of other
kinds. Wherefore is it not possible
to inculcate a love, either real or fancied,
for last year's coat?

TWINKLES

(BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.)

Lack of Descriptive Detail.

"Don't you enjoy hearing Bilgins
tell about his European travels?"

"No," answered Miss Cayenne.

"When he gets to giving a list of
places he visited, it merely sounds as
if he were reciting the names of a
wine card."

A Difficult Ideal.

"Don't you want to make a record
that posterity will read with admiring
interest?"

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum.

"But such an ambition seems far be-
yond the bounds of possibility. It is
becoming harder and harder to get up
a biography that will not be thrown
aside by nine readers out of ten to
make room for a best seller."

A Tiresome Performer.

The katydid keeps singing loud
Out yonder in the night,
Until there rises from the crowd,
The cry, "J. Frost, please get the
hook!"

An Epigram.

"Father," said Little Rollo, "what is
an epigram?"

"What we customarily call 'an epi-
gram,' my son, is some selection from
the classics incorrectly quoted by a
person of current prominence."

A Convenient Arrangement.

"I understand that many western
railways are putting Bibles in the
same rack with the time tables," said
one traveler.

"It is a good idea," answered the
other. "A man is never more in need
of religious consolation than just after
he has been struggling with a railway
time table."

A Good Field

\$2,035,158.40 is a large sum of money.

Almost any company would like to do that much business in any
town.

If the S. S. Saxton company had its way about the asphalt business
in this town it would have that amount to look forward to.

For in Richmond there are 64.60 miles of streets of all kinds—and
there will never be less.

The average width of the streets is 30 feet and it will never be less.

And the bid of the S. S. Saxton company on the Eighth street paving
for sheet asphalt per square yard is \$1.79—in the long run it will certainly
be more.

\$2,035,158.40.

There are several things that must be taken into consideration. The
first one is the lesson which is to be learned from the sorry experience
of Hamilton, Ohio. After the local subsidiary company got well under
way the price became considerably higher than when the first asphalt was
installed.

Hamilton, O., Aug. 27.—The board of public service
Tuesday afternoon awarded a contract for the paving of
three streets with sheet asphalt.

Here is where the property owners of South Front
street, Millville avenue and North Tenth street got it in
the neck and have had their pocket books hit a hard belt,
all for the benefit of the asphalt trust.

The taxpayers and property owners of these three
streets will pay \$1.95 for the work and get a top of one
and a half inch.

Now this same company is putting down asphalt
streets in Lima at \$1.90 and is putting on a top of two in-
ches thick.

Who is responsible for this?
Five gentlemen in council.

All of these members of council are candidates for
re-election and they are asking the people to endorse
their work in behalf of the asphalt trust.

Why is there a difference between the cost in Hamil-
ton and Lima?

From which it seems fair to judge that the price does not remain
the same.

It stands to reason that after asphalt is introduced into Richmond the
price will go up. It will go up to any price that the asphalt people dare
to put it.

And you will notice there is a decided difference per square yard be-
tween \$1.79 and \$1.95 that they are paying in Hamilton. And the price will
be what the S. S. Saxton Company is pleased to make it.

After the asphalt gets started on one street, the cross streets and the
remainder of the streets, are easy things for the Asphalt Company to
manipulate.

For no town will stand for alternate blocks of paving of different ma-
terials. Think how it would look to have brick, macadam and asphalt—
all on the same street!

It is therefore safe to say that if asphalt is started on one street the
rest of that street will be paved with asphalt. This being so the company
will have a practical monopoly.

It will have no real competition from any other Asphalt company,
whether it is a subsidiary company or the parent trust.

THERE IS SO MUCH AT STAKE IN THIS DEAL THAT THE S. S.
SAXTON COMPANY CAN AFFORD TO OFFER ASPHALT TO THE
CITY OF RICHMOND AT A VERY MUCH LESS PRICE TO GET THE
ASPHALT STARTED.

IT CAN ALSO AFFORD TO GIVE THE PAVING TO SOME OF
THE RESIDENT PROPERTY OWNERS FREE OF COST, FOR THEIR
HELP IN GETTING IT STARTED.

BOTH THESE THINGS HAVE BEEN DONE IN OTHER CITIES BY
OTHER ASPHALT COMPANIES.

BUT THEY GET THEIR MONEY BACK IN THE LONG RUN.

\$2,035,158.40

School Trustees Declare Pie Is Brain Food For Students

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 30.—Regardless
of what may constitute its component
parts, pie is brain food. Such is the
official decision of the Omaha board
of education and of Professor Graff,
principal of the Omaha high school.

The pie question came before the
Omaha board of education when the
opening of a restaurant in the high
school building was up for discussion
last night. Members discussed what
should be served to the students and
which foods would bring the best re-
sults as brain foods.

Two members opposed pie. The oth-
ers, fourteen in number, insisted that
pie is the best thing that children can
eat. Arguments waxed warm, but the
friends of pie were largely in the ma-
jority. But if they adopted pie as food
for the growing youth of the city they
wanted to do so by a unanimous vote.

The two members opposed to pie
urged an expert opinion from the prin-
cipal of the school. The professor was
sent for and the proposition put up
to him. After hearing both sides he
remarked that, aside from the pies

"that mother made," all pies are good.
Not only are they good, but owing to
their internal construction, "as a brain
food they have fish beaten a mile and
then some."

That settled it, and even if authorit-
ies on dietetics have been at logger-
heads for years, pie is now an author-
ized and fit article for human food.

Professor Graff declares that some
of the learned men, in a spirit of jest,
have said that the spirit of unrest
that prevails throughout the country
is due to the love for and the eating
of pie, while on the other hand just
as learned experts have staked their
reputations that there is nothing that
is more soothing to the nerves and a
tired brain than a large section of pie,
eaten at night just before retiring.

The pie for the Omaha high school
will be made in the building, where a
culinary department is being installed.
Pie will be served to all high school
pupils who care for the delicacy and
this will be done with the official
stamp of approval of the board of edu-
cation.

unable to give a clear description of
the men, however, saying he was too
frightened to take a good look at
them, and the detectives have few
clues to work on.

Rossi said the men entered his sal-
oon about 7:30 o'clock, while he was
scrubbing the floor. One had two re-
volvers and the other but one. Both
men leveled the weapons at his head
and the one with the two kept them
pointed at him while the other reach-
ed in his pockets and drew out \$62 in
bills.

After dragging him to the ice box
they went to the cash register and
took \$12. Rossi said one of the men
had a black mustache and the other
red hair, but beyond this he could give
no definite description.

As a Last Resort.

The stranger had been compelled to
linger twenty-four hours within the
gates. "Well," queried the landlord of
the village inn as the stranger was
settling his bill, "what do you think of
our place as a summer resort?"

"I'd hate to tell you," answered the
stranger as he picked up his grip.
"Even what I think of it as a last re-
sort would not look well in print."

O. M'HARG TALKED THEN REQUESTED TO BE BELIEVED

His Denunciation of Roosevelt
Policies in an Interview
Causes a Great Furor at
Beverly.

MEMBERS OF CABINET
HOLD CONSULTATION

Renewed Interest Aroused in
The Clash Between T. R.'s
Principals and Taft Admin-
istration.

Beverly, Mass., Aug. 30.—Three
members of the cabinet were at Bev-
erly Sunday—Mr. Knox, the secretary
of state; Mr. Meyer, the secretary of
the navy, and Mr. Nagel, the secre-
tary of commerce and labor. Secre-
tary Nagel's visit was of the most
pressing importance. He came by au-
tomobile from his summer home at
Marion, Mass., and departed for Bos-
ton as soon as his talk with the pres-
ident was concluded.

The most intense interest has been
aroused over the approaching collision
between the "Roosevelt policies" and
the policy of the department of the
interior regarding public lands and
conservation, and incidentally the vis-
it of Secretary Nagel added to the
gossip. While the department of com-
merce and labor has nothing to do
with the dispute between Chief For-
ester Pinchot and the subordinates of
Secretary Ballinger over the Alaskan
coal lands, it was Mr. Armsby Mc-
Harg, the assistant secretary of com-
merce and labor, who Saturday took
up the cudgels against the "Roosevelt
policies" in an interview and made
the forest service ridiculous.

When Secretary Nagel was asked
whether he had seen the interview
with Mr. McHarg, he replied that he
had not, but that he had received a
letter from his assistant secretary to-
day calling his attention to the fact
that he had only entered office for six
months, that his time had expired,
and he desired to be relieved.

Mr. Nagel intimated that there had
been no discussion of the matter to-
day with the president, but he was
very sure that McHarg was going to
retire quite soon and that he would
immediately look for his successor.

Roosevelt Policies Involved.

The clash between Mr. McHarg and
Mr. Price, the assistant of the Fore-
stry service, is regarded here as bring-
ing to a head a matter in which the
admirers of Mr. Roosevelt and his
policies are greatly concerned. For
months they have been greatly exer-
cised over whether there was not
some delinquency in the Taft adminis-
tration toward the "Roosevelt pol-
icies." They have scrutinized every act
of the present administration with
magnifying glasses, have looked as-
kance at the refusal of the president
to continue commissions that were not
authorized by congress, and are pre-
paring to demand that the president,
whether what Mr. Pinchot is doing is
legal or not, decide that it is all right
so long as it is a "Roosevelt policy."

President Taft has not discussed
this matter with any one for publica-
tion. It is not believed he even went
into it with Secretary Nagel Sunday.

But it is known that when the insin-
uations were made by Mr. Davis, of
the forestry service, that the law was
being stretched in the matter of pat-
enting coal lands in Alaska, Assis-
tant Secretary of the Interior Pierce
asked for all the facts and will take
up the matter just as soon as he has
all the data before him. It is under-
stood here that the president is satis-
fied that the charges that have been
made against officials of the interior
department do not affect Secretary
Ballinger or any member of his cabi-
net. His decision is expected by the
forestry service and against the
officials of the interior department.

On the one hand, it is fully expected
that the friends of Secretary Ballinger
that the president will sustain the
general action of the department in
curbing the forest service and in an-
nulling the act of the forest service in
withdrawing the very large amount
of public domain from public enter-
prise in the last few months of the Roose-
velt administration.

The attacks which have recently
been made on the new head of the in-
terior department, as they are under-
stood here, are not primarily because
there was haste in rushing toward
completion of the title to coal lands in
Alaska, although that is the matter
mainly dwelt on. The real reason is
that Secretary Ballinger, in his inves-
tigations of the forestry service and
the irrigation service in the Far West,
has uncovered enough to make him
recommend to the president a radical
departure from the work as it has
been carried on during the last four or
five years. The Alaskan coal lands
matter, friends of Secretary Ballinger
say, offered a point of attack, although
the secretary had nothing to do with
the cases. But the purpose, they say,
was to force the issue between Presi-
dent Taft and Roosevelt policies.

Where the Issue Will Come.

Here is where the issue will come.
This is to be the ground on which the
"Roosevelt party" will stand in de-
manding the vindication of Chief For-
ester Pinchot and the decapitation of
Secretary Ballinger. They are pre-
pared to take the position that anything
looking to curtailment of Mr. Pinchot
is an attack on the "Roosevelt pol-
icies," and the energy with which the
attack has been conducted by govern-

ment officials on Secretary Ballinger
and his department during the last
few weeks indicates that they are
ready to defy President Taft unless
his decision is in their favor. It is
needless to say that this decision can-
not be in favor of Mr. Pinchot or the
conservation workers, if Mr. Ballinger's
recommendations are to be fol-
lowed out. It also goes without say-
ing that if Secretary Ballinger is not
sustained he cannot remain in the cabi-
net. Thus in this matter a question
of sustaining the "Roosevelt policies,"
even when they are wrong, will prob-
ably be forced on the president.

GOVERNOR GLENN SPOKE YESTERDAY TO BIG AUDIENCE

(Continued From Page One.)

He did not touch upon the political
situation.

Instead, he said he would speak on
the moral conditions of the country
and the desecration of the Sabbath.

He said that in the big cities, such as
New York and Chicago, where a great
percent of the population was foreign
little attention was paid to the com-
mand of God for observance of the
Sabbath day.

Observance Necessary.

If there is no Sabbath, there is no re-
ligion, and if there is no religion there
is no love of God, he said. He
spoke of the peril which the country
might come to, if it followed the ex-
ample of France, during its reconstruc-
tion period, following the Napoleonic
wars, in which it made the week ten
days long and ignored religion.

Unless the country, especially the
cities, improve in respect to their moral
conditions, the United States will
some day be in the same condition as
France, said the speaker. Gov.

Glenn has personally investigated the
moral conditions of large cities and
finds that the vices of the poor and
depraved are no worse than those of
the high social sets. He strikes the
lower class because of its depravity
and the upper class because of its de-
votion to strong drink.

Talks on Temperance.

He said in respect to the liquor prob-
lem, that God should pity the man
who argued for the continuation of
the liquor traffic, called by him the
vice mill, because it added revenue to
the government. Men seem to value
the revenue more than their own bod-
ies and souls, he said. He illustrated
conditions in North Carolina before
and after the abolition of saloons. He
concluded his dissertation on the li-
quor question by making an earnest
plea for the people of the North to de-
stroy and crush the liquor traffic.

In regard to immigration he said
that he hoped the people of Indiana
would instruct their representatives to
vote to wall in the country. Keep out
the undesirable, such as the anarch-
ists, murderers and other kinds of
criminals, is his war cry. He says
that the country wants foreigners of
the intellectual class. In North Caro-
lina the immigration problem is prob-
ably of more vital interest than in this
section of Indiana.

Dr. Mason, of Cincinnati, a negro,
spoke on the negro problem in some
phases, to a large crowd in the eve-
ning.

His address was interesting to
many. Dr. Mason also delivered the
sermon in the morning. His sermon
pleased better than his lecture.

The Kellogg Haynes Singing Party
gave three recitals yesterday and
their renditions of sacred numbers
were pleasing. The Richmond City
Band also gave several pleasing selec-
tions.

A MEDIAEVAL NAVY.

The queer implements of attack and
defense that were used.

Very strange to modern eyes would
be the armament of Great Britain's
mediaeval navy. The very names of
many of the implements of attack and
defense sound queer. According to the
books, in the year 1337 the vessels of
the navy were furnished with "es-
pringalls," ancient spring guns; "hau-
bergs," coats of mail; "bacinets,"
small helmets; bows, arrows, doublets,
targets; "pavises," large shields placed
at the sides and serving the double
purpose of protection against the sea
and against the enemy; lances and
"firing barrels." As early as 1338
cannon formed part of the armament
of ships, and about 1372 guns and gun-
powder were commonly used. Among
the stores belonging to one vessel of
that time were three iron cannon with
five chambers, a hand gun and three
old stone bags, probably for shot. An-
other ship had an iron cannon with two
chambers and one brass cannon with
one chamber.

Among other implements of war
used at that time were "cannon
pavises" or stone shot throwers and
"murderers," which were smaller and
threw any kind of shot. There were
also "basilisks," "port pieces," "stock
fowlers," "sakers" and "bombards."

The bombardiers were of hammered iron,
made of bars welded and bound to-
gether with iron bands. They threw
stone shot weighing between 140
pounds and 195 pounds. A battery of
these erected on a slip of land at the
naval battle of Chigioglia (1289) between
the Venetians and the Genoese did
great damage. They were loaded over-
night and were fired in the morning.


Froissart tells of a bombard used at
one of these ancient sieges that "might
be heard five leagues off in the day-
time and ten at night. The report of
it was so loud that it seemed as if all
the devils in hell had broken loose."

Brass ordnance was first cast in Eng-
land in the year 1335. The pieces had
various names. Many of different
caliber were mounted on the same
deck, which must have caused great
confusion in action in finding for each
its proper shot.


Farmer Winrow—There's always two
sides to every argument, Erry.

Farmer Haybo—Yep; yours and the
right side, Peleg—Puck.

ADVERTISE: Mother says "they can't say anything so
good about Gold Medal Flour." CHAS. J.




**The Great Atlantic
& Pacific Tea Co.**
727 Main St. Phone 1215



Green Stamp Special
August 30 to Sept. 4


15 Stamps with one pound of Coffee at	25c
20 Stamps with one pound of Coffee at	30c
25 Stamps with one pound of Coffee at	35c
10 Stamps with one pound of Atlantic Borax at	10c
10 Stamps with 7 bars of Atlantic Borax Soap	25c
10 Stamps with 1 box of Shaker Salt	10c
10 Stamps with 1 can Atlantic Evaporated Milk	10c
10 Stamps with 2 boxes Atlantic Ball Blue, each	8c
40 Stamps with one pound of Tea	50c
45 Stamps with one pound of Tea	60c
50 Stamps with one pound of Tea	70c

**30 Stamps with a one-half pound 25c
can of Atlantic Baking Powder**



**Fresh Fig Newtons at
10c Per Pound**

Phone 1215 727 Main St.



THE SCRAP BOOK

The Better Man.
John Stetson, the millionaire manager of the old Boston Globe theater, was nearly always besieged by some of his wife's relatives in search of a position. He appointed one of them as ticket receiver in the upper gallery. One night an East Boston tough tried to force his way in without paying. The new man attempted to stop him and was promptly thrown down the steps. The victim limped into the lobby and reported the affair to Stetson.

"What's become of the man who threw you down the steps?" queried the manager.

"He's in the gallery now," was the answer.

"Do you mean to say that you have let him go in without paying and coolly come and tell me about it?" yelled Stetson.

"What could I do?" expostulated the relative. "What would you do, Stetson, if you were there and saw a big, burly brute pick me up and throw me down a long flight of steps?"

"What would I do?" echoed Stetson. "Why, I should discharge you and hire him on the spot."

Deers of Daring.
The mountains that fold the vale
With walls of granite, steep and high,
Invite the fearless foot to scale
Their stairway toward the sky.

The restless, deep, dividing sea
That flows and foams from shore to shore
Calls to its sunburned chivalry,
"Push out, set sail, explore!"

And all the bars at which we fret,
That seem to prison and control,
Are but the doors of daring set
Ajar before the soul.

Say not, "Too poor," but freely give.
Sigh not, "Too weak," but boldly try.
You never can begin to live
Unless you dare to die.
—Henry Van Dyke in Century.

A Ready Made Verdict.
A northwest town once boasted a composite postmaster and coroner. He was called one day to give his verdict upon the case of a stranger who had been the victim of a fit on the main street. As the man was known to nobody, he was hurried to the hospital. There the case was diagnosed as apoplectic, but when the operation took place the attending surgeon discovered that the patient had been previously relieved of his appendix. The doctor endeavored to retrace his steps, but the strange man died from the effects of the operation.

The postmaster-corporal in rendering his verdict filled in the space after "Cause of death" with a rubber stamp which read, "Opened by mistake."—Success Magazine.

The Plumber's Revenging.
Severe frost had burst some pipes in a London mansion, so that a plumber had to be called in. The plumber was shown round by the coachman, but as soon as he commenced work an officious butler kept close watch over him. He didn't like this treatment and determined to play a trick on the butler.

In a bathroom he found a badly cracked pipe, and after cutting out the ice he quickly popped his thumb over the hole.

"Here, mate," he said, turning to the butler, "hold yer thumb over this hole while I fetch my solderin' iron. Don't shift or there'll be a flood."

An hour went by, but the plumber had not returned. Then the butler called a servant who was passing and told her to find the plumber and fetch him up. She found him enjoying lunch in the kitchen.

"The butler wants to know when you're going to release him," she said.

Ammonia For the Mouth.
Persons who are troubled with acidity of the stomach, that disagreeable state of affairs when "one's teeth are all on edge," will find it an excellent thing to rinse the mouth and wash the teeth in water containing a few drops of ammonia. This is an alkali and therefore neutralizes the acid, removing by this means one of the most prolific sources of disease and putting the mouth in an