

WHOLE NUMBER 15,985

RICHMOND, VA., SUNDAY, JULY 6, 1902

THREE CENTS PER COPY.

POPULATION, 93,239.

IMMEDIATE SUBURBS GIVES RICHMOND A TOTAL OF ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

MANCHESTER NOT INCLUDED.

Across-the-River City Gives Community a Total of 112,135.

THE HILL DIRECTORY FIGURES.

Statistics Show That Females Outnumber the Males in This City

By 6,401—Number of Houses in the Community—Real and Personal Property—Banking Institutions—The Jobbing Trade.

According to the very latest statistics, the population of Richmond city is 93,239, of which 60,201 are white and 33,038 colored. These same statistics give the suburban population of Richmond as 7,113, and the population of Manchester and suburbs as 11,782.

These figures have just been given out by the J. L. Hill Directory Company, of this city, who have just completed their directory for 1902, and given the public therein a treasure store of information regarding the city and community that cannot but be of the greatest interest to everybody who lives here.

Population Figures. The figures are given: Richmond city—Male, Female, Total. White 58,962 31,239 90,201. Colored 21,076 11,963 33,039.

Suburbs of Richmond—White 1,871 1,870 3,741. Colored 1,639 1,783 3,422.

Manchester city and suburbs—White 4,689 4,160 8,849. Colored 1,639 1,875 3,514.

Summary of population—Richmond 93,239. Richmond suburbs, 7,113. Manchester and suburbs, 11,782.

These statistics have been collected with the greatest care, and are, in almost every respect, more accurate than the official United States census of 1900. The figures are worthy of confidence, and are relied upon as being nearly correct as human industry and genius can make them.

White and Colored. It may be seen from the tables here that the colored population of the city proper is 33,038, or the slight increase of 898 people over the government census of 1900, which gave the colored population as 32,239. And at the same time it may be seen that the white population has increased, or, rather, has changed with the new count added to one year, and is from 58,962 in 1900 to 60,201, or a difference of 2,239.

The total number of white marriages in Richmond during 1901 was 523; colored, 373, making a total of 896. This shows that 871 white people died during 1901, while 1,036 colored people died during the same time. This is remarkable, when it is considered that there were two whites to one black in the city.

These figures cannot but be most gratifying to all true, patriotic Richmonders and Virginians in general. The population of Richmond thus demonstrates that the city is the largest in the South, with the sole exceptions of Louisville and New Orleans, two cities that have long had a running start of Richmond. Memphis, with its 102,000, and Nashville, with its 85,000, are the three cities that claim to be Richmond's closest rivals, but can be seen to be considerably behind Virginia's capital in population, as they are in the volume of business they transact and the amount of money their banks handle.

The Males Outnumbered. Another rather remarkable fact shown by this census is the difference between the number of males and females in the community. According to Nature, generally, the number of males and females should be equal. In the tables it will be seen that there are 60,208 women in Richmond and Manchester, and only 57,587 men, showing a surplus of 2,621 females over males in the total population. When it comes to pairing off, as it is but a part of Nature to do so, the question comes, what are all these extra women going to do? Mormonism is not allowed in the State; and so far as can be seen, somebody is going to be left out in the general rush for life companions.

Houses in Richmond. These figures are exceedingly interesting. Brick Frame, Total. Old residences 6,472 8,877 15,349. New residences 914 274 1,188.

Summary of Houses. Richmond 7,860 10,011 17,971. Richmond suburbs 240 2,288 2,528. Manchester and suburbs 240 2,288 2,528.

ber of churches in Richmond is given as 63, and the number of schools as 38. This is a remarkably fine showing for the community.

Real and Personal Property. The assessed value of Richmond real and personal property and estimated income from all sources for the year 1902 are given as follows: Marshall Ward, \$3,276,983.00. Jefferson Ward, \$4,410,416.00. Madison Ward, \$4,410,416.00. Monroe Ward, \$1,125,176.00. Clay Ward, \$1,041,865.00. Jackson Ward, \$2,526,765.00.

The Tax Figures. Tax rate of \$1.49 on \$72,281,855.00 will yield \$1,081,945.97; estimated receipts from culverts and vault taxes, \$35,000.00; white and colored polls, \$10,000.00; making a total of \$1,126,945.97.

Richmond Tobacco Men. The Richmond Tobacco Trade was chartered during the year. The present officers of the Trade are as follows: Mr. C. D. Larus, president; Mr. T. M. Carrington, vice-president; secretary and treasurer, and inspector, Captain W. M. Bridger.

The receipts of the Richmond post-office for the year 1901 were \$255,347.28, in increase of \$20,238.65, or nearly 9 per cent. over the year preceding, and \$213,384.04, or over 21 per cent. over the year 1899. Nothing more strikingly indicates the growth of the city's business than the remarkable increase in the receipts of the post-office.

The remarkable increase in postal receipts shows conclusively the tremendous growth and progress of the city. There has been an increase in the past year of more than 9 per cent. This growth, which is not sporadic, but gradual and continual, proves the real progress of the city.

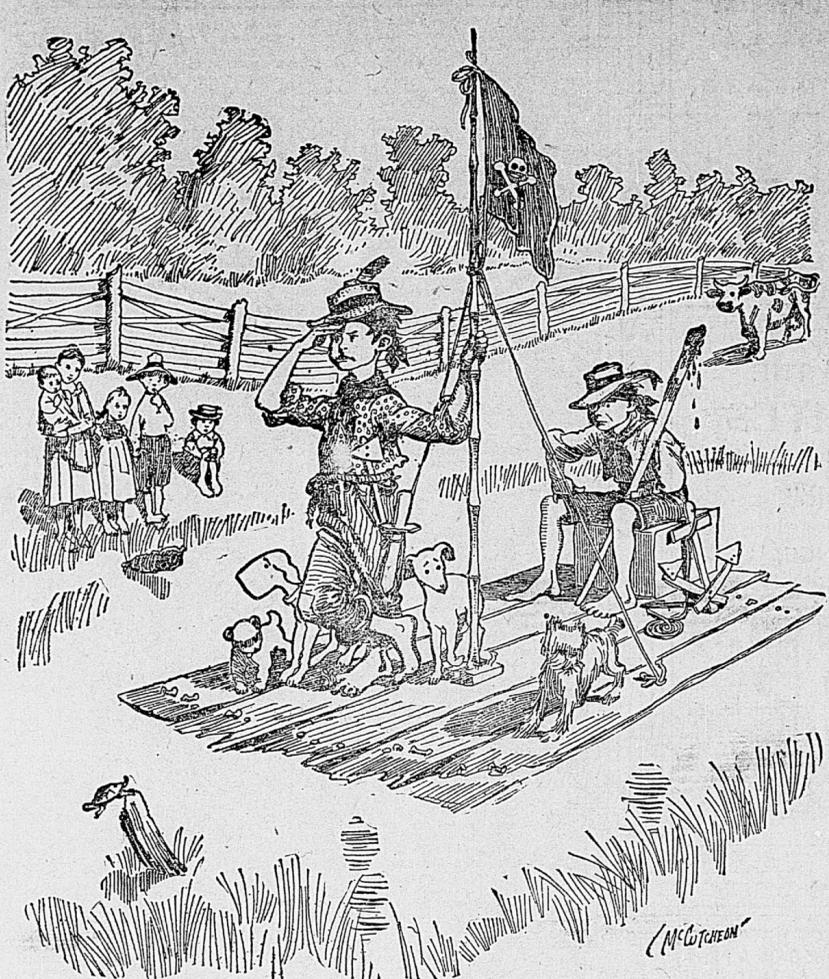
Our Banking Business. The banking business done in Richmond is something remarkable for the size of the city. The tables show that there are thirteen banks and three trust companies that do a general banking business. The total capital is \$5,048,030, and the deposits amount to \$17,474,254.

Fire and Life Insurance. The fire and life insurance companies, as may be seen in the tables, have been doing a flourishing business. The figures show up well when placed alongside figures of insurance companies of the larger cities of the country.

Roanoke Merchant is Not Proceeding Against Clerks. The announcement last night that A. L. Selbert, of "131," a large dry-goods establishment, had enjoined the Retail Clerks' Union from distributing circulars in his store, was incorrect.

THE LOUISA TEST CASE. Litigation Growing Out of Recent Local Option Election. LOUISA, VA., July 5.—(Special.)—The test case, growing out of the recent local option election in the district of Louisa, before the election was revoked, will be heard on Saturday, the 18th of this month.

Reports from our neighbor to effect that vegetables will be here soon in abundance. Reports from Hanover county are to the effect that ere long the Richmond markets will be flooded with such vegetables as that good old country is noted for. A gentleman coming from there yesterday declared he had seen enough watermelons, cantaloupes, and tomatoes to supply, he thought, Richmond from now until Christmas.



A BOY IN SUMMER TIME. The Pirate Chieftain: "We're Surrounded by Perils. Behind Is a Herd of Wild Buffaloes, on One Side Is an Unfriendly Shore Swarming with Hostile Natives, and in Front of Us Are Breakers and Deadly Reptiles."—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE COMING PRIMARY DOES CONSTITUTION REQUIRE THAT IT BE SECRET BALLOT? SOME SECTIONS SO INDICATE.

All Elections After Constitution Becomes Effective Must Be by Secret Ballot—Does New Suffrage Law Apply as to Eligibility? Many questions are arising in connection with the new Constitution and the construction of certain provisions of that document and as time passes it is not impossible that it may be discovered that the convention overlooked some minor provisions in connection with the change from the old to the new Constitution.

The following section prescribes that "The General Assembly shall provide for ballots without any distinguishing mark or symbol for use in all State, county, city, or other elections, and the form thereof shall be the same in all places where any such election is held. All ballots shall contain the names of the candidates, and of the offices to be filled," etc.

Section 35 specifies that "No person shall vote at any legalized primary election for the nomination of any candidate for office, unless he is at the time registered and qualified to vote at the next succeeding election."

Section 36 declares that "The General Assembly shall enact such laws as are necessary and proper for the purpose of securing the regularity and purity of general, local, and primary elections," etc. Section 37, after authorizing the General Assembly to provide voting machines, in its discretion, it is further specified that "The secrecy of the voting be not thereby impaired."

primary in the city of Richmond making no provision as to its form of voting. The plan of primaries adopted by the Democratic party, does however, prescribe that all elections shall be viva voce when the same are for the nomination of candidates for Congress. So far as this primary to be held here on September 11th must be held by secret ballot, and not viva voce, as provided for in the party plan.

ABOUT HASSELL'S CASE. Miss Richardson's Friends Sympathize Most Deeply With Her. LOUISA, VA., July 5.—(Special.)—A Richmond paper recently published a column letter from this place, telling of the presence here of a stranger, supposed to have been sent to Louisa by Hassell, who sought an audience with Miss Nannie Louise Richardson, who is stopping with her uncle, Mr. V. L. Perkins.

Yesterday evening I interviewed Rev. Mr. Richardson, who said that he was deeply hurt about the frequent and unwarranted publications of his name in the papers. He thanked me warmly for withholding their names from any further publicity, and said that he knew three-fourths of the newspaper statements of his and his wife's names in the papers. He said that he was not a party to the matter, and that he was not a party to the matter, and that he was not a party to the matter.

It is claimed that the open-ballot system will deter many from voting who under a secret-ballot system would vote for one or two other candidates. However, it is but fair to suppose that as many of the supporters of one candidate as of the other will be deterred from voting by the publicity given to their names. A gentleman coming from there yesterday declared he had seen enough watermelons, cantaloupes, and tomatoes to supply, he thought, Richmond from now until Christmas.

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THE VOTING POPULATION. Analysis of Democratic and Republican Strength in the Ten Districts, With Gossip as to Probable Effect of New Suffrage Law. In the Second District there are 49,355 white voters and 24,985 negroes, a white majority of 5,560. Mr. Maynard carried it over his Republican opponent by nearly 10,000 majority. In eight of the counties—Charles City, James City, Nansemond, Norfolk, Southampton, Surry, Warwick, and York—the Democrats carried the majority. In Norfolk county there are 8,463 negroes to 5,492 whites. The Republicans carried only the counties of Charles City, Norfolk, and York, and in Norfolk county their majority was 2,973.

Return to Viva Voce Voting. The return to the old viva voce method of voting adopted by the Democratic State committee for its primaries, is awaited with interest. The plan has some objections, but likewise compensating advantages. It destroys the secret of the ballot, which is preserved in the regular elections, but it guarantees an absolutely honest return of the count, and it hastens the ascertainment of the result to such an extent that the result in each district will be known with approximate exactness early on the night of the election. A record can be kept as the votes are cast, and when the polls close it will be known which candidate has the majority or plurality at the precinct.

To Avoid Giving Offense. It is claimed that the open-ballot system will deter many from voting who under a secret-ballot system would vote for one or two other candidates. However, it is but fair to suppose that as many of the supporters of one candidate as of the other will be deterred from voting by the publicity given to their names. A gentleman coming from there yesterday declared he had seen enough watermelons, cantaloupes, and tomatoes to supply, he thought, Richmond from now until Christmas.

Even Greater Interest in This. If the primary is awaited with interest as an experiment, the general election is awaited with even greater interest, for too, is the first election held under a new electorate in which many negroes and some white men now entitled to vote will have no participation. All the names now on the registration books will be wiped out before the November election, and only those who will be entered thereon which stand the test of the new suffrage provision of the new Constitution. During the debates on the suffrage article it was estimated generally that not less than 70, and perhaps 80 per cent. of the negro vote would be eliminated, and perhaps 5 per cent. of the white vote. It remains to be seen what effect this is going to have on the relative strength of the two political parties in those districts that may be classed as close heretofore.

Some Instructive Figures. In this connection the following figures as to the congressional election in 1900 will be of interest, though that year being a presidential election year, the vote was heavier than usual. In the Third District the voting population according to the last census was 27,836 whites and 14,448 colored. Hon. J. H. Lamb, in 1900, received 15,000 votes, and Mr. Allen, Republican, 7,836.

Lamb, in 1900, received 15,000 votes, and Mr. Allen, Republican, 7,836. Mr. Swanson's Lean District. In the Fifth District the voting population is 18,156 whites and 8,669 negroes. In 1900 Mr. Swanson, Democrat, received 14,233 votes, and his opponent 10,222. The Republican candidate carried Floyd and Carroll counties, while the Democratic run by Franklin and Grayson counties. There are many white Republicans in the district, as will be seen from the fact that the vote for the Republican candidate considerably exceeded the entire negro vote of the district, while the Democratic vote was nearly 4,000 short of the total white vote. The elimination of three or four thousand negro votes, however, will make the district more surely Democratic where the "Shot" Fight is.

Largest in the State. In the Sixth District the Democratic vote in 1900 was 15,948, and the combined Republican and Prohibition vote but 4,821. A Democratic majority of 11,127. There are 15,032 white voters in the district, and but 11,839 negro voters. In the Seventh and Eighth districts the negro vote is insignificant and so is the Republican opposition to Democratic nominees, hence the Republicans will make no nominations there, nor in the First District.

In the Tenth District there are 32,437 white and 12,119 negro voters. In 1900 Mr. Flood, Democrat, received 16,064, less than half the total white vote, while Mr. Hubbard, Republican, received 12,913, or more than the total negro vote of the district, thus showing that a great many of the whites either did not vote or voted for the Republican candidate. The negro vote is heavy in the counties of Alleghany, Cumberland, Buchanan, Buckingham, Fluvanna, and Nelson, exceeding the white vote in Fluvanna. In Botetourt, although the white vote is 3,119 and the negro vote but 891, the Republicans carried the county in 1900 by a vote of 1,119 to 1,406 for the Democratic candidate. In Rockbridge, with 4,231 whites and but 901 negroes, the Republicans carried the county by 2,241 to 1,673. In Bath county, with a white vote of 1,155 to 239 negroes, the Republicans carried the county by 623 to 475. In Highland, with 1,283 whites to 67 negroes, the county went Democratic by but 8 majority, the vote being 618 to 510.

Others very sad. Among the counting-out jingles therein presented was one, which was said to have had its origin in England, much like that used by the boys with whom I played. Ours ran thus: "One-I, my, ur Kerry, an; Filly, folsy, Nicholas, John; Queeby, quabby, Irish Mary; Stingerin, stangerin, jolly, o, you, buck."

The writer in the Sun very justly remarks on the mysterious, startling, almost magical, ways of children. It has been my good fortune to be intimately associated for a considerable part of my mature life with large numbers of these embryo men and women, and I have contemplated their mental manifestations with a curiosity which would often be exalted into wonder, growing at length into an earnest longing for the power to read the riddle of their minds. They connect, it seemed to me, the present with the past—the very remote past, indeed; and I felt that as the embryologist by his peculiar researches finds himself able to deduce the progress of physical life from its beginnings, so the student of the mind of the child could understand and interpret it aright, might instruct in the origin and development of the human intellect. Whether these notions are fanciful or not is, after all, of little practical consequence, the problem being, apparently, too intricate for solution; to describe the boyhood and girlhood of as many as three generations, and I am persuaded that in these descriptions the garrulity of age could very pleasantly expend itself.

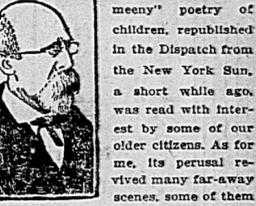
WERE ALL ALIKE. First and last, I attended a great many different schools. The management was much alike in all, the general plan of discipline and instruction being the same, with variations in detail and degree. Even in those days there turned up an occasional sample of a tribe which has since become the portent and the terror of our age—the educational faddist. I remember one hearing some of the "Frustrated System." What this system was I do not know, but I have in my subsequent reading come across the circumstance that Herr Sulzer, Frederick the Great's School Inspector, advocated a system of generous dealing with youth, basing it on what he asserted was the fact, that the inborn disposition of man is to do good rather than evil; whereupon Frederick sadly replied, "Alas, my dear Sulzer, I see you don't know that damned race of creatures as I do." Certain it is that all excellent teachers I encountered were decidedly of Frederick's opinion—all but one—a most kindly old medical gentleman, who started out on Sulzer's system, and went into bankruptcy before the end of the second week, ruined, I fear, by his benevolence. In fact, the doctrine of innate depravity was the foundation on which the whole educational fabric was erected, and education was held to be chiefly a remora-destroying or supplanting the depravity, which all agreed was manifestly impossible, but for merely keeping it temporarily under. And there was no escape for us from the consequent beatings and hangings, for our parents were the firm believers in the doctrine, and applauded and encouraged the teachers in their conflicts with the devils of which we were possessed. Hence, much the most important qualification of a teacher was masculinity, for our parents were exercising it aggressively. Mental power on his part might be desirable, but bodily vigor was absolutely indispensable. Discipline then, as it commonly is now, was considered a week, ruined, I fear, by his benevolence. (CONCLUDED ON PAGE SEVEN.)

ON EARLY EDUCATION. THE EVERLASTING CHILD AND RICHMOND'S OLD-TIME SCHOOLS.

DR. TAYLOR'S REMINISCENCES. He Tells of the Teachers and the Methods of Days Ago.

DISCOURSE ON THE SUBJUNCTIVE. The Coroner Tells of the Troubles Lindley Murray Caused Him in Days Long Past, and Recalls Many Incidents of Schoolboy Times—One or Two Inhuman Teachers—Humorous and Pathetic.

(Written for the Dispatch by Dr. W. H. Taylor.)



W. H. TAYLOR, very pleasant, but others very sad. Among the counting-out jingles therein presented was one, which was said to have had its origin in England, much like that used by the boys with whom I played. Ours ran thus: "One-I, my, ur Kerry, an; Filly, folsy, Nicholas, John; Queeby, quabby, Irish Mary; Stingerin, stangerin, jolly, o, you, buck."

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