VIRGINIAN-PILOT.

—BY THE—
VIRGINIAN AND PILOT PUBLISHING COMPANY.

NORFOLK VIRGINIAN AND DAILY PILOT.
(Consolidated March, 1898.)

Entered at the Postoffice at Norfolk, Va., as second-class matter.

OFFICE: PILOT BUILDING, CITY HALL AVENUE.
NORFOLK, VA.

OFFICERS:
A. H. Grandy, President; W. S. Wilkinson, Treasurer; James E Allen, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
A. H. Grandy, L. D. Starke, Jr., T. W. Shelton, R. W. Shultice, W. S. Wilkinson, James E. Allen, D. F. Donovan.

THREE CENTS PER COPY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
The VIRGINIAN-PILOT is delivered to subscribers by carriers in Norfolk and vicinity, Portsmouth, Berkley, Suffolk, West Norfolk, Newport News, for 10 cents per week, payable to the carrier. By mail, to any place in the United States, postage free:

DAILY, one year	$5.00
" six months	2.00
" three months	1.50
" one month	.50

ADVERTISING RATES: Advertisements inserted at the rate of 75 cents a Square, first insertion; each subsequent insertion 40 cents, or 50 cents when inserted Every Other Day. Contractors are not allowed to exceed their space or advertise other than their legitimate business, except by paying especially for the same.

Reading Notices invariably 20 cents per line first insertion. Each subsequent insertion 15 cents.

No employee of the Virginian-Pilot Publishing Company is authorized to contract any obligation in the name of the company, or to make purchases in the name of the same, except upon orders signed by the PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY.

In order to avoid delays, on account of personal absence letters and all communications for The VIRGINIAN-PILOT should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to The VIRGINIAN AND PILOT PUBLISHING COMPANY.

TWELVE PAGES

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1899.

SILVER.

The increase in business and the rise in prices consequent on the vast new gold discoveries, proves incontestably to any rational person that the demonetization of silver in 1873 was a very grave mistake, and fully establishes the argument for the restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, side by side with the free and unlimited coinage of gold. The argument, in addition to the long scarcity of currency among the people in the country everywhere, is greatly strengthened by the stringency of money now in the principal money-centres. If gold to the full value of demonetized silver were now added to our money-volume, that would be accepted by the money-mongers as an unmixed blessing; why should not the restoration of silver be so accepted also, as it will equally increase the money volume?

The pretext that the free and unlimited coinage of silver is an experiment and that silver would be a depreciated currency, is all nonsense or rank falsehood. The moment silver is remonetized here, that moment silver bullion in London and elsewhere will be held at its remonetized value, for we supply most of the world with silver that it is obliged to have, and we fix its value and price. Besides, silver is the only possible metallic money that will circulate at large, being so much harder and cheaper than gold; whereas gold is so soft and valuable that the people nowhere can afford to employ it as a common currency. Gold, furthermore, is coined in denominations too high to suit the demands of popular exchange—its smallest coin being $2.50, whereas the largest coin of silver is but a dollar. Consequently in the issuing of certificates for deposited gold and silver money, the gold certificates could be no less than $2.50, while the silver ones could be $1.

This money has been taken chiefly from the wages and prices of productive labor and its currency for over 26 years, at vast loss and trouble to it and its employees; and it makes no difference to the justice of the demand of this silver that we can do without it. It is ours by long prescription, and it is one of our constitutional legal-tenders, and its addition to our currency would relieve the money stringency, help everybody, and especially contribute largely to make money abundant among the masses.

M'KINLEY'S AGE OF BLOOD.

Some years ago the prize-fighter was an outlaw and a fugitive in the land. He had to seek remote and secluded regions, where the law and its officers were practically unknown, or where these could be dodged or hoodwinked, on due "consideration." Presto! all is changed! The prize-fighter has become a welcome guest in our cities, and New York gives a public reception to Jeffries and Sharkey second only to that given to Dewey.

It is the same old barbarism and brutality; the same old crime and wickedness; but a new light has dawned upon us with the political parson from Ohio, Rev. Mr. McKinley; and as he makes brutal war on freedom in the Philippines, and puts all this on the gold basis, of course Jeffries and Sharkey must be allowed, nay, encouraged to fight, especially if it "pays"—not to speak of the violence and cruelty it promotes among the admirers of Parson McKinley and his policy of developing brute force and the spirit that goes with it.

Our imperial era may yet witness gladiatorial shows equal to those of ancient Rome, with McKinley presiding; and wounded combatants awaiting the signal of his thumbs for life or death. Men are slain daily in the East at McKinley's bidding.

AN ENERGETIC ORGANIZATION

Unless the newspapers are much flattery and our eyes deceive us, the Young Men's Business Association of Richmond is doing a grand work for that city. They rest not at keeping such industries as they have, in protecting them and all vested capital that has cast its lot amongst them, but they are continually reaching out after new people and new industries and more capital.

We mention this, not so much in praise of Richmond's young men, though they deserve it, as to call the attention of Norfolk young men to their style of doing business.

The Business Men's Association is doing a fine work, yet we would want even more energy yet displayed. Norfolk has every inducement to offer. She is ever going forward and upward and thousands, aye, millions of capital is coming here, and is already here for investment. Hundreds of new houses are raising their majestic heads all round us. This is prosperity, and it is simply an answer to the present demand. Let us show some enterprise and bring in some new industries in the way of manufactories of all kinds. Then there will be a still greater demand. Let there be more wholesale houses. If we were not naturally located for these things, it might take extra work like Richmond is giving; but only an invitation should be necessary.

MIGHT VS. RIGHT.

Sometimes it is "business," again it is "civilization," and then again it is "progress,"—but always it is money-power. Here, for instance, is an extract from a eulogy on "progress" by an able contemporary:

"Progress is the most aggressive thing in the world. It makes no compromises, it tolerates no opposition, it recognizes no barriers, it never stands still. It is forever on the march, and whether it be in South Africa, in the Philippines, in Cuba or in the United States of America, those who stand in its way will be crushed or driven to the wall."

That looks like a picture of vice dominant. It certainly has none of the features of virtue, or of Christianity, though the "progress" of conversion by the sword to the Turkish religion under the lead of Mohammed and his successors was very much in that style.

The same contemporary, in the same issue, eulogizes chivalry as the inspiration of the true Virginian, and cites the vows (nine in number) taken by a knight, of which we quote the first four, as follows:

"I. You shall hold with the Sacrifice of the Great GOD of Heaven.
II. You shall honor your Father and Mother.
III. You shall be merciful to all People.
IV. You shall do no Harm to the Poor."

All of which seems inconsistent with the progress of the aggressive kind, and no knight of this modern progress could take such vows, save with the fixed intention of violating on the first demand of progress. Woe to the age in which it is taught that "business," "progress" or "money" are the rulers of the world and of all men by divine right, or irresistible might.

"OUTLANDER."

The newspapers and magazines are telling us that we have no word to employ in the sense that "uitlander" is used in the Transvaal, and that we have to coin the word "outlander" as a partial and inefficient substitute, or translation. We find "outland" and "outlander" both in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, where they are marked obsolete. they are said to be derived from the Saxon "utlande," and were once in common use among us, else they could not have become obsolete; nor are they obsolete among either whites or negroes in some rural regions of Virginia, remote from cities and railroads. There the newcomer, if a foreigner, who betrays himself by his speech and manner, is invariably called an outlander; and Webster tells us that the word means "a foreigner; not a native."

But we still have "outlandish" in general use, derived from the older words and the same original Saxon, with the same relative significance, which is near to, if not synonymous, with our Saxon utlande and its old English derivative. In "As You Like It," Rosalind, speaking of an old uncle of hers, says that "he was an inland man in his youth," which implies, at least, that in Shakespeare's time "outland" and "outlander" were still used in England, as they are still vernacular in some parts of Virginia and North Carolina.

"I beg to say that the people have administered their panacea for swellheads, and I suffer no more from that desperate feeling to own the earth."—Boss.

What the people want to know is why you kept so quiet about it.

Mr. Martin is so well "organized" that he can beat any man that opposes him.

The machine does not seem to inspire the awe it once did.

TAKING MEDICINE.

The speech made by Richard Croker, of New York, a few days ago, following so closely upon the heels of an interview with Arthur P. Gorman, of Maryland, in the same strain, has afforded a text for a small sermon to certain young would-be Virginia politicians.

Croker, one of the astutest politicians of this or any other age (for he has amassed a tremendous fortune in politics, and has never been caught), gave as the secret of his success his close alliance with the people. It is always Croker, but it is likewise always the people. There is no friend and no office-holder that can make him sacrifice Tammany for his personal interest. It is always Croker, because Croker is always doing what the people want. Somebody has got to lead, to act as spokesman and agent. Croker knows this, and fills his place, but never "gets too big for his boots."

Arthur P. Gorman, too, was a great leader, but he grew and grew and grew, and then his head swelled and swelled and swelled until, like the frog, he split open. The people stood it all for awhile, so long as it was amusing, but as soon as the frog grew to be a tyrant and actually turned the people out, then the people just let him down so hard that his head reached its normal size, and he has actually spoken, and in doing so said, "The people are the sovereign power; nothing should be done by those temporarily in power, except by their wish and full concurrence."

Is this the great magnate, the mighty head of four years ago? Is this the man who, with Raisen in Baltimore, held on to the party machinery so tight that the party itself had to be broken to pieces in order to get rid of him.

Here, indeed, is a lesson for our young, "would-be leaders"—and some mighty old ones, too! They have been packing conventions and nominating such persons as they wished, regardless of popular will, until it has occurred to them that the people have nothing to say; that they are actually lord and master of all they survey and the people a lot of nonenities, fit only to be driven.

Coming home to our own city, it is rumored that offices are actually promised to certain parties; that the places of trust are farmed out, and agreed upon, as the property of certain men, as if any voter had nothing to do with it at all.

The people rebelled against this once before, because the party officials, the office-holders, having formed a trust, put only such persons in nomination for office, and for the Councils, as they saw proper, and endeavored with the party lash to drive respectable men into the trap.

The fight this time will be against the leaders, inside the party, if those handling the machinery will be good enough to give the people a chance to vote; if not, then, to speak plainly, a nomination will not amount to much.

WATER METERS.

It is respectfully suggested to the Councils that careful and thoughtful consideration be given the subject of water meters before they are adopted by the city.

In the first place, the city has been put to a sufficient expenditure to justify an adequate supply of water. Even an abundant supply—a supply that will justify the free use of it by the very poorest and humblest man in the city. Let us encourage cleanliness, not put a bar upon it, in the way of measuring the very water that the people drink and use.

In the second place, the city has expended a large sum of money on its water works and should now be given a rest for awhile.

In the third place, as a party measure, we feel that any party that went into an election upon this measure, would be irrevocably buried. When you tamper with the water supply, a home thrust is made. We pay already a "Special Water-tax," and also Water-rent, and also make a large appropriation for the water department. Let us then have none of the Water Meter at present; for the gas meter is sufficient in the Meter line.

This payment and tax comes out of the tenant, say what you will. Raise the taxes and charges in the city and up goes rent.

If people are wantonly wasting water, it is easy enough for one of the "special inspectors" to inspect occasionally.

When the State Committee wakes up and finds what fools the Hon. Thos. Senator Martin made of them, they will also find that the Hon. Jolly Taylor Ellyson, chairman, was in Europe at the time.

"Accidents will happen in the best regulated families," said the Hon. Cassius Fenton Day to his son-in-law, the Hon. Thos. Senator Martin.

Mr. Martin had many friends in Southampton, but they loved their party better than him.

The voice of the Hon. Richard Almost Wise is again heard in the land. We saw his ears some time ago.

The Virginian-Pilot raises its voice in defense of the party, and in prosecution of the Demartinocrat leaders.

May the shade of the lamented Boykin be a solace to others that will soon follow him.

What we want—all Democrats treated alike.

Sauce for the goose ought to be sauce for the gander? Ah!

The N. Y. Sun said on the 7th:

"If Aguinaldo could vote to-day, he would vote the Democratic ticket. It is his ticket, it is his hope. He is praying for it. In his attack upon the United States his allies are the anti-expansionists, 'especially the Democratic party.'

"The American Mestizos, the Atkinsons, Schurzes, Lentzes, Laughlins, will vote the Aguinaldo ticket."

We have no Aguinaldos and Mestizos who vote in the United States; but all those who come nearest the description of these, in spite of the Sun, voted the Republican ticket solidly in Maryland and Kentucky. In Nebraska, whites and Democrats voted the Bryan ticket, and great was their triumph over the Sun and all the "American Mestizos." The Virginian-Pilot trusts that Bryan, with his white men and true Democrats, will again defeat the Sun and its "American Mestizos" in the national contest of next year.

It is servants, agents, attorneys, and the like, who,

"Dressed in a little brief authority,
Play such fantastic tricks before high heaven,
Like an angry ape, as make the angels weep;"

The petty official becomes "bigger'n old Grant;" and if the frog does not exceed the ox in size, it is because it bursts before it ceases swelling with wind and vanity.

But if a man, say, wants to be Governor because he has been ruler over a few things, let him be reduced to a private station, return into that body from which he was originally taken and participate in the burthens of the people—Men do not become Senators and Governors per saltum, save by fraud or force.

"The Man with the Hoe" is now learning the connection between it and his ballot; and he intends to do his own choosing of candidates and issues, as well as voting, without leaving these things to the middle-men, who graciously transport, buy, sell and attend to the finances of his harvest at their own will and profit. The man with the axe, the man with the hammer, the man with the pick, and other end-men, will combine with the man with the hoe against the middle-men as masters in all things.

Everybody is rejoiced to hear that Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's temperature is all right, as ascertained in quarantine at New York. The General does not seem to suspect that his detention was to search him for concealed weapons, or prepared interviews, that had not been submitted to censorship. However, we are all glad he got through safely, except his assassins of 1893.

At Ladysmith, Gen. White has wireless telegraphy without end; but no Marconi. Better, therefore, call it Marconi telegraphy, or wireless incommunicado.

It is about time for some Demartinocrat to say that the Hon. Thomas S. Martin could have carried this city anyway.

The Executive Committee is not the party. Condemning it is not condemning the party. That little dodge can't work.

The Hon. Thos. Senator Martin can well say of Isle of Wight: "See what a great work that me and pa have done."

NOTES AND OPINIONS.

WATER METERS.

(From the Washington Post.)

It is doubtful if any city can afford to put a limit on the free use of all the water needed in every household. Next to earth and air, water is the most imperative of all necessities. We believe it would be profitable to a city, would promote health and longevity, and enhance the value of property to furnish water free of cost for domestic uses, and to see that every dwelling was supplied with it. In the cities of the United States there are undoubtedly millions of homes whose inmates are dependent on street hydrants or pumps for all the water they use. They have no bathing facilities except those of the most primitive character. Families thus situated become habituated to absence of cleanliness. Not many generations of such living are required to brutalize the natures of those who are hardy enough to live and grow up under such conditions. The graveyard, the poor asylum and the prison are to a considerable extent indebted for their population to the lack of a supply of pure water in the homes of the poor.

There has been in recent years a strong movement for free baths in many cities. Some millions have been expended in that way. In Boston the reform has been carried to the extent of furnishing baths in the schoolhouses. If all this can be justified, if such expenditures of public money are defensible, how much more so is the Post's free water proposition.

In this city there are some thousands of persons of various nationalities and all ages whose daily supply of water would probably amount to about half a gallon per capita. It is carried from hydrants to homes by the women and children in buckets. The death rate among these people is simply frightful. If there were no stronger argument than the plea of humanity, one would suppose that to be sufficient to insure remedial action. This is the Capital of a generous nation, and this city's residents are noted for the promptness and liberality of their responses to calls for aid. But this work need not be based on charity. The city could better afford to perform it than to treat it with neglect. When the pending improvements in our water works are completed, there will be no longer any excuse for a permanent water famine in the homes of those who are too poor to pay for that indispensable requisite of existence. And the best way to accomplish the desired reform will be to put the expenses of the water department into the general account to be defrayed by taxation. The time is coming, and we think it is not far off, when free water for domestic uses will be the rule in American cities. It is coming because civilization is advancing.

At Last!
Sovereign Remedies Victorious
Over all others.
No Faith Necessary.
Virtue gives true reputation.
Trade Mark Reg.
THEY POSITIVELY CURE
Rheumatism, Kidney Trouble, Coughs, Dyspepsia, Blood, Catarrh, Asthma, Heart, Liver, Diarrhoea, Grippe, General Debility, Malaria, Neuralgia.
A Separate Remedy for Each Disease
Every Remedy 25c Each
For Sale at All Druggists.
THE HOME TREASURE
A book full of valuable information,
SENT FREE
to any address.
If in doubt which remedy to take, write us, and we will give your case our most careful consideration—absolutely no charge made.
SOVEREIGN REMEDY CO.,
1337 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

We lap all our seams on our latest style overcoats.
With raw edges in single or double breasted style, they are indeed marvels of sartorial ingenuity.
Our prices are from $15 to $35 in all shades. Black, blue, brown and Oxford.
Look us over.
E. B. Brady & Co,
Popular Price Tailors,
Cor. Main and Church Streets.

Ladies
Do you want stylish hats?
Do you wish stylish hats at reasonable not exorbitant prices?
Do you need walking, golf, Tam O' Shanta, or any other kind of hats?
Do you want handsome birds, wings, gulls or some other kind of fancy feather?
Do you want Velvet, Taffeta, Bengaline or stitched silks?
We can accommodate you with everything in the Millinery line, and we sell at the most reasonable prices.
MRS. P. RIES,
162 Church Street.

BEST BY TEST!
HIGGINSON'S
"White Cement Wall Plaster."
Strictly HIGH GRADE Plastering material for walls and ceiling. 1,000 TONS used on the best work in Norfolk and vicinity. Superior in STRENGTH, HARDNESS, DURABILITY and FINISH.
FOR SALE BY
GAMAGE & WALLER,
12 TO 18 PLUME ST.

COOKE, CLARK & CO.
SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS.
Cabinet Mantels, Tiling and Grates, Fine Builders' Hardware,
Paints, Oils and Glass.
84 COMMERCIAL PLACE.
87 ROANOKE AVE.

S. B. TURNER & CO. NORFOLK, VA.
STENCIL CUTTERS.
Rubber and Steel Stamps Railroad, Hotel, Baggage and Brass Checks. Seals Badges, Stencil and Stamp Inks, Pads, Daters, etc.
PHŒNIX
Stamp and Stencil Works
Job Printers,
Cor. Nivison and Church Sts.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES
Learn Shorthand
We want more bright young men to learn Shorthand and Typewriting, as we cannot begin to supply the demand made upon us for competent young men in this capacity. Position certain as soon as proficiency is attained. Day and night sessions. Call, write or phone for any information desired. SOUTHERN SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, or J. M. RESSLER, President.

LET US INTRODUCE
our high-grade, clean, slateless, clinkerless Coal to you. It will keep you warm and make a cheerful, bright fire. Isn't your bin about empty?
Norfolk Coal & Ice Co.
SAMUEL FERGUSON, Manager.
537 WATER STREET.
Both Phones 391. no5

—THE—
NOTTINGHAM & WRENN CO.,
NORFOLK, VA.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
—IN—
..COAL..
We now have on our yard a stock of freshly mined and choice
ANTHRACITE COAL.
Our customers would do well to place their orders and lay in their winter supply while the coal is dry, fresh and clean.
Pocahontas Steam Coal
a specialty. Get our prices before buying elsewhere.
Pine and Oak Wood!
of the very best quality on this market; sawed, split and delivered as required. Your orders are respectfully solicited.
The Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
NORFOLK, VA.
OLD 'PHONES, 5-114 and 236.
NEW 'PHONES, 15 and 26.

DON'T BE HELD UP
Into paying for poor Coal. Our Coal is free from slag and slate and is of the very finest quality. A ton of our freshly mined Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal will open your eyes.
Geo. W. Taylor & Co.,
61 Granby St., Norfolk, Va.

Fresh Land Plaster
AUGUST 12.
NOW LANDING.
COAL TAR
PINE TAR
in oil, pork and pine barrels.
Shell Lime
No. 1 Rock Lime
JOHN O. GAMAGE
WOODSIDE'S WHARF.

BEFORE THE WAR,
PLEASE SEND ME A ROAST OF BEEF
SINCE THE WAR,
SEND ME A ROAST OF HOME KILLED BEEF
No danger, we have none but our own killed Beef, Veal, Lamb and Pork, Lard, Sausage, etc.
OPEN ALL DAY. BOTH PHONES.
J. S. Bell, Jr. & Co.,
Corner Queen and Church Sts.
OLD PHONE 835. NEW PHONE 1010.

RWINS EXPRESS CO
218 Water St., Phone 6. Either Phone
We haul anything to and from anywhere in the three cities.
Special facilities for hauling Safes, Boilers, Furniture and Pianos.
Lots filled and filling wanted.