Miller & Rhoads

New Spring Furnishings for Men.

Quality, style and price are so combined in these goods that the values contained in them are the best for the prices you'll find in town.

Kid Gloves,
Light weights, in tan pique; fine assortment, very dressy and as good values in one dollar as you ordinarily see at $1.50..... $1.00

Eclipse Shirts,
This year's patterns—better than ever; novelties in colors and plaited fronts; madras, in plain white; also tripes and figures..... $1.00

Men's Hose,
Gauze Lisle, Gauze Cotton, Medium Cotton and split foot; Hermsdorf dye, imported goods..... 25c

Negligee Shirts,
White Madras, neat stripes and figures, plain blue and novelties; separate cuffs..... 50c

Underwear,
Medium weight, cotton, scrim and white; the weight you need for spring..... 50c

Beautiful Neckwear.
New Silks and Washable Ties at..... 25c
Newest things in silk at 50c.

Patterns are selected separately and picked out particularly for their individuality of style.

BAD SANITATION HANDICAPS CITY

(Continued from First Page.)

could be spread by persons expectorating in the street, by uncleanliness, by filthy conditions that exist in different cities.

Turning his attention to water and milk, he showed that twelve hundred cases of typhoid fever in Plymouth, Pa., were directly traceable to one case of the same disease on a stream above the place. The water that the people drunk had been polluted by the germs from this one case. Instance after instance of this kind were shown by the professor.

A Living Organism.

A modern city is a living organism having a definite constitution analogous to that of the human body, a growth and sometimes a decline, an income of food materials and other supplies, and an outgo of wastes, such as smoke and sewage. The last hundred years have been characterized in the United States by a rapid growth of cities. In 1790, just after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, there were in the whole country only six cities or towns having more than 8,000 inhabitants. One hundred years later (in 1890) there were 446 such places, and in 1900, 545. In 1790, only 3.4 per cent. of the American people lived in places having 8,000 or more inhabitants; in 1900, the number had risen to 33.1 per cent.

With this great increase, both actual and relative, in urban populations has come the necessity for public hygiene and sanitation. First comes public hygiene, by which we mean public supervision of the public health, with special reference to the bodies of the people themselves—i. e., vaccination, antitoxin treatment for diphtheria, public baths, public playhouses, indries, con- ygiene and [illegible]gs, etc. [illegible]walls are [illegible] especiespon[illegible] ciety-[illegible]ries, workshops and public halls.

Infectious Diseases.

Special attention was drawn [illegible] importance of the careful contr[illegible] fectious diseases affecting the p[illegible] organism, especially typhoid fever, theria, tuberculosis and malaria, merous photographs of the germs of these diseases and requiring to be trolled were shown upon the screen difficulties of urban life, involvi[illegible] this does, a surrender of a large p[illegible] of that independence which belon[illegible] rural life, were emphasized, as wa[illegible] the necessity of skilful supervisio[illegible] control. The importance of a well orga[illegible]ized and efficient board of health laboratory, for bacteriological and chemical investigations; the increasing recognition of the value of a thorough system of medical inspection of schools; the urgent need of absolutely pure vaccine and antitoxin, and the significance of skilful and scientific disinfection, accurate vital statistics, and prompt and faithful co-operation by physicians in reporting cases of infectious diseases, were also insisted upon.

Age of Engineering.

The present has been called the age of engineering, and one of the most striking features of the time is the growing importance of the engineer in nearly every department of life. Nowhere is this truer than in the sanitary administration of a modern city. Sanitation differs from hygiene in the fact that it deals with the surroundings of human beings rather than with human beings themselves—this field being reserved for hygiene—and the sanitary engineer is to-day taking his place in public health work side by side with the physician. To the engineer or the sanitary biologist rather than the physician, belongs one large division of such work, namely, water supply, heating and ventilation, sewerage and sewage disposal, plumbing, street building, street watering and street cleaning, the collection and disposal of ashes, garbage and rubbish, the control of the smoke nuisance, the gas and other forms of light supply, and the control of noise. Every board of health should, therefore, include one or more competent civil or sanitary engineers, and among the agents of all such boards should be one or more persons trained in engineering. The time has gone by when physicians alone can adequately deal with the hygiene and sanitation of modern cities. The State Board of Health of Massachusetts, which has probably done more than any similar board to promote sanitary science in the United States in this generation, has included in its membership for the last twenty years one of the most eminent authorities on hydraulic and sanitary engineering in the United States, and the State Board of Health of Ohio to-day employs as one of its principal executive officers a sanitary engineer especially trained in public health work.

In closing his very interesting lecture, Professor Sedgwick paid a high tribute to Mr. William Barton Rogers, who was a student of William and Mary College, and who is the founder of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This great man, said Professor Sedgwick, came from Virginia, and it was to Virginia that the State of Massachusetts gave praise for such a school as the Institute of Technology in Boston.

PLEASURE'S PERILS.

Rev. Mr. Riley Preaches on Practical Subjects.

The meeting at the First Baptist Church is carcely dampened in ardor by the continuing rain. Excellent crowds fill the church at every service.

Yesterday afternoon Dr. Riley spoke on "Peril of Popular Pleasures," from First Timothy 5:6: "But she that liveth in pleasure is dead while she liveth." He spoke of the multitudes as divided about between Heraclitus, the weeping philosopher, and Democritus, the laughing philosopher, saying that possibly the latter man had the larger number of followers. There are many people who do not take laugh seriously, whose sole purpose seems to be to get as much pleasure as possible out of the passing days. That's right when it does not transgress righteousness, but the person who makes pleasure the end of existance is often poorly domestic. If a man is at a cub-house he regales tobacco, strong drink, games of chance and coarse jest. The homes of such women who give themselves up to social pleasures are not orderly, and their happiness often depends upon a hired girl, and if there was ever a time when a woman almost wishes she was dead it is when a society favorite has to face the awful fact to which Owen Meredith referred when she said:

You may live without poetry, music and art,
You may live without conscience and live without heart;
You may live without friends and live without books,
But civilized men cannot live without cooks.

Pleasure seeking imperils business, and the man upon whom the haviest responsibility rest is the one who makes duty first and gives pleasure the minor place. Our social obligations are not discharged by pleasure seeking. Some people fail to distinguish between social privileges and social obligations, but who hath required this at their hands. The best social people are such as the Florence Nithgales, the Grace Darlings, the Helen Chambers, the Lady Somersets, the Jane Adamses, and yes, I believe, the Helen Goulds, who can bind up wounds, who can visit the poor sections of the city like angels of beneficience, who can endow institutions that will live after thei are dead, who organize to investigate sweat shops and beg lesislation for their less interested brethren.

At the end of the afternoon service nine made professions and two united with the church. At the end of the evening service five made profession and three united with the church.

Dr. Riley's theme for Sunday morning will be "The Mission of the Evangel."

To-morrow afternoon he speaks to men only on "A Father and Husband Fit for His Office. To-morrow night his subject will be "The Whole Family for God."

Col. Richardson Appointed.

An official letter addressed to the Governor of Virginia asking that a delegate be sent to the next meeting of the sealers of weights and measures from each State, which is to convene in Washington, D. C., on April 12, 1906, and Colonel John W. Richardson, being an ex-officio sealer of weights and measures for the Commonwealth of Virginia, has been requested by Governor Swanson to attend this meeting as her representative. The main object of the meeting is to [illegible]mulgate and ask Congress to pass [illegible]h laws as will bring about a uniform [illegible]em of regulating weights and [illegible]ures in all the States.

Revival at Immanuel.

[illegible]re was an excellent congregation [illegible] Immanuel Baptist Church last night, and the service was of deep interest. Rev. R. D. Haymore preached a fine sermon from Matthew 16-26 1: "What shall it profit a man though he gain the whole world if he lose his own soul." There was one conversion and many requests for prayer. Rev. Mr. Haymore will preach to-morrow both at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIANS JOIN IN SUCCESSFUL DEBATE

Richmond College Chapel Filled With Enthusiastic Admirers. Philologians Win Out.

Before a very large and most enthusiastic audience the Inter-Society debate took place last night at Richmond College. Thilow's band dispensed lively music to suit the fancy of the young Americans who formed the major part of the audience.

Before the debate, Rev. Calvin Stewart delivered the invocation and Mr. Samuel K. Phillips gave a humorous reading, "The Yankee in Love."

Mr. William Grattan Payne declaimed, his subject being "The Future of America." Both of these gentlemen acquitted themselves well, and received great applause.

The president of the debate, Mr. W. O. Beazley, then rapped for order and announced the question for debate which was: Resolved—"That the recent entrance of the United States government into world politics is not conducive to the welfare of the American people," and announced the speakers who appeared in the following order:

Affirmative, Robert Emerson Ankers; negative, David June Carver; Affirmative, Thomas Harper Binford; negative, James Samuel Kahle.

The two affirmative speakers represented the Philologion Society, and the negative side was upheld by the Mu Sigma Rho Society.

The battle was a spirited one and there was no lack of moral and vocal backing for the speakers from the rival camps.

The affirmative side decried the foolish pride that was leading our nation on to bigger armies, bigger navies, and to a policy of "might making right," which would result in monarchy and evils untold.

The negative pictured the beneficent results of our going into world politics and the countless blessings that would follow in its wake.

The matter seemed to be a toss-up between them, and the rooters of each side were both confident of winning when the judges retired. The judges were Rev. Dr. Calvin Stewart, Professors J. C. Metcalf and W. A. Harris.

Upon their return, Dr. Stewart, the chairman, announced that the affirmative had won, and the Philologians rushed to the front to lift on their shoulders the successful speakers.

The audience was then invited to a reception in the society halls, where refreshments were served.

NEWS GATHERED FROM SOUTHSIDE

Mrs. Boyles Slapped Lockhardt, Who Was Looking For His Child.

THE CASE AIRED IN COURT

Councilmen Hear Dr. Sedgwick At Academy—Personals and Briefs.

Before 'Squire Cowan, in Oak Grove yesterday morning, Mrs. James Boyle, of Chesterfield county, was fined $5 and costs for striking Charles D. Lockhardt, the young white man who is making such a diligent search for a woman named Josie Foushee, or Josie Russell, who is alleged to have stolen Lockhardt's child.

The alleged assault occurred at the home of Mrs. Boyle, in the county, on Wednesday night, when Lockhardt and several officers went there to search the home for the Foushee woman.

This woman was given the child of Lockhardt by Superintendent Maybee, of the Childrens' Home Society. Later it was found that the woman was not the proper person to care for a child, and Lockhardt is trying to find her. When he went to the home Wednesday night, Mrs. Boyle slapped him, and for this she was arrested.

Negro's Head Cut Off.

David Montgomery, a negro, was instantly killed in the yards of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, at the foot of Fifteenth Street, at an early hour yesterday morning.

Mr. Charlie Whitlock, hostler on the road, found the dead negro at 4:30 o'clock. The negro's head was severed from his body.

Montgomery was about twenty-four years of age, and had been employed by the railroad for some time. He lived at Emporia. No one is able to find out how the negro slipped from a train.

Want to be Policeman.

Many well known young men of the city have announced their intention of becoming candidates for the position of regular patrolman that will be made vacant by the acceptance by Officer Moore of the new position of sanitary inspector.

Mr. Moore will, in all probability, accept the new position, and there will be a vacancy on the police force, but whether or not it is to be filled at once is a matter of question.

The police commissioners will elect, after the sanitary ordinance is so amended, Officer Moore, and this will eliminate the position from politics. After this the commissioners may, at their leisure, select a member of the police force.

Funeral of S. C. Brooks.

The funeral of Mr. S. C. Brooks, who died at his home, Ninth and Stockton Streets, late Thursday night, will take place from Stockton Street Baptist Church this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment will be made in Maury Cemetery.

The deceased had been ill for some time, and was very well known in the city. He is survived by a wife and four children.

Hart and Allen Sing.

Colonel "Bill" Allen and Mr. "Billiam" Hart were the stars at the bazaar entertainment in Leader Hall last night under the auspices of Select Council, Daughters of Liberty. These two always draw a crowd, and their plantation songs last night were well received. "The Liberty Boys," a comedy, was also a part of the programme.

Central Chosen.

At Central M. E. Church Sunday, Rev. J. N. Jolliff will preach morning and night on the following topics. 11 A. M. "How to be Happy." 8 P. M. "Good News for Sick People."

Bishop A. Coke Smith, of the Methodist church, will preach at Central Easter Sunday.

The revival services for that church will begin on the night of Easter Sunday. A large chorus choir led by Rev. J. W. Eure will furnish the music during those services.

Sunday School at 9:15 A. M.

Personals and Briefs.

Mr. S. C. Bittle, of East Tenth Street, has gone to Roanoke to accept a position.

Mr. R. M. Shipp, a very well-known young man of the city, is a candidate for appointment to the police force.

There was a very interesting meeting of the Young Peoples' Aid Society of Cowardin Avenue Christian Church, held in the home of the pastor, Rev. J. O. Woodward, last night.

Mr. J. W. Woodward, brother of the pastor of Cowardin Avenue Christian Church, who recently underwent an operation at the Virginia Hospital in Richmond, is much improved in health.

Suit for absolute divorce has been filed in the Corporation Court by Mrs. Mary E. Priddy against her husband, Ernest L. Priddy. They were married December 13, 1887.

Mrs. Virginia Holt has returned to her home after visiting relatives in Washington, D. C.

The silver tea in the home of Mrs. W. B. Bradley, at Thirteenth and Bainbridge Streets last night under the auspices of the Earnest Workers' League of Central Presbyterian Church, was a very enjoyable affair.

There is said to be a movement on foot to tax all insurance agents in Manchester who work for any company that has not an office in Manchester.

Olympia Club will elect officers at the meeting to be held in the club rooms, No. 1 West Fifteenth Street, to-night.

Mr. H. T. Wingo is confined to his home with sickness.

FINDS BOMBSHELL.

Mr. Calligan Comes Across Civil War Relic.

While making his regular round in his naphtha launch as government range-light tender from Richmond harbor to Dutch Gap the other day, Mr. Marton Calligan accidentally struck upon an ancient relic of the Civil War.

Stopping to adjust the light at Drewry's Bluff, he saw a large shell lying at the base of the cliff. With the help of his son, who accompanied him on the cruise, Mr. Calligan lifted the shell on on board, and has it now at his home on Nicholson Street. The shell measures five inches in diameter and is eighteen inches long, weighing over one hundred pounds. Mr. Calligan accounts for its presence on the shore by the supposition that the recent rains washed it from its bed in the bluff, causing it to roll to the water's edge.

ARMY EQUIPMENT.

Company at Luray Receives Regular Army Supplies.

A complete equipment of field medical supplies has been forwarded to Colonel Robert F. Leedy, at Luray, commanding the Seventy-second Regiment. The supplies are the same as those di[illegible] to the regular army, containing necessary emergency remedies, appliances and the like.

A report has been received by the adjutant-general from Captain W. T. Johnson, Company F, Suffolk, Seventy-first Regiment, of the death of Private Dempsey P. Boyett, of that command. Mr. Boyett had a good record as a soldier and was very popular in his company.

Lieutenant Hickson, of Company 16, Lynchburg, Seventieth Infantry, has qualified for active service by filing his papers with the adjutant-general.

Lieutenant Freeman W. Jones, Company G, Seventy-second Regiment, Petersburg, who was ordered up for examination for commission before the military board, underwent his "quiz" before the officers yesterday.

DID HE SWIPE A GOBBLER?

That is the Question Which Police Are Asking.

Indiscretion of Thomas Johnson, a little negro, caused his appearance in Police Court yesterday morning.

A bluecoat was made a committee of one to investigate an allegation that the pickaninny had swiped a turkey gobbler from one Moses Page.

The committee reported to the court, but the accused was given an opportunity to show whether or not he had committed theft or had been a bad boy.

Bob Adams's whaling of a mule when Mr. Emmett Taylor was near cost him $10.

John Jackson, a negro, started out from Louisa county, where no booze can be found in camp, and piked it into Richmond to look at the dynamite dispensing joints. He saw several foaming glasses and a few things that looked red and that a blue object rolled up in his pathway. It was a policeman.

"Back to the dry foundry and use more discretion next time," said the One John, and the man took the 23.

Joe Shortell was told a few days ago to get out of court and sin no more for sixty days.

"Your indiscretion will bring you to the gallows yet, I fear me," spluttered the court, as he chalked down sixty days opposite the cognomen of Joe.

After George Tyree had fallen from the water wagon he swiped two pairs of pliers from the home of the Associated Charities and pawned them. But for the interference of those near him he would have later jumped out of a window.

His action cost him thirty days in jail.

Leroy Tabb, the small negro who forged the name of his former employer, Mr. John E. Doherty, went to the grand jury.

William Robinson will spend ninety days alongside of the Shockoe for finding a lot of wire.

Mercy was shown in dealing with the drunks.

RESTORED TO SIGHT.

Baptist Missionary Cured of Blindness.

Rev. E. Z. Simmons, who has been a Baptist missionary in China for thirty-five years, working under the Foreign Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, and for the past several years had been a teacher in the theological school conducted under the auspices of the board in Canton, had to leave China about a year ago on account of trouble with his eyes.

He suffered from a cataract, and went completely blind. Mr. Simmons has been under treatment in Nashville, Tenn., for two or three months, and yesterday Dr. Willingham, the secretary of the board, received the following telegram from the missionary:

"Sight perfectly restored. Rejoice with me. What commands have you?"

This means that Mr. Simmons is ready to return to his work in Canton, China, and the probability is that he will sail for that land in a short time.

CLAY WARD ACTIVES.

May Revive Interest by Having the Candidates Make Speeches.

The Clay Ward Actives will meet tonight at 8:15 o'clock in Belvidere Hall. President E. W. Miner will preside, and business of more or less importance will be transacted.

The club will decide at this meeting whether or not candidates for office in the coming primary will be heard, and if so, will arrange dates on which to hear them.

It is altogether likely that there will be public meetings, and that all the Clay Ward candidates for Council and the Board will be heard.

MAKING PREPARATIONS.

Heptasophs to Have Big Celebration Here in May.

After securing a suitable and commodious hall, the plans for the big celebration of the Improved Order of Heptasophs to be held here early in May will be complete. Virginia Conclave, No. 198, has the matter in hand, and will see that brother Hephtasophs from all over the State are present at the big barbecue and feast.

The Committee on Arrangements met last Thursday night and took action on the proposed celebration to be submitted to the conclave for approval at its next meeting, the second Thursday in April.

YOUNG MEN TO SERVE.

Co-Workers of Four-Mile Creek Church to Give Oyster Supper.

The "Co-workers" of the Four Mile Creek Baptist Church, of Henrico county, consisting of young men only, will serve an oyster supper in the vestry of the church next Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. The tickets are selling at 25 cents a piece, entitling the holder to as many bivalves as he can eat, and also to a seat for the miscellaneous entertainment of music and singing which will follow the supper.

Blues Once Wore Red.

According to Messrs. Cutchins and Munford, who are writing the history of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, the company did not always wear blue uniforms. On the contrary, they wore red as their colors, and were simply known as the Richmond Light Infantry. The change of colors occurred in the year 1794, for no other known reason than that the people were prejudiced by a memory of the British uniform. The dislike for the reds appears to have grown so strong, according to a report in the "Calendar of Virginia State Papers," that either the red uniforms had to go or the company be disbanded.

Howitzers' Guns Soon Be Here.

It was said yesterday that the new equipment for the Howitzers, which was ordered se[illegible] ago by the Secretary of War, a[illegible] conference with Senator Martin, w[illegible] certainly arrive here by the end of May.

The equipment has been delayed by the rush of work at the armories, and Virginia will be among the first of the States to receive the guns.

Mr. McNamee to Travel.

Mr. Robert L. McNamee, of this city, left yesterday for Lynchburg, where he has accepted a position as traveling salesman for the Lynchburg Lounge Company.

Board of Fisheries.

State Board of Fisheries will [illegible] day and hold their first [illegible]ly will organize and [illegible]ome business.

PAY PENSIONS IN MAY AND JULY

Legislature Appropriates $50,000 Extra, So as to Meet All Claims Fully.

NO MATERIAL CHANGE IN LAW

Claimants Under Acts of 1900 and 1902 to Get Full Share, Where Heretofore Prorated.

As is always true, following a session of the Legislature, there is renewed public interest, especially among the Confederate veterans and their friends, concerning the subject of pensions.

They desire to know the amount of money appropriated for this purpose, and what, if any material changes were made in the laws concerning the subject.

Here it is, "in a nutshell": The appropriation by the preceding General Assembly was $300,000 annually for the next succeeding two years, or up to the fiscal year 1906.

That made by the body which recently adjourned is for $350,000 annually for the two fiscal years ending in 1908.

But this additional $50,000 will not afford any increase of individual pensions. It may be explained briefly thus:

There are three acts under which pensions are paid: One is the original act of 1888, providing for those who were admitted first by reason of the loss of a limb or an eye or an eye and a limb, or both eyes, or two limbs, while actually in the service.

Then there are two subsequent acts passed respectively in 1900 and 1902, making provision for the widows of soldiers killed in the active service, and for veterans who have become disabled since the war as a result of wounds received on the field of battle, or for disability resulting directly from active service.

Pay Them in Full.

The general pension law requires that the auditor shall pay annually, in full, beginning on the first day of May, all the claims arising under the act of 1888, and shall then proceed on July 1st, of each year to pay those under the acts of 1900 and 1902.

The pensioners under the act of 1888 are required to be paid in full, and if there is not enough money left to pay the full claims arising under the subsequent acts, the auditor is required to prorate the amount among the claimants.

It was found that the appropriation of two years ago did not permit of the full payment of the claims under the acts of 1900 and 1902 after those under the act of 1888 had been discharged, and hence it is that the amount was increased to $350,000. This additional $50,000 gotten through by Mr. Caton, of Alexandria, will be used with the $300,000 to pay the full amounts to all classes of pensioners for the next two years, but no part of it will be devoted to the payment of those under the acts of 1900 and 1902, who failed to get their full sums during the last two years.

Begin in May.

The settlement of pension claims under the act of 1888, will begin on the first day of May, 1906. It is estimated that about 3,000 old veterans come within this class, and they receive annually $15, $30, $50 or $100 each, according to the limb, or limbs or members they have lost. The widows in this class receive $40 each.

It is estimated that after paying all these claims in full enough of the $350,000 will be left to settle those under the two subsequent acts, and the payment of the latter will begin on July 1, 1906.

There are beween 9,000 and 10,000 pensioners under these two acts and they receive annually $15 or $30 each and their widows $25 each.

The Legislature made no other material alteration in teh law relating to the subject of pensions at its recent session.

WHAT THEY WANT.

Citizens of Marshall and Jefferson Wards Petition Council.

Following is a copy of a petition which is being signed by a great many citizens of Marshall and Jefferson Wards:

"To the Honorable Council and Board of Aldermen of the City of Richmond:

"At a meeting of the Council, held ——, and at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held ——, the amendment to the budget was passed changing the application of a special appropriation of $16,000 for paving Grace Street, in the East End, with asphalt, to apply to paving Oakwood Avenue and P Street. Since this action of the Council and Board, which we heartily approve, we are informed that a move has been started to bring about the reconsideration of this act and secure the reapplication of this money to paving Grace Street in the East End with asphalt.

"Now, your petitioners, undersigned, voters in Marshall and Jefferson Wards, who are directly or indirectly interested in Oakwood Cemetery, desire to represent to your honorable body." (Here follows a statement of the urgent need of paving Oakwood Avenue and P Street.)

DR. RILEY TO MEN.

Evangelist Will Discuss "A Husband and Father Fit for Office."

Dr. W. B. Riley, of Minneapolis, who has been conducting such wonderful evangelistic meetings at the First Baptist Church during the past two weeks, will speak to men only Sunday afternoon, under the auspices of the Central Young Men's Christian Association. Dr. Riley is a magnetic, Sympathetic speaker, and his power for illustration is great. He has had unusually large mixed audiences all through his meetings, and since he is exceptionally strong in his talks to men only, there is not the slightest doubt that the church auditorium will be packed with men to-morrow afternoon. The meeting will be held, as last Sunday, in the First Baptist Church, and the doors will open at 3 o'clock, the song service beginning at 3:15. Mr. M. C. Martin, of Minneapolis, will lead the music. The male chorus and male quartette will sing.

WITH THE MILITARY.

Major M. C. Keeling, of First Battalion Names His Staff.

Major M. C. Keeling, commanding First Battalion Artillery, has issued orders announcing the following as his commissioned and non-commissioned staff: Major J. W. Henson, surgeon, Richmond; Captain T. W. Wortham, adjutant, Richmond; Captain Charles T. Bland, quartermaster and commissary officer, Portsmouth; First Lieutenant James Power Smith, chaplain, Richmond; First Lieutenant James Cutheriell, inspector and ordinance officer, Portsmouth; Sergeant-Major, Charles G. Scott, Norfolk; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Albert J. Roach, Portsmouth; Commissary-Sergeant, Chas. A. Morrissette, Portsmouth; Lieutenants Smith and Cuthriell, Sergeant-Major Scott and Quartermaster-Sergeant Roach are now men, while the other are retained in the positions to which they were appointed by the late W. E. Simons, the predecessor of Major Keeling in command of the artillery battalion.

Second Lieutenant Hickson, Company 16, Seventieth Infantry, Lynchburg, has filed his oath of qualification for that position.

Full supplies of medical equipments have been shipped the commander of the Seventy-second Infantry, Luray, from the Adjutant-General's Department.

Lieutenant Freeman W. Jones, Company G, Seventy-second Infantry, Petersburg, was examined yesterday at the adjutant-general's office for his commission.

Colonel Eugene C. Massie, chief of Governor Swanson's staff, was in conference with Adjutant-General Anderson for some time yesterday.

Colonel Henry C. Hudgens, former colonel Fourth Regiment, was a caller at the adjutant-general's office yesterday.

"DOTS" ON APRIL.

Weather Bureau Been Watching This Month Eight Years.

The following data, covering a period of eight years, has been compiled from the Weather Bureau records here. They are issued to show the conditions that have prevailed, during the month of April, for the above period of years, but must not be construed as a forecast of the weather conditions for the coming month:

Temperature—Mean or normal temperature, 56 degrees.

The warmest month was that of 1903, with an average of 58 degrees.

The coldest month was that of 1901, with an average of 53 degrees.

The highest temperature was 90 degrees, on April 22, 1902.

The lowest temperature was 28 degrees, on April 6, 1898.

The earliest date on which first "killing" frost occurred in autumn, October 28th.

Average date on which first "killing" frost occurred in autumn, November 8th.

Average date on which last "killing" frost occurred in spring, April 2d.

The latest date on which last "killing" frost occurred in spring, April 20th.

Precipitation (rain or melted snow)—Average for the month, 3.50 inches.

Average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 10.

The greatest monthly precipitation was 5.29 inches, in 1901.

The least monthly precipitation was 1.57 inches, in 1904.

The greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours was 2.37 inches, on April 13-14, 1901.

The greatest amount of snowfall recorded in any twenty-four consecutive hours (record extending to winter of 1884-'85 only) was 2.0 inches, on April 28, 1898.

Clouds and Weather—Average number of clear days, 12; partly cloudy days, 8; cloudy days, 10.

Wind—The prevailing winds have been from the southwest.

The average hourly velocity of the wind is 7.0 miles.

The highest velocity of the wind was 40 miles, from the south, on April 26, 1902.

ACCIDENT TO MRS. LEE.

Prominent Lady of Church Hill Had a Severe Fall.

Mrs. Martha Lee, of North Twenty-fourth Street, one of the most widely known and esteemed aged ladies of Church Hill, met with a very painful accident a few days ago, the effects of which necessitated her removal to the Retreat for the Sick where she is now receiving medical attention.

Mrs. Lee had a fall while alone in her room, which dislocated her hip. Much solicitude is expressed regarding her condition, and a host of warm friends earnestly desire her speedy recovery.

Mrs. Lee's life has been devoted to Christian work. She is an active member of St. James Methodist Church, and the oldest member of the East End Union of the W. C. T. U., besides being identified with many other noble institutions.

Sunday Sacred Concerts.

Professor Corrado announces the following programme for the free sacred concert to-morrow afternoon in the big rink at the Reservoir:

"The Heart of Rome, march,—E. Brooks.

The Court Jester, Cavotte—Laurendeau.

Bohemian Knights, Intermezzo—Greenberg.

Muta Di Partici, Overture—Auber.

The Troubador, clarionet solo—Charles Liebert.

Escamilla Habanera—Ernesto Redla.

Verdi's Reminiscences, selections—Verdi.

American National Guard Patrol—Tobani.

Trinity, Sacred Intermezzo, Tobani.

Southern Stars, Overture.

INCREASE WAGES ON COAST LINE

Station Agents and Telegraph Operators Get an Advance on April First.

KITCHEN CAR A NOVELTY

Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Has Issued Round-Trip Tickets to New York.

"Atlantic Coast Line Railway has agreed to a new wage scale effective April 1st and affecting about 900 telegraphers and agents on its lines. The increase is about eight per cent."

The telegram was received last night. On inquiry at the offices of the Atlantic Coast Line, it was found that the scale of increase extended from $2.50 to $10 per man. Only the agents and telegraphers will receive the increase. The agents will receive from $5 to $10 additional and the operators of the first class will receive $5, and of the second class $2.50 additional pay.

The Washington-Southern has inaugurated a new system for feeding passengers on the midday train between Richmond and Washington. [illegible] regular kitchen car is coupled in fro[illegible] of the chair cars, and meals are served to passengers without the crowding and the disagreeable odors of a buffet car.

President Leake, of the Washington-Southern, has prevailed upon the Pennsylvania officials to issue a round trip ticket from Richmond to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, at a cheaper rate than has hitherto been in effect.

Probably no convention of the year that has considered the railroad rate problem has attracted the attention that the seventeenth annual meeting of the National Association of Railway Commissioners will receive when it is in session in Washington next Monday. For months committees have been preparing reports on various phases of the subject, and at this convention all these will be made public. Among the committee reports will be one on rates and rate-making; amendments of the act to regulate commerce; uniform classification and simplification of tariff sheets; legislation and delays attendant upon enforcing orders of railway commissions.

At the annual election of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, held here yesterday, the retiring directors were re-elected. The board met and organized by re-electing the retiring officers. A new position was created, that of general manager, and A. M. Carson was appointed to the place, with headquarters in Philadelphia. At the annual meeting of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic Railroad Company, the retiring officers were re-elected.

The Board of Public Works of Maryland has sold the State's interest in the 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the Washington branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to the Maryland Trust Company, of Baltimore, for $2,500,000. It is believed that the interest was bought by the trust company for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. This was the only bid received. The Governor last night signed Mr. Gorman's bill fixing the condition for the sale of the stock. He also signed another bill which will facilitate the Baltimore and Ohio Company in obtaining State bonds, with which the stock is to be paid for, and the use of bonds from the sinking fund, if that is necessary, is authorized.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford and the New England Railroad Companies have petitioned the Massachusets Railroad Commissioners for permission to sell the New England to the New Haven for the sum of $27,500,000, the New Haven to assume all the existing liabilities of the New England at the time of the sale.

Mrs. Bernard Ill.

Mrs. C. M. Bernard, wife of C. M. Bernard, former United States District Attorney of North Carolina, is critically ill at Memorial Hospital in this city. Mrs. Bernard was Miss Lucy Galt Holman, daughter of Dr. George P. Holman, formerly of Bremo Bluff, Fluvanna county, Va. Mr. Bernard is kept at the bedside of his wife.

Mayor's Fine Present.

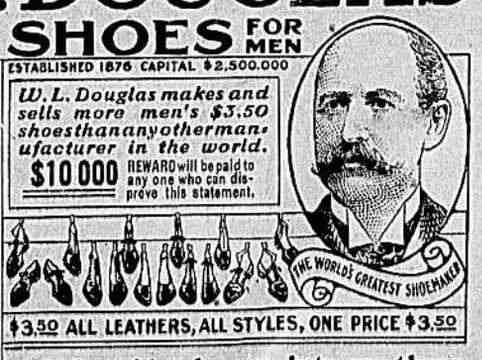
Mr. Henry P. Beck has presented Mayor McCarthy with a handsome onyx inkstand, of which His Honor is very proud.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN

ESTABLISHED 1876 CAPITAL $2,500,000

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

$10 000 REWARD will be paid to any one who can disprove this statement.



$3.50 ALL LEATHERS, ALL STYLES, ONE PRICE $3.50

If I could take you into my three large factories at Brockton, Mass., and show you the care with which every pair of shoes is made, you would understand why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the best in the world, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater value than any other $3.50 shoe.

AS GOOD AS HIGHER PRICED SHOES.
"I have been wearing W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for the past 15 years or more, and have found them entirely satisfactory in every respect. They wear as well as shoes that cost me more money." R. B. GREEN.

BOYS SHOES, $2.00 & $1.75
Just the same as my men's $3.50 shoes, the same leathers, for $2.00 and $1.75.

MEN'S $2.50 SHOES.
A full line in all leathers of $2.50 shoes for those who do not care to pay $3.50 for their footwear. Ask to see them.

CAUTION.—None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Take no substitute. Sold in W. L. Douglas exclusive shoe stores in the principal cities, and by the best shoe dealers everywhere.

Fast Color Eyelets used exclusively. Catalogue mailed free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

W.L.Douglas $3.50 & $2.50 Shoe Store in Richmond: 623 E. Broad St.