The Times.

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SUNDAY, JULY 13, 1902.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Elsewhere will be found a descriptive article, which deals in detail with the School of Methods now in session at the University of Virginia. It is shown conclusively in this article, and the fact should be emphasized, that the cause of education in Virginia has received a wonderful impetus of late. Public sentiment was never before so thoroughly aroused and there was never before a time when there was such a general demand and such an emphatic demand for a first-class system of public schools in Virginia.

One of the most encouraging signs is that the teachers themselves are aroused and are determined to take advantage of every opportunity offered to improve themselves. It is true that only about one-sixth of the teachers in the State are in attendance, but it is also true that there are more than one thousand of them in attendance, and this is nearly double the attendance even in the best years. The increased attendance shows a growing interest and we feel sure that never in the history of Virginia has there been a more earnest gathering of earnest and devout teachers.

These teachers are working at the University of Virginia harder than they ever worked when they were pupils, and the great majority of them have gotten all that it was possible in that time for them to receive in the way of instruction. They have brushed up their studies, they have learned a great deal about this subject and that; and, more than all, they have learned valuable lessons in the art of teaching. The meeting is in itself an inspiration to every teacher who attends, and each and every teacher has been profoundly impressed with the dignity and responsibility of his calling.

These teachers as they go back to their homes will carry with them the inspiration and enthusiasm which they have absorbed, and each in turn will stimulate the people in this locality and that.

In addition to this, the superintendents from all parts of the State met in conference and talked over the situation and devised ways and means of improving the schools. This conference had not been in vain if the superintendents had done no more than resolve to concentrate the schools. Under our system a multiplicity of schools has grown up and we fear that in some instances the schools have been multiplied to suit the convenience of certain patrons and to make additional places for teachers. With the number of schools reduced there will be better schools and the school term will be prolonged.

But perhaps the greatest single accomplishment of this educational rally is the complete union of the University of Virginia with the public schools of the State. The University was designed by Mr. Jefferson to be a part and parcel of the public school system, but hitherto it has been such only in theory. It is true that Virginia students are taught free of charge, but what we mean is that there has not been that thorough harmony and co-operation between the University as an institution and the officers and teachers of the public schools throughout the State that Mr. Jefferson contemplated. But that harmony has come and that co-operation will undoubtedly follow. The superintendents and the teachers from the cities, towns and counties have been brought into intimate relationship with the officers and teachers of the University; they have learned to know each other and to like each other, and a formulated agreement between the superintendents and the University management has been affected by which the step from the high schools to the University courses will be easy. These two great departments of public education have now been completely harmonized and brought into direct and practical relationship.

The Times feels a deep interest in the subject of popular education. The public schools are important not merely to those who patronize them, but to all classes of our people and to every interest of the State. Governor Montague sounded the keynote when he said that in a State where the people do the voting there must be universal education. But education is not merely a necessity of good government; it is a necessity of progress and prosperity. Education has now become a necessary factor in trade and industry as well as in the professions. The conclusion is, therefore, entirely logical, and it is irresistible that if Virginia is to prosper and keep abreast with the prosperous States of the Union she must educate.

FOR A STATE BOARD OF TRADE

Experience teaches us to respect experience. We mus despise no knowledge, no matter how it comes to us; and if we find it necessary to look around and see what other people are doing in order that we may catch up, and possibly lead them, then we should feel free to adopt and adapt any methods that appear reasonable to our requirements. In the matter of expositions, the Western people are peculiarly adept. They understand the theory of advertising, and they practice it incessantly. Therefore, they get ahead. In the West and in California the desire for improvement is a passion. They go to extremes in the pursuit of personal culture, and fight hot campaigns for municipal adornment. "Modern improvements" are necessities out there, not luxuries. Rivalries between cities become intense. The sarcasms exchanged by New York and Philadelphia and Boston are bloodless in comparison with the belted contentions of "Red Dog" and "Wolfville"; witness the amenities between Minneapolis and St. Paul, San Francisco and Seattle.

Improvements cost money, and since the more the people the more the money the question of immigration is an exceedingly live one out yonder. Every town, county, city and State makes a bid for it, and naturally the course of empire is westward still. With Virginia's superior agricultural and industrial resources, and her tremendous historical and social prestige to work with, we could, with comparatively little effort, easily attract the best of these seekers after homes and business opportunities, to the obvious benefit of our beloved Commonwealth.

In California they have "reduced to a science" this business of State advertisement. Any one who saw the California exhibets at Chicago, or at San Francisco, or at Atlanta, or at Hamburg, or at Paris, will recall how well they do it. There is an organization out there called the California State Board of Trade which takes on the burden of this work. It is under the patronage of the State government, which contributes variously upon occasions, but its permanent support is the counties of the State. The counties may contribute or not, as they choose, their pro rata of the estimates of the institution. These estimates include current expense and exposition reserve fund accounts. Since the large majority of the counties are emphatically progressive, the board is well supported. It is further assisted by the railway and steamship people whose interests it promotes by its encouragement of immigration and freight traffic. Individuals also subscribe, like the great vineyardists, the ship-builders, the miners, ranchmen, and so on.

The board not only prepares and distributes the very attractive "literature" descriptive of the State and its resources, but it maintains a perminent exhibit of the agricultural, horticultural, and viticultural products of the State, numerous examples of the varied industrial output, specimens from mines and forests, from sea and Mountain and valley, and of the fauna and flora. Nor are the unsurpassed educational advantages of the State neglected. The public school system of California is well-nigh a perfect one. This exhibit is kept in the great ferry building at the foot of Market Street, where every stranger must pass, whether coming or going, and its influence is something wonderful. The whole institution can be packed up and moved around the world at a few weeks' notice. The organization is under the general direction of a board of a dozen or so prominent live men elected by the contributors, and all its immediate business is carried on by a general manager, an assistant, or secretary, a bookkeeper, and collector, a stenographer, and a couple of white porters.

Virginia would be benefited immeasurably by having a State Board of Trade, just as Richmond is by its Chamber of Commerce. With this exposition feature could be combined functions of large importance. Through it, for instance, Chambers of Commerce organized at Richmond, Norfolk, Fredericksburg, Lynchburg, Danville, Petersburg, and in the Hampton Roads naval, and bodies at other commercial centers, might secure concerted action upon any vital issues which might arise. There are innumerable details in a plan like this. After some of our strong men have thought it over, let them get together. We squander an awful lot of time and energy working in darkness, striving at cross-purposes, listening to orators cringing to precedent, when he who can see at all must know that nature abhors waste, and that only roganization gets clean-cut results.

VIRGINIA AT EXPOSITIONS.

We are making a serious mistake and retarding our progress measurably by neglecting our opportunities for advertising the State at the best expositions. Virginia coould not spend $50,000 or even $100,000 to better advantage than in making a creditable display of her historical, intellectual, and, above all, her industrial features at St. Louis. This is a reasonable proposition from both sentimental and practical points of view. The exposition was conceived as a celebration of the Louisiana Purchase, and the country owes that whole transaction to the political sagacity of our Thomas Jefferson. And it was the expedition sent out by him under the Virginians Lewis and Clark which blazed the way for pioneers and demonstrated to the opposition what a magnificent bargain Mr. Jefferson had made with Napoleon. That, in itself, should enlist our sentimental interest; and there is the additional fact that the Louisiana territory, at least, from the Missouri river southward is close kin to Virginia, by reason of uncounted emigration from this Mother of States which filtered across the Mississippi through Kentucky and Tennessee.

Virginia names are as common and conspicuous in the States carved out of the Louisiana purchase as English names are in the Old Dominion.

On the other count, the Missourians have managed their preliminaries so well that the exposition cannot fail financially, if not one person goes through the gates. The appropriations of St. Louis, Missouri, and the United States, and other guarantees, insure a slight surplus over all expenses. The income from concessionaires and visitors will return a profit. This is the first phenomenon of this St. Louis exposition. Such a beginning warrants a successful career and a famous end. The best of its tireless energy and unbeaten will is in this demonstration of the progress of the West, and half the country and much of he rest of the world will go theer to see and to marvel. Virginia, rising like the Phoenix, must not cast discredit upon her children by a contemptible appearance, but rather appear among them radiant in her perpetual youth, strong in the stamina of ancestial pride.

THE VALUE OF PASSES.

The Washington Post comments favorably upon the fact that a number of railroad officials in Virginia, who held positions of trust under the State government, promptly resigned when the new Constitution went into effect. Under a provision of the Constitution government officials are prohibited from accepting free passes from transportation companies, and the Post says it speaks well, especially for the railroad officials concerned, that they have resigned, since it shows that they propose to obey the spirit as well as the letter of the law. "The prompt resignation of these gentlemen," the Post goes on, "is becoming. It indicates their recognition of the high purpose of the convention and their approval of the divine principle that a man cannot serve two masters.'

More significant than this is the fact that a number of persons in Virginia who are not employes of railroads, but who for one reason or another enjoy the privilege of the free pass, have given up the government office that they held, rather than give up their passes.

This shows what a valuable consideration a free pass is in the estimation of most people. It is indeed a privilege to be able to ride over the magnificent railroads of this State without cost, and the person who has carried a free pass in his pocket for any considerable length of time is loath to give it up.

AN UNWORTHY SUGGESTION.

A citizen of Richmond is thus quoted in the public print:

"Despite the Constitution I believe it is possible for a street railway or any other kind of railway to extend the courtesies hitherto extended to city officials indirectly. For instance, so far as I can see, there is no clause which prevents a corporaation from selling a ticket or a book of tickets to a Councilman or any other official at a nominal price. It might be five cents for 100 tickets.

"Still again I believe it is possible for a street railway company to issue a book of passes to an official's wife or brother, and there is no law which prohibits a wife or brother giving tickets to officials. It is probable that this is the way the matter will be solved, if indeed it has not already been solved in this way."

The law expressly says that no transportation company doing business in Virginia shall grant to any State, county or municipal officer (except officers of the Corporation Commission) any free pass, free transportation, or any rebate or reduction in its rates charged by such company to the general public for like services.

The intent of the law is plain. Officers are prohibited to receive any favors, either directly or indirectly, from transportation companies, and in the interest of law and order and public morals it is to be hoped that no officer of government will try any trick of evasion. Right or wrong, this is the law of the land and it must be respected.

The cry of "Bleeding Kansas" now is less politics, fewer politicians and more harvesters.

The first thing we know the candidates in the Sixth District will be proving something ugly on each other.

Governor J. Davis and James K. Jones do not now sleep in the same meeting house on Sundays.

As soon as Kitchener landed in London he got off the old gag that the victory was due to the men behind the guns, as if everybody didn't know it.

The new Constitution is tangling up certain things a little bit, but if we should lose a few legislators by their failure to swear in time, would we be much worse off?

Councilman Glenn, then, is a kind of an individual Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Good for Mr. Glenn.

Only the glorious climate of old Virginia can produce hens that are lightning proof.

President Roosevelt claims to have abolished the word "pull" in the civil service, but the heelers will find another name for it and the business will be continued at the old stand.

Danville finds it hard to keep its jail clear of alleged murderers. It is getting time Danville had another hanging.

At last Kitchener has reached London town loaded with the honors of the victor.

The arrival of Lord General Kitchener in England was almost as good as a coronation.

Any little misunderstanding between the United States and Japan will be settled by the State Departments of the two countries without the aid of either the navy or war departments.

The coal wave is all right in the heated city, but how do the farmers with crops already delayed like it?

The proper caper now is to decline nominations before they are offered. Lamont, Mason, Beveridge and Olney have set the pace.

Harry Tracey is still very much at large.

It will be observed that Dan Lamont, in declining a nomination, specified "that office," meaning the governorship of New York. All rights reserved for anything higher that may be threatened.

Norfolk's new broom will take another swish at the bar-room side doors to-day.

More rain more rest—for the weary house-wife with the lawn hose.

Out in Seattle the sentimentalists are already preparing an insanity dodge for the dodging and homicidal Mr. Harry Tracey.

Only two revolutionary war pensioners now remain to mourn the memory of the heroes of '76. Nancy Jones, who was the third, died in Knoxville last week.

Now that "peace" and amnesty have been declared in the Philippines the censor's blue pencil ought to be kept out of the war news from there.

All the New York bars are well patronized. More than a hundred young lawyers were licensed in that city one day last week.

It is a great wonder that some paragraphist has not remarked upon the eternal fitness of things in the alleged discovery of Noah's Ark in the Arctic regions.

FEEDING THE FOUR THOUSAND

(Selected for The Times).

In those days the multitude being very great and having nothing to eat, Jesus called His Disciples unto Him and saith unto them: "I have compassion on the multitude, and if I send them away fasting to their own homes, they will faint by the way, for divers of them came from far." And His disciples answered Him: "From whence can a man satisfy these men with bread here in the wilderness?" And He asked them, "How many loaves have ye?" And they said "seven." And He commanded the people to sit down on the ground and He took the seven loaves, gave thanks and broke and gave to His disciples and they did set them before the people. And they had a few small fishes and He blessed and commanded to set them also before them. So they did eat and were filled and they took up the broken meat that was left seven baskets. And they that had eaten were about four thousand and He sent them away.

Mark viii. 1—9.

In Christ philanthropy was a controlling power; not a dream, but a fact.

There are two different methods of dealing with social problems.

"Send the multitudes away" is one; "give ye them to eat" is another. We often have the remedy at hand while we faithfully seek it afar.

No man knows the full range of his resources. This applies to mind, money, influence, in fact, to all that goes to make up his life. His powers seem from the outside to be as a grain of mustard seed, but planted and used in the right way, none can foresee what the issues maybe.

The disciples took a discouraged view of their situation.

"We have but seven loaves, but a few small fishes." Lower, lower, yet they sink in their representation of their stock—a picture of men who have no faith. The life that is in a man multiplies the slender outside resources.

See the entire fulness of Christ in relation to all human need. Christ cared for the bodies of men, and His religion can never be unmindful of social, commercial or physical question. The white man came from God and the end of time the white man must be profoundly interesting to God.

All our resources must be taken to Christ, if we would make them truly available for the needs of men. We hardly yet understand Christ's relation to natural questions. "Let the people praise Thee. * * * * Then shall the earth yield her increase." Man does not lose bread by praying over it. No life spent in true devotion is wasted. If Christ "looked up to heaven" while using the things of earth, shall we use the things of earth as though there was no heaven?

Here is great carefulness combined with great bounty. "They took up of the broken meat that was left, seven baskets full." God will not suffer loss. He makes use of every sunbeam now that fell upon the first morning of time; the dew which glittered in Eden, sparkles in the rainbow of to-day.

With such power to multiply loaves, why be so careful about these fragments? The spiritual here vindicates itself from the charge of wastefulness. The one is the counterpart of the other. The spiritual is not, cannot, be waste, but rather the fresh accumulation of power. The crumbs of one meal should be the germs of another. In the whole universe there is nothing wasted, though the bounty be so liberal and the feast so long continued.

Standing in full view of that motly company, He paused, "looked up to Heaven and gave thanks" before He divided the food to the waiting multitude.

As we stand daily by our tables blessed by His bounty, with abundant cheer and encircled by our loved ones, do we lift up our hearts and hands to the Giver of All Good Things?

Or, as we sit solitary and alone, with perhaps very meagre fare, do we still "give thanks" in remembrance of His love?

He has shown us that no place is too public, no act too commonplace, no business too urgent, no trial too intense, but that we may hallow it by asking God's blessing on it. Do we follow where He has led?

Christ's power remains the same in all the wilderness of time.

"Did ever trouble yet befall
And He refuse to hear thy call?"

There need be no surprise at this statement.

If a man will closely examine himself he will find that in his own experiences have been deliverances unexpected and thrilling, which will prove that in every life the miraculous element is the most positive and influential.

Trials may arise through following Christ. But if they come He is there to divine, to understand, and to relieve.

Do they not come everywhere? Which is best, trials with or without Christ?

In Christ's hands the impossible become the possible. Hear the startling order—Feed four thousand people with seven loaves and a few small fishes! The disciples looked at this question as business men. Impossible! they say. What was it that they forgot? God! So with ourselves we often persist in ignoring the divine element.

Our view of life may be natural but narrow. God's plans are extensive to be carried out in His strength. Now and then God sets us to do some great thing which is entirely out of proportion to our ideas. We find ourselves startled at the unexpected demand. But God can make no mistake. He knows the way we shall take and Himself provides the escape.

How superior is the man of faith to the man of loaves. The man of loaves said "It cannot be." The man of faith said "It must be done."

Loaves are but for one world; faith includes all God's universe. The spiritual ever lures the mind to enterprizes higher and higher. He knows our necessities before we ask. He did not wait for the multitude to interest His aid, but unasked He understood and supplied their needs. They would shortly hunger again; but blessed be His name; he had provided for them, as for us and all the world, the true living bread.

He stands ready to-day to give it to all who will receive it.

May the desire of our heart and the word of our lips be, "Lord, give us ever more this bread."

FROM THE RELIGIOUS JOURNALS.

FAITH AND COMMON SENSE.

After all, the Christian faith and common sense of the people rebel against that rude handling of the Word of God which mutilates and mars the sacred text and robs it of its spiritual essence. A few college professors have made themselves notorious by their skeptical criticisms of the inspired volume, but men have come to learn that the old-fashioned truths of the gospel are those which commend themselves to their reason and are best suited to their moral needs.—Richmond Christian Advocate.

AFTER ENTHUSIASM IS GONE.

There are times in every life when the soul stands on the clear heights, and no task seems to be too difficult to the boundless enthusiasm of the moment. But what is to be done when the soul has descended into the plains, and the enthusiasm is gone, and the task remains? Only to go on bravely, trusting to the clearer vision on the mountain top, and making faithful performance fill the place of enthusiasm. The mountain and the plain has each its place in Christian life—the mountain for the clear vision ahead, the lowly road along the plain for the actual performance of the journey.—Sunday-School Times.

UPWARD CLIMBING.

There is no trellis for upward climbing to be compared with the truth which God has written in His Word. It is so perfectly wise, so graciously fitted to our capacity and so adapted to our need. It is let down to us where we spring out of the earth, to the child and the ignorant and simple, and it reaches so far up into the brightness and purity of heaven itself. We grow up on it, by learning it, reading and reflecting and believing, and we grow by doing it. "Doers of the work, not hearers only." As we reach up the world grows smaller and heaven greater. Voices come from the upper world to speak of comfort and hope, until a greater and sweeter voice speaks the last word, "Come up higher."—Central Presbyterian.

MINISTERING.

When it is warm, genuine, spontaneous and without guile, there is no relation outside of the family more helpful, honorable and satisfying than the one that is established between human beings who are helpful to each other in the real things of the inner life. There are those in every walk of life who have the divine gift of ministering to the souls of men. We have known business men who had and exercised the gift in high degree. We have known a merchant who was a refuge in time of distress to his fellows in business, who often laid a healing hand upon the hurts of those who had suffered disaster, who were in debt or in doubt, and who needed the stimulus of sympathetic interest. There are lawyers who have and who exercise the faculty. They do not breed disputes; they settle them. They do not excite hatreds; they mollify them. They are counsellors who are honored in the community where they live because during a lifetime they have been real advocates of justice and doers of righteousness.—Christian Register.

WITH GOD.

Isolation from God fills the soul with nameless horror; His incoming brings a peace that earth cannot give nor take away. His presence makes us tranquil and fearless, even when assailed by the last enemy. "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil: for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me."—Epworth Era.

DIG DEEPER.

There never, perhaps, was a time when it required more alertness to keep from spiritual drowsiness and famine than now, and there is no better way to keep awake and refreshed with that living water that Jesus promised than to dig your well deeper, and then "with joy shall ye draw water out of the wells of salvation." Let us all resolve to go deeper. The dryer it gets around you the deeper you need to dig.—Christian Witness.

GETTING NEARER.

The only way to get nearer to the man who looks on Christ from the opposite point of view is to get nearer to Christ.—Ram's Horn.

With a Comment or Two.

It is becoming more and more noticeable that the one big employer in this country who is never troubled by strikes is your Uncle Sam.—Chicago Inter-Ocean

But there's nothing strange about it. Uncle Sam pays well, gives short hours and never has any trouble to fill vacancies, even should they be the result of a strike.

Senator Gorman, it may be remarked, doesn't appear to be saying very much just now that is calculated to prove embarrassing to him later on.—San Antonio Express.

Silence and saws can win the presidency perhaps.

It is rather annoying that a man can't get caught in a shower or one of his children stump a toe or swallow a watermelon seed without such little family incidents being telegraphed all over the country. President Roosevelt was right in rebuking New York correspondents.—Baltimore World.

That is one of the penalties for being great. Mr. Roosevelt should not have become great until he could tolerate such things.

The most intersting question, though, is what effect the new franchise law will have upon the political future of the State.—Clarkesville Enterprise.

The future will take care of itself politically. The all important question is what effect will it have on the material development of the State?

Reform has set in in Mexico. In one of the Western States bull fights and a few other diversions of that character have been forbidden.—Albany Journal.

But how long before they will be introducing American prize fights?

In the interest of the complete happiness of homes, it is to be hoped that Dr. Clara Bruce will not neglect to include women's hats in her dress reform project.—Cincinnati Post.

The doctor being a woman, suffering man will have no faith in her reform [illegible] er to lay the axe good and strong here

TREND OF THOUGHT IN DIXIE LAND

The Mobile Register furnishes somel statistics on the interesting subject of peaches as follows:

"Georgia is the peach State of the Union, having 7,660,000 peach-bearing trees. Next is Maryland, with 4,015,000; then New Jersey, with 2,700,000 and Delaware, with 2,400,000. Ten years ago Georgia was at the bottom of the list composed of these four States. Alabama and Mississippi are also becoming peach States. The South will be the fruit region of the United States."

The Savannah News has a hint that quite a number of Southern towns are exceeding their legal debt limit, and it sounds this warning:

"It is probable that in many cities the debt limit is being practically ignored. It is all right enough as long as the question as to the legality of obligations incurred is not raised, but there isn't much doubt that if it should be raised, and it is likely to be at any time, those holding the evidences of the illegal contracts would find themselves in possession of a lot of worthless paper. They would come to the conclusion that they took a big risk for a small compensation."

A movement has been started in New Orleans for a statue to General P. G. T. Beauregard.

The Picayune urges "that the people of the South owe Beauregard a statue, because he fought with great distinction and success in Virginia at Manassas and Petersburg; in Tennessee at Shiloh; in Mississippi at Corinth; in the Carolinas, and particularly at Charleston, which city he fortified so impregnably that it resisted every assault by land and sea, and was never captured until it had been abandoned by the troops."

The Memphis Commercial-Appeal strongly combats the idea of municipal ownership of street railways and other public improvements. It says:

"Those who rebel against what they are pleased to call the tyranny of corporate power would, in trying to escape it, erect a political despotism under which they would be defenseless.

"The policy is unmanly and undemocratic. It is a confession of weakness. It is the cry of the weakling who finds or feels himself submerged and who fancies 'the govenrment,' that impersonal idealism, can grant him relief. It is the refuge of those who have lost confidence in themselves, and who would throw the burden of citizenship on others.

"Memphis wants none of it. We are not afraid of corporations, and are too wise to exchange them for a political despotism."

The Knoxville Sentinel closes a long article as follows:

"Isn't it a great misfortune that a solution of the so-called race problem is hindered by this silly ambition of the negro for social recognition? The South was right in its indignation at the Washington incident. The South knew that is would instill into the breasts of the inferior race an insane ambition for continued recognition of this character. The whites and the blacks can live in absolute unity and mutual aid and assistance if this matter of social rights is absolutely eliminated. To raise it is like flaunting a red flag before a bull. The South instantly sees the danger of gradual amalgamation among the lower classes, and no greater misfortune could befall our section."

Speaking about monuments the Columbia State says:

"The memorial to Mr. Davis should be completed before any other work of the kind is undertaken by the people of the South. It appears to be a surprisingly hard matter to finish this task."

The Birmingham Age-Herald sees increased business for Alabama in Italy. It says:

"American coal is carried each year to wider markets, and Italy, which has no coal of any sort, is begining to import the American article. Our consul at Turin writes that two years ago American coal was unknown in that city, only English coal being imported, but now the local gas companies use American coal, preferring it to any English coal, because it possesses more volatile matter, and more and better gas can be made from it. These companies have recently issued an official statement to that effect."

The Galveston News has been compiling census figures with the following result:

The South, according to the census of 1900, was the place of birth of 15,758,319 white persons, of whom 1,347,121 have migrated to other than Southern States. Virginia has contributed 165,630 to the population of other than Southern States being exceeded in the number of such emigrants by Kentucky only, which has sent forth 333,044. Tennessee follows with 164,122, Maryland with 136,333, Texas with 141,368, Arkansas with 107,880, and West Virginia with 90,341. North Carolina has sent 52,781, but no other Southern State has sent abroad over 33,000, most of the Gulf States showing a very small migration to States other than Southern States. No doubt these 1,347,121 hold up the good name of the South where they live and are thus doing good.

Rome Tribune: Dave Hill advises Democrats to read more history, but the Birmingham News thinks they would be better off if they could forget some recent history.

Baltimore Sun: "Scarcity of farm labor is becoming a crying evil in many parts of the South, the negro being no longer at hand, or, if at hand, too often inefficient. The public schools give him a distaste for manual labor. The millions of dollars spent yearly by the whites on negro schools too often demoralize the colored youth and cause them to quit work. Many go North. The higher wages paid in the mines attract many. Land in the South is so cheap that an industrious negro can lease a farm and set up for himself. In any case he ceases to be an employe to be relied upon for making a crop."

AN HOUR WITH VIRGINIA EDITORS.

All the weekly papers that have reached The Times office make reference to the new Constitution and the fact of its going into effect. With rare exceptions these papers commend the new organic law, and report that the people generally rejoice over the end of the Underwood Constitution and the inauguration of one made by Virginians for Virginians.

The Eastern Shore Herald sums up various comments on the Amherst affair and says:

"But we fail to see how those who condemn Judge Campbell so unsparingly can excuse a minister of the gospel who so far forgets the sanctity of his office as to descend to the position of public libeler and that without the slightest provocation. It seems the comments have been very one-sided in advance of all proof."

The Salem Times-Register wishes to see Virginia exhibits at St. Louis. It regards this as one of the most important questions to come before the Legislature, and says:

"By all means Virginia should be well represented at St. Louis or not at all. We have cut but sorry figures at the expositions in the past, we regret to say and those who feel an interest in the grand old State do not want to see those blunders repeated. Let's make a creditable exhibit at St. Louis, or none."

The scheme for consolidating Norfolk and Portsmouth, etc., is yet being discussed, but Portsmouth is going slow. The Norfolk Ledger says:

"Portsmouth has done the sensible hing in appointing a committee from its Council to keep up with the discussion as to a "greater city." It doesn't want to miss a good thing, if there is merit in the consolidation proposition, and if it is inadvisable to unite the three places into one corporation, there is no better way to find out tha nto hear and take part in the discussions."

The Lynchburg News has made a remarkabe discovery. It says:

"We are told that there are Democratic politicians in Washington who are not anxious to see their party gain control of the next House. They argue that such a victory would weaken rather than strengthen the party in the presidential contest two years hence. They argue that the control of the House would not enable the Democrats to enact useful laws, because the Republican Senate and the Republican Executive would stand in the way, and, therefore, that the Democratic party would share the responsibility of government without being able to control legislation, and that if any business reaction should take place within the next two years, the Republicans would attribute it to the Democratic control of the House."

The Emporia Messenger brings good news from that town. It says there is something of a building boom in Emporia, and adds:

"The town, after barely holding its own for a period of forty or fifty years, has entered upon a growth that in a few years promises to make up for the long period of stagnation. This in no way means that a boom is in progress, but simply a healthy growth, that is well justified by the condition of affairs. With the new factories installed and more people coming into town, there comes a demand for dwelling houses and lots for sale or rent. It was in response to this demand that the real estate of the town and county has increased in value."

The Carroll Journal has faith in the Mt. Rogers and Eastern Railroad, and has this encouraging item about it:

"According to the conditions of the charter, work on the construction of the road was to begin on the first of the present month. Hence, small forces of hands were put to work a couple of weeks ago in all the counties along the surveyed line."

Referring to the inauguration of the Chesapeake and Ohio pension system, the Newport News Times-Herald says:

"This is an excellent plan and one in keeping with the wise and munificent policies of this great system. It is a move in the right direction, and will do more to establish lasting relations of friendliness and a degree of proficiency and cheerful service than anything the railroad could have done."

The Farmville Herald does not like "family fights" in politics. It refers to an incident of last week, as follows:

"Messrs. Claytor and Glass were at last Charlotte Court, but wisely and prudently agreed not to wash more dirty linen in the presence of the public. The most sensible thing they have been guilty of since the canvass opened. The crowd was disappointed, but Democracy escaped hurt."

Remarks About Richmond.

Norfolk Ledger: Norfolk is rapidly getting into the class with Richmond in the matter of sensational happenings.

Sussex Standard: One provision of the Constitution prohibits any State, county or district official receiving free transportation or passes from any railroad or steamboat company. Perhaps our legislators will not find it so necessary to consult their constituents hereafter. Wonder if this isn't a Richmond scheme to keep the legislators in town over Sunday.

Claremont Herald: The new city directory of Richmond and all outlying suburbs for twenty miles around gives it a population of 112,131. But then, city directories are not accurate.

Norfolk Landmark: And now Richmond's Auditorium goes down before the flames! The capital city has been having a hard time of it, and the run of ill luck seems persistent. What with fire and what with flood, the people of Richmond have been able to show the outside world the high quality of their mettle. We have no doubt that the Auditorium will be rebuilt and that the horse show will be held.

Strav Thoughts.

Dr. Lyman Abbott defines a pessimist as a man who, when confronted with the choice of two evils, chooses both.

A party of ladies at the White Sulphur Springs were discussing the superior privileges enjoyed by men, when one of them related the following: "I once heard my sister say that her regret of sex was that being a woman she was denied the boon of having a good wife. She added that she had often felt the need of just such a wife as Dr. C. had."

"Dr. C." is her husband and a distinguished educator.

Down at Tuskagee some time ago, there was a conference of colored men, and the question of industrial education for members of that race was under discussion. One of them protested that the negro had been learning all his days how to work, and that it was time he was receiving some "book larnin'." A philosopher replied: "You don' know what you talkin' erbout. Dey is a difference trelwixt "wukin'" en bein' wuked. My ole mule is bein' wuked ev'y day. But 'spose he could go in de fiel' and plow a row er corn by himself thout nobody's drivin' him, how much do you think dat mule 'd be wuth?"

"Great is The Times."

The Richmond Sunday Times is now served up to its patrons with a colored supplement. Great is The Times.—Claremont Herald.