

PRESENT INFLEXIBLE MONEY SYSTEMS

Should Be Adjusted Through Congressional Legislation.

SHAW'S PLAN FEASIBLE

Washington Bankers Declare Present Situation Critical for Consuming Classes.

It is more imperative that Congress should legislate in this session to correct the evils arising from our present inflexible money system than to legislate to correct evils arising from rebating in railroad freight rates, say Washington bankers.

Those interviewed by a representative of The Times declare that unless some sound legislation is enacted at an early date the chronic occurrences of periods of depression in our money markets will work a hardship on the large-consuming class of this country.

They point out to the trouble experienced during the past month in the matter of a sufficient volume of suitable bills to supply the demands of their out-of-town correspondents, as well as to relieve the same conditions existing in Washington at that time.

Shaw Plan Feasible Remedy.

The most feasible remedy for correcting this evil, as well as to correct the greater evil of apparent non-elasticity of our currency, would be to adopt the recommendations made by Secretary Shaw.

The adoption of these recommendations, which are that national banks be privileged to issue an amount of bank notes equal to 50 per cent of the currency it had in circulation without security other than an imposed tax of 5 per cent would in every sense of the word prevent such periods of depression as were experienced up to ten days ago.

This system would tend to make our currency the most elastic of probably any monetary system in vogue in any country.

Milton E. Allen, vice president of the Riggs National Bank, replying to an inquiry as to a method to correct such evils, said that such a plan as advocated by Secretary Shaw, if in vogue, would relieve any stringency in the money market.

He pointed out that the revenues derived from the 5 per cent tax would accumulate a substantial fund in the Treasury Department to make good the default on the part of any national bank should it meet reverses in the circulating of such bank notes.

Monetary System Elastic.

At present the elasticity of our monetary system, he said, is at fault in that it does not conform with the demands of trade. By elasticity, he said, was meant that money should be available or accessible when and where trade conditions would demand.

The more trade we had the more money necessarily is required to carry that trade on or to stimulate it should it show signs of weakening.

One of the greatest troubles incident to reigns or periods of prosperity he pointed out, were that this country would be elevated to the highest pinnacle of success and then left stranded, high and dry, for the want of available cash to tide it over a period of stringency on the money market.

When the period of stringency in money markets had been passed and the distribution of money had become normal again the national banks that floated the issue could then begin to call in their issue, and the trade would not experience the slightest difficulty in keeping abreast of the demands.

Opinions of Prominent Bankers.

Charles J. Bell, president of the American Security and Trust Company in discussing the conditions voiced by Jacob H. Schiff and concurred in by Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage, said: "I think Congress should legislate to correct the evils of the non-elasticity of our currency. The plan of issuing an extra amount of bank notes, without Federal security, to tide the trade over periods of depression in the money markets is a practicable and a most get-at-able plan.

"Such a plan would serve to eliminate any cause for a panic that would probably result if the conditions that are understood to have been felt in Wall Street recently are to be regular occurrences. The question is a solvent one and one I consider should be urged upon Congress even in preference to railway rate or any other legislation."

Question of the Hour.

E. Southard Parker, president of the National Metropolitan Citizens' Bank, said the question was too deep and involved to discuss in thoroughness without having been given careful study.

He indicated, however, that the issuance of money by national banks on the 5 per cent tax plan would be an easy way out of trouble that brewed for short periods. Such a plan, however, if the periods of stringency in the money market were of long duration would be unprofitable, he probably too expensive, in that a 5 per cent tax was rather a high rate of interest to be carried on for a lengthy period.

Plenty of Money in Circulation.

It is not a question, Mr. Parker claims, or there not being enough of money in circulation, but it is the question of the inelasticity of our currency.

The marketing of the enormous output of the farmers and manufacturers is probably the principal cause of the recent depression in the money centers. If our currency system were more elastic, he argued, and could be made to conform with the demands for trade, it would be the remedy to prevent the occurrences from time to time of such experiences as have just passed.

No Panic Apprehended.

There is no apparent apprehension felt that there will be a panic in the immediate future, he claims, but some much-needed legislation should be enacted to obviate possibility of a repetition of the experiences of 1893.

Bringing it up to the present, Mr. Parker pointed out the quick response made by Chicago bankers in coming to the assistance of the three banks operated by John R. Walsh, which, he claimed, was a good illustration that there was money enough available to prevent a crisis arising if it was proportionately distributed at all times.

LITTLE GIRL LEAPS FROM BURNING HOUSE

Eugenia Martin, Nine Years Old, Plunged From Third-Story Window to Save Herself From Flames. Exciting Incidents at Fire.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 8.—Eugenia Martin, the nine-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Martin, 428 E. Lafayette avenue, almost miraculously escaped death yesterday afternoon and was but little bruised, after a sensational leap from a third-story window of her home during a fire that practically gutted the house.

Mr. Martin was painfully burned while trying to extinguish the blaze, and a fireman was cut by glass. Those injured were: Mr. Martin, right hand and arm burned and hair, eyebrows and mustache singed.

Eugenia Martin, bruised on right side and shaken up.

Chief F. H. Brannan, Third district engineer, cut by falling glass.

Mr. Samuel White, father of Mrs. Martin, two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Martin (George and Howard Martin), and another daughter (Hilda Martin) escaped injury.

The second floor of the house is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. William E. Power, Mrs. Power and relatives (Mr. and Mrs. Harry Meyer), who were visiting her, also got out without injury. Mr. Power was not at home.

The Alarm Sounded.

Alarms of fire were pulled from box 254, North and Greenmont avenues, by Hugh McGill, and from box 248, Guilford avenue and Lanvale street, by Russell Baer. The first box, however, was the only one to sound, as both boxes are on the same circuit. The box registered at 3:36 p. m. The damage is estimated at about \$1,500, with no insurance on the furniture and effects of Mr. Martin. The property is managed by Teal & Walker.

The fire started from an attempt of Eugenia Martin to light a candle in a little cabin in a Christmas tree earlier. The light ignited some raw cotton nearby, and the tree was ablaze almost in an instant. The girl became frightened and ran upstairs to the third-story front room. The flames darted up the stairway, and the smoke and heat in the room in which the child sought safety soon became unbearable. The girl threw up the window, climbed on the sill, and with but a minute or so of hesitation jumped for the pavement, probably forty feet below. Mr. Richard Sloane, who lives directly opposite, at 47 E. Lafayette avenue, had seen the child at the window and had dashed out of the house. Benjamin W. Phillips, 127 Westwood avenue, who was visiting in the neighborhood, and Thomas Wilson, colored, with some neighbors, had also reached the pavement beneath the window.

As the child jumped the arms of the men were upraised, and it appeared for a second as if she had been safely caught by them. A sigh of relief went from the crowd which had watched the plunge of the girl; but too soon, for, with her weight and momentum, she broke through the sheltering arms and struck the ground.

Only Slightly Bruised.

The child was quickly picked up and was found to be conscious, but it was feared that she was badly injured. She

CANADA PUTS BAN ON TRADING STAMPS

Punishment for Those Who Offer or Accept Them.

FINE AND IMPRISONMENT

Heavy Penalties Provided in New Code for Anyone Violating the Provisions.

TORONTO, Jan. 8.—In Canada a law has been passed, and is being enforced, prohibiting the use of trading stamps.

Under the law a merchant who issues trading stamps is guilty of an indictable offense. The penalty is a year's imprisonment and \$500 fine. The person or customer who accepts the trading stamps is also amenable to law, and, upon conviction, is liable to a fine of \$20.

Criminal Code Amendments.

The following are the amendments to the Dominion criminal code, dealing with trading stamps: "(a) The expression 'trading stamps' includes, besides trading stamps commonly so called, any form of cash receipt, coupon, premium ticket, or other device designed or intended to be given to the purchaser of goods by the vendor thereof, or his employe or agent, and to represent a discount on the price of such goods, or a premium to the purchaser thereof, which is redeemable either—

"(b) By any person other than the vendor, or the person whom he purchased the goods, or the manufacturer of the goods, or—

"(c) By the vendor or the person from whom he purchased the goods, or the manufacturer of the goods, or in cash or goods not his property or not his exclusive property, or—

"(d) By the vendor elsewhere than in the premises where such goods are purchased, which does not show upon its face the place of its delivery, and the merchantable value thereof, or is not traceable to the return of such wrapper, box, or receptacle, is not a trading stamp within the meaning of this section.

What "Goods" Means.

"(a) The expression 'goods' means anything which is merchandise or the subject of trade or manufacture.

"(b) The expressions 'vendor,' 'seller,' 'purchaser,' 'merchant,' 'person,' or 'agent' include any partnership or company or body corporate.

"2. Every one is guilty of an indictable offense and liable to one year's imprisonment and to a fine not exceeding \$500, who, by himself or his employe or agent, directly or indirectly, issues, gives, sells or otherwise disposes of or offers to issue, sell or otherwise dispose of trading stamps to a merchant or dealer in goods in use for his business.

"3. Every one is guilty of an indictable offense and liable to imprisonment, or to a fine not exceeding \$200, who, being a merchant or dealer in goods, by himself or his employe or agent, directly or indirectly, issues, gives, sells or otherwise disposes of or offers to issue, sell or otherwise dispose of trading stamps to a purchaser from him of any such goods.

Amenable to Punishment.

"4. Every one is guilty of an offense and liable, on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding \$20, who, being a purchaser of goods from a merchant or dealer in goods, directly or indirectly, receives or takes trading stamps from the vendor of such goods or his employe or agent.

PONIES HOUSEHOLD PETS IN LONDON ARISTOCRACY

LONDON, Jan. 8.—London society has a bad case of the zoological. Tiger cats, gentle little lemons; gazelles, with their soft brown eyes; fretful porcupines, and artichokes have all in turn been made pets, but they have all been de-throned as rulers of petdom by the prior pounce of the pony.

Seven of these little fellows were imported by Mr. J. J. J. J., the naturalist, and he insists that they are quite at home and well managed in the house and that a baby might play safely with them. Two of the herd are chestnut, two mouse, one bay, one black, but the "pick of the bunch," the smallest of all, has a long cream-colored coat and a tail that sweeps the floor.

And seven were bought at \$5 each on the first day of their exhibition. One of the customers is an intimate friend of the Queen, so that it is quite probable that a piny pony will find a royal mistress.

MURAT HALSTEAD'S SON NOW ENGAGED

Bride-Elect Was a Former Student at Fairmont Seminary, of This City.

CONNELLSVILLE, Pa., Jan. 6.—At a handsomely appointed tea given this afternoon at the residence of Linford Ruth, president of the Colonial National Bank and of the Title and Trust Company of Western Pennsylvania, the engagement of his daughter, Miss Marjorie Thorn Ruth, to Willett Halstead, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was announced.

Among the guests from out of town were Mrs. Gene Halstead Davidson, of Cincinnati, and Marshall Halstead, a brother, who is United States consul at Birmingham, England. Miss Ruth, until recently was a student at Fairmont Seminary, Washington, D. C., and is prominent in local society circles. Her fiancé is a son of Murat Halstead, the Cincinnati author and journalist. He was seriously injured here this week by accidentally shooting himself and is now in a hospital.

WOMAN'S WORST DANGER

No woman with unsound kidneys can be healthy. Sick kidneys, in fact, cause the majority of women's troubles.

But there is no need to get downhearted if you suffer constant backache, weariness, bearing-down pains, sick headaches, etc. Doan's Kidney Pills have brought new life and strength to thousands of women afflicted in this way.

It is easy to tell if your kidneys are the cause of your ailments. Backache itself is only the aching of the kidneys when congested and inflamed. You feel it in the back because the kidneys are in the small of the back. The bladder and urinary tubes get swollen, crowding the delicate female organs near by, and causing many of the peculiar pains thought to be female troubles.

Sick headaches, dizzy spells, nervousness, irritability, neuralgic and rheumatic pains, weak eyes, palpitation of the heart, etc., are caused by the retention in the blood of poisons that the kidneys should filter out and pass off in the urine.

DEER'S FIERCE ATTACK TURNS MAN'S HAIR WHITE

WINSTED, Conn., Jan. 7.—While strolling on Canaan mountain yesterday, M. C. Dean and his daughter, Bessie, or South Canaan, were chased by a large deer with long horns which came out of the wood of a pine.

Miss Dean climbed a large rock close by and Dean, grabbing a low-hanging branch, swung himself into the tree. After loitering about the most of the deer ran away in the direction which the deer came. On reaching home Dean says he found hairs in his head had turned white.

PARIS WILL HOLD BIG SALON OF MINIATURES

PARIS, Jan. 8.—American visitors to Paris next summer will be able to enjoy a rare artistic treat. An exhibition of eighteenth century French art is to be held in the National Library. Color engraving, bookbinding, and miniatures will be contributed from the valuable collection belonging to the library.

A beautiful display of miniatures is promised and one of the most striking features of the exhibition will be a large number of the works of Le Guay, who was teacher of engraving to the famous court beauty, Madame de Pompadour.

LOSES HIS LIMBS TO GAIN INSURANCE

Man of Iron Nerve Deliberately Suffers Amputation.

ENDURED TERRIBLE AGONY

In the Trial of the Suit, However, May Lost Out—Strange Story.

CARDIFF, Wales, Jan. 8.—An extraordinary case has just been decided at the assize here.

Edward Samuel May, known as "The man with the iron nerve," brought suit against the Taff Vale Railway Company for damages for the loss of both legs. May has lost his suit, the railway contending that he deliberately sat down beside the railroad track and put his legs on the rails for the train to run over them below the knees.

A Strange Story.

May's story was that while traveling on the company's line a violent jerk of the train threw him against the carriage door, which opened and allowed him to fall upon the rails. A succeeding train cut off his legs.

Witnesses told of the remarkable nerve displayed by the man. Although he must have been enduring terrible agony, he actually bound up his bleeding stumps by means of handkerchiefs. He had belonged to an ambulance corps, and the medical evidence was to the effect that the "first aid" rendered by May himself, was efficient in every detail.

Bore No Signs of Injury.

The company showed that May had supplied himself with a number of insurance coupons, that he had been three days out of work, was in debt to his landlady, that out of a total stock of four handkerchiefs he had taken three with him, that although he was said to have fallen out of the train he bore no signs of injury—except the amputated legs—and that the limbs were cut on such an even line that they must have been placed parallel on the rails.

It was also shown that before the "accident" May had told a friend he had dreamed he was going to have his legs amputated below the knees. The jury brought in a verdict for the company, and May has lost his suit as well as his legs.

SUED FOR EXHIBITING TOO GREAT A SORROW

Executors of Eccentric Woman in Trouble for Draping a House in Mourning.

PARIS, Jan. 8.—Seventy thousand francs (\$14,000) to be spent on her funeral is what an eccentric old lady who recently died here directed in her will.

Her executors tried their best to carry out the terms of the bequest, but did not succeed, and their efforts have landed them in the law courts.

The most gorgeously caparisoned hearse and funeral carriages were used, the church was profusely draped, a little fortune was spent on flowers and so on, but still thousands of francs remained unspent.

The plan was then hit upon of draping for the week the entire front of the house where the old lady had lived in black and silver fringe, but the other tenants of the building took exception to such luxurious decorations, said it made them feel as though they had died of plague, and so on, and have banded together to sue the estate for damages to their feelings.

"THREE-HANDED" THIEF CAUGHT AT HIS WORK

BERLIN, Jan. 8.—The police have at last caught the notorious Russian three-handed pickpocket, Wassil Paslawsk. He usually sought his victims in the railway stations, himself playing the part of the traveler.

For this end he dressed in a formidable fur coat, and bore on his left arm a lap robe. In this get-up he looked the picture of innocence and found no difficulty in brushing up against other tourists. But while one hand seemed to hold the robe and his good right hugged an umbrella a third hand, really his left, went on journeys of discovery in other people's pockets.

When "caught in the act" it turned out that the hand holding the shawl was of India rubber.

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

Urinary disorders are sure signs of kidney sickness. If the urine contains a sediment like brick-dust, or whitish, stringy settlements, if passages are too frequent, or scanty, or painful, the kidneys need quick attention.

Doan's Kidney Pills are made of pure herbs and have a direct healing action on the kidneys. They soothe, cleanse, and stimulate, rouse the kidneys to action, and drive the kidney poisons out of the body. They remove the cause and cure permanently. Many women of Washington have been cured and gladly tell of it.

Washington Proof

Mrs. Kate Castinette, who lives with her son, an employe of the Treasury Department, at 1125 Eighth street northwest, says:

"I have used Doan's Kidney Pills in my family and have found them very satisfactory indeed. We got them at Stevens' Pharmacy, at Ninth and Pennsylvania avenue. I will take great pleasure in recommending them."

PAINTS, OILS, BRUSHES

Varnishes, Enamel, Bronze, Aluminum, Floor Wax, Beeswax, Asbestos.

J. T. WALKER SONS, 231 7th St., Wash., D. C.

HOUSE COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER RATE BILL

Announcement Made That Measure Will Be Taken Up Next Friday, the 14th.

AMERICAN PLUNGER HITS MONTE CARLO CASINO

MONTE CARLO, Jan. 8.—Mr. Daneford, the American plunger, whose high play was watched with so much interest last year, has returned to the Casino and is already eclipsing the Russian grand dukes in the favor of the gambling public.

So far it is impossible to state whether Daneford is the winner or the loser at the end of the day's play, as this afternoon and evening luck seemed to be at complete variance. At the end of the session, however, it is likely that he will, as usual, depart with comfortably lined pockets.

SCRATCHED UNTIL BLOOD RAN

Scales on Face and Head—Threw off Little Watery Substance—Scratching Caused Very Bad Sores to Form—Other Remedies Did No Good.

COMPLETE CURE BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"I will be glad to give anybody suffering from eczema any information regarding Cuticura Remedies. When my little girl was about a year and a half old there developed small pimples on her face which went into a scale which threw off a little watery substance. Her head was also affected with it. She used to scratch until it bled, making very bad sores. We tried two or three salves, including borax. They did not do any good, so I got some Cuticura Soap first, and then used the Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills. They completely cured her, and we have had no more bother with it. Anything you want to publish regarding this will be O. K. Yours respectfully, Wm. F. Knox, 1216 So. 35th St., Philadelphia, Pa., June 10, 1905."

ANOTHER CURE

"I suffered from falling hair and dandruff, and also pimples on the face for about one year, and have been using medical treatment during that period without any satisfaction, until advised by friends to use the Cuticura Remedies. I began using them, and in a short time they proved successful. I recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all who suffer from troubles of the skin, scalp, and hair. I remain, yours truly, Ben. I. Kastner, 1824 Ashland Ave., Baltimore, Md., June 19, 1905."

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