

The Times.

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1895.

MEETINGS AND EVENTS THIS DATE.

- Richmond Lodge, Masons, Maecius Temple. Germania Lodge, K. of P., Elletts' Hall. Pittsburgh Lodge, I. O. O. F., Eagle Hall.

THE MONSTER MUST BE STRANGED.

In that extract from the sermon preached at All-Saints' church by the Rev. John W. Downman, on the night of Sunday, December 23d, in which he was good enough to speak of the Times as a journal worthy of a place in every Christian household, he said that the world is getting better; that the history of the world shows that its advance under the influence of the Christian religion, compared with what it was in the pagan era, shows that it is growing better, and that there never was before so much goodness in the world as there is to-day.

This is certainly true. But Mr. Downman and every other minister of the gospel, and every other citizen who values his liberty and the priceless privileges of a free and untrammelled life, should recognize that those advantages which our civilization and our religion give us are seriously threatened at this time by an unseen, but deadly, foe that is undermining the foundations of both, and that will bring them to decay and pull them down in ruins unless it is grappled with and strangled at once.

It is needless to disguise or pretend that we do not see it. The fact is that the minds of men all over the country are turning from that true theory of life which demands of every man that he shall rely upon himself and hard labor for his support to the seductive, but false, idea that government should be a great central dispenser of good, and that the individual has a right to expect support from the government.

Every man's common sense ought to teach him how utterly futile and false such an idea is. It ought to teach him that there is no great fountain of food, clothes and homes owned and controlled by government, from which it can dole these things out to the people. He should know that there is nothing worth having that is not created by labor, and that if government has anything to give it is because some men have labored to create that thing, and if government gives it to him he is eating in idleness what came from the sweat of another man's brow.

And he should also know that if he can expect to live idly upon what government may dole out to him every other man may equally expect to do the same thing, so that it would result in all men seeking to pick the bones of a carcass upon which there was no flesh at all.

This must happen if all have the same access to the carcass that one has, and if any have access to it all have the same right of access, and all will assert the right. Either this, then, will happen or those who get at the carcass will seek to keep the others away by chicanery, robbery and fraud. This is really what actually happens whenever the Socialists' theory comes to be adopted as the rule in government, of which the country has recently been treated to the most conspicuous illustration in the results of the Legow committee's investigations in New York, and every man's reading of the record of the day teaches him that the thing is spending to all quarters.

Mr. Downman, all other ministers of the gospel, and all good citizens should, therefore, set it before them that their life's work to meet this monster, State socialism, to fight it, to denounce it, to struggle with wherever it shows its head, will undermine and destroy the institutions of all human government, and it will drive out of men's minds all reverence for the word of God. If it is not

checked and thwarted it will turn the world back to an age of barbarism. There is work for the clergy and the press. Let them both devote their energies to impressing upon the people that all men must live upon the results of their own hard labor, and that no man has a right to expect any sort of aid or assistance from his government. If the people depart from this idea our Republic and our civilization will be lost.

A NEW AND A VALUABLE IDEA.

We have often said, and we repeat here and shall go on repeating, that this country will never have any real prosperity again (that prosperity which is equally diffused amongst all the people, and not the false prosperity of enormous riches in the money centres, and beggars scattered over the land), until the Government of the United States is cut loose, stock, lock and barrel, from any connection whatever with the money and currency of the country, except the coining of the precious metals. When every man is permitted to enjoy his natural right to put out his promissory notes to pay coin as he pleases, and when the States are again permitted to enjoy the right reserved to them by the Constitution to charter their banks of issue as they please, we shall have general prosperity again. But we shall never have it until then. We despair, however, of seeing this blessed condition of constitutional liberty for a long time, and meanwhile we feel bound to contribute whatever we can towards the amelioration and improvement of the horrid socialistic system now on us of the United States Government undertaking to run the private financial affairs of the people. To this end we present our readers this morning with a plan for a new currency system, presented by a Mr. I. M. Ashley, Jr., of Ohio, and laid before its readers, with qualified approval, by the Financial Chronicle, of New York, in its last issue.

The plan consists of two parts, the first part containing nothing new, but the second part is entirely new and original, so far as we know.

The first part of his plan proposes that the Government shall authorize the issue of \$60 millions of 2-1/2 per cent. gold bonds, to sell them to the national banks for gold or legal tenders, and to allow the banks to issue notes on them up to par of the bonds, the bonds to be deposited with the Government, as now.

The Financial Chronicle thus summarizes the objections to this part of the plan, considered as standing by itself: (A) A special issue of Government bonds for use as security for bank notes would be wrong in principle, would be in opposition to public opinion, and it is hardly possible Congress could ever be induced to give its sanction to it, (2) even if done, it would be but a temporary provision, and could not be the basis of a permanent system, for an increasing demand for banks, and hence for the bonds, would enhance the market price until it became unprofitable to retain the circulation, and the notes would be given up and the bonds sold—a process of which we have had an illustration during recent years; (3) bank notes so secured cannot be elastic, or the volume of issue made in any degree to conform to the volume of commercial transactions, and consequently would not relieve our present embarrassment in the least; (4) a currency with a Government bond back of it calls for the locking up of an equal or larger amount of capital to secure it, so that the operation is of no advantage, but a disadvantage to the public.

But Mr. Ashley's scheme must be considered as a whole, and while these objections are sufficiently potent when addressed to a proposition to issue bonds as a basis of currency standing by itself, they may disappear when applied to his whole plan. We will state the second part of his plan, with the Financial Chronicle's suggestions of amendment, without differentiating the two.

In addition to the \$60 million dollars of currency covered by the plan, Mr. Ashley proposes that the Comptroller of the Currency be authorized to divide the country into suitable and convenient districts, and that the national banks in each of those districts form themselves into a clearing-house. After this has been done, it is then provided further that these district clearing-houses shall organize a national clearing-house, the representation in the national body being based in each case on the combined banking capital of the district. Thereupon this central or national organization is to possess the power to issue notes to each of these district clearing-houses to the amount of 50 per cent. of the capital represented in such district, on the deposit of sufficient collateral as security for payment, together with 25 per cent. of gold or United States notes. The notes are then to be distributed among the individual banks by the district clearing-houses. The individual banks are to be primarily responsible for the redemption of the notes, but both the district and the national organizations shall be liable, in the order named, for their redemption, in gold or silver, at the option of the holder. The district clearing-houses are to have the right to examine and inspect the affairs of each bank in the district association as it pleases.

It is obvious that this makes a foundation currency in place of the legal tenders, which would be taken in and destroyed, of \$60 million dollars, and authorizes an emergency currency of 50 per cent. of the paid-up capital of the banks for periods when the currency demands an expansion. It also authorizes the banks themselves to become examiners of each other, which secures real examinations instead of the perfunctory ones now made by Government officers.

If a Government currency is to be adhered to and this plan is amended so as to authorize the national clearing-house to issue notes to the district clearing-houses on such terms as it may demand, instead of the hard and fast rule of "collateral security and 25 per cent. of gold or United States notes, this seems a better plan than any that has been so far suggested. Make the issue of bonds 500 millions, instead of \$60 millions, so as to cover all the legal tenders, and the plan will work as well as any plan for a national currency can work.

A NEW REPUBLICAN MOVE ON THE SOUTH.

The special Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun sent his paper from Washington a day or two back the following letter: It is regarded as more than probable that the next Republican nominee for Vice-President will be taken from the South. The returns of the last election have given reason to hope that the Republican leaders of making serious inroads upon the solid South. The policy of the party will be to foster whatever tendency exists in the South to cut away from the Democratic alliance. To this end liberal appropriations for that section will be made by the next Republican House, and a policy of conciliation will be systematically pursued. The South will be held out, but everything will be done which indicates a disposition to build up the material interests of the South. Republican leaders have come to the conclusion that the South offers an inviting field for them, if they can only make a half-dozen States in that section debatable ground, the prospects of the party for supremacy are immeasurably improved.

After the bitter disappointment caused by the failure of the hopes and the apparently well-laid plans based upon the reconstruction legislation, the South was by the Democrats given up to the Democrats. In all their bedrock calculations from 1880 down, the Republicans, while sometimes making nominal claims for the sake of effect, have really been looking for the South to be taken into consideration. The history of last November has wrought a marvelous change. Next year, when the State elections roll around, the Republicans will come up all over the South in a compact and well-organized organization. Then candidates will be selected with care, and the party platforms will be artfully and skillfully constructed for home consumption. This is a matter which is creating the greatest and constant attention here of the most trusted men at the head of Republican party affairs.

Local Republicans in the South have lamented their inability to secure a patient hearing or arouse any interest in their cause when they came to Washington. This was not surprising, for, as a rule, they have been given no time to inquire respect or confidence, and what they had to propose or suggest carried no insurance of substantial results. The change in the situation has wrought change in purpose and stimulated the Republicans of the South. They are now looking after as it never was before. The outlines of the improved plan of Republican campaign will be briefly summarized. Local Republicans in the South are now aroused, reputable men only will be sought for to put on the tickets, and efforts steadily directed to still and allay local prejudices and apprehensions. The Democrats in the South will be up and doing if they wish to repair the severe injuries inflicted upon them this year. If the Republicans in the local elections of next year in the South can hold on to what they captured, they will be happy. If they succeed in doing better, they will be jubilant. In either event, or in any event, it has been determined to make a desperate and continuous struggle for the South in the southern electoral votes in 1896. An important means undoubtedly for the accomplishment of this end will be the nomination of a southern man for Vice-President. The South has been closely scanned for a Republican star of the first magnitude, and little, if any, doubt exists that he will be discovered. It is not doubted he might be discovered in Maryland, where he would be the Republican of the highest character and ability, but Maryland will probably be eliminated from the range of choice, as being too far north. It seems to be accepted almost as a maxim that the South is the distinctive Southern States a Republican character and position is a rare avia. This, more or less, may have been the case in the past. It is very doubtful whether the prospect is favorable now, or has been in recent periods.

It has long been contended by the shrewdest politicians of both parties that the enormous preponderance of one party in the South would result in a monopoly with the diminishing significance of the race question. Whether so or not, Republican policy will proceed on this line. No distrust as well as to the right man being found, as is now believed, by interest demands him, when the moment for action arrives. It was affirmed with much confidence to-day that the names of eight or ten men could be mentioned, each of whom would be believed to be the requirements of the situation. More will come to the front in due time. These new moves on the political chessboard will add gathering interest to the preliminaries as well as the operations of the next presidential campaign.

Under the free railroad passes issued by the New York railroad now, the holder must affirm that he is not a public officer. The new Constitution adopted in that State prohibits any State, county or city official from accepting free transportation on railroads or waterways. It is claimed that this prohibition even applies to free rides of policemen on street railroads.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.

New York Star: Serious critics against the United States must be low and far between when the Secret Service turns its attention to the suppression of the small boy's stamp album. Most of these albums contain crude representations of the foreign postage stamps, printed in black ink, and intended to supplement the verbal description that enables the small boy to paste the right stamp in the right place on the page when he obtains his particular stamp by purchase or barter. This practical aid to the enthusiasm of the youthful collector, it now appears, violates the law against counterfeiting the obligations of foreign nations; and the New York Recorder, violated the law against counterfeiting, when it printed the picture of a comic silver dollar on legs. Hunt down the rascals by all means; but let no guilty small boy escape. The law is really responsible for the prevalence of this dangerous form of crime.

Philadelphia Record: The superiority of fact over theory seems to be the chief lesson of the past year. The scientific of every degree, who have arisen in haste to dispute the Chautauqua story of a murderer's image having been photographed upon the retina of his victim's eye. These ardent economists wave aside, with contemptuous scorn, the solemn affidavits of reputable, and even revered witnesses. They evidently forget that modern science itself is built upon exploded ancient hypotheses. Mr. L. P. Kinison, of Greenport, a candidate for the United States Navy, possesses a photographic curio, which to his mind suggests the belief that images are sometimes retained on the lenses of the eye. It is a photograph of about 20 of the 100 lines of the retina of a common house fly, in each of which there are lines that resemble something very like the head of a cat.

New York Herald: Encouraged by the example of New York, the citizens of Philadelphia are endeavoring to re-establish a Democratic form of government in that city. The evils they suffer from are like in kind to those we have tried to cure in New York, and they are scarcely less formidable. Fundamentally, the trouble in Philadelphia is identical with that we are in process of overcoming in this city. The rule of Tammany bosses here bred inefficiency and corruption in the public offices. For Tammany has done, or seeks to do, for Philadelphia, what Tammany has professed to be Democratic. Quay is a Republican—a Republican senator. But the actual politics of Quay are in no way different from the politics of our Tammany chiefs. Private gain is the underlying principle, the end sought to be attained, in both cases.

Two New Charters. Judge Wellford yesterday granted two new charters in the City Circuit Court. The first one is to the Mutual Benefit Association, whose business is to insure buildings and live stock against damage by fire, lightning and wind. The capital to be raised is to be not less than \$50,000, divided into 100,000 shares of \$5 each. The officers are as follows: President, J. D. Adams of Richmond; Secretary and Treasurer, John D. McKesson, of Greenville, S. C.; Board of Directors, the above and L. Adams of Anderson, S. C.; A. King and W. B. Porter, of Atlanta, Ga. The principal office is to be in Richmond.

The other charter was granted to the Nowlan Company for the purpose of promoting, establishing and maintaining the general business of buying, selling, trading in, exchanging and repairing gold, silver and platinum watches, clocks, rubies, garnets, etc., and all other articles of value, by goldsmiths and jewelers. The company is authorized to own real estate, to lease, to buy, to sell, to take, to buy, purchase, rent or otherwise acquire and maintain and operate such buildings, works, wharves, docks, warehouses, vaults, tools, etc., as may be suitable and proper for the carrying on of the business. The capital stock is to be not less than \$200,000, not more than \$500,000, to be divided into shares of \$10 each, and to be held in the city of Richmond. The board of directors for the first year consists of the following: Thomas Nowlan, president; Robert Macomber, secretary and general manager; Robert L. Winston, secretary and treasurer; Blair Boling and James H. Winston.

Miss Margaret Leach, of Vineland, N. J., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Pelouze, No. 711 east Marshall street.

This vast country performing the functions of money at every cross-road, because the national banks are required to hold fifteen per cent. of their deposits in greenbacks, which are not convertible into an enormous demand. By the time, therefore, that one-half of them were corroded, there would be almost an impossibility of getting large blocks together, and those who had them would be obliged to sell them at a premium. However that may be, if Mr. Cleveland persists in his intention to force the gold standard upon more legal tenders will be presented for redemption. This will produce a contraction of the currency equal to the amount retired.

All this proceeds upon the idea that the Government sells bonds for legal tender notes. But it does not. It sells bonds for gold coin and for gold coin only. It is true that after the gold is landed in the Treasury through a sale of bonds legal tender notes may be presented and demand made for the gold, but if the Government's revenues are sufficient to pay its expenses and the demand by legal tenders for gold continues to result in time in all the legal tenders being locked up, whereupon the currency would undoubtedly be contracted by the sum of about \$50,000,000. Still it might happen that the legal tenders would stop coming forward to demand gold, in which case no further contraction of the currency would take place. The danger of a contraction of the currency, however, undoubtedly exists, though it would not come about in the way Mr. Dooley points out. It would arise from legal tender notes demanding the gold that the Government sold its bonds for, and the Government being unable to return them to circulation for the reason that its general revenues would be sufficient for its expenses.

The distinction may not be material, but it is a very broad one, and it is always best to be accurate in such matters. Under the free railroad passes issued by the New York railroad now, the holder must affirm that he is not a public officer. The new Constitution adopted in that State prohibits any State, county or city official from accepting free transportation on railroads or waterways. It is claimed that this prohibition even applies to free rides of policemen on street railroads.

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THE TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINT.

Sage Advice for Ordinary Women in Following in the Selection of Clothes.



We read and write a great deal about costumes for this and costumes for that, but it is not until we see a woman in a suit of social indicator, like those weather toys, where a pretty lady comes out when it is going to be a nice day, and old man when a storm is coming. But the ordinary woman cannot fix herself in how to choose a dress and say "I am a calling gown carrier," or in her 8 o'clock robes and go forth as the exhibitor of a theatre toilet. What she wants is just a dress—one which can be worn to church, to the theatre, to pay social visits, and possibly to informal receptions. The dress must be a cosmopolitan gown, if one may use the term with reference to one's social avocations. It is true that one gets to be known by one's clothes in this way, but there is no help for the ordinary woman. The fast waists and lace fixings have done much for her, but she must have a good, substantial dress to build on, nevertheless. A suit of some sort, with wrap to match the gown, is the usual method of disposing of this difficulty. One of the prettiest gowns I have seen of the kind to which I refer was a black cloth, made with a long-skirted coat reaching nearly to the ankles. There was a black feather bonnet with the neck and a black hat with feathers on the head. The gown in the above picture is a very good all-around dress. Made of a shaggy black material, it is trimmed with velvet and fancy buttons. The diagonal fastening on the waist is much affected now, and is usually becoming.

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MUNYON'S BEST DEEDS.

Stories That Well-Known People Like to Recall.

The Learned Professor a True Philanthropist—His Humane Methods Praised Every where.

Charles J. Mutch, of No. 29 South Division street, Buffalo, says: "For the past twenty years," said he, "I have suffered terribly from dyspepsia. I could not eat scarcely anything, and at times was unable to even retain water on my stomach. My friends had earnestly compelled me to eat again. I was troubled with dizziness, was very nervous, and my whole system was so run down that words cannot describe how I felt. I had four doctors, besides trying every medicine I ever heard of, and spending hundreds of dollars without receiving any benefit. Just one month ago I began using Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure. I did not have much faith in it, but my friends who had been cured with his remedies urged me to try it. The first few doses improved me so much, that I continued taking it, and am now thoroughly cured. I have a good appetite, can eat and digest any kind of food, and am in excellent health. My friends are greatly compelled at the change in me, as they did not believe I would ever be as well again. I owe it all to Munyon's Remedies."

Munyon's Homoeopathic Remedy Company, of Philadelphia, put up a cure for every disease. No matter what the disease is, or how many doctors have failed to cure you, ask your druggist for a 25-cent vial of one of Munyon's Cures, and if you are not benefited your money will be returned to you. With Munyon's Remedies, every one can doctor themselves. Sold by all druggists.

January first meets THE COHEN CO. wishing all and every one a happy and prosperous year to come. If the past has had unwilling failings and slight blunders we offer friendly apology, with every endeavor to avoid them in future, until all the system shall be perfect and all the unavoidable blunders shall be wiped from the face of liability.

January meets the Great Store with an unusual great stock, and in order to reduce it great reductions in prices may be looked for in all the many departments. The great store in the South. The people of Richmond shall always have cause to point it out as a house remarkable for its great display, its superior merchandise, its great variety, its lower prices and its perfect system of merchandising with every advantage evenly distributed to the buyers as the seller.

SPENCE, Wrong Side Broad and Eighth Streets, has on hand \$20,000 worth of FINE SHOES, SLIPPERS and RUBBERS that he is selling at and below cost of the Shoe Business. Also, the largest stock of FINE, HANDMADE, GAITERS, GRIPS and TRUNKS in the city. HANDSOME SATCHELS and DRESS-SUIT CASES for Xmas.

E. H. SPENCE'S SHOE AND TRUNK HOUSE, del-13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT WITH SUPERSTRENGTH FOR WEAKENED MEN. WE GUARANTEE TO CURE BY THE USE OF OUR ELECTRIC BELT, or to refund the money. It is the only medicine that cures all the ailments of the back, neck, chest, stomach, and bowels. It is the only medicine that cures all the ailments of the back, neck, chest, stomach, and bowels. It is the only medicine that cures all the ailments of the back, neck, chest, stomach, and bowels.

WE CAN SAVE YOU 25 PER CENT. ON ANYTHING IN OUR LINE. Best Granulated Sugar, per pound, 4 cents. Pure Lard, per pound, 3 cents. California Hams, per pound, 8 cents. Salt Pork, per pound, 5 cents. Best City Meal, per bushel, \$3.00. Snow Flake Patent Family Flour, per barrel, \$3.00. Mountain Roll Butter, per pound, 15 cents. Good Butter, per pound, 12 cents. Best Brand Tomatoes, per can, 25 cents. Best Corn, per bushel, 7 cents. Our new Price-List on application. SAMUEL H. COTTELL, No. 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.

W. L. DOUGLAS'S \$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING. \$3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. \$3.25 POLKINGSON'S. \$2.75 WORKING MEN'S. \$2.125 EXTRA FINE. \$1