BATTLESHIP LOUISIANA

Biggest Fighting Ship Afloat Launched at Newport News.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., August 27.—The battleship Louisiana, sister ship to the Connecticut, being built at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, the largest fighting vessel now afloat, was successfully launched at the Newport News Shipbuilding yards to-day at 10:01 o'clock, in the presence of about 15,000 people.

A bottle of native wine, tendered the Governor of Louisiana by a Norfolk firm, was sent crashing over the prow as it slowly left the launching stand by Miss Juanita LaLande, of New Orleans, who gave the vessel its name.

Miss LaLande's maids of honor were Misses Margot Castellanos, Alice Stauffer and Ruby LaLande. Louisiana was represented by Lieutenant-Governor J. Y. Sanders, Governor Blanchard being unable to attend. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Darling represented the Navy Department.

SUCCESSFUL LAUNCHING.

Noted for its successful and graceful launchings, the local yard excelled itself to-day. In spite of the predictions that the launching of a 16,000 ton battleship more than fifty-four per cent. completed, at this season of the year, was almost certain to be attended by a mishap of some kind, the mammoth hull glided down the ways to meet the waters as smoothly and easily as if it had been constructed with no other end in view.

Preparations for the event were completed this morning, when the temporary rigging on the vessel was hung with hundreds of flags and pennants. The hull had been given a fresh coat of red paint in honor of the occasion, and altogether the ship presented a magnificent appearance to the multitude of spectators gathered beneath and all around her as she stood upon the ways, with her stem elevated to a height of about thirty-five feet above the ground.

FAIR SPONSOR.

About 9:30 o'clock the christening party, led by Mr. C. B. Orcutt, president of the company, wended its way from the office building to the launching stand at the bow of the Louisiana. The central figure in the party was the fair sponsor, who bore herself with such quiet and utterly unembarrassed dignity that one would think she might have christened a great battleship quite often.

Miss LaLande is a strikingly handsome brunette, whose Creole ancestry is apparent at a glance. She belongs to one of the oldest and most distinguished families of her State, and is a leader in New Orleans's most exclusive social set.

Several hours before the launching, the work of preparing the ship for her first voyage had been going on under the supervision of Mr. M. V. D. Doughty, superintendent of hull construction, who has probably sent more ships overboard than any other man in America. The tide was high at just 9:57 o'clock, and, as it is unsafe to hold a large vessel very long after the highest mark has been reached, the final preparations were rushed through with as quickly as possible.

Remembering the armored cruiser Maryland, which stuck on the ways when launched on a summer day, Mr. Doughty took especial precautions this time. The ground ways were covered with tallow several weeks ago and to-day the supply was liberally increased, to prevent the possibility of the lubricant being melted off by the sun.

The ship moved so slowly at first that it almost seemed that she had decided not to leave the ways which had supported her for over two years, but she gained momentum as she went, and before the crowd could realize what had happened, her stern struck the water with a loud splash. Righting herself as she rose from her plunge, the vessel floated buoyantly out upon the swelling bosom of the James and swung around with the tide.

Several tugs started in pursuit of the freed craft, and capturing her, towed her to a berth at one of the shipyard piers, where she will be rushed to completion.

As launching is counted as about two per cent. the Louisiana now stands about fifty-six per cent. completed nearly eight per cent. ahead of her sister ship, the Connecticut, under construction at the New York navy-yard. The Connecticut will be launched next month and then will begin the final stage of one of the most interesting contests of the decade, the battleship building race between a government yard and a private plant.

THE LUNCHEON.

The launching party and about one hundred invited guests repaired to Hotel Warwick, where the shipyard tendered an elegant post launching breakfast, in honor of the sponsor.

This was a delightfully informal and enjoyable affair. Covers were laid for one hundred and fifty-five, all of the visiting parties and a number of local people being among the guests. President C. B. Orcutt presided as toastmaster, taking his seat at the head of the tables with a graceful little speech.

The first toast was "The President of the United States and the United States Navy," and it was responded to by Hon. Charles H. Darling, Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Governor Andrew Jackson Montague followed, responding to the toast "Virginia," and graciously welcoming the guests to the State. "Louisiana" was responded to by Lieutenant-Governor J. Y. Sanders, of Louisiana, whose pleasing and genial manners have won him many friends during his stay of three days in the city.

President Orcutt proposed the health of the fair sponsor, and the toast was responded to by General Myles, a member of the Louisiana party. Then Mr. Orcutt proposed the health of Superintendent W. A. Post and the men who build the ships, Mr. Post responding. Mr. Orcutt also paid a glowing tribute to the seven thousand men employed at the yard and called upon Mr. R. C. Bickford, counsel for the company, to respond.

The closing toast was given by Mr. Sanders, who proposed the health of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry-dock Company. Mr. Orcutt fittingly responded to the compliment.

THE GUESTS.

Following were the guests of the company at breakfast: Miss Juanita LaLande, Colonel Pescud and wife, Lieutenant-Governor J. Y. Sanders, Miss Ruble LaLande, Miss Alice Stauffer, Miss Margot Castellanos, Gen. F. F. Myles, Colonel J. J. Thompson, Mr. Richardson and Mr. Stodder, of the Louisiana party; Governor A. J. Montague, Irwin Weisiger, C. C. Walker and wife, C. E. Potts, and wife, W. F. LaBonta, of Richmond; Hon. Charles H. Darling, Captain John Callahan, H. C. Gauss, R. H. Moses, General J. A. Dumont, Hon. Adolph Meyer, F. M. Steover, G. N. Eatoni, Lieutenant H. D. Butler, Charles D. Brewer, James M. Baker, W. L. Cole, L. H. C. Dinger, Bird McDonough and Commander W. M. Parks, of Washington; Horace See and wife, I. E. Gates and wife, William J. Baxter, naval constructor, U. S. N., of New York; Naval Constructor H. A. Evans, Lieutenant W. W. Gilmer, mother and sister, Captain R. W. Mulligan, Mrs. Mulligan and Miss Mulligan, Paymaster T. S. O'Leary, Commander J. E. Roller, Assistant Naval Constructor J. H. A. Spillman, Lieutenant Commander W. W. White, Captain Alexander Calcott, D. Bruce Salley and T. F. Tilghman and wife, of Norfolk; Mr. McCreary, of the Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburg; Naval Constructor Roberts, of New Orleans; J. W. Kellog, manager Marine Sales General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; James Swan, of the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N. J.; William Couper, Charles Couper, John D. Couper, Mrs. Gilmer and Miss Gilmer, J. W. Nicholson, J. W. Lamb, John W. Oast and Captain Thomas Hanlon, of Norfolk; John R. Sherwood, Baltimore; John B. Kimberly, Old Point; H. L. Hibbard, Washington. Those from this city were: Hon. S. W. Holt, Hon. L. P. Stearnes, Mayor A. A. Moss, Mayor-elect S. R. Buxton, President of the Council D. S. Jones, Frank Lee, J. B. Aiken, Chief boatswain, U. S. N.; R. G. Bickford, Assistant Constructor and Mrs. G. A. Bissett, E. M. Braxton, Captain W. N. Cooksey, D. J. J. Emmous, R. H. Emmons, Collector of Customs J. W. Elliott, Irving G. Harvey, H. D. Haverfield, M. B. Hyatt, Major James Haughton, Dr. S. W. Hobson, J. G. Hunter, Lloyd's surveyor; Captain Richard Inch, senior naval officer stationed at the local yard; Philip Inch, T. E. Kiley, chief carpenter, U. S. N.; E. D. J. Luening, L. B. Manville, and wife, Captain W. G. Melvin, Lieutenant-Commander J. T. Newton and wife, H. E. Parker, superintendent of terminals for the Chesapeake and Ohio; A. L. Powell, president of Chamber of Commerce; E. L. Peacock, representative of Lake Submarine Torpedo Boat Company; J. W. Sims, L. C. Saunderson, R. S. Stikeman, R. W. Smith, Mr. Schoppe, O. P. Loomis, William Gatewood, L. F. Boggs, Bowen, J. E. Locke, A. L. Hopkins, Smith, H. F. Norton, Alexander, Wills and F. P. Palen.

GOVERNOR MONTAGUE.

Governor Montague arrived this morning, coming over from Norfolk on the steamer Luray. He returned to Richmond to-night.

The only war vessel now on the ways at the local yard is the first-class battleship Minnesota, which is now about forty per cent. completed. She will be launched in the next few months. The armored cruiser West Virginia, over ninety per cent. completed, will be the next local built ship to go into commission. The West Virginia has already been given a successful dock trial, and will go out on her builders' trial in a month.

THE LOUISIANA.

While American warships are noteworthy for the powerful batteries they carry, there is nothing in the battleship class afloat which will equal the Louisiana for offensive and defensive operations. In addition to the four powerful 12-inch guns, in forward and after turrets, she will have eight 8-inch guns and then twelve 7-inch guns in broadside. This 7-inch gun is an innovation in the navy. All the earlier vessels of the battleship class are fitted with 6-inch rifles. It is, of course, expected that they will be more effective than the guns of smaller calibre. They will carry a projectile weighing 165 pounds at a velocity of 3,000 feet a second. Each shell will have a bursting charge of thirteen pounds of black powder. An armor-piercing projectile may be substituted. The 12-inch guns throw a projectile weighing 850 pounds at a velocity of 2,800 feet, a trifle over half a mile a second. This is a velocity one-fourth greater than that obtained by the old 13-inch guns on ships of the Indiana class. The increased velocity is due partly to the use of smokeless powder, but mainly to the enlargement of the powder chamber, enabling the gunners to use a larger charge of explosive.

IMPRESSIVE GUNS.

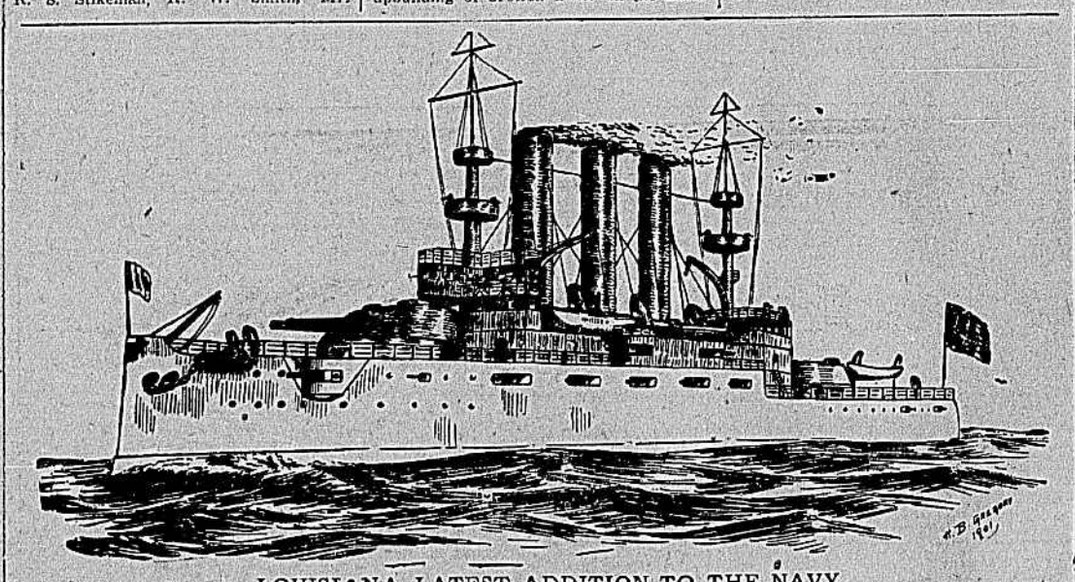
The secondary battery of the Louisiana contains an impressive array of effective guns. There will be twenty 3-inch rapid-fire rifles, twelve 3-pounder semi-automatic guns, eight 1-pounder automatic guns, two 3-inch field rifles, and eight machine guns for the fighting tops in the military masts.

The armor for the Louisiana will cost in the neighborhood of $1,500,000, and her battery will represent the cost of another million. Her steel protection, instead of being concentrated in a water-line belt amidship, leaving the ends of the vessel more or less exposed, after the method hitherto adopted, will extend from bow to stern, and, above the main water-line belt, there will be three thinner belts of armor plate, the lower casemate, upper casemate and superstructure armor.

There will be a more extended application of electricity upon the Louisiana than upon any of the battleships now in commission. Not only will there be electric ammunition conveyers and hoists, but it is probable that the larger guns will be aimed and discharged by electricity. In a rough sea the roll of a ship interferes materially with accurate marksmanship, and one of the accepted theories of the naval service is that in order to do satisfactory shooting there should be a continuous aim—that is, the guns should be kept steadily pointed at the target, no matter how the vessel moves. One method of doing this is by keeping the weapon on a horizontal line by an automatically controlled electric motor.

REV. JAMES BUCHANAN AND WIFE.

Rev. Mr. Buchanan, an experienced city mission worker, and his cultured wife are to come to Richmond September 1st, by invitation of the Baptist Council, to engage in mission work here.



LOUISIANA, LATEST ADDITION TO THE NAVY.

DO MISSION WORK

(Continued from First Page.)

very center for Russian Jews and Italians. In the Sunday school the children of twelve different nationalities meet. It is also situated at the opening into the Bowery, where 35,000 homeless men continually resort to the cheap lodging lodging-houses of that great thoroughfare.

Here the great opportunity was given of presenting the gospel of power for the upbuilding of broken lives. In the meetings held in the reading rooms of the lodging houses many men were brought back to Christ and manhood and home.

The engagement by the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church as superintendent of the missionary effort carried on by them on behalf of the Chinese, kept Mr. Buchanan in contact with all that is highest and best in church life. The broadening and uplifting influence of these three years upon the life were pivotal. The opportunity of meeting with men of large means, varied associations and diverse temperament in executive session, all reverently and humbly planning for the kingdom of Jesus Christ, enlarged the horizon. It was during this period that he became convinced that the great questions underlying missionary effort needed a more thorough appreciation and a larger grasp in order that the emotional might find its fullest expression in harmony with the ethical, intellectual and aesthetic development.

With this end in view, Bro. Buchanan took a special full three years' elective course with the sole object of grappling with these questions in the religious, historical, sociological, and psychological relations.

While prosecuting this course the opportunity was presented of acting as chaplain for the Washington Square Home for Friendless Girls. This gave an excellent opportunity to study preventative methods in relation to the social question, also constructive from an economic and moral point of view.

His assignment to the Harlem Baptist Church, on the Upper East Side, 123d Street and Third Avenue, the M. Y. C. M. Society opened up a new field for thought and investigation. Situated among an English-speaking population, self-respective, but largely non-church going. This gave an intimate knowledge, presented a different side of the great cosmopolitan aspect of the religious question.

In October, 1902, he was called as pastor of the Prospect Park Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., where his work has been been most successful.

Mrs. Effie E. Buchanan, his wife, is a Southern lady of great versatility and refinement. Besides being an accomplished musician, she has entered into the work of her husband with great enthusiasm, and has proved a very helpful associate worker.

STRIKES ARE FEW IN GREAT BRITAIN

Troubles of This Character Have Been Steadily Diminishing the Last Ten Years.

RECOGNITION OF THE UNION

To This Principle John Mitchell Attributes the Improvement. Boards of Conciliation.

By John Mitchell.

(Special Correspondent of The Times-Dispatch.)

CARDIFF, WALES, August 15.—The most remarkable feature of British industry during recent years has been the comparative absence of strikes. During the last ten years especially the number of strikes has continually diminished, and in 1902, there were fewer of these conflicts than at any time during the last ten years. Not only the number of strikes but the number of men affected, the number of working days lost, and the amount of money expended by both sides have been gradually diminishing.

The principal cause of this comparative peace in British industry has been the recognition in the fullest and freest way of the trade unions and the creation of boards of conciliation and other machinery for the settlement of disputes. These boards of conciliation grew up as soon as the unions were recognized, and now exist in most of the important trades of the kingdom. In 1902 there were fifty-seven of these boards which were known to have settled controversies and almost 1,500 cases were brought before their attention. Of these cases, one-half were settled either by conciliation or by arbitration, and the other half were withdrawn or were settled by private agreement independently of the boards. It is interesting to note that, as in America, the two parties when left to themselves usually agreed. Of the cases settled by the boards, over three-fourths were arranged by the parties themselves, and in only one-fourth of the cases was it found necessary or advisable to call in an arbitrator. The importance of the settlement of 1,500 possible disputes cannot be exaggerated, and this settlement could only have been effected after a full and free recognition of the unions.

The Unions Are Recognized.

There was a time in England, as in America, when the unions were not recognized, and when war and not peace was the chronic condition of industry. Within the limits of an article of this size, it is, of course, impossible to trace the growth of the general movement toward recognition and peace in all industries, but what has occurred in one industry as for instance, the coal industry, is more or less true of others.

In a large measure the prosperity of Great Britain has always depended upon its coal mines. Until three years ago the output of coal in Great Britain was greater than that of any country in the world, and although she has now been outstripped by the United States, the number of miners in the United Kingdom is still far greater than in any other country in the world. In the year 1902, there were considerably over 800,000 men employed in the mines of the United Kingdom. These men are for the most part well organized. It is remarkable how rapidly the coal miners have developed their organizations in recent years, there being about a quarter of a million men organized in 1897, and over half a million men, or over a quarter of all the trades' unionists in the Kingdom, organized into miners' unions in 1901.

It was the miners who, among others, led in the movement towards conciliation and arbitration, but for many years they met with the greatest difficulties. Before 1840 the condition of the miners was unspeakably bad, and during the thirty years from 1842 to 1871 the miners of Northumberland struggled continuously for recognition. It was in the latter year that the Northumberland miners were finally recognized, and the experiment was so successful that recognition gradually followed in the other mining counties of Great Britain, and general agreements were everywhere made with the miners' organizations.

The Sliding Scale Principle.

In casting about for a basis upon which to form agreements the unions accepted the principle of the sliding scale. The sliding scale is based upon the idea that wages must follow prices, and that when the price of coal rises, wages must rise, and when prices fall, wages must fall. Although this sliding scale was highly praised at first and was joyously hailed as the solution of the whole labor problem, it soon began to show defects. In bad times the sliding scale led to price cutting of the most reckless sort, and wages fell below a point at which it was possible to maintain a decent standard of living. The miners, especially in Yorkshire, demanded that, sliding scale or no sliding scale, a certain minimum wage must be guaranteed, and it was claimed that prices could not and should not regulate wages. The miners asserted, and there is now the contention of trades' unionists throughout the world, that wages must regulate prices up to the point of guaranteeing a minimum living wage, and that no industry or business cannot guarantee this living wage has a moral or economic right of existence.

This principle has now been adopted, at least in a qualified sense, throughout the mining industry of Great Britain, and it has been taken up and accepted by other industries. There now exists in the various mining counties of Great Britain joint boards of conciliation, whose duty it is to regulate wages according to the state of the industry. The important thing, however, is that a maximum and a minimum wage was established so that an employer knows that he will not have to pay above a certain amount, and the workman is assured that wages will not fall below a certain rate. Between those two points the rate of wages may oscillate according to the state of the industry, wages rising in good times and falling in bad, but the normal average state of the industry seems in the past to have given the miners something like fifteen per cent. above the guaranteed minimum.

Everything to Insure Peace.

In these arrangements for joint agreements between the mine owners and the mine workers everything is done to ensure peace as far as possible. The agreements are made for indefinite periods, subject to termination upon three months' notice upon either side. The joint committees are made up of an equal number of representatives from each side, usually amounting to fourteen or fifteen. Wherever possible, the agreements are made without the intervention of an arbitrator or outside person, but permanent arrangements exist for the appointment of a fair minded and disinterested chairman, whose services may be called upon in the event of a failure to agree. The manner of selecting this chairman is worthy of notice. Both sides attempt to agree upon the selection of a chairman who will act permanently, but it is determined in advance by the rules of the joint board that upon failure to agree upon a chairman, the Speaker of the House of Commons will be requested to appoint a man who will act in this capacity. This system has worked admirably, both the miners and the operators appearing to place implicit confidence in the justice and fairmindedness of the man appointed, even where they have failed to agree, and the selection has been made by the Speaker of the House of Commons.

The tendency in Great Britain is for the functions of the permanent chairman to become even more important. When first called upon, he seeks to conciliate the parties and to bring them to a common agreement, but upon failure to accomplish this purpose he has the right to decide the case absolutely and to fix the wages at some point between the maximum and the minimum. From this judgment there is no appeal. There is always a danger that an arbitrator will weaken the powers of the representatives of the two sides and encourage them to persist in unreasonable demands in the hope that the arbitrator may give them something, but it is noteworthy that in the British coal mining industry the great majority of the cases have been decided not by the arbitrator, but by common agreement between the parties.

Work of Conciliation Boards.

Even after a general agreement has been arrived at, many questions remain to be settled. The joint board cannot, of course, determine the wages of each individual man, but can merely fix general wages and conditions of labor. In order to obviate any possible causes of dispute under the agreement and to interpret fairly, agents, or in other districts, joint boards, are selected in each county for the settlement of disputes arising out of the interpretation or application of the general agreement. These boards of conciliation have been highly successful and have been renewed from year to year. The representatives of both sides appear to have great confidence in one another, and in spite of the fact that questions are often very technical, the board of conciliation will sometimes leave the settlement of a problem to the award of a single man, who may be the representative either of the operators or of the miners. This board of conciliation is usually small, consisting of only six members on each side, and arrangements are made for arbitration by a permanent chairman, in case the representative of the two sides cannot agree. Only one case in ten, however, is settled by arbitration, the others being settled by agreement or voluntarily withdrawn or dismissed on account of lack of jurisdiction.

Cloud Upon the Horizon.

The above description is true of the conditions as they have existed in the British coal mining industry during the last ten years. Within the last few months, however, a cloud has appeared upon the horizon, and an attitude has been adopted by the coal owners which seems to put in danger the whole principle for which the men have been striving, while it threatens the peace of the coal mining industry. Ever since 1901 wages have fallen in the mining industry of Great Britain, and from the high wages which prevailed during the Boer War the rate of pay has now declined until it has reached the minimum, which is about five shillings and sixpence (or $1.37) per day. Owing to the further fact that work is slack, due to the depression in business, the weekly earnings of the coal miners are very low.

To make matters worse, the mine owners of Scotland have now served notice of their determination to reduce the minimum, with the intention of enforcing a further reduction in wages. This, apparently, they have a legal right to do, provided that they give the men three months' notice. The men, however, feel and have felt all along during the last ten years, that the establishment of a minimum or living wage had been recognized by the coal owners, and that any surrender of this principle would take away from the miners all protection and permit the unlimited and continued reduction of wages. The question is one of national importance. If a reduction of wages below the minimum can be effected in Scotland, it will inevitably be followed by a similar reduction of the minimum wage in other parts of Great Britin, and by a complete demoralization of the industry throughout the kingdom.

Call for a Conference.

In this crisis the miners of Scotland have called upon their brethren in the English and Welsh mines to meet them in a conference to determine upon a single policy of united action in resisting the aggressions of the Scottish mine owners and in defense of the minimum wage. It is, of course, impossible to foresee what any conference will determine upon, but if, as I have obtained from such information as I have obtained it seems probable that unless the Scottish mine owners withdraw their demand for the abrogation of the minimum wage, the result will be a total cessation of mining in Great Britain, as the English, Scotch and Welsh miners will defend this principle to the last ditch. It is the earnest hope of the miners' officials, as well as of the leading men in the community, a hope expressed everywhere, that the Scottish mine owners may perceive the folly of their present attitude and may be persuaded to withdraw a demand which assails the fundamental principle upon which the peace movement has been based, and which threatens the discontinuance of harmony in the coal industry of Great Britain.

JOHN MITCHELL.

(In collaboration with Walter E. Weyl.)

DO THE DEAD RETURN AT THIS MAN'S BIDDING?

Mysterious Power of Panopathic Professor MAKES HUMAN HEART BEAT AGAIN In Body of Woman Prepared for the Grave.

HEALS HOPELESS INVALIDS

Of Diseases Pronounced Incurable by Physicians, Without Useless Drugs and Medicines.

Abandons Private Practice and Offers Services Free of Charge to the Sick and Afflicted. Makes the Deaf Hear, the Lame Walk and Cures Those Hundreds of Miles Away as Easily as Those Who Call in Person.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.—(Special Correspondence.)—William Wallace Hadley, the famous Professor of Panopathy and Physiatrics, has again demonstrated his mysterious power over disease. He shows that the drugs prescribed by doctors, and the surgeon's knife, are often worse than useless, and, by healing hundreds of hopeless invalids pronounced incurable by physicians, he proves his claims that there is no disease he may not cure. In defiance of the supposed laws and rules of modern medical practice and the theories of physicians and specialists, he has made the human heart beat again in the body of a woman prepared for the grave, and performed other seeming miracles of restoration to life and health of men and women given up to death. Indeed, he succeeds in the face of such apparent impossibilities that he appears to possess a healing power unequalled in either ancient or modern times, a power above and beyond that given to ordinary mortals. In comparison the successful operations of the world's greatest specialists become insignificant child's play. Apparently the supposedly incurable diseases, such as paralysis, consumption, heart disease, cancer, deafness, etc., are cured by him just as easily as the more common disorders of humanity. Going still further, he has proved that he can cure patients in their own homes thousands of miles away just as quickly and surely as though they came to him in person. To extend the blessing of this wonderful power to mankind there remained but one thing for him to do, and that he has done by abandoning his private practice and offering his services free of charge to all who stand in need. He is quoted as saying that he feels it his religious duty to help the sick and afflicted independent of any reward.

One of the cases that makes possible the belief that Professor Hadley's power approaches supernatural control over disease, even to the point of death, is that of a Mr. E. C. Bess, of El Campo, Texas, who was rescued from the grave after the doctors had given him up to die, could do nothing to revive him, and left him for dead. Brought to this condition by the combined attack of kidney and liver disease, dropsy and acute articular rheumatism, he suffered the torments of the damned and was almost insane with pain before the end came. The doctors and their medicines failed utterly. Although he was as good as dead when Prof. Hadley's attention was drawn to his case he was speedily restored to life and health by this panopath's marvelous power, thought even Mr. Bess himself confesses that he does not know exactly how this miracle was performed. Another case, almost equally remarkable, was that of a Mrs. Hattie McCulley, of San Pedro, Cal., who asserts that he revived the vital spark in her body when she was prepared for the grave, that at the end of a long siege of illness from a complication of diseases her body felt cold and lifeless and doctors said that the end had come. But she says that Professor Hadley made her heart beat again, the blood flew through her veins once more and warmth returned to her wasted body. Naturally she looks upon her rescue and restoration to health as passing understanding, and calls Prof. Hadley "a worker of miracles that rival those of the prophets." Prof. Hadley saved the life of Charles W. Miller, of Columbia Furnace, Va., when threatened with a deadly cancer, without the use of knife or burning. He restored to perfect health Mrs. M. Worthington, of Egg Harbor, N. J., a woman who had been an invalid for twenty-five years from complicated female troubles, many long months bedridden in hospitals, and who had been pronounced hopelessly incurable and given up to die by all her physicians. Yet these are only random instances selected from among the hundreds where Professor Hadley's almost miraculous power has made the bonds of disease fall away as if they were broken chains and restored health and happiness to suffering men and women.

Naturally the announcement that a man of such wonderful ability to heal will hereafter give services and home treatment free to all who ask is most sensational and far-reaching in its effects, since it gives to everyone throughout the country, the poor as well as the rich, an equal opportunity to be cured by availing themselves of this philanthropic offer made by one of the greatest scientists of the age. And it is the more remarkable and fortunate in view of the fact that there is no disease he may not cure.

When questioned in regard to his abandonment of private practice in order to devote himself to this new line of work for humanity, Professor Hadley said:

"Yes, it is true, but I intend to go on curing anyone who is ill, of any disease they may have, just as long as I am able. Indeed, where I cured hundreds before, I expect to cure thousands hereafter, since now neither wealth nor poverty make any difference in accepting my patients. I have become convinced that as a Christian it is my duty to help the sick and afflicted, wherever they may be, whoever they are, and whatever their circumstances."

"But how about those at a distance?"

"Distance makes no difference. I can cure those thousands of miles away just as easily as those who come to my office. A letter does just as much good as if I went to them or they came to me."

"Do you really mean that anyone who is sick can write to you to be cured, without paying you any money.

"Exactly. I mean just that. All that anyone who is ill, from any cause, has to do in order to enlist my services, is to write to me, addressing Wm. Wallace Hadley, Office 1143 L, 708 Madison Avenue, telling me the disease they suffer from most and their principal symptoms, and I will send them a course of home treatment absolutely free of charge. While I am not a millionaire, and I appreciate the expense this may mean, I look upon the restoration to health of my fellowmen, not as a question of money, but as a duty I owe to humanity. I will have my reward in proving my power to the world, and in showing the uselessness of wasting money on doctors and medicines when it is not necessary."—"Adv."

Bossieux Pets Lose.

The Bossieux Pets were defeated by the Nonpareils in a hot game of baseball by the score of 8 to 3. Batteries for the Nonpareils, G. Strain and T. Johnston; for Bossieux Pets, P. Rose and O. Newman. Time, 1:30. Umpire, Mr. Griggs.

Hawthorne Results.

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Results at Hawthorne:

First race—6 furlongs—Dragoon (8 to 1) first, Comrade (3 to 1) second, Florist (200 to 1) third. Time, 1:14 2-5.

Second race—short course, Steeplechase—Charawind (2 to 1) first, Handvice (3 to 1) second, Nitrate (18 to 5) third. Time, 2:50.

Third race—5 1-2 furlongs—Ramshorn (11 to 5) first, Michael Byrnes (7 to 1) second, Monte (14 to 5) third. Time, 1:08 3-5.

Fourth race—mile and half—Major Mansir (7 to 5) first, Birchbroom (8 to 5) second, Judge Himes (5 to 4) third. Time, 2:36 4-5.

Fifth race—7 furlongs—My Alice (2 to 1) first, Chockayote (10 to 1) second, Armorer (60 to 1) third. Time, 1:28 2-5.

Sixth race—mile and a sixteenth—Haviland (6 to 5) first, Carat (3 to 1) second, Maud Muller (5 to 1) third. Time, 1:49 1-5.

Seventh race—6 furlongs—McGee (4 to 5) first, Matador (4 to 1) second, Emperor of India (2 to 1) third. Time, 1:13 2-5.

Wins Women's Championship.

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Miss Frances Everett, of the Exmoor Country Club, to-day won the women's Western golf championship on the Glenview Golf Club's grounds, by defeating Miss J. Anne Carpenter, of Westward Hold, 1 up on the home green.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS

Via Atlantic Coast Line to Petersburg.

Round-Trip 40c.

Good going and returning on regular trains. Commencing Sunday May 15th, 1904.

$1.00 WILL BUY round trip ticket to West Point and one of the famous Sea Food Meals served at Beach Park. Special train leaves Richmond from Southern Railway Station 5:30 P. M., returning leaves West Point 10 P. M. Sunday trains 10:30 A. M. and [illegible] Round [illegible]