Miller & Rhoads

To-day—in connection with our usual Friday

Remnant Sale

—a number of very extraordinary values will be found in many parts of the store.

To attempt to enumerate all, or a half of them, would require far more than to-day's alotted space. And then a personal investigation will be far more interesting; also more profitable.

COME TO THE STORE!

Displaying Beautiful

Silk and Cotton Voiles

at 39c a yard

SEE WINDOWS!

Fashionable Opera Voiles for spring and summer dresses—exquisite colorings: Lavender, light blue, Copenhagen, grey, brown, coral, yellow and red; also white and black!

Wash Goods Department.

Exhibiting Twelve New Styles of

Gowns at $1.00

Gowns of good quality nainsook—neatly trimmed with fine laces—square, round or "V" necks, finished with lace edge—sleeves finished to match.

Second Floor.

SEE WINDOWS!

TROOPS MAY CAMP FOR RIFLE SHOOT

Entire Infantry Force Likely to Do Duty This Year at New Rifle Range.

FOUR COMPANIES AT A TIME

Inability to Attend on Part of Some Men May Reduce Attendance of Soldiers.

According to plans tentatively made by the State military authorities, all the infantrymen of the Virginia Volunteers are to be given an opportunity this year to encamp for ten days, four companies at a time, at the new rifle range near Virginia Beach for the purpose of rifle practice. A positive decision will probably be reached within a short time, and may be passed upon the ability of a large number of men to attend the practice duty. The event is to be in addition to camp duty at Mt. Gretna, Pa., and the difficulty experienced by many men in securing two leaves of absence of about ten days each in one year may interfere with a large attendance at Virginia Beach.

Some preliminary work has already been done at the new range. It has taken nearly two years to close up the deal after the State decided to accept the property as a gift, the delays being countless and interminable. So far the extent of improvements consists of the purchase of a pair of mules and of some furniture for the old farmhouse, which is to be abode of the caretaker.

Cannot Get a Start.

But it is stated that only a short time will be consumed in making the property ready for actual range work, if only the difficulties which sonstantly interpose themselves against making any sort of start can be disposed of. A natural sand bank furnishes most of the necessary protection against flying bullets, and the remainder of the equipment can be put into place within a very short space of time.

Some slight changes have been made in the direction of fire, so as to obviate any danger of firing across the property of a farmer in the neighborhood who owns adjoining property. It seems a house has recently been built on land over which the State believes it has permission to shoot, and this will be investigated. The range has been brought a little more to the north, so as to make a more direct line of fire out over the ocean.

Nothing has so far been done by the electric railway looking to an extension into the rifle range and camp property. The road is under contract to build into the tract, the State having agreed to a certain extent to make its improvements. It would seem unlikely that the railroad can put a line into the property in time for any practical use this year. In this event it will be necessary to use a road running from Seatack Station, near Virginia Beach, into the range, a distance of about one mile.

Do Nothing But Shoot.

The plan is to have four companies at a time go to the beach, and camp out in regular style. About ten days would be spent on the ground, the sole duty of the men being rifle practice. The series would probably end with a special shoot for prizes and championship. The theory is that unless the soldiers can shoot, their arms are of no use to them. Lack of local rifle ranges and of State range has left Virginia far in the rear in the matter of competitive shoots, this telling glaringly at the national rifle matches at Camp Perry, Ohio.

Eighty days would be required to give all the men ten days at the range, four companies at a time. If many are unable to go because of the Mt. Gretna duty and inability to secure a second leave of absence, it may be that more than four companies can be cared for at a time.

Adjutant-General W. W. Sale, it is understood, has been assured that the money for the rifle practice, expenses of encampment and pay of men can be secured from the War Department out of an accumulated fund due Virginia for improvement in rifle practice.

SERIOUS CRIME CHARGED

Former Policeman Arrested for First Offense of Its Kind in City.

W. A. Coleman, about thirty years old, an ex-policeman, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Bailey, Belton and Krengel on a charge of felony. He is accused of accepting articles of value from Geddie Torrence, alias Edith Coleman, in violation of an act of Assembly of 1910. This is the first arrest of its kind in Richmond.

The woman in the case was the wife of the man who was shot and killed by James Conway several years ago. Her reputation here is notorious, and she has frequently figured in cases in Police Court.

Coleman resigned from the police force about four years ago after he had been suspended for improper conduct by Chief of Police Werner.

The detectives are confident that they have a strong case against him. It is the plan to make it a test case, in view of the fact that other arrests for the same offense are contemplated.

The penalty, in case of a conviction, is not less than one year in the penitentiary nor more than ten years, and not more than $500 fine.

BOOKMAKERS HAVE EVERY ADVANTAGE

Considering Attitude of Magistrates, Chance of Prosecution Is Small.

GOVERNOR REFUSES PARDON

Will Not Countenance Tampering With Railroad Switches. Big Pharmacy Class.

In view of the failure of the Legislature at its recent session to pass a bill to permit the officers of the law to get a grip on the Norfolk race track situation, it would seem that the chances of the relief so earnestly desired and so long worked for by the Governor are slight. Some action may be taken before the track meet is ended, but its nature has not as yet been revealed.

Somehow, just the bill wanted by the officers was not presented to the Legislature. The crucial point seems to have been the matter of jurisdiction. The justices of the peace in the magisterial district which embraces the Jamestown race track did not think the form of bookmaking practiced at the track was gambling within the meaning of the law. The Commonwealth has no appeal from the decisions of the justices, favorable to the accused bookmakers.

Was Stringent Measure.

So it was suggested that concurrent jurisdiction should be given to the Circuit Court, together with justices, in bookmaking cases. Instead, the Stephenson antigambling bill would have forbidden any sort of gaming for money. Probably this feature defeated the consummation so devoutly aimed at by those who were trying to cope with the Norfolk situation. The bill never came to a vote in the Senate.

Once the Norfolk county grand jury was put on the case and returned indictments. But the case had to be remanded to the justice for trial.

Possibly there remains a justice in the district who has not tried the cases. If not, it would appear that the only chance to get at the situation is through the quo warranto proceedings instituted by Attorney-General Samuel W. Williams to repeal the charter of the race track association. A hung jury once resulted in this proceeding, and it is still pending.

PARDON IS REFUSED

Governor Will Not Show Leniency to Those Who Endanger Passengers.

Governor Mann has refused to pardon Thomas Gibson, white, who is serving a term of ten years in the State Penitentiary for tampering with a switch on the Southern Railway, in Pittsylvania county. He began his sentence in February, 1906, and has not many months to serve before he will be released on the regular good behavior commutation.

But the Governor does not favor clemency in such cases. He has no sympathy whatever with one who has endangered life and property by tampering with railway appliances.

A pardon was granted to William Cheatham, colored, of Norfolk, serving a six months' jail term for petit larceny. Some doubt has been thrown upon the guilt of the prisoner.

Many Would Practice Pharmacy.

The largest class in several years will face the State Board of Pharmacy next Tuesday in the examination for license to practice the profession in this State. The applications number about seventy. This will be the annual meeting of the board, and a chairman and secretary-treasurer are to be elected.

WILL ADD SIX STORIES

New Plans Bring Cost of The Times-Dispatch Ten-Story Building to $200,000.

Plans were filed yesterday in the office of Building Inspector Beck for the addition of six stories to the new Times-Dispatch Building, on Tenth Street, south of Main Street.

The building, now nearing completion, is a four-story and basement structure of brick, steel and concrete, the frame having been calculated for the additional height, the estimated cost of the original building having been $90,000. The estimated cost of the six additional stories is fixed at $110,000, making the total cost of the ten-story building $200,000.

The contract has been awarded to John T. Wilson (Inc.) for immediate delivery.

SUFFRAGISTS' MEETING

Miss Mary Johnston Will Address Meeting in Newport News To-Night

The Equal Suffrage League of Richmond will hold its Saturday afternoon meeting at 5 o'clock on that day in league headquarters, 800 East Broad Street.

Mrs. B. B. Valentine will preside, and will conduct a discussion on "Suffrage as a World-Wide Movement." All members and their friends are asked to be present and enjoy the discussion, which promises to be most interesting.

The labor meeting to-night in Newport News, where Miss Mary Johnston will be the principal speaker, will be followed by a women's meeting on Saturday under the direction of Mrs. Kate Ellis Wise, of Newport News, at which it is hoped a suffrage auxiliary league will be organized.

JURY GETS BROAD ROCK CASE TO-DAY

Examination of Witnesses Ends and Attorneys Haggle Over Instructions.

BURROUGHS CASE MISTRIAL

Panel Fails to Agree in Action Against Gauger and Is Discharged.

Examination of witnesses in the in rem proceedings against the Broad Rock Distilling Company, indicted on five counts for infractions of the internal revenue laws, ended at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when both sides rested their cases. It was expected that the case would reach the jury yesterday, but considerable differences arose with reference to the court's instructions, and Judge Waddill excused the jury from further attendance for the day.

Argument will begin with the convening of court at 10:30 o'clock this morning, with the probability that the case will be finally decided before adjournment for the noon hour. The trial against the Broad Rock Company has been on since Monday, and has been closely contested. Upon the verdict of the jury in the pending action will depend to a great extent the fate of the other three indictments against owners and employes of the company. If the jury acquits there would seem to be but little hope for the government to obtain a conviction under the remaining indictments, since all are based largely upon the same evidence.

Mistrial in Burroughs Case.

As was expected, Judge Waddill yesterday morning declared a mistrial in the Burroughs case. In this action Oren T. Burroughs, the government storekeeper-gauger employed at the Broad Rock plant, was tried on the charge of complicity in defrauding the government of the taxes on part of the spirits manufactured at the distillery. The case was finished Saturday morning, but the jury, after being out more than an hour, reported a division. Because of the illness of H. W. Walden, one of the panel, the jury was unable to meet again until yesterday morning, when, after staying out a short time, it reported again that there was no prospect of an agreement. In view of this fact, Judge Waddill discharged the jury, and declared a mistrial. Burroughs, who was kept in jail during the progress of the trial, was admitted to bail yesterday afternoon.

The trial against the distilling company was resumed yesterday morning with the introduction by the defense of L. W. Williams, the distiller of the plant. He repeated the testimony offered by him at the Burroughs trial, to the effect that nothing irregular took place at the distillery. He denied in toto the allegations of government witness Elmore, who told of paying Williams $1 for every barrel of "block" liquor that he made.

Corroborated by Burroughs.

His testimony was corroborated in large part by Burroughs, who likewise denied the bribery charges, and testified to the honest operation of the distillery. John M. Rhea, manager of the rectifying plant, and collector of accounts for the distillery, testified the distillery was legally operated, and that none of the irregularities charged took place.

The prosecution attacked Rhea's statements, and attempted to show that he was in effect manager of the entire plant, and in that capacity responsible for everything that occurred there. According to Rhea's story, he took his orders from Elmore, who was the manager.

Attorney George A. Hanson, for the defense, sought to offset the reflections on the character of his witness by introducing a number of men well known in the city and county, all of whom testified to Rhea's good reputation. The government closed by putting on the stand Ethelbert Elmore, discharged bookkeeper of the distillery and star witness for the prosecution.

Ordered to Destroy Records.

Under direct examination by Assistant District Attorney Robert H. Talley, Elmore testified that he was ordered by Wood, owner of the distillery, to destroy all tickets accompanying grain deliveries. His orders on this point, he said, were positive, and he destroyed all grain bills by tearing them in half. Questioned about the existence of a cash book described by Wood when he was on the stand Wednesday, Elmore stated that no such book, as far as he knew, ever existed, and declared furthermore that he had orders from Wood not to keep any books during the months of November and December. The notebook, already in evidence, he said, was the only record outside of the one required by the government that he kept during the two months.

Prosecuting Attorney Talley produced a statement from the bank with which Rhea did business, and showed that the record of canceled checks kept by the bank agreed identically with the notebook records kept by Elmore of the money turned over to him by Rhea. Entries in the notebook with regard to these payments purport to show that certain of this money was derived from the sale of "block" liquor.

Attorney Hanson tried to force an admission from the witness that he entered the correct weight of all grain brought to the plant in the daily record that he kept for the government, but Elmore stated that he recorded only the grain weighed by Burroughs. Much more grain, he said, was used at the distillery than appeared on the government books.

Five Years in Pen.

J. N. Meekins, colored, was convicted by a jury in the Hustings Court of feloniously assaulting E. L. Irwin, manager of the National Clothing Company, and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Meekins stabbed Irwin in the right side, inflicting an ugly wound.

Will Open Studio Here.

Richard J. Kingston, a teacher of voice culture in New York, will open a studio in this city. Mr. Kingston has studied under Signor Arcghi, of Milan, from whom he received a scientific and complete course in tone building and voice emission. Afterwards he took a course in harmony with Prof. Otto Herman, and later studied with Bertram Cox.

Teefey Surrenders.

William J. Teefey, who is wanted here on a warrant alleging a statutory offense and for whom the police have been searching for some time, surrendered to Detective-Sergeant Belton yesterday. He was released on bail for his appearance this morning in Police Court.

Our Full Dress Apparel

Is noted for its superiority. We can fit any man of any shape at very short notice. All correct hats and furnishings too.

Gans-Rady Company

MERCHANTS WIN PAVING FIGHT

Broad Street Is to Have Smooth Surface in Business Section.

GRANITE LOBBY IS CHARGED

Cohen Says Quarry Owners Circulated Petition Among Teamsters Against Improvement.

Smooth paving for Broad Street won over what was described as the "granite quarry lobby" in the initial contest before a subcommittee of the Committee on Streets yesterday afternoon. The type of smooth paving was not determined upon, the recommendation being that the Committee on Streets advertise for bids for all kinds of smooth paving, thus eliminating from the contest Belgian block, cut granite, cobblestone and other types of granite spall paving.

Voluminous petitions for smooth paving were presented by the Retail Merchants' Association, while equally extensive petitions for the use of granite came from wholesale merchants and the owners of teams engaged in heavy hauling, it being openly charged that these latter were incited and gotten up in the interests of the owners of certain local quarries.

Corley for Smooth Surface.

J. G. Corley presented the formal action of the Retail Merchants' Association, the association, while not insisting on any particular material or patent preparation, expressing itself as unalterably opposed to the laying of granite block of any character on any part of the street, such paving being characterized as not in keeping with up-to-date ideas, antiquated and obsolete. It was declared to be the sense of the board of directors of that association that reports industriously circulated that smooth paving would prove dangerous to horses and vehicles, and that it would not stand heavy traffic, were largely exaggerated and without serious foundation.

The association expressed itself in the following resolutions:

"Having learned that a proposition will be placed before the City Council to repave Broad Street with Belgian blocks, we, the merchants of Broad Street, earnestly request the members of the City Council to oppose this measure, as we feel confident the Belgian block would prove unsatisfactory, and very little, if any, better than the granite spalls now in use.

"We believe the time has come when the city can well afford to pave Broad Street, the principal thoroughfare of our city, with some smooth pavement. This kind of pavement is sufficient to take care of any traffic on this street, and will lend tone to this our principal thoroughfare."

Pave from Curb to Curb.

Mr. Corley explained that the association was also opposed to any unsightly band of a different character of paving down the centre of the street, preferring that it be smooth paved from curb to curb.

Samuel Cohen followed, openly charging that the granite quarry owners had been circulating petitions among teamsters and others, securing signatures from those who do not own property or do business on Broad Street. The Belgian block, such as used on Main Street, he said, was just as dirty. The charge that heavily loaded vehicles could not travel on smooth surface, he said, was farfetched, naming a dozen congested streets in New York on which there is very heavy traffic over smooth surface. Granite, he held, should only be used in warehouse and wholesale districts, and in other sections of modern cities was going out faster than the horse.

Charges Quarry Lobby.

"I do not believe there is politics enough in the City Council," said Mr. Cohen, "to allow the lobby of the granite quarries to hoodwink the tax payers. These outsiders, some of whom pay no taxes here, are trying to dictate to us who do business on Broad Street every day, who own property or pay high rents, as to what we want. It would be simply throwing money away to put down any kind of stone paving. If that is what you are going to do, you had better keep the money or spend it somewhere else."

Mr. Thalhimer asserted that Broad Street, with proper paving, and the improvements now going on, would be made one of the prettiest streets in this country. He claimed that valuable goods were being ruined by dust in the stores at present, and that the street should have a smooth, even surface from side to side, without break. Mr. Kaufmann told of damage to stock through dust, argued for a smooth paving from curb to curb, and then that it be kept clean by modern methods of street cleaning.

Petition of Teamsters.

W. H. Shervin, city salesman for Warner Moore & Co., presented the petition of the opposition, the wholesale merchants and teamsters, claiming that smooth streets become slippery and were dangerous for horses. He presented a report from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, showing fifty-two horses killed as the results of falls on smooth paving in the past four years, and asserted that he would rather see Broad Street crowded with traffic than deserted and looking like Sunday.

Mr. Fergusson, of the committee, called attention to the fact that the Strand, in London; Fifth Avenue, New York; Walnut Street, Philadelphia, and many other busy thoroughfares, used under the heaviest traffic conditions, are smooth paved. Mr. Thalhimer analyzed the report as to horses, showing that twenty-nine of the fifty-two had fallen at points of grade steeper than any to be encountered on Broad Street.

H. C. Beattie appeared for horse owners in opposition, asserting that not a speaker for the smooth side was game enough to ride a horse up Grace or Franklin Street behind a sprinkling cart, and that Belgian block, laid in concrete, with tar-filled interstices, could be kept just as clean, while giving a better foothold for horses.

Rolling for Smooth Street.

City Engineer Rolling stated that with the slight grades of Broad Street he considered smooth paving fully warranted, since every progressive city is using it in some form. He suggested the use of granite between the car tracks as a possible foothold for teams in sleety weather.

A. B. Guigon, counsel for the Virginia Railway and Power Company, said his company stood ready to pave between its tracks with whatever material the city used, but that such a duplex system would result in blocking traffic and lead to accidents. Whatever paving was used, he said, his company would ask permission to lay a single line of vitrified brick beside each rail, to prevent chipping and preserve the wearing surface.

The committee decided not to hear from the various agents of paving concerns; but to recommend that granite be eliminated and that bids be invited for all kinds of smooth paving, be it asphalt block, tar, bitulithic, wood block or other preparation. With the prices in hand, the full committee will then hear from the pavers as to the merits of the various preparations.

The city has appropriated $50,000 for paving on Broad Street west of Tenth Street, with the promise of a similar appropriation to continue the work westward in the budget next year.

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BARTON HEIGHTS ASKS ANNEXATION

Suburb Seeks to Add 1,338 to Richmond's Population—Others May Come In.

The Council Committee on Ordinance, Charter and Reform will consider this afternoon a communication from the town of Barton Heights, asking annexation to Richmond, on rather that committee be named to consider the basis of such annexation. Several members of the Council have expressed the view that this is hardly the time to consider annexation, and that when the time is ripe the city should consider a general extension of its borders in all directions, not dealing solely with the township to the north. It was recalled that when the annexation proceedings of 1906 were pending Barton Heights was invited to come in and declined, and that since then the town has considerably increased its bonded debt.

The census of 1910 gives the township of Barton Heights a population of 1,338, while that of 1900 gave it a population of 765.

The sister township of Highland Park grew more rapidly in the decade, the 1910 census showing it to have a population of 1,817, as compared with 584 ten years ago. Brookland District, in which the two are located, and which embraces a large section of Henrico county lying north of Richmond, had a population in the 1910 census of 10,068, and in the 1900 census of 7,550. Several closely built up suburban sections closely adjoin Barton Heights, and will seek admission if that township is taken into the corporate limits.

HELD FOR GRAND JURY

Negro Woman Also Fined for Maintaining Objectionable Resort.

Lelia Meekins, colored, was held for the grand jury yesterday morning in Police Court on the charge of stealing a small sum of money from E. M. Stanley. She was also fined $50 and costs and placed under $500 bond for six months for maintaining an objectionable resort at 413 North Fifth Street.

William Meekins was sent to jail for four months for stealing several raincoats from the Globe Clothing Company (Inc.). Meekins is wanted by the authorities of South Carolina as an escaped convict.

William Ramsey, colored, was dismissed of a charge of feloniously assaulting Robert Morse, also colored.

State Licenses Due.

Commissioner of Revenue Tresner has issued warnings to all wholesale and retail liquor dealers that their State licenses will be in danger if the proper certified checks with applications are not filed on or before April 25. All classes of licenses are payable before May 1, but the liquor licenses have to be passed upon by the judge of the Hustings Court, who is allowed ten days by statute to go over the list. The State license applies to all classes of places licensed to dispense liquor wholesale or retail.

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UNITED STATES DEPOSITARY

VERDICT TO-DAY IN CLARK CASE

Result of Trial Seems to Depend on Authenticity of Letter.

Pretty Miss Octavia Lewis, the eighteen-year Henrico girl, who is the principal in the celebrated case of the Commonwealth vs. James W. Clark, which came to second trial yesterday in the Henrico county Circuit Court before Judge Jesse F. West, sat for six long hours on the stand in the afternoon, going through a merciless examination at the hands of Louis O. Wendenburg and Harry M. Smith. Through the severe, and at times fierce, broadsides of questions, the girlish witness held to her story of how Clark had pressed his attentions upon her, a mere child of fifteen, under the guise of proffered matrimony; how she had been victimized by him, and how finally, after bringing ruin upon her, he had thrown her aside.

The story she told, unless broken down on some side by the defense, will mean a prison term for Clark At all times, the testimony was of an intensely intimate character and sometimes even revolting. Although the case has already been recited once, and Clark found guilty, the hearing yesterday aroused widespread interest in the county, but there were no spectators except court officials and witnesses. A striking feature of the testimony yesterday was the exhibit of numerous letters, all having a very strong bearing on the case, which were read for the information of the jury.

The case of the prosecution rests practically upon a single letter, in which Clark promises the desperate girl to marry her, and which the defense is endeavoring manfully to prove a forgery. Miss Lewis's story, as appealing as the life history of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw, is not considered enough of itself to convict Clark of the crime, but establishment of the validity of this letter will practically determine the verdict of the jury.

One new bit of evidence, recited by the girl in her testimony yesterday, will carry weight with the jury unless refuted by the defense. It is nothing less than the assertion that Clark threatened the girl with a pistol if she should disclose to her relatives her condition.

Messrs. Wendenburg and Smith attacked this new evidence fiercely, but the girl held her own. The case, it is thought, will not go to the hands of the jury until late this afternoon, the testimony being voluminous and intricate. Objections were frequent yesterday, but most of the points in question had been argued out at the first trial.

Former Commonwealth's Attorney Gunn, Commonwealth's Attorney Sutton and James M. Quicke, Jr., are representing the prosecution. The first trial of the case, which took place in October, 1910, resulted in a verdict of guilty, the jury fixing the punishment at five years in the penitentiary, but Judge Earnest H. Wells, sitting for Judge R. Carter Scott, set the verdict aside as contrary to the law and evidence and ordered a rehearing.

Ordinance Committee Called.

The Council Committee on Ordinance, Charter and Reform has been called to meet this afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the City Hall to consider a large docket of important papers. Among the matters pending are the ordinance providing a new method of appeal from decisions of the Building Inspector in regard to unsafe houses; an ordinance limiting the number of pawnbrokers; ordinance regulating poolrooms, and a number of other papers of special interest.

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