

The Times.

PUBLISHED BY
THE TIMES COMPANY,
TIMES BUILDING,
TENTH AND BANK STREETS,
RICHMOND, VA.

THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers
at their own account in this city,
Manchester, and Barton Heights for
12 cents a week, by mail, 15 cents a month,
\$4.00 a year, by mail, 50 cents a month,
\$6.00 a year—anywhere in the United
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THE WEEKLY TIMES—Issued on
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THE TIMES COMPANY.
MANCHESTER, BUREAU, 121 HULL
STREET.

PETERSBURG BUREAU, BYRNE AND
HALLAM STREETS, CHARLES E.
NEWSON, NEWS AGENT.
PHONE 111.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY L.
WILSON, MANAGER, WASH-
INGTON, D. C.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1895.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS AND EVENTS.

Schiller Lodge, I. O. O. F., Schiller Hall.
Company "B," First Regiment, Armory.
Richmond Chapter, K. G. E., Eagle Hall.

THE GAMBLER SHALL NOT HAVE HIS
WAY.

The spirit in which the clergy of the
city last Sunday treated the effort to
have the law enforced against the gam-
blers and Sunday bar-rooms is most grati-
fying to those who have order and the
welfare of the city at heart. In a large
proportion of the churches the subject
was discussed, and in each instance, the
minister spoke in the strongest terms
of the duty of all good citizens to uphold
the hands of the Chief of Police in his
effort to compel obedience to the laws.
Rev. Dr. Landrum hit the nail squarely
upon the head when he directed attention
to the fact that the aim of the
present movement is to compel gamblers
to cease their nefarious trade and to
make bar-keepers close their bars on
Sunday. Inferentially, he drew the dis-
tinction between those two cases, and
the alleged violations of the general
statute against laboring at any calling
on Sunday. We find that many persons
are not familiar with the actual provisions
of the law in respect to this, and we
therefore think it well to state them.

The gambling denounced is expressly
prohibited by the law. Bars are expressly
forbidden to open on Sunday. There is no
question at all about these cases. The
gambling forbidden, is not to be per-
mitted at all, and bars are not to be opened
at all on Sunday. There are special
provisions of the law for gambling and
Sunday bar-keeping.

There is another general law which
declares that if any one labor at his gen-
eral business on Sunday, he shall be fined
\$2. Works of charity and necessity and
railroads are excepted. It is easy to
determine what are works of
charity, but a question is made
in regard to what are works of
necessity. This opinion of the City At-
torney, which has been published, pro-
ceeds upon the following line. The courts
of the other States have construed this
language, he says, and have held that
statutes of this sort are designed for no
other purpose than securing to the people
one day in seven as a day of rest. They
are not designed to secure observance of
Sunday as a religious day, for if that
were their purpose they would be uncon-
stitutional and void.

In determining, therefore, what are
works of necessity as the words are used
in the statute, we must consider the
daily lives of the people to be affected
by the statute, and determine what the
usual course of their lives has caused
them to regard as matters of necessity
for their ordinary convenience and com-
fort.

If this construction put upon the law
by the City Attorney is its sound con-
struction, then the city can continue to
have the gambling dens suppressed, and
the bar-rooms closed on Sunday, with-
out being forced to make an extreme
construction of the word necessity.

The construction commends itself to
The Times as sound, but it shall not ar-
gue for it, because its own interests are
supposed to be involved, and it proposes
to share the common lot, whatever it
may be, without a murmur or complaint.
But, however this question may be de-
cided, The Times does not propose to
relax in the slightest degree in its demand
that the laws against gambling and Sun-
day bar-rooms shall be enforced. If the
gamblers are able to impose their will
upon the authorities of the city, and
cause them to make our lives on Sunday
unreasonably restrained, The Times will
submit to what the authorities declare
to be the laws as all good citizens should.
The citizen must endure his fate, but the
gambler shall not have his way, because
he can make that fate an unpleasant
one.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?

The revolution which the Parliamentary
elections now coming to a close in England
has wrought, is one of the most remark-
able in the history of modern politics. It
is but a short time since the Liberal Min-
istry came into power, backed by a ma-
jority in the House of Commons that
seemed to install them in office indelebly.
But they are now beaten, driven from
power, and almost if not quite ended as a
party. Such a fall has not often been
seen. But yesterday, upon a pinnacle of
towering height; to-day, floundering in the
mire, deserted on all sides, kicked and
cuffed, and despised by many who were
loud in shouting the party's acclaims
but a year or two ago.

When we endeavor to analyze the
causes that produced this unparalleled
overthrow for the Liberal party we are
compelled to admit in a general way that
it was because the party set before it as
its objects the accomplishment of special
results without considering whether those
results could be reached on a permanent
basis, every day confirms us in the opinion
which we expressed last week, that the
act passed by it for robbing dead
men's estates had more to do with its

crushing defeat than any other one thing.
We then stated the figures by which
their act of Parliament takes a small
sum from the small estate of a dead man,
but rises in the amount taken as the de-
tail increases until it becomes practical
confiscation in the case of rich men. The
act is our income tax and such men, who
are exactly what the most zealous advo-
cates of our income-tax wished to make
it. The fate of the Liberal party
ought to warn the Democratic party of
the fate that would have overtaken it if
the Supreme Court had not destroyed the
law.

But the interesting question of the day,
so far as Great Britain is concerned, is,
what will Lord Salisbury do with his vic-
tory, now that he has achieved it? He
has a clear Tory majority over all parties
of nine, and with his allies, the Liberal
Unionists, he has a majority of 153. He
has therefore, the prospect of six or seven
years of power with an enthusiastic and
homogeneous party at his back in the
House of Commons, that can do as it will
with all the gigantic resources of Great
Britain.

No British Minister has ever occupied
a position of such unbounded power as
Lord Salisbury now holds, and few, if any
British ministers have ever been his
superiors in intellectual power, wide ex-
perience of all sorts of affairs, and patri-
otic devotion to the best interests of his
country. It will be a source of surprise
indeed to the well-informed, if Great Brit-
ain does not increase her prestige
enormously during the next six or seven
years.

Already there are evidences that a mas-
ter's hand is upon the helm. In settling
her Burmese boundaries a few years
back, Great Britain turned over to China
territory adjacent to Burma, Siam, and
China, called the Shan States, which
seemed incapable of self government,
but which she wished to be preserved
as a "buffer" territory between her own
dominions—Siam, French China, and
China.

She ceded this territory upon the
express condition that China should
not cede it away, but should preserve
it as a "buffer" State. The French
have now jangled with the Chinese until
they have obtained from them a ces-
sion of part of this territory. The tele-
graph informs us that Lord Salisbury has
already sent a positive protest to the
Chinese and French governments against
China ceding this territory and France
receiving it. There can be no doubt that
he will make this protest effectual with
arms if that shall become necessary.

What will the French do about it?
They already have another unsettled prob-
lem relating to the territory surrounding
the headwaters of the Nile. Will they de-
fend either or both? Resting confidently
upon the unnatural alliance with Rus-
sia, it is possible that France may pick
up the gauntlet that England has flung
down. In this case we shall witness the
most terrific war the world has ever
seen.

It is our own opinion that France is
going to back down. But unless she
abandons the headwaters of the Nile, and
the Shan States, Lord Salisbury is going
to make England's name and fame, great-
er, than they have ever yet been in the
history of the world.

THE GREAT ACT OF THE SYNDICATE.

The telegraph announced yesterday that
the syndicate with which Mr. Cleveland
contracted to protect the United States
Treasury from raids upon its gold, had
placed in the treasury \$2,000,000 of gold
to take the place of what has been drawn
out of it recently for shipment to Can-
ada and Europe, in return for which they
received \$2,000,000 in greenbacks. No an-
nouncement of anything like the impor-
tance of this has been made since the an-
nouncement of the making of the con-
tract itself. That was one of the great-
est acts of government ever performed in
this country. It stopped the run upon the
Treasury's gold, restored confidence in
business, set thousands of wheels turn-
ing, and converted a condition of stag-
nation into one of business and push.

But this last act of the syndicate is
of the very last importance as demon-
strating how all our financial ills can be
controlled and cured when perfect confidence
prevails. It is estimated that there are
more than two thousand millions of dol-
lars lying idle in London, and looking
for investment. A great part of this
money would be sent to this country for
investment in American securities if free
coinage of silver did not threaten that
the interest and principal of those securi-
ties would be paid in silver. But this
syndicate has the widest connection in
London, of any financial body existing,
and it has the entire confidence of its
clients. Though the public is afraid of
the Messrs. Rothschild, the clients of
the syndicate will invest by that
house. The syndicate is, therefore, able
to replenish the Treasury's gold through
European investments in American securi-
ties, although the United States govern-
ment would be unable to get Europeans
to buy those same securities. It deposits
in the Treasury, receives greenbacks in
exchange, buys cheap American securi-
ties that it can recommend to its
clients, with those greenbacks; carries
them to London, and sells them there to
its clients for gold, and thus gets back
the gold that it put into the Treasury.
But all of these operations turn upon con-
fidence. The syndicate always keeps its
engagements as made, its clients have
implicit confidence in it, and it is thus
able to do whatever it would. Our gov-
ernment could do exactly the same if
the free coiners had not upset confidence
in it. But they threaten that the gov-
ernment and all others shall be made to
pay fifty cents where it or they have
promised a dollar; they have hurt its
credit, and all credit in America, and
we have to pay the penalty of impaired
credit.

That was a statement of powerful sig-
nificance made by Mr. Horr, Monday,
that the free-silver paper which was
thrown in his face, was one of the nar-
cotic papers of Chicago that supported
free silver because it saw that it tended
to anarchy.

"It is pleasant to know that Great
Britain and the United States are going
to meet in a friendly contest on the sea,"
says Rev. Thomas Dixon. "They used
to meet in quite a different manner. In
these two great nations could bring
themselves into friendly alliance on the
sea, a powerful stride would be made
toward bringing about universal peace.
These nations, with their unbounded re-
sources and power, could dictate to the
world. If Americans would lay aside
some of their prejudices, and Englishmen
drop some of their provincialism, this
union could be accomplished."

The New York Herald has ascertained
by actual count that 47,700 people fled
from that city on Sunday last, as many
more would probably have done if they
could. It has been said that God made
the country and man made the town, but
the inferiority of man's handiwork comes
out particularly strong under the test
of a midsummer Sunday sun, as shown
by the increasing tendency of the urban
population to enjoy the delights of the
country whenever possible.

Says the Baltimore American: "Gangs
of tramps, who make themselves a sys-
tematic nuisance, ought to be put to
work improving the public highways, par-
ticularly in the neighborhood they infest.
Hard work and plenty of it is the best
way of dealing with the tramp problem."
But the hardest work of all will be in-
volved in getting work out of these
vagabonds.

It is said that women did wonderful
work in the English elections. The can-
didate's wife generally accompanied him
on his campaigns, and won more votes by
her gracious ways than he did by his
speeches. The new woman, with "grac-
ious ways," is found to win.

The butchers of Bridgeport, Conn., have
decided to revive an old custom among
members of their trade. They will this
year hold a grand barbecue, and roast
a lot of oxen and sheep.

A bicycle factory has been started in a
Western State prison. The convict bicy-
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BITTER FIGHT ON GORMAN HE WILL BE DEFEATED IN CON- VENTION OR AT THE POLLS.

The Opposition to the Senator Said to Pre-
fer Republican Success to Further
Dictation From Gorman.

BALTIMORE, MD., July 29.—The fight
to-day against Gormanism in Maryland
has reached the stage of a death struggle,
which will only end with the con-
vention here Wednesday. The friends of
Judge Fisher, who has come to the front as
the representative and champion of the
anti-Gorman democracy, opened head-
quarters this morning and hung out
the sign, "Headquarters of the Cleveland
and Democracy."

At the same time and at the same hotel
the committee of One Hundred, in charge
of the campaign for Senator Gorman, opened
headquarters, and Gorman, who has been
in the city since the convention, expressed
absolute confidence that his man
would be elected.

The issue is now squarely between
Gormanism and anti-Gormanism, and on
all sides Democrats who have ever voted
against their party have agreed that if
Gorman is nominated they will vote the
Republican ticket. They held that the
time has come when Gorman must
be defeated at any cost.

But the most significant fact of all is
the editorial in this morning's Baltimore
Sun for more than thirty years. The
Sun has been the main reliance of the
Democratic party in Maryland. Its
strength has long been in its conservatism.
But it has now entered into the fight
against Gorman with a fervor that is
entirely new to it. It has no previous his-
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