The Times-Dispatch.

Published Daily and Weekly

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SUNDAY, MARCH 13, 1904.

No Snap Judgment.

The interest of the public in the recent amendments to the budget by the Common Council continues unabated. We have thought that it would be well to give the complete history of this transaction, giving the names of the members of the Common Council and the record of how they voted.

When the budget was under consideration Mr. Morton moved that the ordinance be amended so as to provide that the sum of $98,025, opposite the city police pay roll, be stricken out, and the sum of $107,827.50 be inserted in lieu hereof.

Mr. Grimes moved to amend Mr. Morton's motion so as to add $7,947 to the fire department pay roll of $79,470. The amendment was agreed to, and the motion, as amended, was adopted by the following vote:

ALLEN, J. M. N., of Marshall—Aye.
BATKINS, CLAUDE La. of Lee—Aye.
BOSSIEUX, J. M., of Monroe—No.
BOTTOM, DAVIS, of Clay—No.
CLOWES, E. H., of Monroe—No.
CRENSHAW, W. A., of Clay—No.
CURTIS, WILLIAM H., of Marshall—Aye.
ELLETT, T. H., of Lee—Aye.
GARBER, F. H., of Marshall—No.
GLENN, H. C., of Madison—Aye.
GRIMES, JOHN R., of Marshall—Aye.
HARGROVE, N. D., of Madison—No.
HESLEP, H. S., of Clay—Aye.
HICKS, T. B., of Monroe—Aye.
HOBSON, JULIUS A., of Madison—Aye.
HUBER, HARRY, of Lee—Aye.
MASURIER, ROBERT LE, of Madison—Aye.
LYNCH, JOHN J., of Jefferson—No.
MILLS, MORGAN R., of Jefferson—Aye.
MINER, E. W., of Clay—No.
MORTON, WALLER W., of Lee—Aye.
O'NEIL, D. J., of Jackson—Aye.
PETERS, R. L., of Monroe—No.
POLLARD, H. R., Jr., of Lee—
POLLOCK, G. K., of Jackson—No.
SHEA, PHIL., of Jefferson—Aye.
SPENCE, E. H., of Monroe—
SPICER, CHARLES W., of Clay—Aye.
STEIN, HERMAN W., of Jackson—Aye.
TEEFEY, JOHN, of Jackson—Aye.
WEST, JOHN T., of Madison—Aye.
WHALEN, M. F., of Jackson—Aye.
WILLIAMS, T. B., of Jefferson—Aye.
WILTSHIRE, C. H., of Marshall—Aye.
BLOOMBERG, SOL. L., of Jefferson—Aye.

Ayes, 23; noes, 10.

This action, as far as the fire department is concerned, is an actual appropriation of the money, with the right to the Board of Fire Commissioners to use this money as they see fit, without making it necessary for the Committee on Ordinances, Charter Changes and Reforms or the Finance Committee to take any further action in the matter. To that extent The Times-Dispatch was in error yesterday, in stating that every appropriation had to go through the hands of these two committees before the fund became available for the parties petitioning for higher pay. The fire department and school department are the only branches in the city government which are not subject to this otherwise universal rule. This means that the money was actually appropriated for the fire department, and can be used by that department if the Board of Aldermen concurs, and it practically means the same thing for the police department, because when the Common Council, by a majority vote, changes the wording of the budget so as to appropriate to a department $9,800 more than was asked for, it is not likely that the members of the Common Council who are on the committee having this matter in charge will go contrary to the will of the whole body, such a vote being practically an instruction to the committee to report favorably or have the motion carried over their heads. The same may be said with equal force with the Board of Aldermen, in whose hands the decision of these questions finally rests.

An examination of the recorded vote shows that twenty-three members voted for the amendment to the budget granting this increase, and ten members voted against the same.

The windshake in the whole transaction lies in the fact that this large increase to the salary account was to all intents and purposes made by a majority vote of the Common Council, and thereby escaped the scrutiny and debate of two careful committees. Such far-reaching legislation should never be stripped of its parliamentary safeguards. If the judgment of Richmond's legislators is in favor of such a step, let it be declared deliberately and in order, and not by any such snap judgment as that taken on last Monday night.

State Revenues.

In another column we print to-day an instructive table, showing the net amount due by the treasurer of each county and city to the State, the amount drawn out by each county and city for the support of schools, and to pay criminal charges, and finally the net amount received by the State from each county and city. These figures are made up from the auditor's report for the year 1901, but they are substantially the same, we imagine, as those for the years 1902 and 1903.

Several interesting facts are to be noted. First of all, it will be observed that several counties draw out of the State treasury more than they pay in, and, secondly, it is to be observed that the total net amount paid into the State treasury by all the counties during the year 1901 was $511,071.63, while the total net amount paid in by the cities was $834,642.02.

The total net amount paid in by the city of Richmond alone was $331,588.06, being nearly two-thirds as much as the total net amount paid in by all the counties.

In printing this statement, we do not mean to make invidious comparisons between the counties and the cities, but simply to furnish information. Some of the counties are poorer than others, and again some counties, by reason of their peculiar situation and environment, necessarily have a larger criminal class to deal with. Moreover, we do not overlook the fact that the cities have been built up, in a measure at least, at the expense of the country districts, and receive much of their support from the country. But, taking all these things into consideration, the fact yet remains that the cities are paying a great deal more of net revenue into the State treasury than the counties are paying, and therefore the counties should not complain because the cities apparently have some advantage in the assessment of the personal property of railroads.

Greater Richmond and the Chamber of Commerce.

"Greater Richmond" is an idea that is daily growing in power and attractiveness in this community. The people of Richmond are at length beginning to understand what exceptional advantages this city offers in health, education, climate and society, and after all, climate and friends have as much to do with a man's happiness as anything else in this world.

How can Richmond get the growth of wealth, opportunity and population, to which she is entitled? Ask the man in the street, and he will answer by "organization." The first step has been accomplished in Richmond, for we have our Chamber of Commerce, which is already under the aggressive management of the president, Mr. E. G. Leigh, Jr., showing itself an efficient and able instrument for developing our city. At the monthly meeting held last week a number of important propositions were brought up and acted on with vigor. Without doubt, the most important was in reference to Richmond's inability to reach parts of the State, which naturally should trade with her by reason of the railroad schedules and connections. It will be said doubtless that trade follows the line of least resistance, and that if Virginia merchants and farmers deal with other cities in preference to Richmond, it is because it is materially of advantage to them to do so, but it might be answered with perfect business logic that the railroads themselves are often the witting or unwitting builders of obstructions which divert trade from its natural channels. The State, which charters and protects a railroad, should at least receive every possible facility for its own inhabitants. That Richmond and Virginia are not receiving such facilities is evident from the fact that within ninety miles of this city the people and trade travel one hundred and twenty miles to Washington, and even further North, instead of coming to Richmond.

Mr. Leigh will brilliantly signalize his administration if he can accomplish the great good for Richmond of getting us better railroad connections with other parts of the State. But neither Mr. Leigh nor any one else can make his efforts availing without the cordial moral and financial support of this community. If the Richmond merchants want Richmond trade to increase, they can do nothing more patriotic or more profitable than to cordially and liberally support the Chamber of Commerce.

Let us all make "Greater Richmond" our cry, and for accomplishing this purpose, let us join with the Chamber of Commerce in its excellent work.

Nominations by Petitions.

The Herrmann Committee, which has been investigating the municipal affairs of Chicago with the view of ascertaining to what extent the "graft system" has found lodgment in that community, reports, among other things, in favor of a change in the method of nominating candidates for municipal offices. It is of the opinion that the conduct of primaries is a business which is now in the "hands of specialists." It argues that a majority of the electorate is out of the competition entirely, everything being controlled by the party machines and nominating monopolies."

This evil, the committee thinks, can and ought to be destroyed by the "simple and elastic method of nominations by petition." It is of opinion that that would put an end to a "sinister professionalism" in politics, while a further provision prohibiting the use of party names on the ballot would eliminate an element of great confusion, and give the voters a chance to make a rational choice on grounds of personal fitness.

We do not know that we quite understand what the committee means by making nominations by petitions. If the suggestion is that the man who can present a petition with the greatest number of qualified voters' names upon it is to have the nomination of a particular party, we cannot see where the improvement over the present method would be. The candidate who had the most active and influential friends would be likely to secure the greatest number of names endorsing him for the position which he seeks. Then, too, all sorts of names would be enrolled. The opportunity for challenge, which is one of the safeguards of the primary, would be absent in the petition system.

In one of the counties of this State it was once the custom of the Democratic committee to take the ballot box around to the voters. This saved the voter the trouble of doing more than presenting himself to the judges of election at a given locality on the public road, with the privilege of depositing his ballot then and there. That plan saved the voter the trouble of going to the polls. It might work well in a community where there is no floating population, and where every man's political alliance is well known; but that it, or anything like it, would be a success in a big city, we cannot believe—especially in a city where there are every year thousands of newcomers and where men's political affiliations are not well known.

The Chicagoans are very practical politicians, and we are therefore forced to the conclusion that "nominations by petitions" refers to a system with which we are not acquainted. Certainly the common, ordinary, every-day petition business wouldn't do at all.

The truth is, that the only safeguard of a municipality is in the patriotism, alertness and intelligence of its voters. Things will go awry unless those who have a patriotic interest in the community bestir themselves enough to learn what is going on in the city government, and take the trouble to go to the primary elections and work and talk and vote for such men as are to be trusted in the conduct of public affairs.

So long as the gaze of the public is fixed upon any department of municipal government, that department is likely to be well managed. But when the people become indifferent to the management of their public affairs, and neglect their primaries, they offer a premium to those in charge of those affairs to become inert, if not unfaithful.

The law must be backed up by a zealous and watchful constituency. When the time comes that the average voter takes even so much as one-half the interest in public affairs that he does in his own personal affairs, local government will attain to a degree of efficiency which seems so very far off now.

The Sunday Liquor Law.

The Virginia Legislature is unwilling that liquor shall be sold to a student, even though the student be thirty or forty years of age and entirely able to take care of himself, but it passed a bill striking out the jail penalty for violating the Sunday liquor law.

After all the discussion on the subject, the General Assembly at the last minute passed the bill to do away with the jail sentence for violations of the Sunday liquor law.

We are utterly at a loss to understand why this should have been done. If saloon-keepers obey the law, there is no danger of their being put in jail. We insist that this is not a question as to whether or not it is morally wrong to sell liquor on Sunday. It is a question of violating the law, and those who violate the law should be punished and the punishment should be so severe as to make men afraid to violate it.

The Times-Dispatch is no fanatic on the subject of prohibition, as everybody knows, but we stand for the observance of law. The people of Virginia have decided that it is contrary to public policy to dispense intoxicating drinks on Sunday, and the law is upheld by the dominant sentiment of the State. Time and again, however, this law has been violated, and it seems to be next to impossible to enforce it. Now comes along the Legislature and does away with the jail sentence, and so virtually says to the saloon-keepers that if they are willing to pay the fine, they may sell liquor as much as they please on Sunday. It is argued against this that it is now made mandatory upon the judge to revoke the license of any saloon-keeper violating this law. But there are all sorts of ways of getting around that. The same man may take out a license in the name of somebody else and continue to ply his trade. The fact that the jail penalty has been stricken out means that the law is going to be violated.

An Awakened Contemporary.

The Springfield Republican says:

"The Ohio city that is our namesake is located well up in the interior of the State, not far from Columbus, the capital. The Ohio Springfield's experience with a negro lynching this week gives further emphasis to the tendency of the lynching madness to nationalize itself. When one of these episodes of barbarism occurs almost in the Western reserve, and directly on the line of the old "underground railroad" of slavery times, there must be an end to the notion that the South is inherently any more inoculated with lawlessness or race prejudice than the North."

The Springfield Republican is a typical New England paper, tainted with the narrowness and puritanism of that section, but it is intelligent and honest, and it is amusing that such a paper should seem to be surprised to find out that "race prejudice," as it calls it, is not confined to the South, and that lynchings have occurred more often in the South than elsewhere, not because Southern people are more barbarous than people of other sections, but because of the fact that negroes have been more numerous in the South. Our contemporary is as unsophisticated as was the student Hamlet when he came out of college into the wide, wide world.

The fact is that the Southern people are more tolerant of the negro race and more kindly disposed to the black man than the people of any other section.

The President's Endorsement.

"This Tercentennial will mark an epoch in the history of our country," said the President in his letter to the secretary of the Jamestown Exposition Company. "The three hundredth anniversary of that event must be commemorated by the people of our Union as a whole," he adds.

Nothing more ardent and emphatic from the President could have been expected or desired. It puts him clearly and decisively in favor of having a grand Exposition "on the borders of Hampton Roads in 1907." Not even the nearness of the opening day of the St. Louis Exposition and the bustle of preparation for that event overshadows the preparations for the Jamestown affair.

In every quarter the Virginia enterprise is applauded and commended, and it is going to have help from nearly all of the States of the Union, as well as from the general government. Its prospect is all that its dearest friends could hope for it to be.

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Man's Relation to God.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)

"Know, therefore, this day, and consider it in thine heart, that the Lord, He is God in heaven above, and upon the earth beneath; there is none else."—Deut., iv: 39.

Some may ask: "How is it that God does not show Himself more clearly, and so put an end to all uncertainty concerning Himself?" To this I make answer, Are we capable of understanding what is and what is not the proper method of divine manifestation? Are we able to judge how far God has manifested Himself, or how much more should be done? Is it decent that we take upon ourselves this high task of dictation? Is it becoming in a man who cannot tell what will happen in the very next hour to write out a programme for God, or appoint the way of the Almighty?

All religious questions, if profitably considered at all, are to be met in a deeply religious spirit. You can make no progress in thus learning unless you bring a right heart with you. That is the foundation. If this be not the case you will hopelessly flounder through all the rest of the lesson.

What is your sincere desire? What is the condition of your heart? Are you boastful and confident of your own strength? Or are you reverent and humble, meek and wishful to learn?

We stand to God in the relation of dependents. That is our actual position in life. "What hast thou that thou didst not receive?" Let a man begin his studies at this point, and he will become correspondingly reverent and humble.

Have you genius? Who lighteth the lamp? Have you health? Who gave you your constitution? Have you wealth? To whom do the riches of the world belong? Do you find your farm productive? Who made it so? Will you answer, "I did? I till it. I supply all the elements of nourishment needed." Do you? Can you make it rain? Can you make the sun shine? Can you change the quarter of the wind?

Where would be all your tilling and manuring and subsoiling and harrowing and rolling, and what would they come to if God were to say to the wind, "Stay in the east always," or if God were to say to the sun, "Do not show thyself for a year?" There is a point at which we must give up, stand still, and say, "I can do no more." Let a man be once started in this course of reflection, and the probability is that he who began as a reverent inquirer will end a devout worshipper.

The very fact that we are thus dependent should lead us to be very careful how we measure the government of God. He has made us servants, not masters. We are but little children, not old wise beings in His household and universe. We are mysteries to ourselves. Oh, man! thou art thyself a riddle but half answered! Explain the secret of thy desires, thy restlessness, thy ambition, thy hunger, which cannot be appeased by the stones and dust of this world!

Hast thou seen thy own soul? Where is it? What is its image and what its nature. The heart which has stopped, canst thou start it again? You can touch it; you can put your finger and thumb on it, but can you start it with action again?

You are very clever; you have turned your back upon the Almighty because your little questions are not answered! Why not take hold of that little silent heart and say, "Begin again!"

Here is a man with a blighted reason. Why do you not go and breathe new powers into that poor brain? Here is a mind where reason has lost its way. Why do you not set it in the right course once more? If you cannot, who are you, I ask, that you should pronounce your dogmatic opinions on the sovereignty and government of God? The fact of the mystery of our own life should be the beginning and the defense of our faith in God! Reason from yourself upwards. That is the way out of the human into the divine. Is not the maker greater than the thing made? The artist is greater than his picture, the engineer greater than his steam engine. It is so in our own life.

Remember, our little day is too short for us to know the full mystery of God! When your little child has gone to school for the first day, do you expect him to return at 12 o'clock and be able to read you a chapter even from the simplest book? After two hours' teaching for your six-year-old boy, in his arithmetic, do you expect to put him into algebra?

We must begin at the beginning; we must remember our own ignorance; look our mistakes full in the fact and say: "I dare not be boastful; I only know in part; but I will say, 'Speak, Lord, for Thy servant heareth.'"

And the Samuel who shall put himself in, that attitude before God, and His Book, shall in due time become a learned and able man in the school of Christ, well controlled in spirit and temper, charitable and noble in sympathies, gracious to the weak, a source of strength to them that have no helper, a very pillar and ornament to society, an humble and loving follower of Christ.

"Buffalo Bill" (W. F. Cody) was born in Iowa, in 1845, and, therefore, has attained years of maturity; nevertheless he is now seeking divorce from his wife. During the Confederate War he was employed as an Indian scout and served in the Seventh Kansas Cavalry. After the war he made a contract with the constructors of the Kansas Pacific Railroad to supply their force of laborers with buffalo meat at $500 a month. He was a "dead shot" and in eighteen months, it is said, that he (and his helpers, we guess,) had killed 4,280 buffaloes, on which account he received the nickname of "Buffalo Bill."

The editorial brotherhood is receiving some noteworthy accessions. It is said that the President edited the postoffice report, which is now creating so much sensation on the United States House of Representatives. We are also advised that the Czar has just had a conference with the chief editors of his empire and has instructed them how they should discuss Russia's relations with Great Britian.

Both of these distinguished gentlemen are likely to find out that they do not "know it all." Mr. Roosevelt is in trouble already.

Congressman Swanson has put himself on record against the adoption of any "whitewashing process" by which the representatives mentioned in the postoffice report may have an easy method of escape.

Things having gone as far as they have gone, it would seem to be the duty of the Republican party to make an exhaustive investigation, covering every individual and every allegation involved in the recent report. As a matter of fact, however, it looks as though that report had been framed so as to becloud the case by the introduction of a great number of names. In that way it may be suspected that the authors of it fancied they would enable the really guilty persons to escape in the multitude of charges preferred against members who have done nothing that it culpable.

One of these days it may even be possible to promote a man by electing him Vice-President.—Chicago Times-Record.

Didn't we promote Vice-President Roosevelt all right?

Editor Roosevelt seems to like his little joke. But he ought to know that few men, not even amiable congressmen, like to be joked through the public print.

When the Russian and Japanese war correspondents are done with the war they might come over here and act as campaign liars in the presidential canvass.

The great rise in the value of New Orleans real estate within the past few years is one of the noteworthy signs of prosperity in the South.

Speaker Cannon used his gavel bravely, but he failed to declare that his presidential boom was out of order.

SOFTNESS OF SEALSKIN.

Is Rivaled by Human Hair Where Dandruff is Eradicated.

Sealskin is admired the world over for its softness and glossiness; and yet the human hair is equally as soft and glossy when healthy; and the radical cause of all hair trouble is dandruff, which is caused by a pestiferous parasite that saps the vitality of the hair at its root. Newbro's Herpicide is the only preparation that is fatal to the dandruff germ. Without dandruff there is no falling hair, but a luxuriant growth of glossy, soft hair is certain. Scouring the scalp won't cure dandruff. Kill the dandruff germ. Thousands of women owe their beautiful suits of hair to Newbro's Herpicide. Sold by leading drugists. Send 10c. in stamps to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich. Owens & Minor Drug Co., Special Agents.

THE REVENUES OF GOVERNMENT; FIGURES BY COUNTIES AND CITIES

Below will be found a table showing the net revenues paid into the State treasury by the several counties and cities of the State. In the first column are the net sums due by treasurers, after deducting commissions, etc. In the second column are the sums drawn by each county and city from the public school fund. In the third column are the sums drawn for criminal expenses. In the fourth column are the totals drawn out on these accounts and in the last column the net amounts paid into the treasury. In some cases counties pay in less than they draw out on account of schools and criminal expenses. The counties having these deficits are indicated by an (*).

	Net due by Treasurers.	School Fund.	Criminal Charges.	Total.	Net.
Albemarle	$22,634 07	$10,634 28	$1,042 20	$17,676 48	$11,957 61
Alexandria	10,157 00	2,538 83	1,615 35	4,052 17	6,104 83
Alleghany	28,987 13	6,561 13	2,526 40	9,077 52	19,859 61
Amelia	6,588 08	5,691 43	526 28	6,217 71	370 37
Amherst	12,409 47	11,763 17	1,990 93	13,754 10	*1,254 63
Accomac	38,166 80	18,612 46	1,422 69	19,035 15	18,230 65
Appomattox	6,620 51	5,341 72	219 50	5,561 22	1,059 29
Augusta	62,842 68	16,946 07	2,967 05	19,903 12	32,939 56
Bath	9,989 47	2,727 60	214 35	2,942 04	7,047 43
Bland	4,212 26	3,133 68	689 16	3,824 84	387 42
Bedford	24,260 54	17,808 68	1,542 78	19,351 46	4,909 08
Botetourt	16,541 07	8,762 80	1,744 23	10,497 02	6,044 05
Brunswick	12,186 09	11,084 16	2,010 30	13,094 46	*908 37
Buchanan	6,112 82	6,040 88	3,282 41	9,332 29	*4,219 47
Buckingham	10,702 11	9,446 38	763 03	10,209 41	492 70
Campbell	22,851 88	18,832 47	2,177 17	15,509 64	7,342 24
Caroline	13,463 70	10,504 24	532 42	11,036 66	1,357 04
Carroll	8,063 21	10,767 97	1,581 74	12,349 71	*4,286 50
Charles City	4,778 21	2,971 03	169 60	3,140 73	1,637 48
Charlotte	10,735 90	9,295 01	980 96	10,269 97	465 93
Clarke	13,365 05	4,604 45	949 76	5,055 21	8,829 84
Craig	4,728 17	2,289 10	610 26	2,899 36	1,828 81
Chesterfield	22,344 42	9,679 61	1,129 64	10,809 15	11,611 27
Culpeper	17,255 33	8,324 41	595 38	8,919 79	8,335 54
Cumberland	5,877 19	5,392 72	327 52	5,720 24	156 95
Dickinson	4,726 44	4,955 59	2,630 43	7,586 02	2,829 58
Dinwiddie	12,364 02	8,440 98	350 40	8,791 38	3,572 64
Elizabeth City	31,720 16	6,805 86	2,841 34	9,707 20	22,012 96
Essex	7,298 11	5,714 75	184 98	5,899 73	1,398 38
Fairfax	25,539 18	10,533 33	1,202 10	11,825 48	13,713 70
Fauquier	42,057 34	13,711 31	1,191 84	14,903 15	27,154 19
Franklin	12,812 93	16,639 05	2,136 71	17,775 76	*4,962 84
Frederick	18,894 33	6,715 77	223 77	6,939 54	11,954 79
Floyd	8,318 34	9,357 60	2,426 91	11,784 41	*3,466 07
Fluvanna	5,772 84	5,056 14	21 62	5,077 76	695 08
Grayson	7,342 54	9,710 12	1,089 97	10,791 09	*3,448 55
Greene	4,067 46	3,416 90	434 65	3,851 55	215 91
Greensville	8,680 75	6,183 94	735 74	6,919 68	1,761 07
Giles	8,464 87	5,787 60	3,084 48	8,872 08	*417 21
Goochland	8,025 32	6,068 82	1,213 02	7,281 84	743 48
Gloucester	10,266 67	7,090 25	510 84	7,601 09	2,665 58
Halifax	30,748 39	21,975 08	1,428 11	23,402 19	7,346 20
Hanover	17,764 37	10,091 87	1,012 81	11,104 68	6,659 69
Henrico	56,356 17	14,189 24	5,113 41	19,360 65	37,005 52
Henry	12,138 82	11,237 10	2,032 90	13,270 00	*1,131 24
Highland	6,517 71	3,035 54	63 85	3,109 39	3,408 32
Isle of Wight	17,621 40	7,423 03	1,796 28	9,219 21	8,402 28
James City	3,370 13	2,421 70	805 83	3,227 53	142 60
King George	4,455 38	4,471 84	223 05	4,694 89	*239 51
King and Queen	6,274 41	5,456 84	123 00	5,579 84	694 57
King William	8,509 59	5,544 43	826 56	6,470 99	2,038 60
Lancaster	7,732 72	5,366 50	1,849 83	7,216 33	516 39
Lee	11,770 40	11,010 33	2,170 41	14,083 74	*2,313 34
Loudoun	50,174 27	11,311 47	1,551 65	12,863 12	37,311 15
Louisa	12,959 70	10,265 27	766 46	11,031 73	1,927 98
Lunenburg	6,160 62	6,795 92	401 49	7,197 41	*1,036 79
Madison	9,043 93	5,640 43	637 74	6,278 17	2,765 75
Mathews	5,818 86	5,488 90	99 46	5,588 36	230 50
Mecklenburg	17,815 09	16,185 46	774 00	16,959 46	855 63
Middlesex	5,451 85	4,841 94	1,005 48	5,907 42	*455 57
Montgomery	14,531 69	9,423 07	3,295 14	12,718 21	1,813 48
Nansemond	27,891 19	12,669 48	2,132 36	14,801 84	13,089 35
Nelson	10,159 51	9,240 92	520 22	9,761 24	468 27
New Kent	3,970 16	3,408 16	408 27	3,816 43	153 73
Norfolk	68,635 21	26,693 96	21,960 10	47,654 06	21,101 15
Nottoway	10,394 43	7,740 11	829 70	8,569 81	1,824 61
Northampton	16,001 16	7,094 62	319 46	7,414 08	8,587 08
Northumberland	9,316 51	6,720 38	232 70	6,962 08	3,354 43
Orange	14,584 89	7,340 87	408 53	7,749 20	6,835 50
Page	14,212 80	7,764 89	1,228 42	8,993 31	5,219 49
Patrick	7,590 63	9,753 37	2,312 11	12,065 48	*4,473 85
Pittsylvania	26,054 09	26,774 21	3,486 10	30,260 31	*4,206 22
Princess Anne	12,164 57	6,664 78	1,895 05	8,469 83	3,694 74
Prince Edward	14,112 28	8,573 58	678 69	9,252 27	4,860 01
Prince George	7,291 37	4,119 22	766 95	4,886 17	2,315 20
Prince William	16,856 31	6,131 47	1,058 93	7,190 40	9,665 91
Powhatan	5,082 32	3,752 03	392 58	4,144 61	1,937 71
Pulaski	16,238 31	7,658 51	1,823 38	9,480 89	6,757 42
Rappahannock	8,633 62	5,092 56	314 97	5,407 53	3,225 99
Richmond	6,193 02	4,448 52	268 23	4,716 85	1,476 17
Roanoke	18,011 32	8,297 10	1,808 10	10,785 29	8,126 03
Rockbridge	27,387 14	12,536 88	1,680 45	14,217 33	18,169 81
Rockingham	53,894 66	17,349 69	1,697 27	19,046 96	34,847 70
Russell	9,852 21	10,476 55	2,721 65	13,198 20	*3,335 99
Stafford	6,377 06	4,701 06	255 91	4,956 97	1,420 09
Shenandoah	24,244 93	10,326 47	794 02	11,120 49	13,124 49
Scott	10,019 15	14,396 15	2,365 72	16,761 87	*6,742 72
Spotsylvania	8,008 35	5,465 58	472 92	5,938 50	2,069 85
Southampton	21,225 06	13,604 94	1,005 36	14,610 30	6,614 76
Surry	8,612 17	4,623 38	1,155 36	5,778 74	2,833 43
Sussex	11,230 12	6,593 38	692 95	7,286 33	3,943 79
Smyth	12,399 49	9,322 52	1,157 65	10,480 17	1,919 32
Tazewell	22,879 08	12,394 10	4,191 49	16,585 59	6,293 49
Warren	9,647 47	5,647 72	267 32	5,915 04	3,732 43
Warwick	12,198 88	2,625 70	4,308 69	6,934 29	5,262 59
Washington	16,522 63	15,870 74	3,208 63	19,074 37	*551 74
Westmoreland	8,952 65	5,009 51	802 68	5,812 19	3,140 46
Wise	18,356 90	10,214 27	6,845 68	17,059 95	1,296 95
Wythe	22,951 21	10,684 91	1,891 56	12,576 47	10,374 74
York	5,654 43	4,470 38	386 28	4,856 66	797 77
	$1,641,524 31	$873,113 71	$156,438 97	$1,029,552 68	$511,971 63
Alexandria	$35,802 75	$7,039 25	$1,648 18	$8,687 43	$27,115 32
Bristol	11,151 33	1,946 54	1,612 86	3,559 50	7,591 83
Buena Vista	3,063 33	1,190 45	683 06	1,873 51	1,179 82
Charlottesville	19,761 50	3,492 67	1,176 49	4,669 16	15,092 34
Danville	56,457 91	7,358 35	2,838 10	10,196 45	46,261 46
Fredericksburg	13,259 15	2,440 64	839 70	3,280 34	9,978 81
Lynchburg	84,750 98	9,888 42	2,732 23	12,618 65	72,132 33
Manchester	18,831 50	5,555 92	1,623 68	7,179 60	11,651 90
Newport News	70,014 80	6,111 08	7,780 94	13,892 02	56,122 78
Norfolk	167,274 98	17,797 02	31,053 76	48,850 78	118,424 20
Petersburg	60,680 64	11,100 19	5,191 91	16,292 10	44,388 54
Portsmouth	41,375 73	6,795 92	4,777 59	11,573 51	29,802 22
Radford	6,761 53	1,838 86	944 61	2,783 47	3,978 06
Richmond	392,917 58	36,335 70	25,043 82	61,379 52	331,538 06
Roanoke	41,411 74	9,576 06	3,912 46	13,488 52	27,923 22
Staunton	22,783 30	2,514 96	1,242 91	3,757 87	19,025 43
Williamsburg	2,570 23	754 78	78 75	833 53	1,736 70
Winchester	16,085 23	2,423 16	963 47	3,386 63	11,698 90
Cities	$1,062,944 61	$134,158 07	$94,144 53	$228,302 60	$834,642 02
Counties	1,541,524 31	873,113 71	156,438 97	1,029,552 68	511,971 63
	$2,604,468 92	$1,007,271 78	$250,583 49	$1,257,855 27	$1,346,613 65

* Deficit.

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There is always more reason for joy than for gloom, if we would only see it. In spite of the keynote of joy that sounds through the New Testament and the Old, and in spite of the richer blessings God sends his children to-day than ever they had in Bible times, we Christians have a great way of "bearing up" and "resigning ourselves" and "accepting His will"—as though it were the hardest thing we did! "Thy will be done" is the most triumphant song of gladness the Christian can utter. What if we had to pray "Help us to-day, Lord, while Thy will cannot be done!" Then, indeed, we might be downcast. But he, again, from Adam to ourselves, has ever had to "resign" himself to that. Thank God, His will may always be done in our lives, if we will let it. There is greater cause for joy than in anything else in heaven or earth. When sorrow or temptation is well nigh crushing us, "Thy will be done" is the one sure joy we can yet hold on to. Let us cease depriving ourselves of the best and surest joy we have!—Sunday School Times.

The Common Order of Worship.

In another column of this paper may be seen the Common Order of Worship of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It was adopted by the Joint Commissions at their meetings held at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, July 7, 1903, and at Nashville, Tennessee, February 24, 1904.

An order of worship, though having no precedent in the days of the apostles, is nevertheless a thing to be desired, for reasons that belong to the eternal fitness of things, and appeal most strongly to common sense. Yet we must not lose sight of the fact that an order of worship may be so unvarying and fixed as to defeat some of the very purposes of worship itself. The Methodist Church has never favored, and never will favor, a rubric so inflexible as not to admit the utmost freedom and spontaneity in public worship.—Raleigh Advocate.

PATTI VERY MAD WITH US

(Continued From First Page.)

subjected to the prevalent vulgarity of Americans.

"No, I shall not say farewell to the stage here as I had intended. It was my plan to make the final performance of my American tour my good-by to the footlights, but I shall wait until I return to England, and some time next season in Albert Hall I shall sing for the last time and forever leave