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TWELVE PAGES

FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1899.

MONEY: MONOPOLY: TRUSTS.

Trusts, in this country, and the com-
bines and associations growing out of
them, with the avowed purpose of abol-
ishing competition and establishing
monopoly in all trade and business,
have only recently become an active
and defiant factor in human affairs, es-
pecially in the United States. In other
countries, trusts were a power before
they were even looked upon with favor
here by the most greedy and domineer-
ing of capitalists and tyrants of indus-
try; and yet the tariff was in full
force in this country from the first ad-
vent of Republicanism to power (in
1861); and the situation during the war,
and for years after the war, was ex-
ceedingly favorable to working this
scheme of taxation for all it was worth
for private aggrandizement.

Obviously the time was not ripe for
this prodigious advance of monopoly
and its forces. The tariff was only a
step towards the exclusion of competi-
tion and the entrenchment of a general
monopoly. It only extended to exclud-
ing foreign competition in certain ma-
terials, manufactures and products, and
as such, it came to re-enforce that per-
version of the patent-laws, whereby
capital seized patents and made them
operative toward monopoly and against
competition. They were undoubtedly
the first steps toward the present de-
spotism of the money power, which thus
prostituted the revenue of the Federal
Government and the rewards of inven-
tion to the sordid and most selfish poli-
cies of enterprise.

The so-called national bank system
was another step in this direction of
monopoly. The competition of State
banks and all other financial institu-
tions was excluded from these sub-
sidized "national" concerns by the 10 per
cent. tax, and by many exclusive favors
in the law; among which is the prac-
tically free furnishing of these pet banks
with so-called national bank notes to
90 per cent. of their capital deposited
in U. S. bonds in the Treasury, upon
which bonds full interest was and is
paid to the national banks, and they
pay no interest on the said 90 per cent.
of money loaned to the banks by the
Government.

Yet even these enormous advantages,
conceded so freely and exclusively to
capital employed in the monopoly of
a patent to the manufacture of cer-
tain goods, and to banking, with the
exclusive privilege to issue notes of cir-
culation in loans to the people—even
these did not so fortify and arm capital
to venture on its grand coup of trusts
and universal monopoly. Home trade
was largely mastered through the tar-
riff; home manufacture was put to tri-
bute through the patent-laws; and
banking and currency were controlled
by the national banking act, the 10 per
cent. tax on State banks of issue, and
the association of so-called national
banks; but it was not until this mon-
ster of engrossment secured the passage
of the demonetization act of February
12, 1875, that it dared to defy State and
Federal power and to openly attempt to
enslave all trade and business.

Now money is its thrall. Silver is
thrown over and excluded from competi-
tion with gold. The yellow metal is
exclusive redemption money, and the
sole monopoly of the money-trust,
which thus sprang full armed to bully,
intimidate, coerce and crush mankind,
unless there shall be unconditional sur-
render or a fierce fight. Who cannot see
the situation as it now stands revealed?

The trusts and combines are all subject
and auxiliary to the money-trust; this
trust or combine runs the banks and
controls their issues and operations; the
Treasury, through Mr. Gage, acts in
concert or subordination to the banks,
their association and the men of capital,
i. e., the money-trust, our specie,
paper and circulation being all under
the exclusive direction of the same
men.

Gold mono-metallism and monopoly
of specie, silver demonetization and
monopoly of paper money and currency,
money contraction and control, all con-
centrated in one trust; a solidarity of
power and money all dependent on the
act of 1873, and the continuance in pow-
er of the Republican party, which is
the bond-slave of the Money Trust, and
its progeny. It is the apotheosis of
money; its absolutism.

OUR POLITICAL BLOCKADE RUN- NERS.

William J. Bryan is the despair of all
mere politicians, as he is the hope and
faith of all true American patriots. And,
strange as it seems, it is all because
Mr. Bryan is so different from the
standard models always on view as
statesmen and public characters. He
is not at all like Henry Watterson, for
instance, of Kentucky. How the latter
reminds all beholders and hearers of
Artemus Ward, the genial showman,
when once examined as to his qualifica-
tion to serve his country: "I ain't got
no principles," cheerfully responded the
genial showman; "I'm in the wax
works!"

It is enough to say that Mr. Bryan is
not in the wax works, although Mr.
Watterson and his type of patriotic
publicists believe with Mr. Ward that
principles are not necessary for wax
works, even when these popular works
shape political noses and platforms
"warranted to suit." Mr. Watterson, in
his amiable and affable style, considers
it all "a deal," not more important
than a horse trade, and less interesting
than a horse race, or a game of euchre,
with no more at stake than the offices
and what they may imply to men "on
the make," and involving no more con-
viction than the merits of a game of
base ball. It is bad form, according to
the Watterson cult, to consider public
affairs, parties, platforms and politics,
seriously.

And to think of Mr. Watterson conde-
scending to stride and advise Mr. Bryan,
and taking the Democracy playfully by
the ear and jeering at them, in his
best Louisville manner, as a set of
amusing, but silly nincompoops, for fol-
lowing Bryan and the platform of 1896.
Instead of him and his little tin pocket
figure of his notion of the Goddess of
Liberty at that "wee, sma' hour, ayont
the twal," when he is at his best in
singing: "We won't go home till morn-
ing,—till daylight doth appear."

Kentucky, in the older days of Daniel
Boone and the long rifle, and even in
the later days of Henry Clay, used to
have men of sterner stuff than wax, or
wax workers; who were sometimes in
earnest, and even confessed to convic-
tions in opinion; and they believed in
"hard money," too, as distinguished
from national bank notes and other
shipplaster currency. In those days,
indeed, a lot of fellows who shouted
"gold, gold, gold," to the disparagement
of silver, and talked grandly of bonds,
shares and corporations capitalized at
great sums, chiefly water, for the pur-
pose of robbery, were apt to become
acquainted with tar and feathers; and
it would probably be better for the old
State to-day if she had the old "hard
money," State banks, silver dollars, no
trusts and no national bank notes, with
thimbling promoters and annuitants.

But when Watterson and other
clowns and court jesters, together with
a lot of solemn Pecksniffs by way of
contrast, set up as a conclave of oracles
for Democracy, with bankers',
clerks and the type-writers of million-
aires scattered around, in disguise, as
prompters, guides and philosophers, the
Virginian-Pilot grows weary for it-
self and sorry for the committees per-
manently afflicted with such cankers
out of office.

A QUESTION OF ART.

Mr. Thornton Rollins, of Baltimore,
has offered to present to that city a
public fountain for one of its parks;
but the donor also accompanied the
proposed gift with a design for the
fountain. The city art commission,
however, has felt constrained to advise
the Park Board that the design is un-
fit artistically; and there the matter
stands. As an aid to outsiders to com-
prehend the situation, we quote Mr.
Rollins, as follows: "The design of the
fountain was the best of a number sub-
mitted to me by the leading marble
dealers of Baltimore, and I am not
prepared to say that I will go to the
trouble to have the design altered to
suit the ideas of the commission."

Perhaps Mr. Rollins might so far
compromise as to submit the matter to
the arbitration of a committee of stone-
cutters and bricklayers; for though the
fountain has a mouth, it can hardly be
called a gift-horse. The art committee,
at all events, might have shown more
art in dealing with the difficulty.

NATURAL LAWS.

What do the advocates of "natural
laws" mean by denouncing the sharp-
ers of Wall street for swindling, and
calling for a strict enforcement of the
statute and common laws against the
swindlers. These sharpers, ignoring
other laws, follow the laws of their na-

ture, and take every possible advantage
that their natural capacity and dispo-
sition to lie and cheat can furnish. It
is both inconsistent and unfair to de-
fend and justify the millionaire bulls
and bears in their schemes, and then
demand severe prosecutions of the
smaller operators, who do no worse, if
half so bad.

There is a screw loose somewhere, in
either the moral or mental make up of
gentlemen who so confidently urge
"natural laws," or "the laws of trade,"
or "the laws of finance," &c., as the
sufficient and only proper rules, and
regulations for special interests, in
which they are concerned, directly or
indirectly, and yet insist on stringent
statutes and prosecutions in other
cases. It raises the suspicion that these
gentlemen are anarchists for them-
selves, as they are also exclusive and
close corporators of a socialism and
communism. As we have warned these
sages that their trusts will force the
people in self-defense, to a communistic
commonwealth, so we warn them that
their "natural law" leads directly to an-
archy. The assumption that a few may
do as they please, while all others are to
be held fast in a law of subjection to
these few, is one that can't stand, either
in reason or force.

IF THE WORLD WERE BIRDLESS.

A French naturalist asserts that if
the world should become birdless man
would not inhabit it after nine years'
time, in spite of all the sprays and
poisons that could be manufactured for
the destruction of insects. The bugs
and slugs would simply eat up our or-
chards and crops.—Philadelphia Record.

The Record may have overlooked the
fact that, in thus volunteering to ex-
cuse, or explain, defend or justify birds
in the scheme of existence, it only took
up one link of an endless chain of in-
quiries. If the Record can thus tell
us so well why birds are, it can pro-
ceed: Why bugs and slugs? Many phi-
losophers have attempted to satisfy fully
this very natural curiosity into natu-
ral history, but all have failed. Wash-
ington Irving got as far as accounting
for flies as the necessary food of spiders,
but he could give no rational
wherefore for spiders, unless they were
designed to keep down a plague of flies.
It is true that a lame attempt has
been made to aid Irving by reminding
us that the spider played a part in
rescuing Mahomet from his pursuers
by weaving a web over the mouth of a
cave in which the prophet had taken
refuge; but what was the good of that?
Are Turks desirable? For that matter,
there is less reason for the only reason-
able being than for any other creature.

WHY TELL FOOL LIES.

The rapid evolution of a lie is illus-
trated in the statement that ex-Gov-
ernor Altgeld, of Illinois, is Mr. Bryan's
campaign manager. That there is
no such officer in the Democratic organ-
ization, nor in the employment of Mr.
Bryan, nor ever was, nor ever will be,
is of no consequence; but when Mr.
Bryan and ex-Governor Altgeld ap-
peared at the Louisville conference, it
was suggested by a Hannaiter organ
that did not dare go further, that Alt-
geld would make a good campaign
manager for the Democracy in 1900;
Mr. Altgeld about that time having re-
signed a committee in connection
with the party work, the Republicans
and billy bynum-Hannaites at once
breveted him as Democratic campaign
manager for 1900; and since then every
Republican and assistant Republican
sheet has announced Altgeld as Bryan's
campaign manager.

Next bulletin will be that it is fully
agreed by all the Democratic leaders,
except Bryan, that billy bynum, for
President, on the Cleveland platform of
1892, is the program for next year.

ALL RIGHTS MENACED.

The witnesses appearing before the
Industrial Commission now in session
at Washington, are piling up evidence
mountain high against the trusts and
other great combines. The only defense
so far offered in behalf of the prac-
tices of these conspiracies to destroy
competition and establish monopoly, is
that it is "business," and that all "busi-
ness" men and corporations pursue the
same or similar policies. The testi-
mony is conclusive against these mam-
moth agglomerations of power and cap-
ital, and there is no question that un-
less stayed in their career, they will
defy government by hook or crook, and
destroy all personal liberty, except
what they reserve to themselves and
transform into despotism. Labor, mat-
terial, capital, production, commodity
and all persons and things concerned
in these, are surely falling into the
hands of the trusts, and unless some
stay be put to their proceedings, no-
body outside of the trust conspiracy is
secure in life, liberty, property, or pur-
suit of happiness, or free living or labor.

England, which is a free trade
country, was the birth place of
trusts, and, according to population and
wealth, there are more trusts in free
trade England than in protective tariff
America. Again, it is well enough for
those who talk so glibly about a protec-
tive tariff creating trusts to remember
that the two most gigantic trusts in
the United States are the Anthracite
Coal Trust and the Standard Oil Trust,
and yet there is not a cent's worth of
tariff on anthracite coal or on petro-
leum.—Harrisonburg Spirit.

Any monopoly, whether by a patent,
or exclusive ownership of the produc-
tion, or material, or copyright, or tar-
iff, or embargo, or any other means—
all equally promote trusts because they
put an end to competition and tend to
a sole control of the article or commo-
dity of sale.

CUT THIS OUT EXAMINATION QUESTIONS ON THE SPRING COURSES VIRGINIAN-PILOT'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE

WILL BE PUBLISHED AS FOLLOWS:

LITERATURE—Thursday and Friday, June 22nd and 23rd.
ART—Saturday, June 24th.
HISTORY—Sunday, June 25th.
GEOGRAPHY—Tuesday, June 27th.
GOVERNMENTS—Wednesday, June 28th.

Cut out the examination questions for each course, as they appear in the VIR-
GINIAN-PILOT on the dates named above.

DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON

EXAMINATIONS.

These examinations are open to all students of one or more of the courses. Candi-
dates will be given three weeks in which to prepare their answers. Certificates will be
granted in each course to students whose examination papers meet the approval of a com-
mittee of examiners. Mail all papers to THE HOME STUDY CIRCLE, VIRGINIAN-PILOT.
Mark all papers "Examination."

DIRECTIONS: Write with ink on white paper and on only one side of each
sheet. The name and address of the candidate should be distinctly written at
the top of each sheet of examination paper. Candidates writing upon more
than one course should mail their examinations in separate packages. Mail
the sheets without rolling and with as little folding as possible. See that post-
age is fully prepaid.

The names of successful candidates will be arranged in three groups ac-
cording to order of merit. (1) Excellent, (2) good, (3) fair.

EXAMINATION

On Course of Popular Studies in Literature.

NOTE—In this paper forty questions are
set. No candidate is to write on more than
two questions in any one of the fifteen parts
or subject heads, into which the paper is
divided.

CHAUER—THE DAWN OF EN- GLISH LITERATURE.

1. Give a summary of the reasons ad-
vanced in the lesson why Chaucer
should be held in honor and why his
works should be read and studied.
2. Give a brief account of the main
known facts of Chaucer's life.
3. Dr. Egan calls the "Canterbury
Tales" a "vital scene of life in the four-
teenth century." Explain and justify
this statement.

CAXTON—THE OLD PRINTERS OF WESTMINSTER.

4. Give an account, so far as the les-
son in the course provides you with
material, of the development of the art
of printing in Europe in its early years.
5. Give a brief account of Caxton's
work as a printer in England.

TRANSLATION OF THE ENGLISH BIBLE.

6. Make a synoptical table, giving
names and dates only, of the principal
translations of the bible into English
from the earliest times down to the
present.
7. Describe fully the part taken in
the work of translating the bible into En-
glish by John Wycliffe.
8. Write notes, explanatory, histor-
ical, etc., on the following translations:
(a) The Bible of Miles Coverdale.
(b) "Matthews' Bible." (c) The "Great
Bible." (d) The "Bishops' Bible." (e)
The Geneva Bible. (f) The Rheims
New Testament.

9. Briefly epitomize the principal
facts concerning the translation known
as the "authorized version" of 1611.

SPENSER—THE ELIZABETHAN

10. Show how in the reign of Eliza-
beth English scholarship and English
literature were influenced by (a) the
revival of classical learning; (b) an
imitation of Italian scholarship and lit-
erature.

11. Give an account of Spenser's life,
emphasizing particularly his relations
with his friends.

12. Give some account of Spenser's
works, in particular the "Faerie
Queene."

BUNYAN—THE PURITAN ELE- MENT IN EARLY LITERATURE.

13. Prof. Mims in the lessons says:
"John Bunyan and Bunyanism were
puritanism incarnate." Explain this
statement fully and justify it.

14. Give an account of the "Pilgrim's
Progress" (if possible from your own
reading) and state what you conceive to
be its elements of power and its claims
to be considered a masterpiece of liter-
ature.

EARLY ENGLISH ESSAYISTS.

15. "The essay of the eighteenth cen-
tury was typical and characteristic of
the age."—Prof. Denney.
Justify this statement. Who were the
principal essayists of the early part of
the eighteenth century? Who of the
latter part? Give some account of the
essays of these two sets of essayists re-
spectively. From what sources may the
essay of the early half of the eighteenth
century as a form of literary art be
possibly derived?

16. Describe and compare Bacon and
Emerson as essayists. Show how their
essays differ from those of the eight-
eenth century essayists.

17. Give as full an account as possi-
ble of the English essayists of the
early part of the nineteenth century.
Classify them into groups and assign
to each group as far as possible its dis-
tinguishing characteristics.

THE FIRST GREAT ENGLISH NOV- ELISTS.

18. Dr. Egan makes a distinction be-
tween the romance and the novel. What
is this distinction? Justify the distinction
in the cases of the works cited by
Dr. Egan. Justify it in the case of
"Robinson Crusoe" which Dr. Egan
classes as a novel.

19. Write brief notes upon (a) Rich-
ardson, (b) Fielding, (c) Smollett, (d)
Sterne, (e) Goldsmith, (f) Miss Bur-
ney, both with regard to their lives
and to their works. As far as possi-
ble from the knowledge conveyed to you
in the lesson, give critical estimates of
the works of these authors, respectively.

FIRST HISTORIANS AND FAMOUS HISTORIES.

20. Specify and account for some of
the differences to be found in the qual-
ity of the work of great historians.

21. Give accounts, descriptive, critical,
etc., of the historical works of (a) Hal-
lam, (b) Hume, (c) Macaulay, (d)
Froude, (e) Carlyle, (f) Justin McCar-
thy, (g) J. R. Green.

22. Describe as fully as possible the
place in literature held by the histo-
ries written by (a) Clarendon, (b) Burn-
et, (c) Gibbon, (d) Robertson, (e)
Millman, (f) Buckle.

WITS AND HUMORISTS OF EN- GLISH LITERATURE.

23. Give a synopsis of Dr. Hunt's dis-
cussion of the differences between wit
and humor, both as to qualities and as
to objects.

24. Mention some of the chief humor-
ists of English literature, and with
each humorist mentioned name the
work in which the humor of the author
mentioned is most characteristically
found.

DE QUINCEY—EARLY PROSE MAS- TERPIECES.

25. Estimate so far as you can De
Quincey's position in the world of liter-
ature.

26. Give an account as full and
graphic as possible of De Quincey as an
opium-eater.

GRAY—CRITICAL STUDY OF GRAY'S "ELEGY."

27. Detail in your own words the chief
facts of Gray's life, dwelling particu-
larly upon (a) the circumstances of his
early life, (b) his education, (c) his
friendships, (d) his scholarship, (e) his
character and habits, (f) the produc-
tion of his poems.

28. (a) Give an account of the mean-
ing and purpose of the "Elegy" and of
the ways in which this meaning and
purpose are effected. (b) Quote any
lines or stanzas that you think to be
of peculiar beauty or power. (c) Ac-
count in your own way, using your own
words and thoughts, for the marvelous
reputation and popularity which this
poem has enjoyed. In your opinion is
it in any way losing in reputation and
popularity?

THE LITERARY CLUBS OF LONDON.

29. Give in your own words as full
and interesting account as possible of
"Johnson's Club," or the "Literary
Club," as it is more properly called.
30. Write notes, descriptive, historical,
etc., on (a) The "Mermaid Club," (b)
Will's Coffee House, (c) Button's Coffee
House, (d) The St. James' Coffee
House.

31. Give a readable account of the
history and influence in the literary
world of the "Athenaeum Club" of
London.

TOLSTOI—REVIEW OF RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

32. (a) Give a brief account of the
"three periods" into which, according to
Dr. Parrott, the history of Russian lit-
erature may be divided. (b) Write a
brief note on Pushkin and state the
position he holds in the history of the
development of Russian literature.

33. "Gogol is the Russian Dickens."—
Dr. Parrott. Explain and justify this
statement.

34. Give as full an account as possible
of the life, personality and character of
Tolstoi.

35. Give some account of the works
other than novels that Tolstoi has writ-
ten. Give also an account of Tolstoi's
religious and ethical doctrines.

IBSEN—REVIEW OF SCANDINA- VIAN LITERATURE.

36. State succinctly Ibsen's position
in Scandinavian literature and in the
literature of the world.

37. Write brief notes on the following
topics: (a) Old Norse literature; (b)
Holberg, the father of modern Danish
literature; (c) Oehlenschlaeger, the
apostle of the romantic movement in
Scandinavian literature; (d) the devel-
opment of an independent national Nor-
wegian literature distinct from Scandi-
navian literature.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE.

38. Write a general note descriptive
of "Ibsen's social dramas."

39. Give in your own words an out-
line of the story of "Jane Eyre," with-
out note or comment.

40. Give the substance of Prof. Gates'
criticisms of "Jane Eyre," especially
with reference to the following: (a)
The character of the lovenaking be-
tween Jane Eyre and Rochester. Was
it always natural? (b) The lack of
humor in the novel, the unvarying in-
tensity of its tone. (Compare in this
respect "Jane Eyre" with the popular
novels of to-day—say Anthony Hope's.)
(c) The strength of the story. In what
characteristic was it strong? (d) The
romanticism of the plot of the story.
Did this romanticism approach the
melodramatic?

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VITAL ISSUES

The Prosperity is Among the Pre-
ferred Creditors.

A Very Terse and Coherent Exposition
of the Vital Issues of the Day
—The Crime of Crime

New York, June 21, 1899.

To the Editor of the Virginian-Pilot:
Dear Sir—You are right. The "pros-
perity" is among the "preferred cred-
itors," who have legislated all the
values of the country into their own
greedy, remorseless hands. THE ONLY
WAY is to keep HAMMERING away
on the CRIME OF CRIMES of the cen-
turies. The morally purse-grand and
pompous worshippers of the Gilded
Age, or Baul, cannot howl down that
CRIME with their "honest money"
cant. We must show the stultified, over-
awed and yet sullen masses of the peo-
ple their wrongs and the remedy. Yes,
we must make THEM FEEL a sense of
their wrongs. It will not