# THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

WHOLE NUMBER. 13,138. RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1893. THREE CENTS PER COPY.


## VIRGINIANS NAMED.

### Editor Harry Smythe to be Minister to Hayti.

### ELLIS MILLS, OF STAUNTON,

**Consul-General at Honolulu—Of English Birth—His Romance—General Washington Items of Interest.**

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The President sent in the Senate to-day the nomination of Mr. Harry M. Smythe, editor of the Roanoke (Va.) Head-light, to be minister of the United States to Hayti. It will be remembered that two months or more ago Mr. Smythe was appointed Consul to Foo Chow, China, but has been unwilling to go on account of the climate. It is stated that two months ago, Mr. Smythe, three weeks ago, Secretary Gresham and Assistant Secretary Quincy procured Mr. Smythe that he take the mission. The important work to be done there, the department wanted the place filled by a white man, it was suggested to Mr. Smythe that he accept. He concluded to do so, and it is understood the salary of $7,000 per year, and it is expected to increase it to $10,000 or more, President and Secretary Gresham recognize as well equipped for the duties he will be expected to perform at Port-au-Prince.

"OF VIRGINIA."

The nomination also sent to the Senate was that of Ellis Mills, to be Consul at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. Mills is credited to Virginia, but is now a Englishman, but is now a citizen of the United States, and formerly lived at Staunton, and for years has been in the Government service here, as stenographer, whose salary is usually termed "secretary" if a man does work for a department.

MILLS'S ROMANCE.

Mr. Mills was in the office of Mr. Bayard when that gentleman was Minister to Spain Last March, Mr. Bayard presented Mr. Blount, of Georgia, and he had not been long in the capital before word came that he was engaged to a young lady, father is a Chinaman, and mother is English. The maiden's father is several times a millionaire, and the engagement is true, and marriage will take place, large wealth notwithstanding. The Consul-General to Honolulu and friends were full of the affair years ago, and it is reported that a prominent naval officer is engaged to another daughter of the wealthy family.

NOT DIFFERENT TO HURT.

Mills started for the Islands with his trunk, on which was printed in big, black letters the following: "Ellis Mills, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., U. S. A." Now he will return to Honolulu as Consul-General, not Commissioner.

Mills is credited to Virginia, it is learned that he was backed by Virginia. It is understood that Mr. Harris and other friends got the place for him.

Mills's friends are holding at present, at least, two vacancy four places under the Virginia government. This is very well for a family that came from England.

Mr. Miller, of Lynchburg, was an applicant for the Honolulu consulship; so was Colonel McDonald, of the same place, for the Persian mission and Mr. Charles L. Adams, of Lynchburg, waited for some time for a place in one of the more places of the sort given to Lynchburg.

MCKEE'S APPLICATION.

A Virginia man was to-day appointed Consul to Dresden. Mr. Frank McKee, of Richmond, was an applicant, but he had a reservation, papers expressing a willingness to go to Brussels, if he could not get Dresden.

NORTH CAROLINA NOTES.

Mr. Martin, of Asheville, N. C., is being pressed for a consulship. His friends think his chances reasonably good.

Congressman Cowles introduced a bill to-day to pay Minerva Tilley, of N. C., at $30 per month for services rendered during the war. Also a bill to pay Rollins $1,552.13, the value of property lost by fire at Winston while he was collector of internal revenue for the Fifth district of North Carolina.

UPPER BAPTIST CLAIM.

Mr. William L. Jeffries, of Culpeper, came to see Senator Hunton about his bill to introduce a bill to pay the Baptist church the amount paid for the use of the edifice by the army during the war as a hospital and barracks.

POST-MAGISTERIAL.

The following postmasters appointed to-day:

Robert C. Calhoun, Alleghany, Montgomery county, vice Dooley, resigned; Alford Hensdale, Princess Anne county, vice Jackson, resigned.

Thomas H. Jones, Abingdon, Washington county, vice J. Walker, resigned; Thomas F. Pardue, Lucille, Lucille county, vice R. C. Triflet, resigned; Ord Hill, Chatham, Pittsylvania county, vice Emma C. Check, removed; Taylor, Parkewood, Moore county, vice A. Taylor, resigned.

TAR-HEEL TALK.

Mr. Rogers, of Northampton N. C., has been appointed head clerk and assistant doorkeeper of the House of Representatives in Oklahoma, at a salary of $5 per day.

Mr. "Buck" Kitchen, of Caldwell, who recently resigned the place of special customs inspector, is being urged for a better place.

Mr. W. H. Day and Emry Smith are among other North Carolinians.

**Nominations in Full.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The President sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Edward Benson, of New Jersey, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Belgium.

Willis Kentucky, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Hawaiian Islands.

Harry Smythe, of Virginia, to be Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Hayti.

Ellis Mills, of Virginia, Consul General of Honolulu.

Milton Urner, of Maryland, Consul General at Leipsic, Germany.

Charles George W. Willis, of Virginia, Consul at Stanley and St. Thomas, Canada.

Robert R. Mobley, of Texas, at Chemnitz.

Henry R. D. McIver, of North Carolina, at Denia, Spain; George Keenan, of Illinois, at Kehl, Germany; Frank Aswood, of New York, at Zurich.

Leopold Moore, of New Jersey, at St. Christopher, W. I.

Thirteen postmasters, a collector of customs and an appraiser—all recess appointments.

The nomination of Theodore Runyon, of New Jersey, to be Ambassador to Germany, signifies the elevation of his present rank of Minister Plenipotentiary to be coincident with the change in this country of the German legation to an Embassy.

ANOTHER INTERESTING STORY.

The nomination of ex-Representative Willis to be Minister to Hawaii revives an interesting story showing upon what slender threads sometimes hangs political fate. Mr. Willis was retired from political life as an outgrowth of an appointment made by President Cleveland during his first term. When Garfield was President he appointed Mrs. Thompson, the widow of W. R. Thompson, and a daughter of Rev. Alexander Campbell, founder of the Campbellite church, to be postmaster of the Louisville, Ky., office. She was retained by the Arthur administration, and when Cleveland came into power the question of the removal or retention of Mrs. Thompson came to the front in Kentucky politics as one of the burning questions of the hour. Representative Willis, backed by Senator Beck, favored the retention of Mrs. Thompson, and Senator Blackburn opposed it. This caused a split in the party, and the nominating campaign for the Fiftieth Congress coming, the Courier-Journal took up Asher Caruth and supported him as its candidate in opposition to Willis, who was charged with not being consitent in his Democracy in his supporting the widow of a Republican for preferment under a Democratic administration. This became the paramount issue in that district, and upon it Mr. Caruth came to Congress, where he has since remained.

### ALL FOR REPEAL.

**Messrs. Faulkner, Jones (of Arkansas), and Turpie Speak in the Senate.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Speeches from Democratic Senators in the Senate today on the Repeal bill were made by Messrs. Faulkner, of West Virginia, and Jones, of Arkansas; also by Mr. Turpie, of Indiana. All of them were in favor of the repeal of the Sherman act, but coupled with the condition that silver should be restored to the position which it occupied prior to the demonetization act of 1873.

After Mr. Jones, the last speaker, had taken his seat, there was a pause. No Senator arose to continue the discussion, although it had been arranged that Mr. Teller was to be the next speaker. Then, as a suggestion made ti proceed to executive business, Mr. Hale, (Rep. Maine), made a short speech in which he suggested that Mr. Voorhees should not consent to see an early adjournment (it was then 3:40) but should require Senators ti go on with the discussion until a reasonable hour for adjournment. This speech aroused the indignation of the Indiana senator. He regarded it in the light of an impertinent lecture and resented it in strong and incisive language. Mr. Hale protested that he had spoken only in the interest of Mr. Voorhees (whose fidelity and earnestness he recognized) and of the public. Mr. Dubois (Idaho), and Mr. Teller also had something to say, taking sides with Mr. Voorhees, and against Mr. Hale. After this incident, the Senate proceeded proceeded to executive business, and at 4:30 adjourned.

The silver bill was taken up at 12:30 on motion of Mr. Voorhees, without objection, Mr. Faulkner being the first to take the floor.

Mr. Faulkener said the Democratic party no longer occupied the attitude of a minority party. The responsibilities of the government had been transferred to its shoulders, and it should see that its conclusions were guided by sentiments of the highest patriotism. It was one of the duties of this Congress to promptly repeal those sections of the revised statutes which made possible a career so distasteful to the American people as that of John I. Davenport. Such repeal would relieve the burdens resting upon the people and place it beyond the power of any future administration to institute federal interference at elections to shape and dominate the political complexion of of the legislative branch. * * *

Many of the causes which have undermined the public confidence could be traced, in his judgment, to events which had occurred and politics inaugurated beyond the boundaries of the Republic. These causes, which he enumerated, were, Mr. Faulkner thought, more influential in producing the results to remedy which Congress had been caled together, than the purchasing clause of the act of 1890. While he did not believe that this act caused the condition in which the country was found to-day, still he was sensible of the fact that influences had been put in operations to induce the people to believe that its repeal would restore confidence and release the circulation now hoarded by the people. The country was, in its condition, simply a hypochondriac, and as no legislative medicine can reach this abnormal condition, the only hope for a full restoration of the patient was to yield, upon reasonable conditions, to this hallucination and rely upon the faith that was in him for a cure.

Mr. Faulkner repudiated none of the friendship that he had shown in the past for silver, but asserted that the present situation was entirely different from what it had been in the past. Assuming the premise, which he laid down at some length, to be true that the great commercial nations of the world, including the United States, were to-day committed to a single gold standard, every hour of study strengthened his conviction that it would be as unwise as it would be impossible for the United States, at this time, to attempt to establish free and unlimited coinage of silver at any ratio, and at the same time preserve a parity between the two metals.

Mr. Faulkner saw no solution of this problem except international bi-metallism. England had always been and was today a stumbling block in the way of the inauguration of international bi-metallism, but England had to face to-day a condition that had never before existed, and convinced that her national interests demanded the adoption of the double standard, she would at once remove the only obstacle to the accomplishment of that bi-metallism.

"I shall vote for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of 1890," said Mr. Faulkner, "not for the reason that I believe it is the cause of the prostration of our business industries and our financial stringency, nor that it has induced want of confidence on the part of the people in the integrity and stability of our financial system, but for the good and sufficient reasons:

"First, that the authority and direction it confers on the Secretary of the Treasury to enter the markets and purchase 1,500,000 ounces of silver monthly, without any limit as to the time when this accumulation of bullion shall cease, presents a constant menace, and tends to depress the price of silver bullion. The act is founded upon a false theory as to the proper functions of government in its relations to money, and furnishes a vicious precedent for the future.

"Second, In the execution of its provisions, especially the storing of bullion and the issue of treasury notes, it has been the fruitful source of the strongest arguments against the use of silver as a part of our monetary system.

"Third, The people believe, however, erroneously, that the disturbances through which they are passing are mainly due to this act, and like any other faith-cure, its repeal (which is proper in any event) will assist in resoring confidence, the want of which is the chief obstacle to the restoration of business activity.

"Mr. President, although I shall vote to repeal the purchasing clause of the act of 1890, I certainly hope I may not be called upon to do so without having first secured an amendment to the bill now pending before the Senate which will, by law and not by a mere declaration, give notice to the world that this government will exercise all its powers, employ all its resources, and throw the weight of its influence in favor of the re-establishment of silver on an equality with gold as a standard of value."

Mr. Turpie opened with what he called a study of the history of money for the last four hundred years, and stated that it was not to be doubted that the syndicate of gold had favored the passage of the Sherman law, while now it desired to have it repealed. The basis of the circulating medium, truly considerd, was the subsidiary coinage, and this coinage, he said, in which labor was paid, was base and dishonest. Whatever he might think of the value of a gold reserve in the treasury, he was loth to have it glutted by the gold trust. It was a constant source of irritation to it—an anomaly. It was contrary to the traditions of the syndicate and to its mysterious law of aggregation, for the syndicate had long ago said: "All gold is mine."

He thought there should be a remonetization of subsidary silver coin in the interest of the wage-earners. One of the strongest objections to the Bland act was that the standard silver dollar (the money in which skilled labor was largely paid,) was dishonored, and had not the full value of money, because it was not legal tender. To-day, said Mr. Turpie, gold is brought to the mint; silver is bought by the Treasury. The act of purchase was itself a discrimination against silver. The ever-recurring test of "purchase" was the vice of silver circulation. It places on silver coins the mark and brand of bondage, like the collar around the neck of Gurth, the swine-herd in Ivanhoe. It destroys the parity of the two metals and of the two moneys.

He was in favor of the coinage of silver free, and without mint charges. He was prepared to support, and had always supported free coinage. The national circulating medium ought to be, and would be in the end, gold and silver coinfi with paper substitutes—all of full monetary value. As to the aliquot proportions of gold, silver, and notes, that were to be in circulation, that was a question of secondary importance. It was necessarily a temporary question.

Mr. Turpie closed with an invocation of the restitution of freedom of the ballot. The free ballot, he said, is worth more than free coinage.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, was the next speaker. He favored repeal of the Sherman act, not in part, but as a whole. He did not believe that the Sherman act had been the cause of the financial troubles of the country; and he believed that they would pass away without repeal of that act. He heartily joined in the demand for an honest dollar—a dollar which did not rob the creditor, but which returned to him at the end of the contract all that he had parted with at the beginning; and at the same time a dollar which did not rob the debtor, and which took from him only as much as he had promised to pay. If the pending bill passed, Senators could suit their eyes to the fact that they had gone back to, and ratified the great fraud of 1873, and he feared that none of them should ever see relief from that wrong until it came in a way the mere contemplation of which made him shudder. He never would, so help him God, vote to destroy silver, and thereby take bread from the mouth of honest labor in order to swell the hoes) would have to ask for a vote on profits of capitalists.

Mr. Jones quoted from Senator Hill's speech in favor of returning to bimetalism as it existed before 1873. He (Jones) agreed with him, and believed that the majority of the Senate did so. If that were true, why not, he asked, promptly apply the remedy?

The great need of the country was a larger volume of metallic money. A measure providing for that could be carried in the Senate infinitely more easily than the pending measure could be. In fact, a bill for that purpose would have to be voted on and voted down before the pending measure could come to a vote.

At 3:40 proceedings in the Senate seemed to have come to a standstill. No Senator sought the floor. This led Mr. Voorhees to express the hope that the Senate would not adjourn early. He had supposed that the Senator from Colorado (Mr. Teller) who wished to speak, would be willing to go on, up to a reasonable time for adjournment. If there was no Senator desirous to speak now, he (Voorhees) would move to lay the bill.

Mr. Harris suggested that there were several nominations awaiting the action of the Senate and that they might be considered now in executive session. Then occured the passage between Messrs. Hale and Vorhees briefly described above. In concluding his colloquy with Mr. Hale, Mr. Vorhees desired to say a few words to the public, as follows: "Anxious as I am to press this matter to a vote, and having pressed it to the utmost limit until I had thought I had strained the boundaries of patience, and until, in deference to the wishes of Senators, I withdrew the resolution for an 11 o'clock session (which I would have been glad to have had adopted), it is some consolation to my mind that the public business of the country is discounting the passage of this bill. Prosperity is reviving. The times are not so strained—not so hard since the House has passed the bill, and with the knowledge that the Senate will pass it. In a little time it will be behind us and not before us. The public has taken notice of this fact, and already there is a revival all over the country, which is some compensation for the last four or five weeks of strain and toil which we have undergone."

### REPUBLICAN SENATE CAUCUS.

**An Alleged Case of Bunco Game as to Patronage.**

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The Republican members of the Senate held a caucus this morning for the purpose of filling vacancies on committees caused by the death of Senator Stanford of California. His successor, Mr. Perkins, was selected to fill vacancies on the committees on Civil Service and Retrenchment, Education and Labor, Fisheries, and Naval affairs. The vacancy on the committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, of which Mr. Stanford was chairman did not go to Mr. Perkins, as Mr. Carr, of Wyoming, was substituted.

The caucus also took up the question of patronage, by endorsing the action of the caucus by endorsing the action of the caucus committee, which had divided the places given them by the Democrats among the oldest Senators in point of service. There was some little amusement over this distribution of Senatorial loaves and fishes and one or two of the younger members from Western States good naturedly referred to the way the matter had been aranged as a Senatorial bunco game in which new members had been made victims. There was no contention over patronage, however, the position assumed by the caucus committee being in accordance with well established precedents.

### THE BRAZIL DISTURBANCE.

**Diplomatic Remonstrance Against the Interference with Trade.**

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Secretary Gresham decided this morning not to wait longer for official notification that a revolution had broken out in Brazil, and he accordingly sent a cable message to Minister Thompson, who is supposed to have reached Rio de Janeiro by this time, instructing him to concur in a general diplomatic remonstrance against the burdensome interference with the foreign commerce of Brazil through the suspension of telegraphic communication. This dispatch was sent in accordance with a partial promise made by Mr. Gresham yesterday to the New York Coffee Exchange, which intimated that Brazil was discriminating against American trade. This afternoon it was determined by the Navy Department to cable orders to the United States cruiser Charleston, when her commander reports her arrival at some South American port, directing the vessel to proceed immediately to Brazilian waters. The Charleston was last heard from at Barbadoes, whence she departed on her cruise to the Pacific with the intention of touching at Montevideo, and, perhaps, at Rio de Janeiro. The vessel may be at Rio at this time, but her arrival has not been reported to the department.

(By cable to the Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—The "Herald's" Valparaiso, Chile, correspondent, cables: The latest advices received here from the seat of the revolt in Brazil state that the army still remains loyal to Peixotto, and that the artillery in the fortress of Santa Cruz, which commands the entrance to the bay, is under fighting orders and will not now await an attack by the squadron, as was at first intended, but will open fire upon the men-of-war if they come anywhere within range.

NO BOMBARDMENT OF RIO.

PARIS, FRANCE, Sept. 8.— A despatch from Rio Janeiro says that at the instance of the French commander the foreign admirals in Brazilian waters have decided to prevent the bombardment of the city by the revolutionary squadron.

### RED-CROSS SOCIETY.

**Miss Barton Tenders Aid for the South Carolina Storm-Sufferers.**

(By telegraph to the Dispatch.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.—Clara Barton, the widely-known President of the American Red Cross Society, had a conference this morning with Senator Butler, in which she offered her services in connection with the storm sufferers on the South Carolina islands. Senator Butler telegraphed Governor Tillman of the offer, and the Governor replied there was no need of them now, but if the services of the Red Cross should be needed, he would be glad to avail himself of the offer of Miss Barton.

**Germans Stand Together.**

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.)

LONDON, ENG., Sept. 8.—The Times' Berlin correspondent telegraphs that Prince Louis of Bavaria, who represents Luitpold, the Bavarian Prince Regent, at the manaeuvres at Metz, in replying to an address by the Burgomaster of Swelbrucken, said: "I come to Metz, which for hundreds of years was under French sovereignty, to show the world that the German princes are all of one mind and that to-day all Germans would be shoulder to shoulder if needed. The present moment is a witness to the fact that loyalty to the reigning houses is compatible with true German patriotism."

**Cotton Rates Re-affirmed.**

(Special telegram to the Dispatch.)

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Sept. 8.—The traffic managers of the Missouri Pacific, Cotton Belt, Little Rock and Memphis, and White and Black-River railroad met in this city yesterday and re-affirmed the cotton rates of last year.

## VIEWS ON THE PLAN.

### Nearly all of the Candidates Favor a Straight Primary.

### CAPTAIN HALL'S POSITION.

**He Submitted His Proposition With the Idea of Producing Harmony—How the Conference Was Called.**

The meeting of the City Democratic Committee next Tuesday night will be looked forward to with decided interest.

There is every prospect that the discussion of the manner of making nominations for the General Assembly will be again opened and if such is the case the proceedings will certainly be animated.

The plan agreed upon in a general way last Tuesday night—a primary for the election of delegates and a convention to make nominations—has been severely criticized in many quarters and it seems pretty generally understood that another effort will be made to get the committee to reconsider its action and adopt a straight primary for making House nominations.

The committee on plans—composed of Major Drewry, Captain Gasser and Mr. Rosene—will probably be ready to report Tuesday night, and the fight will begin when the consideration of this paper comes up. This committee, of course, has simply to prepare the details of a plan under which to conduct such a primary as has been decided upon.

THE CANDIDATES CONFERENCE.

The conference of the candidates held on Thursday and reported in yesterday's Dispatch, has not added fuel to the fire of political excitement which the free and enthusiastic discussion of the subject has kindled. The resolution prepared by Mr. Crump, adopted by the conference with Captain Frayser, the only candidate vo ing against it, and published yesterday, asserted that the conference was suggested by Mr. S. S. P. Patterson, chairman of the City Democratic Committee, but this gentleman very emphatically denies that such was the case. The meeting was held in the office of Mr. Julian Bryant and not in that of Mr. Patterson as inadvertently stated yesterday. Explaining the origin of the exchange of views among the aspirants for legislative honors, Mr. Patterson said that on Wednesday morning Mr. John S. Harwood, one of those who want to go the House, came to his office and said the action of the City Committee had caused great dissatisfaction, and asked him if he thought there was any objection to the candidates holding a conference. Mr. Patterson replied that he could not see that there was, and Mr. Harwood then asked him to accompany him to the office of Mr. Julian Bryant, which he did. Mr. Bryant and Mr. Harwood talked the matter over, and in reply to the question whether he would have any objection to the candidates meeting in his office the next morning at 10 o'clock, Mr. Bryant said that it would be entirely agreeable. Mr. Harwood thereupon wrote notes to all of the candidates asking their presence. The result of this meeting has been told. It was the adoption of a resolution saying that there was "much dissatisfaction expressed among the people at the plan adopted," declaring that it was deemed inexpedient to make any suggestions to the committee and saying that if a primary should be agreed upon they preferred an early one.

WANTED A STRAIGHT PRIMARY.

Captain Frayser who was mide chairman of this meeting, is a pronounced primary man. He has always been a staunch advocate of this mode of making nominations. He both spoke on this line and offered a series of resolutions opposing the plan of the City Committee, asking for a direct primary, and declaring that the candidates would not pledge themselves to any candidate for the various offices to be filled by the General Assembly. The resolutions were not seconded, and it was after they had been offered that Mr. Crump submitted those which were adopted. All of the candidates for the House, except Messrs. Stratton and Byrne were present; but neither Mr. Lovenstein nor Mr. Sands both of whom seek re-election to the Senate attended, as they regarded the primary as a matter which only interested the House aspirants, as the Senators are nominated jointly by the city and county, and a convention had been determined upon.

A false impression seems to have gone out about the appearance of Captain Cunningham Hall, the patron of the primary-convention plan, at the candidates meeting. He called to see Mr. Bryant without knowing that such a conference was in progress, and though invited in, declined to enter. Later on, after the candidates had all expressed their views, it was moved that Chairman Patterson be invited in, and it was then suggested that Mr. Hall be again tendered an invitation. This was agreed to, and the two gentlemen were sent for. Mr. Patterson was not found, but Mr. Hall was, and in response to the courtesy of the assembly explained, as he did in the City Committee meeting, why in the interest of harmony and good feeling, he offered the motion to elect delegates to th convention by a primary, the motion to reconsider the vote of April last, adopting a convention having been defeated.

CHATS WITH CANDIDATES.

The Dispatch yesterday sought interviews with the several candidates for nomination for the purpose of ascertaining their preferences as between a straight primary and Mr. Hall's plan. Mr. J. Alston Cabell, a candidate for the House, said:

"The City Central Committee are chosen by the people and are responsible to the people for their action, and I have no doubt they will endeavor to carry out the people's wishes. As a citizen, I have a right to express my approval or disapproval of what they do, but I do not think it is proper for me, as a candidate, to dictate to them, or to make suggestions to them until they request me so to do. While I should prefer either a straight primary or a convention to the present plan, I am willing to abide by what I said nearly two months ago—that I was willing to entrust the mode of selecting candidates to represent the Democratic party to our committees. I believe the committee has the welfare of the party at heart, and when they find that the plan adopted does not meet with the approval of the people, they will agree upon such a plan as will."

PREFERS A DIRECT VOTE.

Mr. Thomas Byrne, the "working man's representative," is heart and soul in favor of a primary. He thinks it is the best means for hearing the voice of the people and the fairest way of testing the popularity of the candidates. Moreover, as Chairman Patteson recently said that he would guarantee the expenses of the primary, it would cost the would-be Solons little or nothing. When Mr. Byrne was elected to the Legislature four years ago he was nominated by a convention, while in the last contest he was defeated in the primary. Therefore, he has tried both plans, but now that there is a possibility that the candidates will be freed from the heavy assessment which heretofore taxed them, he is red hot for the latter. He thinks that conventions are always run by a few, and that even at precinct meetings the candidates have but a poor showing, as only a few people attend such gatherings.

Mr. Byrne most heartily disapproves of the plan recently decided upon by the City Committee and earnestly hopes that the body will reconsider their action concerning it.

Before making the leap into the political cauldron, which has already begun to sizz and boil, Mr. Byrne will take a little rest and holiday. Next Saturday he and his wife will leave for Milwaukee, where they go to attend the Car Painters' Convention. From the Great Beer City they will go to the World's Fair.

Captain Richard E. Frazer talked primary everywhere he went yesterday. "I don't want any fooling at all," he declared with emphasis. "Let us have a square honest fight in an open primary, and let the people walk up to the polls and say who they are for. The people want a primary and it is their right. I don't know that my chances would be any better in a primary, though I think perhaps they would. but I am in favor of one anyway."

Mr. John Jackson, who was standing near by when Captain Frayser thus expressed himself to a party of friends, was rather reserved in his observations, but said he was willing to leave the matter entirely with the committee whose duty it was to determine the question. Mr. Jackson probably prefers a primary.

DON'T LIKE THE PLAN.

Mr. John S. Harwood is not all pleased with Mr. Hall's plan and sincerely hopes that the City Committee will heed what he believes to be the voice of the people, rescind its action and adopt a direct nominating primary. "I was originally for a convention," he said. "I wanted a convention with delegates chosen by precinct meetings. I have been opposed to ward meetings all the time. But I am now for a straight primary, and I believe fifteen sixteenths of our citizens are too. I consider the plan adopted worse than no plan at all. Lots of business and working men have declared that they would not vote if the present plan is adhered to. A straight primary is the fairest and squarest and will give everybody a show. Let us have a genuine Democratic primary."

Mr. Bryant's views coincided with those expressed above by Mr. Cahill. He thought the mode of making nominations was the business of the committee, not of the candidates. There were perhaps more reasons why a convention would be desirable to him personally than for a primary; but he was satisfied with what the committee had done and would cheerfully accept any plan that might be agreed upon.

Dr. Steel was out of the city when the Dispatch reporter called to see him and Mr. Stratton was not seen, though the latter is quoted as favoring a direct primary. Mr. Crump was very reserved. He simply said: "I know nothing new concerning the plan of selecting candidates. I hope the question will be finally settled without delay."

WHAT WILL BE DONE.

Now the question is, "What will the committee do?. Chairman Patterson, who is the recognized leader of the primary forces, thinks it will reconsider the convention vote, heed the cry of the people and adopt a primary. Mr. Hall, the patron of the plan already decided upon, does not think that the committee will reconsider. The former has been approached by many mechanics, merchants and professional men who are clamorous for a primary; the later has been assured by men from all the ranks that his plan is as good as could have been devised in view of the fact that before its adoption the committee had refused to reconsider the convention plan. Mr. Hall makes the point, and it is well made too, that the question of a straight primary had been defeated before he submitted any proposition. He voted for reconsideration but it was lost. Then it was that he offered his compromise measure, which he thinks is the best possible under the circumstances.

OTHER POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. Ellyson, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, has returned from Washington, where he held a most satisfactory conference with the Virginia congressmen and others relative to appointments to speak.

The sub-committee of the State Agricultural and Mechanical Society appointed to consider the question of having a joint political discussion one day during the fair will hold a meeting at Murphy's at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Thurman Democratic club held an enthusiastic meeting last night, with quite a large attendance of members. The club rendered splended service in the presidential fight last fall, and arranged the first mass meeting of the campaign in the city, at which Hon. J. L. Gordon and Judge Flournoy were the speakers. The ranks were re-formed last night and the club will be found on the alert to maintain the principles of Democracy in the State campaign. The annual election of officers was postponed until next Friday night, when a grand reunion of the club will take place.

The regular monthly meeting of the Clay Ward Actives will be held to-night at 8 o'clock at Belvidere Hall. Business of importance will be considered by the club.

### TO INSPECT THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

**Large Delegations from Richmond and the West Going Down.**

The Richmond guests of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway and the Chesapeake and Ohio Steamship Company (limited), who will go down to Newport News this morning to inspect the Rappahannock and enjoy a sail on her to the capes, will leave here in a special coaches attached to the 8:30 train. This train will be preceded by a special from the west, in charge of Mr. C. B. Ryan, Assistant-General Passenger Agent of the road at Cincinnati, and having aboard about 175 representatives of the commercial bodies of the great western cities, with which the C. and O. has connection.

THE RICHMOND PARTY.

The Richmond guests will number about 150, and will include the heads of all the C. and O. departments here; Mayor Ellyson, the president of the Common Council and the Board of Aldermen, and representative of the business exchanges, and of the leading lines of trade and manufactories of the city. General Fitzhugh Lee, who arrived in the city yesterday, will also be in the party. President Ingalls and Vice-President Axteil went down to Newport News yesterday.

THE PROGRAMME.

On the trip to the capes a lunch will be served aboard the Rappahannock, and the ship on her return will reach Old Point in time for most of the guests to take the regular train back to Richmond. Later, however, a banquet will be served and the following delegations from the several Richmond commercial bodies have been designated to remain over and meet the representatives from similar organizations of the western cities.

Chamber of Commerce: Judge George L. Christian, president; W. R. Trigg, F. A. Davenport, John Skelton Williams, R. W. Powers.

Tobacco Exchange: D. G. Miller, president; W. M. Cary, E. D. Christian, Thos. Atkinson, P. Lightfoot Wormley.

Grain and Cotton Exchange: F. H. Deane, president; Charles H. Simpson, Cyrus Bossieux, W. R. Johnston, Warner Moore.

Mr. Elmore Hotchkiss has charge of the arrangements at the Richmond end of the line, and Mr. Fuller went to Newport News several days ago to superintend the preparations for the entertainment there.

### CAPTAIN WISE IN THE CITY.

**He Thinks the Senate Will Concur in the Repeal Bill—Financial Affairs.**

Congressman George D. Wise was in the city yesterday having come here on private business. He will go back to Washington to-day as there is a great deal to be done in his committee—the Committee on International and Foreign Commerce.

Congressman Wise is very decided in his opinion that the Senate will agree to the repeal of the Sherman act, and thinks a vote will be reached about the last of the month. He is equally satisied that the bill for the repeal of the Federal election laws which will soon be reported will be pased, and that the McKinley tariff will be knocked out of existence.

Referring to the question of the final adjustment of the financial problem, Mr. Wise said, it was being carefully considered but of course no definite conclusion had yet been reached. He was in favor of Senator Morgan's plan for a committee of seven of the ablest men from each branch of Congress to consider the whole subject, and devise a stable and at the same time flexible system. This plan, he added, had very strong support.

Regarding the Richmond Postmastership Mr. Wise said he entertained no doubt that Mr. Cullingworth would be appointed in November. As to the campaign in Virginia he spoke with positive conviction. The Democratic ticket would be elected he said, by a large majority.

### THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

**The Situation Continues to Improve—Richmond Not Affected.**

The currency situation continues to improve and it is thought in banking circles that manufacturies will have no trouble in obtaining cash with which to pay off to-day.

The question as to taxing clearing house certificates raised by Commissioner Miller does not affect Richmond as no such certificates have been issued here.

When the banks adopted the fifty-dollar limit they decided to issue certificates if necessary and the certificates were printed, but the necessity for their use has never arisen.

## BACK FROM HIS WORK

### SECRETARY TIBBETTS' RETURN FROM HIS FIVE WEEKS' VACATION.

**He and Prof. Chatzel Now Busy Preparing for the Y. M. C. A's Winter Classes—New Features.**

Mr. George F. Tibbetts, the secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, returned to the city yesterday after a 5-week's trip to Canada, New York, Chicago and other points. His health has greatly improved, and he is a bigger man by twelve pounds than he was when he started to take his vacation. While away he spent some time at the World's Fair, but perhaps he enjoyed himself the most of all in the Adirondacks, where he spent several days on an outing with friends.

The secretary is a man of most artistic tastes, and he brought back with him many beautiful souvenirs of his travels. What is more, he brought back with him the title of Professor, which was conferred upon him by a Canadian paper. When Mr. Tibbets first saw the "Professor" tacked on his name he held up his hands in holy horror, but as a matter of fact he deserves it as he is a graduate of the Boston Conservatory of Music.

GETS DOWN TO WORK.

By 3 o'clock yesterday Mr. Tibbetts was hard at work, for he has got many schemes before him. On the 18th of this month the educational classes will begin again, and double the usual amount of money will be spent to make them a success. Stenography, arithmetic, penmanship, vocal music, free-hand drawing and type-writing will be taught.

The entertainment course of the Association will commence sometime in October and will embrace lectures and many other attractions.

Perhaps the leading feature of the institution will be the gymnasium work, which will be conducted under the supervision of Professor Schatzel, the new instructor. The professor is a splendid all-round athlete, and what is better still, he is a fine disciplinarian. He will give especial attention to the junior department which will be composed of youngsters from 12 to 16 years of age. Realizing that "Boys will be boys,"—in other words that they will be bad—Mr. Tibbetts is going to have special reading and game rooms for them on the upper floors of the building.

FENCING AND WRESTLING.

Professor Schatzel will teach his pupils gymnastics, fencing and wrestling, and he will pay especial attention to the weak points of the young men. He will also instruct his seniors in "First aid to the injured." The gynasium is now being handsomely fitted up and a striking bag has been put up in it.

The professor will begin his classes on the 18th of September.

**The Turf American.**

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, Sept. 8.—First race—Seven furlongs: Speculation won, Kirkover second, Rosa B. third. Time—1:29 3-5.

Second race—Futurity course: Don Alonzo won, Annie Bishop second, Mask third. Time—1:10 2-5.

Third race—Five furlongs: Factotum won, Right More second, Bucyrus third. Time—1:01 3-5.

Fourth race—One mile: Ramapo won, Soundmore second, Rudolph third. Time—1:42 2-5.

Fifth race—Futurity course: Lady Bess won, Stoneil second, Rosyln third. Time—1:19 2-5.

Sixth race—One mile, on turf: Void won, Nero second, Marshall third. Time—1:43 3-5.

Following are the Sheepshead Bay races and entries for tomorrow:

Nero, 116; The Iron Master, 112; Simmons, 109; Tom Tough, 108; May Win, 103; Key West, 98; Bolero, 98; Shadow, 97; Ocelain, 97; Perrier Jouet, 92.

Second race—Futurity stake. Olopa, 122; Chesapeake, 119; Pedestrian, 114; Martyrdom, 113; Highland, 111; Tulia Blackburn, 111; Simmons, 118; Midnight, 118; Rey El Santa Anieta, 96; Wernberg, 81; She Filly, 78; Lucasta, 78.

Third race—Five eighths of a mile—Wah Jim, 115; Santa Anna, 115 Tom Harding, 115; Gibson, 115; Highland, 110; Merry Monarch, 110; Roche, 105; Martyrdom, 100; Minnehaha, 95; Forerunner, 95; Annie Bishop, 90.

Fourth race—Seven-eights of a mile. Flat Bush stakes—Factitum, 110; Senator Grady, 110; Galilee, 110; Peter the Great, 110.

Fifth race—Five-eighths of a mile—Booze, 111; Atropin, 111; Cunarder, 111; Bessemer, 111; Flying Fish, 103; Woodnymph, 103; Glen Angle, 103; Springtime, 103; Big Mid, 103.

Sixth race—One and a quarter miles, on turf—Gloaming, 130; Versatile, 130; Raceland, 127; Michael, 125; Victorious, 122; Lizzie, 115; Nero, 114; Kildeer, 130; Coquette, 110.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 8.—Latonia races—Before the first race Pallas ran away, and fell on Lee Bird, a stable boy, who who was exercisng him. The gelding was hurt and excused from the race. All bets were declared off, and twenty minutes were given for a new book. Bird was dangerously injured, and may die.

First race—Six and a half furlongs. Selling: Bonnie Lassie won, Judge Hughes second, Cora Taylor third. Time—1:23.

Second race—One mile. Selling: Judge Cardwell won, Peabody second, Vilo third. Time—:45¾.

Third race—Six furlongs: Purse: Rejection won, Bob Speed second, Uno third. Time—1:16¼.

Fouth race—Five and a half furlongs. Selling: French Lady won, Paris Queen second, Gloriana third. Time—1:11.

Fifth race—Five furlongs. Purse: Siguris won, Danube second, Buckide third. Time—1:04¾.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 8.—Point Breeze results:

Free-for-all Trot. Purse, $1,500.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Muta Wilkes | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Martha Wilkes | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Harry C. | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Grace Napoleon | 4 | 4 | 4 |

Time—2:14, 2:13, 2:15.

2:10 Class—Pacing. Purse, $1,500

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Vitello | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Cleveland S. | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Dollas | 2 | 3 | 3 |

Time—2:14