The Times-Dispatch

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HOW TO CALL TIMES-DISPATCH.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1907.

The value of a man consists in what he does well.—Arabic Proverb.

To the Committee on Charter, Ordinance and Reform.

The members of the Committee on Charter, Ordinance and Reform are charged with duties of the utmost gravity and importance. Before any new ordinance can be considered or any old ordinance amended their approval must first be gained.

In the struggle for Greater Richmond this committee stood like a rock for the principle of growth along right lines. And it was only the successful lobbying of private interests that frustrated the beneficent plan proposed by this committee for enlarging our corporate limits.

A question of almost equal moment is before it now, and in its power rests a decision that will directly affect the growth, health, comfort and property of the whole community.

Permission is asked for the erection and operation of a slaughter-house only two blocks south of the most important business section of this city.

Were the question entirely new there is no doubt that the members of the committee would instantly and instinctively refuse such an unheard-of privilege. That the committee should for a moment entertain such a proposal is only because it has been presented in the most specious manner, and its most repulsive aspects have been minimized as far as possible by promises that are impossible of fulfilment.

The public objects to slaughter-houses because they of necessity do and must give out offensive odors. But for this fact the people of Richmond would welcome a slaughter-house as quickly as a shoe factory.

In reply to this Messrs. W. S. Forbes and James D. Patton allege that their slaughter-house will be the exception that proves the rule.

And in support of this contention, Messrs. Forbes and Patton cite Dr. Coplin, who testified that it was theoretically possible to maintain an inoffensive slaughter-house. But this absence of nauseous odors means constant washing of the floors and flushing of the sewers. And what will Richmond do when the James River is dry in the summer and the refuse lies decaying on the rocks?

As to Dr. Levy, it is sufficient to say that his opinion refers only to one visit made in October.

From no source is there the slightest assurance that because a slaughter-house can be kept clean for one day or one week, it will remain inoffensive for a year. Nor does it follow that because concrete floors can be kept clean, the freight cars loaded with herds of swine in heated August will be free from overpowering effluvia.

From reason, experience and common sense, it is clear that at times the sickening odors of crowded hogs and drying grease will come from any slaughter-house, no matter how carefully managed. It is also clear that if the Council permits the erection of the proposed slaughter-house, that nuisance will never be abated.

At best the public can only expect an occasional fine for the inevitable "accidents" which will deluge this city with choking and disgusting odors.

And granting this permission will only open the way for the erection of slaughter-houses in every ward, with the final effect of giving Richmond a large share of the horrors of Packingtown and a very small share of its wealth.

The wishes of the people to avoid an unnecessary risk and their rights to breathe unpolluted air are more to be respected than the desire of one corporation to choose a convenient location and to be given the privilege of befouling the air upon payment of a fine.

Lest We Forget.

In dull routine days few know and almost none care who the members of the City Council are. But there are fifty-six, including both branches, and these fifty-six make the laws, levy the taxes, appoint the officials and spend the income of this city. It is a pretty big job to spend $2,000,000 a year, but how many members of the City Council do you know, Mr. Voter or Tax-payer?

If your money is wisely saved or foolishly squandered, do you know who to praise or blame?

Can you remember—and it happened only eighteen months ago—who the men were that fought for Greater Richmond, and who opposed it? To go back a few years, do you recall the names of street car mercenaries, who were openly charged with lobbying outside and voting inside the Council for their corporation client?

If you do remember these names and facts, this article is not for your eyes. The overwhelming majority of voters, however, are not so well versed. For their information The Times-Dispatch has already printed the personnel of the Committee on Charter, Ordinance and Reform. Here it is again:

John J. Lynch,	W. L. White,
Hunsdon Cary,	W. T. Dabney,
James E. Cannon,	T. H. Ellett,
C. P. Davis,	C. D. Larus,
Jacob Umlauf,	B. H. Grundy,

J. A. Moncure.

It is the voter's right and duty to know to whom the important legislation of his city is entrusted. To call attention to these responsibilities will awaken no resentment and cause no alarm among those whose judgment is sound and motives praiseworthy, though it may consume a vast amount of time in discussing this or any other vital problem. Whether resentment is awakened, and whether the time of the committeemen is consumed or not, it is the duty of interested citizens to protest or support, and of the committeemen to listen, for only thus do we realize popular government.

Who Is the Theorist.

Richmond capitalists missed a great chance, according to the News Leader, when they refused sixty-five years ago to embark in manufacturing cotton here with Northern capital. From this incident the News Leader argues that today the chief obstacle to the Forbes slaughter-house comes from a narrow and unprogressive spirit that sacrifices large future possibilities for fear of losing a small present advantage.

If Richmond had been dull and uncomprehending; if her citizens have been timid misers who feared to risk a penny in any new enterprise; if the whole spirit of the community has withstood progress and clung to the dead past, as the News Leader suggests, then how does that paper account for the Locomotive Works, the fifth largest in America? Or how does it explain the Richmond Cedar Works, the largest in the world? Or the flour mills? or the Tredegar Iron Works? or the great tobacco factories that have advertised this city throughout the entire world?

As to cotton mills, it has been abundantly proven that refusal to embark in cotton manufacture in the South sixty years ago bespoke business sagacity, rather than fear or dislike of seeking new fields for investment and development. If the cotton mills had started here with negro labor we would not have had Lowell's 94,000 inhabitants, but the investors would have had a receiver.

Of couse, Richmond is glad to hold the record of being the first city in America to have an electric street railway system. But in view of the electrolysis, and the enormous stock and bond debt with which the street car lines are now loaded, wouldn't it have been just as well to wait a few years and get a better article at a less price?

To apply this to the Forbes slaughter-house question. Who is the theorist—the man who refuses to fly in the face of certain and universal experience that car loads of hogs must smell horribly, and butchering must at times be a nuisance, or he who is willing to take the chance of damaging a whole community on the hope that a particular slaughter-house may prove to be the one sweet and shining example of purity and cleanliness?

No business man would take that risk in his own merchandising. No parent would send a child to school where a great percentage of scholars annually died from contagious diseases on the hope that somehow medical science would pull his child through, and against the protests of the citizens the Council has no right to take risks which are great, undesired and unnecessary.

Plain Facts for the Council.

Alderman Dabney and his supporters have done the city a valuable service in proposing to erect a municipal electric lighting and power plant, for through this movement they have gained from the Passenger and Power Company an offer to furnish power as low as the city itself could manufacture it at its own plant. It is but fair to the Passenger and Power Company to say that the offer it now makes, as outlined in The Times-Dispatch of Sunday, is not a new offer, for in sum and substance it was made to the committee some time ago, as the correspondence will show. But that is neither here nor there. The offer has been made, and the company is prepared to give suitable bond faithfully to cary out the contract. All that it asks, as a prerequisite is that a committee of three experts be jointly selected to investigate the subject thoroughly and ascertain as nearly as possible what it would cost the city to erect a plant and produce the current. Be the figures thus ascertained higher or lower than the estimates of Mr. Trafford, the Passenger and Power Company offers to bind itself to furnish electricity to the city for lighting and pumping at that price and to make a contract for any number of years up to ten. We take it that the company will also bind itself to renew the contract at the pleasure of the Council.

What could the Council possibly lose by accepting this offer to make a thorough investigation? It would bind itself in no way to make a contract with the Passenger and Power Company, and would still be free to accept or reject its offer to furnish power.

Whatever may be said in behalf of a municipal electrical plant—and there is much to be said in its behalf—the present is not a favorable time for the city to undertake such a work. The city is very close to the bond limit, and no bonds should be issued except for imperative demands. Nor is the market in a favorable condition to sell municipal bonds. Richmond's credit is A1, but the bond market is greatly depressed, and all classes of bonds are selling at an abnormally low price. The Finance Committee knows this only too well. Nor are the times favorable to building operations, for while bonds are abnormally low the price of labor and all sorts of material is abnormally high. The cost of erecting a power plant would be greater than at any time within the past ten years and greater, we believe, than it would be several years to come. Why then should the city undertake to sell bonds and erect a plant under these doubly unfavorable conditions, and saddle itself with an unnecessary debt, when the Passenger and Power Company offers to furnish power as cheaply as the city can possibly make it at its own plant?

But the reply is that the city's water-power will run to waste if such a contract be made.

How can that be, if the city gets its electric current as cheaply as it can make it by utilizing the water-power? The value of the water-power consists in the strategic position it gives the city, and it will not be running to waste so long as it performs that function. It is being utilized to advantage and to the very best advantage when it compels the Passenger and Power Company to furnish the city with electrical power at the lowest possible cost. The advantage which Mr. Debney has had in view is already gained. Why, then, erect the plant?

Let the Council consider.

The Lynching Record.

According to statistics sent out from New Orleans to the Boston Transcript there were 72 lynchings during 1906 in the United States against 67 in 1905, 87 in 1904, 101 in 1903, 96 in 1902 and 135 in 1901.

The victims of the 72 lynchings of the year were one negro woman, two white men and 69 negro men. The crime charged to the two white men was murder, and this is true of the negro woman. Of the 69 negro men, 14 were charged with criminal assault, 10 with attempted criminal assault and one with assault and murder. There were 31 lynchings of negroes charged with murder, five murders having been charged against one of the victims, four against another and two against another. The rest were killed for such offenses as stealing a calf, stealing a silver dollar, carrying a loaded pistol, making improper proposals to white women, and miscegenation.

According to this report Mississippi has more lynchings to its credit than any other State (13), while Georgia and Louisiana come next with nine each, Texas and Florida with six each, and Alabama and the two Carolinas with five each. All the Southern States are found in the list, including Missouri with three lynchings and Maryland with one. No Northern State—not even Illinois and Ohio—appears in the list of 1906.

This is a bad exhibit for the South, notwithstanding that she has had to deal with a large element of lawless negroes, and the record will do us no good. Lynching breeds lawlessness and causes the people in those communities where it is in vogue to set a lower estimate than they should upon human life. Recently in the county of Issaquena, Miss., a Mr. Middah, of Illinois, a man of means and social standing at home, was prospecting and locating settlers in the delta. He was spending Sunday at Valley Park, and while there he was killed without cause or provocation. "The reports of the tragedy," says a correspondent of the Vicksburg Herald, "are very ugly, and reveal a shocking condition of affairs, showing an utter absence of law and order in that vicinity." He further says that "the good people of the county, the representative citizens, are stung with shame over the outrage," but they must suffer the evil consequences of this lawless act of the mob. "The unfortunate affair," adds the correspondent, "will cause the loss to that neighborhood of a number of most desirable settlers, men of means, who would open up that benighted country, and as a consequence, not only this locality, but the entire delta; in fact, the whole State must suffer. People will be slow to come to a State to live or to invest their money where human life is so insecure and crime allowed to go unpunished."

Waiving the moral question involved, waiving the question of demoralization which lynching necessarily breeds, as a matter of business the South must put a stop to lawlessness, if it expects to gain a desirable class of settlers, and progress as it deserves.

Mr. Rockefeller has been so liberal that The Times-Dispatch would like to raise a purse to purchase a bowl of Virginia oysters for his benefit. All subscriptions should be sent to W. McDonald Lee, Irvington, Va.

Some of the so-called "food for thought" ought to be brought under the regulations of the pure food law.

Good morning. Have a glass of denatured on us.

Since Colonel Mann's acquittal there is still hope for the campaign liar.

Railroad employes have invented a new pastime which, for excitement and danger, puts looping-the-loop wholly in the shade. It is known, technically, as blocking-the-block.

The Montana man who was arrested for appropriating 13,000 acres of public lands might, had he but lived in Oregon, have been elected to the Legislature.

Trade in Brazil has now grown to such a degree that they are suffering from a car famine down there. All of which is Brazilian nuts to the railroads.

Meanwhile, Virginia's turkey population, winking an eye in the direction of Washington, makes a noise sounding suspiciously like the Merry Ha-Ha.

There are nineteen Chinamen at Harvard University, which seems scarcely enough to look after the laundry of 5,000 students.

Still, directors who don't direct can't help being aware that they don't do as much damage as block systems that don't block.

A few good seats on the 1907 water-wagon, hardly used at all, are available for early comers this morning.

Anyway, it was a year that will hardly ever be forgotten by Professor Brander Matthews.

Barely discernible under the pile of bills is the man who resolved ten days ago to make it a very merry Christmas.

An hour's practice, ladies, will make the chirographic 1907 as easy as the kinds you have always used.

Rhymes for To-Day

B. O. T. J.

CHRISTMASTIDE'S over and so is my holiday,
Ditto my rest from the metrical irk;
Don't try to tell me that this is a jolly day,
This—when I buckle anew to the work.

(O thingumbob! Back on the job!
Isn't it doleful and dismal and blue?
Getting to work, after a shirk,
Strikes me as odious. Doesn't it you?)

Past are the days when I dallied vacational,
Taking my pleasure and ease by the way;
Hence a sensation that feels—well sensational:
Namely—this loathing for labor to-day.

(O thingumbob! Back on the job, etc.)

Back at the office and at it officiously,
Cussing the time by my watch and my fob,
Scribbling outrageously, barding it viciously:
Come, ain't you sorry I'm back on the job?

FULL CHORUS OF READERS.
Male and Female Voices.

(O thingumbob! He's back on the job!
Back at his piping—O ain't it a bore?
He went away—couldn't he stay—
Never returning, to plague us no more?

H. S. H.

MERELY JOKING.

Universal Shortage.

As Christmas nears
How time does fly!
The days are short,
And so am I.

—Judge.

The Baby's Small Talk.

"How is Bilkin's baby boy getting along?" "Fine. I was up there yesterday and was surprised to learn that he is beginning to talk." "Does he pronounce his words plainly?" "Not very. They sound like a railroad brakeman calling out stations."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The Count's Folly.

"I won't marry him, mother, even if he is a count. All he wants me for is my money, and he's a big fool!" "Hush, my dear, he'd be a bigger fool to want you without a cent!"—Washington Times.

In Boston.

"I hate," said Mrs. Backbay, "to see mothers humiliate their children by trying to keep them babies. Look at Mrs. Waldo—her little boy is 5 years old, and a big, strapping fellow; and the silly woman hasn't put him into glasses yet!"—Cleveland Leader.

Have to Be Careful Up There.

Eskimo Suitor—Yes, my love, I have 10 sleds, 50 dogs, 100 tons of blubber and—

Pa Eskimo—Aurora, tell that young man to stop letting off so much hot air. I'm afraid he'll melt the house.—Puck.

Instead of Villagers.

"I hear you are writing an American comic opera."

"Yes; the hero is a Senator."

"Good! Great chance to work in a chorus of merry, merry pillagers."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

COMMENT OF VIRGINIA EDITORS.

Sale of Liquor to Minors.

A crime of the first degree and meriting punishment long and severe is the sale of intoxicating drinks to minors. The man who will sell or knowingly permit sale of liquor to mere boys is not good enough to have any kind of a license from the city. The spectacle of a drunken youth is sufficiently pitiful to incense police and public against the man who would seek custom from that source, but to see a boy under the influence of an intoxicant is a spectacle lacking words for the fullest measure of condemnation.—Newport News Times-Herald.

A Victim of Greatness.

Every now and then Joseph Benson Foraker is represented as courting favor with this or that set with the hope of becoming president of these United States. No matter how often he may do this, in our opinion he may just as well content himself with being in a class with David Bennett Hill—too great to be president.—Bristol Courier.

Shakespeare and the South.

Annie Russell and her husband, Oswald Yorke, after a tour of the South playing "A Midsummer Night's Dream," in an interview in Washington, stated that the people of the South were fond of Shakespeare and the cordiality of her audiences was delightful, and nowhere more so than in Texas.

This is indeed a compliment to the South, but one that is merited. The South has never taken to heart the various innovations into the field of standard drama, which have been pressed so aggressively during the last quarter of a century. The mere fact that the aggregation has been patronized does not argue that it has been endorsed. As a matter of fact, it has been patronized from the standpoint of the critic—Roanoke Times.

The Real Victim.

One of the horrors of the Culpeper tragedy the pathetic figure of the one real victim claims insistently our sympathy. That victim was not the man who passed untimely to his doom, but the woman who now bears his name. The stern brothers have at least the poor consolation of accomplished vengeance. Bywaters in his bloody grave rocks not of honor or dishonor, of joy or grief. But what of her, the girl about whom these dark passions raged and to avenge whose honor her kinsman slew the man whom she loved? What consolation can come to that bruised heart?—Winchester Star.

POINTS FROM PARAGRAPHERS.

ALBERT T. PATRICK is not guilty enough to be executed, but just guilty enough to be imprisoned for life. Yet he either did or did not murder William M. Rice. He did not half kill him.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

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There is no furnace in the Northwest quite hot enough to properly warm the wretches who are responsible for the coal famine in that region.—Philadelphia Record.

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Lieutenant Peary may be right that it is less perilous to live in the Arctic circle than in New York, but why do either?—Indianapolis News.

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Those who thought the Democratic majority in Oklahoma would be narrowly partisan will have to acknowledge their mistake. It has recognized the Almighty and the supremacy of the United States in the new Constitution.—Kansas City Journal.

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Notwithstanding the well-known fact that Uncle Joe is standing pat, Congress decided to give him a raise, anyhow. Perhaps Congress thinks Uncle Joe is bluffing.—Washington Herald.

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Professor (of astronomy): "What is the 'milky way'?" Student (absently): "The cow-path."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

The annual revenue of the Suez Canal in shipping dues was at first $1,850,000. It is now $20,000,000.

Glass brushes are used by artists who decorate china. They are made of glass fibres as thin as spun silk.

Out of nearly 220,000 miles of railways in the United States only 4,000 miles are equipped with block signals.

The National Association of Postal Clerks numbers over 12,000 members, and the Chicago branch alone has over 1,200 names on its roster.

The principal railroads of France contemplate substituting automobiles for motive-power use on some of the branch roads where the travel is light.

French dairymen have discovered that the use of wine dregs as a food for cows improves the quality of the milk and increases the output at least 20 per cent.

An eagle has been observed to rise from the ground and completely disappear into the sky within three minutes. Eagles sometimes soar to heights of 15,000 feet or more.

Chicago may soon have a milliners' union. A movement has been begun in that direction, and is meeting with fair support among the trimmers. The plan contemplates the union label in women's hats.

Two hundred sailors of the Boston, on shore leave in San Francisco, November 24, found the bay too rough to get to the ship in their boats and could not raise $5 among them with which to hire a tug, so they had to stay ashore all night.

People Seen in Public Places

Two young Democratic leaders of prominence and popularity from the city of Alexandria arrived here last night in the persons of Senator Lewis H. Machen and Mr. Charles C. Carlin, and they are registered at the Richmond.

Messrs. Machen and Carlin come primarily to attend Governor Swanson's reception, but they have some business matters of more or less importance to look after here to-day.

When asked if he expected to stand for re-election next fall, Senator Machen said he did not know definitely, though he rather thought he would.

"There are some reasons why I would like to serve another term," he continued, "I would be gratified to see some of the reforms I offered at the last session carried forward, such, for instance, as the constitutional amendment restoring the old ninety-day feature to the terms of legislators, and there are other matters I would like to see got through. But I do not know yet what I will do about standing again."

Mr. William H. White, of Norfolk, the new president of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad, is registered at the Jefferson.

Colonel William C. Waite, of Culpeper, who came down to attend in his official capacity as aide-de-camp to the Governor's reception, is stopping at Murphy's.

Colonel Waite, who is a man of imposing appearance, was a striking figure in the lobby early in the evening.

Hon. William W. Old, Jr., of Norfolk, one of the members of the House of Delegates from the Seaside City, and a strong lawyer among the younger contingent of his bar, is in Richmond, having come up to spend a few days and to attend the Governor's reception last night.

"Norfolk is on no boom," said Mr. Old, when seen at Murphys, "but she is undergoing a rapid and at the same time, substantial growth.

"It is real business prosperity among our people," he went on, "and there is nothing spasmodic or erratic about it."

"Will you stand for the House again?" he was asked.

"I do not know," was the reply. "We do not believe in long, drawn-out campaigns down in Norfolk, and it is always difficult to say exactly who will be candidates for positions until a few weeks prior to the primaries."

Mr. Frank G. Robins, head of the general merchandising and importing firm of F. G. Robins & Company, of Havana, spent the holidays here with relatives and friends.

Mr. Robins is a former resident of Richmond, but has resided on the island of Cuba for many years.

He is greatly pleased with the country and says the sugar crop is most promising, though the cultivation of tobacco has been greatly retarded by the recent political disturbances.

Mr. Robins left last night for New York, where he goes on a business trip.

Prominent Southwest Virginians at Murphy's last night were Mr. W. L. Dennis, clerk of the Circuit Court of Buchanan, and Mr. Bruce C. Banks, of Wythe, who has charge of the mineral exhibit of Virginia at the Jamestown Exposition. Mr. Dennis is here looking after some official business, and Mr. Banks has returned to resume his work in connection with the mineral exhibit, after spending the holidays at his home.

Mr. Lee J. Graves, of Spotsylvania, is in the city and is registered at the Jefferson.

Mr. W. M. Jordan, who for some time was connected with the Lexington Hotel, has accepted a position with Central Hotel, in Charlotte.

Registered at Murphy's are B. R. Roberts and wife, Chase City; P. M. Crawford, Williamsburg; John H. Maddox, Lynchburg; George A. Butt and wife, Norfolk; W. A. Peterson and wife, Meredithville.

Among the Virginians at Ford's Hotel are F. A. Seagle, Pulaski, and William T. Moore, M. D., Valentine, Va.

AMUSEMENTS

Academy—To-night, "Zaza."
Bijou—"When Knighthood was in Flower."
Bostock's—Wild Animal Show.
Idlewood—Skating Rink.

Miss Mabel Montgomery will appear at the Academy to-night and to-morrow, matinee and night, in "Zaza." The woman whom Miss Montgomery is to portray is a singer and dancer in a low concert hall. She fascinates a middle-aged man, whose gentlemanliness of manner in turn wins her heart, and she quits the stage to live with him. After awhile she learns that he is a husband, whereupon she goes revengefully to expose him to his wife, but she is turned back from vengeance by the man's little child, and goes away to lead a virtuous life.

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Miss Florence Davis in "the Player Maid" will be an attraction of unusual interest and importance at the Academy on Friday night. "The Player Maid" is a romantic comedy by Louise Malloy, a well-known Baltimore newspaper woman. Miss Davis, who comes from a distinguished Southern family, is a young woman of exceedingly attractive personality, and has attained her present position of importance in the theatrical profession through earnest endeavor and hard work, combined with fine artistic temperament and natural histrionic gifts. Miss Davis began at the lowest rung of the theatre ladder and studied diligently while she played her first small parts in various companies under the direction of Charles Frohman and other important managers.

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Frank Daniels, it is claimed, is funnier than ever in his musical comedy, "Sergeant Brue," in which he will be seen on Saturday, matinee and night, at the Academy, under the management of Charles Dillingham. He impersonates an English police sergeant, and, with his perky little mannerisms, his round, staring eyes and pompous strut, is said to be irresistibly laugh-provoking. His supporting company is announced as a large and clever one; the chorus girls are described as very pretty, and the piece, it is promised, is put on with much taste.

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In our yards in Richmond and Manchester, covering seven acres, we carry the largest general assorted stock on Yellow Pine, White Pine, Hardwoods and Mahogany lumber in the South Atlantic States. We also manufacture all kinds of high-class mill work, including Sash, Blinds, Doors, Interior Finish, etc.

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COMMON COUNCIL MEETS TO-NIGHT

Annexation Matter and Question of Electric Light Plant Will Probably Be Up.

MANY POLICEMEN ARE SICK

Department Somewhat Crippled by Continued Illness of Officers.

The meeting of the Common Council for to-night is for the specific purpose of receiving an important special message of the Mayor and action thereon. As originally announced in this paper, the Mayor will direct the attention of the Council to the necessity for an issue of bonds based on the realty valuation of the annexed territory, whenever an issue of bonds for any other purpose is demanded. It is likely that an ordinance will be introduced providing for an issue of $340,000 of bonds for the construction of an electric plant, and that at the same time another will be offered, as required by law, for the improvement of the incorporated suburbs. Under the law three days must elapse before an ordinance providing for a bond issue may be passed, hence the meeting to-night in order that the ordinances may be taken up and passed by the Common Council at its regular meeting next Monday night and by the Board of Aldermen at its meeting on Tuesday of the following week.

The indications now are that the Finance Committee will report its recommendation of an ordinance providing for a bond issue for the electric plant, and the bond issue of 12 per cent. of the suburban realty values recently added to the city will follow as a necessity, being imperatively demanded by the order of the court. It may be some time before either ordinance will be passed, owing to the likelihood of further reference to committees, but it is predicted by the friends of the electric light plant that this measure will receive the approval of the Council, though it is certain that a fight will be made against it.

Outlook for Busy Day.

To-day will be busy day in the City Hall, especially among Council committees. Beginning with the Committee on Markets at 4:30, a meeting of the Committee on Cemeteries will be held at 5:30, and at 8 o'clock the Committees on Light, Street Cleaning and Local Assessments are called.

Inasmuch as the Common Council has subsequently been called, it is likely that the various night committee meetings will be declared off and deferred to some other date.

On Thursday at 8 P. M. the Committee on Ordinances and the subcommittee of the Committee on Relief of the Poor, engaged in inquiring into conditions at the City Home, will meet, and at 5 P. M. the Committees on Improvement of James River and on Grounds and Buildings will meet. The meeting of the Ordinance Committee is called, especially to take action on the abattoir matter. A hearing will be given the opponents of the plan, and the committee will agree upon some recommendation relative to the ordinance.

Crippled by Sickness.

The Police Department is considerably crippled by sickness just now, and Chief Werner is handicapped in covering the new territory as a result. The detective department is hardest hit by the hospital list, four of the six officers attached to headquarters being detained at home by reason of illness. They are Captain A. M. Tomlinson and Sergeants Gibson, Wiltshire and McMahon. Sergeants Wren and Bailey alone are on duty. Fortunately there is no especial demand upon the department just now. Of the entire force, fully twenty men are on the sick list, their absence entailing heavier work upon others.

The Board of Police Commissioners will meet on Wednesday of next week to dispose of the usual monthly routine of business. One patrolman is to be elected to fill a vacancy caused by resignation. So far as known, however, nothing of especial importance is scheduled.

The Board of Fire Commissioners will hold a busy and important meeting next Monday night at 8 o'clock. Work on the making up of the demands of the department on the budget will begin.

Quiet Yesterday.

Besides the police headquarters' force and the janitor and one elevator man, Captain Frank W. Cunningham, city collector; Mr. P. P. Winston, clerk of the Law and Equity Court; Clerks Walter Christian and F. Lawton Crutchfield and City Clerk B. T. August were the only officials on duty in the City Hall yesterday. Collector Cunningham was there to receive belated payments on city taxes in order to save many from the penalty who get an opportunity to visit the hall only on holidays. A considerable sum was received.

Deputy Clerk F. Lawton Crutchfield yesterday issued the first marriage license of the year 1907 to Mr. John L. Wallace, of this city, and Miss Fannie Murphy, of Missouri. They were married yesterday.

RAILROAD CHANGES.

Hazen and Williams Sever Connection With Tidewater.

Lieutenant E. S. Hazen, of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, who for the past two years has been auditor of the Tidewater and Western Railroad, will become cashier of the Home Life Insurance Company, of New York, Sampson & Shield, agents, in Richmond, to-day. The position of cashier of this company is one newly created. Lieutenant Hazen is not only well known in military circles, but has a host of friends in the city.

Mr. R. H. Williams, Jr., who has been the general freight and passenger agent of the road, resigns to accept a position as general manager of the Smokeless Fuel Company, with offices here.

Mr. R. W. Duffer, of Robios, who has been with the Tidewater and Western for eight years, succeeds Lieutenant Hazen as auditor, and Mr. F. B. Grigg, the station agent at Farmville, is to take the place of Mr. Williams.

CARLOADS OF ANIMALS COME

Large Addition Made to Number of Wild Beasts in Bostock's Shows.

ADMIRERS HONOR MILLER

Richmond Lawyer Entered Steel Arena and Presented Medal to Trainer.

Three carloads of animals reached Richmond late yesterday afternoon for the Bostock Wild Animal Arena, Idlewood, direct from Mr. Bostock's Paris hippodrome. A number of additional trainers will arrive here the latter part of the week, probably Friday or Saturday.

In the meantime and until proper arrangements can be made in the arena building for the animals, these, together with their trainers, which will constitute a number of new acts, will be stored. All yesterday afternoon and last night heavy transfer teams were busy transporting the traveling dens from the tracks of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railway at Elba to the arena building.

While the arrival of the large consignment of animals was somewhat of a surprise, they were not altogether unexpected, as the management remembered Mr. Bostock's promise to Richmond to keep a bright, clean and new show on here all the time, and the late arrivals are a partial fulfillment of this promise, which is aso a good indication that the rest will all be fulfilled in due time.

Medal for Miller.

Last night Charles Miller, the all-round animal trainer, was very agreeably surprised by the presentation of a handsome gold medal in the form of a Maltese cross, the gift of admiring friends of Mr. Miller. The presentation was made by Mr. Harvey Willson, the well-known attorney, in the steel arena after Mr. Miller had concluded his act with the bears. The medal was received at the office of Mr. Bostock's manager, in Idlewood, yesterday afternoon, with the following note:

To Mr. Bernard Schultz:

Dear Sir,—Please present this medal to Mr. Charles W. Miller at the close of his performance New Year's night, with the compliments of his admirers in Richmond. This is a token of their estimation of him as being the most fearless wild animal trainer ever visiting our city.

Respectfully,
(Signed) HIS FRIENDS.

The presentation was quite a surprise to Mr. Miller, and he was visibly affected by both the token and the pleasant words of Mr. Willson.

Postmaster Gratified.

Postmaster Royal E. Cabell yesterday issued the following order, which explains itself:

Richmond, Va., Dec. 31, 1906.

To All Employes of the Richmond (Va.) Post-office:

The postmaster wishes to express his heart appreciation of the excellent work done by the employes of the Richmond (Va.) post-office in handling the heavy Christmas mail. He especially appreciates the cordial spirit in which all have co-operated to prevent congestion and minimize delay; and he congratulates all on the remarkable measure of success which has resulted from such efforts.

He further desires to wish each and every one a happy and prosperous New Year.

By order of the postmaster.

LANE LACY,
Private Secretary.

Sent Them Back.

John Mulchay and J. S. Robinson, able-bodied white men, who said they were from Petersburg, were told by Justice Crutchfield yesterday morning to get to the Cockade City as soon as possible. They were arrested by Officer Moody, who saw them begging on Broad Street. One man would walk on one side of the street and the other on the opposite side. They shared the profits. To each pedestrian who was found alone they told a story of being hungry.

Davis Discharged.

Thomas Davis, a white man, was charged in Police Court yesterday morning with selling whiskey without a license. He was given $1.50 by Officers Tucker and Flournoy and asked to purchase a quart of whiskey for them. He did so and brought them the whiskey. Then they arrested him.

Justice Crutchfield didn't think the evidence sufficient to convict the man of selling whiskey, and dismissed the case.

VERY ANNOYING.

This Hardly Expresses What Richmond People Say of It.

Any itchiness of the skin is annoying. Little danger in itching skin diseases. But they make you miserable. Doan's Ointment is a never-failing cure For Piles, Eczema, all itching troubles. Richmond citizens endorse it.

Mrs. M. E. Kelley, of 1215 North Twenty-fourth Street, says: "An itching and irritated spot on my arm annoyed me for a long time. It spread and grew tender, and I became uneasy about it for it resisted all my attempts to check it, although I used several salves and ointments, but nothing did me any good. I read an advertisement about Doan's Ointment in a newspaper, and concluded to try it. I got a box at Owens & Minor Drug Co., and the first application soothed and cooled the part affected. After a few more applications the itching and inflammation grew less and less until it finally disappeared. Doan's Ointment is a preparation upon which the public can depend."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.