THE RICHMOND DISPATCH

WHOLE NUMBER 13,449. RICHMOND, VA., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1894. THREE CENTS PER COPY.

OUR PARTY AFFAIRS.

They Are Discussed by the State Committee and Congressional Nominees.

WANTS CO-OPERATION AND WORK.

Chairman Ellyson Says That With Proper Effort Victory Is Certain.

CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

The Reports Are Encouraging, and Members Suggest How Our Forces May Be Strengthened.

The Democratic congressional canvass for 1894 was formally opened. The State committee met at the Exchange Hotel at noon, heard reports from the several districts, discussed fully the situation, confered with the nominees for Congress present, and set the pace for a vigorous, aggressive, and winning campaign. The meeting was entirely harmonious, and many sound, practical suggestions were made as to the campaign in each district.

The committee adjourned every feeling satisfied fully the conditions throughout the State, and was ready to go into the fight with the enthusiasm.

TEMPORARY SECRETARY.

After the committee to order Chairman Ellyson said this was the first session of the body since the campaign of 1892, and that in the time which has elapsed the efficient secretary, Mr. W. H. Fisher, had passed away. He paid a high appreciation of the faithful work of Mr. Fisher did as secretary of the committee, and stated that he had requested John Bell Bigger to act as secretary upon this occasion. Chairman Ellyson said he would defer the appointment of Mr. Fisher's successor, if any, to the committee.

George Wayne Anderson, who was recommended by the Third Congressional District committee to fill the vacancy on the committee caused by the resignation of Colonel Meade Haskins, was present and took his seat.

GUESTS WHO WERE PRESENT.

Members answering the roll-call were: Committee—Messrs. Rufus A. Ayers, Stone Gap; Joseph Bryan, Farmville; W. A. Jones, Warsaw; Claude A. Swanson, Chatham; T. M. Logan, Marion.

Committees—First District, Lloyd Smith, Heathsville; C. R. Jones, King and Queen Courthouse; Second District, Dolphin Bagley, Portsmouth; E. Thompson, Portsmouth; Colonel R. C. Jones, Portsmouth; Third District, Wayne Anderson, Richmond; E. L. Rixey, Ashland; J. D. O'Dell, New Kent Courthouse; G. K. Macon, Manchester; Fourth District, Sidney P. Epes, Prince George Courthouse; R. Randolph Tucker, Lawrenceville, Brunswick; Lunenburg Courthouse; W. A. Jones, Petersburg; Fifth District, E. Trehwey, Chatham; R. N. Sutherlin; Sixth District, T. W. Scott, Charlotte Courthouse; J. Branch, Boyd, Smith, of Roanoke; E. W. Watkins, Halifax Courthouse; Seventh District, T. A. Smoot, Winchester; Lincoln, Harrisonburg; Eighth District, H. Sheppard, Warrenton; Fauquier; Lessburg; W. E. Hibb, Louisa Courthouse; Ninth District, Lewis and T. A. Lynch, represented by proxy; Tenth District, Edward Echols, Staunton; W. M. McAlister, Warm Springs.

The nominees for Congress present were H. St. George Tucker, Tenth District; W. A. Jones, First District; S. S. Rixey, Seventh District; Claude A. Swanson, Fifth District; Peter J. Otey, Sixth District; Carter Glass, Lynchburg; Colonel R. C. Tyler, of the Third District.

Colonel Gardiner Tyler, of the Fourth District, was also present. The nominee for this district will meet on Saturday next.

THE SITUATION IMPROVING.

Chairman Ellyson said he had recently visited the State, and would say the party had steadily improved during the last few days. He believed that with the assistance of the committee, organizers and work we would win. In this, as in other campaigns, however, we must take nothing for granted. The party must and ought to be informed. We must hear the speech be heard at least a few days and made on what the party had accomplished, there would be no doubt. The speaker, Hon. George W. Julian, of Indiana, was not an orator, but possessed a vast fund of information.

REPORTS FROM DISTRICTS.

Chairman closed his remarks by calling for reports from the several districts commencing with the Tenth.

Major Edward Echols, of Augusta, for Mr. McAllister, of Bath, reported the Tenth District as to the west of the Blue Ridge, and spoke of Congressman Tucker. It was a most encouraging statement to look both beyond and this mountains.

A. Ayers, of Wise county, for the Ninth District. He believed that in Judge Morison they had nominated the strongest man in the district. The Democrats intended to down his Republican opponent, James A. Walker, and for no reason why they should not. The people were accepting the Democrats as the best thing that could be done. He saw no reason to doubt the Democrats would elect their candidate by a handsome majority.

Hon. Sheppard, of Warrenton, for W. E. Hibb, of Louisa, gave a review of the situation in the district, and showed that there was every reason to believe that it would be carried by a good organization, and enlightenment of the people.

J. Smoot, of Lorey, and Congressman Rixey made a similar report for the Seventh District, which is Democratic.

CARRY THE SIXTH.

C. Scott, of Charlotte; Mr. Roy Stephens, and Major Otey, the Congress in the district, gave conditions and the outlook in the Sixth District, setting forth that there was no question of its being won by work, organization, and education.

L. Trehwey, of Pittsylvania, State-Senator Hatcher, of Danville, gave a most encouraging report of the Fifth District. Senator Hatcher said that Senator John W. Daniel was at Rocky Mount had a great deal of good.

Fourth District Messrs. Sidney P. Epes, of Prince George Courthouse; R. Turnbull, of Lunenburg, C. E. Smith, of Roanoke, of Petersburg, made reports, encouraging, and all concurred in the opinion that hard times would help us in the district. The nomination had not been made, and, therefore, it had not been found, but when it was found it would be for a winner. Mr. McKenney complimented Colonel Ellyson upon the attention he had given to the district.

The Third District was represented by committee by Mr. E. L. C. Scott, Ashland, Mr. George K. Macon, of Mr. Dawson, chairman of the Democratic Committee, and Colonel Tazewell Ellett, the nominee. Reference was called to the peculiar conditions in the district growing out of being three candidates in the field and a fourth hesitating. The Colonel Ellett said he was sanguine. Colonel Ellett said there was no doubt about the Third District being Democratic.

APATHY IN THE SECOND.

Joseph T. Duke and E. Thompson, of Portsmouth, and Congressman Tyler, of the Second District, reported some improving conditions. Congressman Tyler said that the Democratic party would carry the district, no matter who might be.

In the First District, Mr. Lloyd T. Smith, of Northumberland; Mr. Claggett, of King and Queen; Dr. Bowdoin, and Mr. H. L. Allsworth, of Accomac county, reported, and what they had to say was most encouraging.

Here the call. A summary of the reports throughout the State is that the party is in as good condition as at any previous time on the opening of a campaign. The general sense of the committee was for a campaign of education. By this, by good speaking, and by carrying out and keeping actively at work the organization, a victory was assured in every district. It was gathered that where the tariff bill was understood it was very well received.

The disposition of the members of the committee was to take nothing for granted, and towards a vigorous policy.

After the discussion of routine business, at 11:30 o'clock, the committee rose.

Chairman Ellyson will commence right away to hold his conferences with the county chairmen in the several districts.

Fourth District Convention.

Chairman Venable, of the Fourth District, last night issued the following call:

To the Democratic Party of the Fourth Virginia Congressional District:

The convention to nominate a candidate for Congress from the Fourth District will be held at Petersburg, Va., in the Hustings-Court room, at 8 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 19th instant.

The basis of representation will be one delegate and one alternate for each 199 Democratic votes and each fraction over 50 cast in the last gubernatorial election.

The chairman of each county will please call the necessary meetings to have the delegates to the convention appointed.

By order of the Fourth District Committee. E. C. VENABLE, Chairman.

State-Chairman Ellyson has sent out the following:

VIRGINIA STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

RICHMOND, VA., September 7, 1894.

I am authorized to make the following appointments for Hon. John W. Daniel:

Rustburg (Campbell Courthouse), Monday, September 10th.

Roanoke, Monday, September 17th.

Staunton, Monday, September 24th.

J. TAYLOR ELLYSON, Chairman.

Chats With Our Nominees.

Hon. Harry St. George Tucker, member of Congress from the Tenth District, and the nominee of the Democrats for re-election, was seen by a Dispatch reporter just as he was leaving to catch a train last night. He said his people were satisfied with the Senate bill to that extent that they wanted to give it a trial, and desired no further agitation of the tariff until the test had been made. Since the passage of the bill placing wool on the free list, continued Mr. Tucker, the price of that staple had gone up instead of down, as it was claimed it would. This, of course, redounded to the interest of the farmer. He believed the fair coal people regarded the measure as being as good as could be adopted under existing circumstances.

"Our people have gone to work," added Mr. Tucker, "and business is brightening up and encouraging them. Times will be better, I believe."

"What can you say regarding the approaching elections?" queried the Dispatch man.

"The Democrats will elect ten congressmen in Virginia, and the next Congress will have a Democratic majority."

"How about the Second and Fourth districts in this State?"

"They will certainly go Democratic. I would as soon run in either of those districts as in my own, as far as my chances to go back to Congress are concerned."

ELLETT AND SWANSON.

Colonel Tazewell Ellett, the standard-bearer of the Democrats in this (the Third) district, spoke very sanguinely of his chances for election by a good majority. He said the tariff bill was as good as could be expected. Colonel Ellett is preparing for a hard fight, and it will be one to achieve a glorious victory.

Hon. Claude A. Swanson, the congressman from the Fifth District, whom the party has determined to send back to Washington, spoke quite encouragingly of the outlook in his section. To a Dispatch man he said his people were taking the Senate bill well. The most difficult feature of the measure, so far as his experience went, was in demonstrating that the tariff on sugar was in so small a comparison to the great reductions upon other commodities that it would not be felt. He regarded the bill as one which would benefit the country. The outlook for a brisk fall business was good. Speaking of the election this fall, Mr. Swanson said he expected to be re-elected, but could not speculate upon the majority he would receive. He felt satisfied that Virginia would return ten Democratic representatives to Congress.

JONES AND TYLER.

Congressman Jones, of the First, said he believed that there was less disaffection in his district than any district in the State. He had not been able to go over the district since he left Washington, but his advices were most encouraging. When he was at Spotsylvania the Populists treated him with the greatest consideration.

Congressman Tyler, of the Second, said the trouble in his district was apathy, but the Republicans were worse off in this respect than the Democrats. The latter, however, were waking up, and, with a vigorous canvass, the party would win.

EDUCATION AND ORGANIZATION.

Major Otey, of Lynchburg, the nominee in the Sixth District, said he recognized that he had a fight before him, but, with a campaign of education and thorough organization, there was no doubt that the party would win. All that was needed was information and organized work. The people will be satisfied with the Senate bill when it is explained to them. It takes well where it is understood.

Congressman Turner, of the Seventh District, in response to questions of the Dispatch touching the outlook in his district, said the Republicans would poll their full vote, and there was some little apathy among the Democrats. But there was a clear Democratic majority in the district, and there was no doubt that, by organization, the full Democratic vote could also be polled, and the district carried. Indeed, the situation was improving and the Democrats were waking up every day. The vote could and would be gotten out.

THEIR BODIES UNBURIED.

Chippewa Indian Victims of the Northwestern Forest Fires.

POKEGAMA, MINN., September 7.—A courier brings a report that the bodies of twenty-three Chippewa Indians—bucks, squaws, and papooses—lie upon the sands between here and Opstead, a small settlement on the eastern shore of Lake Mille Lacs. They are scattered over ten miles of country, and will in all probability prove food for buzzards and wolves, as the country where they lie is too far from civilization for burial ceremonies.

The Indians left their reservations two months ago and built a hunting lodge along one of the forks of Shadridge creek. Chief Wascouta was the big chief of the party, and he perished with his followers.

The first body found by the courier was that of an infant barely a year old. Then came the bodies of two squaws and five children. They had evidently turned west when the fires swept through the forest. A ride of a mile brought him to a pile of ashes, which marked the site of the hunting camp. There was one tepee, the shrivelled rawhide thongs marking the place where it had stood. Around it were the ruins of half a dozen birchwood-bark shanties, and protruding from the ashes were the fused barrels of rifles and shotguns. Then for five miles the pathway was lined with charred bodies. The courier counted twenty-three.

NEW YORK POLICE PROSECUTIONS

They Are Adjourned Pending the Lexow Committee Proceedings.

NEW YORK, September 7.—All the police prosecutions which sprang up in the wake of the Lexow Committee investigation will cease now, for the time being at least. Assistant-District-Attorneys Osborne and Weldman to-day let it be known that they had adjourned all police prosecutions until the Lexow Committee winds up. They feared that their doings might embarrass the committee, and so decided to desist. On Monday next Chairman Lexow and his legislative associates will begin their second session of police investigation.

Preferred Being Banished.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 7.—Information has been received at the State Department that the two Americans banished from Nicaragua for complicity in the Mosquito rebellion are now in Costa Rica. It is said that the men were well satisfied to accept the terms of banishment, without demanding a trial or asking the protection of the United States Minister to remain in Nicaragua.

CRISP IN ATLANTA.

The Speaker of the House on the Political Situation.

WHAT CONGRESS HAS DONE.

Reforms Wrought in the Tariff Matter—Federal-Election Law Repeal—Craziness of Populism.

ATLANTA, GA., September 7.—Speaker Crisp and Secretary Hoke Smith were the star orators at a Democratic mass-meeting here to-night. This was Judge Crisp's first speech in the campaign, and his first public utterance since Congress adjourned. Prominent Democrats came from all over the State to attend the meeting.

The Populists are making a thorough canvass of Georgia, and the Democrats are enlisting all their best men in the campaign.

De Give's Opera House, where the meeting was held, was crowded, and 2,500 people were turned away. Steve Clay, chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Georgia, presided at the meeting and introduced the speakers. Great enthusiasm prevailed. Speaker Crisp was greeted with tremendous applause when he was presented. He said:

MR. CRISP'S REMARKS.

When the Fifty-third Congress met in August of last year it was confronted with difficulties which seemed almost insurmountable. Trade was paralyzed, manufacturing had almost ceased, labor was idle, our banking institutions were failing, and confidence, the life and soul of commerce, was utterly destroyed.

Insofar as this deplorable condition was attributable to legislation, the Republican party was responsible. For more than thirty years that party had made our financial and economic laws. Until the meeting of the Fifty-third Congress the Democrats were without power. The condition which confronted us, while not wholly, was very largely due to evil legislation. In 1873 the free coinage of silver had been discontinued and gold became the standard of value. In 1878 partial silver coinage was resumed. In 1890 this law was repealed, and soon thereafter the coinage of silver practically ceased. These acts of the Republican party resulted in so lessening the volume of money of final redemption as to decrease the price of all commodities, increase the burden of all debtors, and impair the confidence of the people in the power of the government and of banking institutions to redeem their outstanding obligations.

A law and a practice which allows a citizen to pay his obligations to the government in silver, and at the same time permits him to demand from the government gold in redemption of its obligations, is manifestly unreasonable and unjust, and in the nature of the case must impair confidence and tend to produce panic.

TARIFF "PROTECTION."

For thirty years the Republicans had been building up tariff walls around the country, and in 1890 passed what they termed a perfect protective-tariff law. A protective tariff restricts trade and commerce, it limits the market in which we must buy, and depresses the market in which we must sell. It is a tax upon foreign products, which the consumer here must pay. By taxing his foreign competitor you enable the domestic manufacturer to increase the price of his wares to the extent of the tax, and this, too, the consumer here must pay.

When you buy foreign goods and pay the duty, it goes into the Treasury and is called a "tax"; when you buy the domestic product and pay the increased price, it goes into the pocket of the American manufacturer, and is called "protection." The location of the manufactory determines the name, but the rate of duty determines the price.

Under such a tariff you must buy in a market where competition is destroyed, and where necessary is created by law. You must sell at prices fixed in a market where free trade and the law of supply and demand prevail. Trade and commerce are the exchange of commodities. A protective tariff prevents us from exchanging our surplus of cotton, corn, wheat, meat, and other farm products, for the surplus of manufactured goods abroad. We freely export our product, but that for which we exchange it is so heavily taxed as to make the exchange unprofitable. Commerce ceases when gain is gone; one cannot buy unless he can sell, nor can he sell unless he can buy.

Commerce and agriculture go hand in hand; when one ceases the other languishes. The laws which destroy the one make the other unprofitable. Taxed crude materials injure and depress manufacturing. It wants the markets of the world, but under the protective tariff it has not been able to enter them. A protective tariff fosters and builds up trusts and monopolies. It creates no wealth; it only prevents its natural and just distribution. Thirty years of such a system did much to produce the conditions existing when the Fifty-third Congress met.

WHAT HAS CONGRESS DONE?

What has that Democratic Congress so far done for the people?

The first matter considered was the financial question. What should or could be done on the silver question? We had pledged ourselves against the makeshift Sherman law, and in favor of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country. By an agreement of caucus at between Democrats we determined to take the sense of the House on the free and unlimited coinage of silver at several ratios. After full debate a separate vote was had on each, and on the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. The results you know.

While not professing to understand the question fully in all its bearings, I have always been in favor of the free coinage of silver. I am in favor of it now. I believe the fears of our friends who oppose it are largely imaginary, and I believe the enactment of such a law would afford great relief to the people of the country. So feeling, it is not say that to me, personally, the result of the vote on the free coinage of silver was a great disappointment. This question is not settled.

With our great struggle for tariff reform you are familiar. Thirty years of class legislation had built up in this country large trusts, large monopolies, and large combinations of capital. All these interests were arrayed against us, and in the bitter contest through which we passed were earnestly and actively aided by a compact Republican minority. All that wealth, all that organized, all that great intelligence and capacity could do was daily and hourly done to defeat the cause of the people. Under these conditions our progress was slow. The House framed and passed a tariff bill. This went to the Senate. After a long and tedious struggle the Senate passed this bill, with amendments. The House was not satisfied with the amendments; the bill went to conference. For more than a month, with daily meetings, the conferees failed to reach an agreement. Finally, the question was presented in such fashion that we must either accept the Senate amendments or have no bill, thus permitting the odious McKinley law to remain upon the statute-books. When we were convinced that such was the true situation, we did not hesitate a moment; we accepted the Senate amendments, and so the bill became a law.

THE TARIFF LAW.

This bill is not all we hoped for. It contains provisions we deplore; provisions which the House by separate bill immediately repealed. And yet, taken as a whole, it goes further in the direction of relief to a taxed-to-the-limit people than any bill that has been considered in any Congress since the war. Its reduction is greater than that proposed in either the Morrison bill or the Mills bill. It places wool, copper, tin, lumber, salt, binding-twine, bags and bagging, agricultural implements, and many other articles on the free list. In nearly every schedule there are large reductions. In the iron, steel, and woollen schedules there are many reductions exceeding 75 per cent. On the basis of the importations of 1892-'93, on woollen manufactures alone there is a reduction to the consumer of more than $62,000,000. On cotton, on felts, on common velvets, and on hundreds of other articles, the reduction is greater than 50 per cent.

The bill places a tax on sugar. A large majority of the Democrats in the House opposed this, and as the bill passed the House sugar in all its forms was on the free list. The cane-grower got no aid from the government; the Sugar Trust got no aid from the government. The bill as it became a law places an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent. on sugar; leaves the sugar-refiner a little more than one half what he got under the McKinley law, and repeals the bounty of 2 cents a pound. This provision will pay $40,000,000 into the Treasury and save the $12,000,000 we paid last year as bounty.

The bill contains a provision imposing a tax of 2 per cent. on all incomes in excess of $4,000.

A REFORM MEASURE.

I have thus outlined merely the provisions of this great reform measure. It strikes at trusts and monopolies. It reduces the cost of the necessaries of life. It to some extent opens our markets at home and enlarges our markets abroad. It promotes agriculture, it encourages manufacturing, and it will add to the comfort of millions of our fellow-citizens.

We voted upon a proposition to repeal the tax upon the circulation of State-bank currency. I believe that our people would derive more immediate benefit from **the repeal of that law than from almost** any other legislation that could be had. Against us on the question were found many Democrats, all the Republicans, and all the Populists. A majority thus constituted defeated our efforts, and the repeal bill failed. This question is not settled.

We have repealed all Federal-election laws—laws which permitted the interference of outsiders with our domestic affairs, and which was used only to defeat the will of the people. Henceforth Georgia, as well as every other State, will manage elections in accordance with their own laws, and elections will be free and fair.

We have passed a law which subjects to taxation by the States more than $500,000,000, which under Republican laws was exempt from taxation, thus relieving to some extent the burdens of the taxpayer. We have reduced public expenditures some $40,000,000 for the current year.

THE DEMOCRACY'S OPPONENTS.

With this record, who can assail us? Our ancient adversary, the Republican party, though not strong in this State, is the enemy we must meet. When Democracy suffers defeat Republicanism will be triumphant.

Here at home we are challenged by the People's party. This organization has candidates, and it has a platform of principles. Of its candidates I shall say nothing. They are presumed to be as good—I hope they are better than their platform. That platform contains some planks which are new, and some which are old. Those which are valuable are not new, and those which are new are not valuable. Our Populist friends want to buy the railroads, the telegraph lines, and the telephones. The fact that thousands of millions of dollars would be necessary to do this does not stagger them. The great army of office-holders necessary to manage and protect these enterprises does not embarrass them.

The Populist leaders deal with millions as ordinary people deal with dollars, and as for offices, they want all of them. This party has about a dozen members of Congress only, and yet the bills they have introduced into Congress propose the appropriation, or rather the printing and issuing of two or three times as much money as there is in the wide, wide world.

The Democratic party enters upon its contest with Republicanism and every other temporary issue which may present itself with courage and confidence. While we have not done all we hoped to do, we have done more in the past year to redress the wrongs of the people, we have done more for their relief, than was ever done by any party in the same length of time in any country under the sun. Yes, in plain words, we hold myself at all times ready to defend them.

THE DEMOCRATIC RECORD.

Coming into power at a time of panic, when business was at a standstill, when labor was unemployed, when our Treasury was empty, with courage and fidelity we entered upon a struggle with the enemies of the people; we emerged from that struggle victorious in this:

We have repealed the McKinley law.
We have greatly reduced taxation.
We have made sugar free.
We have made all money taxable.
We have taxed surplus incomes.
We have restored the freedom of elections.
We have reduced public expenditures, and we have declared undying hostility to all trusts and monopolies organized for the oppression of the people.

On these foundations we "build our house." On these issues we go before the people. For them we have "fought the good fight," to them we have kept the faith, and of them we have no fear.

SMITH ON SILVER.

Secretary Smith was the next speaker. Among other things, in referring to the People's party, he said the people of Georgia could not afford to endorse such a party. The State would be disorganized locally and discredited before the world if it appeared to have ever listened to their impracticable theories. Few of their beliefs were worthy of discussion, but there was one which seemed to have proved attractive, although, when carefully investigated, it must be classified with their other theories as almost equally wild and impracticable. He referred to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, by the United States alone, and declared it to be a plan utterly at variance with sound business principles and fraught with incalculable evil.

He did not wish his position misunderstood. He was a thorough bimetallist, strong in his faith, and no one could be more unalterably opposed to the adoption of a single gold standard. Such a course would bring about the contraction of the currency calculated to cripple industries and to lessen the demand for supplies. The injury inflicted by a single-standard currency had been recently demonstrated abroad, and the evil effect had been felt here upon the products of this country, raised for foreign consumption. He believed these evil effects could be lessened by preserving the present per-capita of currency here; but when three fourths of our great cotton product goes abroad, three fourths of the injury could not be reached, except by the success of bimetallism in the places of consumption.

TO PREVENT CONTRACTION.

The Secretary described the eight different kinds of money now used in this country, and maintained that the instant any one of these went to a premium, it would become a commodity for private sale, and, contraction would follow; but by preserving them upon an equality, and by an increase equal to the growth of business and population, contraction would be prevented. This could be accomplished, first, by changing the bullion in a silver dollar so as to require 100 cents worth of silver in every dollar; second, by international agreement, which, if secured, would prevent the necessity of changing the ratio; or, third, by calling in all money of small denominations, say $10 and less, not consisting of silver, and giving silver the right of way. He especially urged the repeal of the 10-per-cent.-tax on State banks, as a remedy within control of the United States of great value.

He sketched the history of silver coinage in the United States, and deduced from it several conclusions, which he held to be irresistible.

First, the people of the United States have the use of seventy times as much silver as money of full legal tender at present as they had before 1873.

Second, the depreciation in the value of silver is due to cause other than its treatment in the United States.

It is therefore evident that silver, at a ratio of 16 to 1, if unlimited coinage was attempted in this country, must either flood our mints with enormous quantities of silver, which would at once depreciate the value of our money, or it would be coined only in reasonable quantities, and then could not substantially affect the mercantile value of the bullion throughout the world. In either event we would be forced to the exclusive use of a dollar worth only a little more than half the present dollar.

THE FIFTY-CENT DOLLAR.

It would cause the settlement of all contracts at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar. It would require the reorganization of all prices to be adapted to the new depreciated currency. It would compel a change of all legislation in fixing salaries. It would necessitate an entire readjustment of the private and governmental business of the United States to meet the conditions caused by a degraded dollar. The confusion incident to such changes could scarcely be described. Commercial disorder, business wreck, and ruin must at once be precipitated.

Yet, with the terrible experience of last year fresh in our minds, it is proposed to open the mints without limit to a flow of silver that would certainly produce silver monometalism. The fear of silver monometalism materially contributed to last year's panic. What would happen with free and unlimited coinage of silver, which would absolutely produce such a result?

Mr. Smith closed his speech with an appeal to the voters of the State to remain true to the Democratic principles of sound money inaugurated by Jefferson, supported by Jackson, and preserved by Cleveland.

THE MONTANA REPUBLICANS.

They Hold the Democratic Party Responsible for the Hard Times.

HELENA, MONT., September 7.—The Republican State Convention was held in this city yesterday afternoon. C. P. Loud, of Custer, was chairman. Charles Hartman, the present congressman, was renominated by acclamation. W. S. Hunt, of Helena, was nominated for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court on the first ballot. The platform holds the Democratic party responsible for the hard times, denounces the tariff, condemns the repeal of the Sherman and Federal election-laws, demands free coinage of silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, and pledges the candidates to support the cause of free silver. After selecting a State central committee, the chairman of which will be chosen later, the convention, at 11 o'clock, adjourned sine die.

Weavers Leave Their Looms.

UTICA, N. Y., September 7.—The weavers in the Globe Woollen-Mills, this city, left their looms this forenoon. The strike is the result of an attempt on the part of the company to enforce a reduction of wages amounting to about 12 per cent.

FARMERS DEFEATED

By the Norfolk Clams in a Splendidly-Contested Game.

A GREAT BATTLE OF PITCHERS.

Petty and James Distinguish Themselves in the Box—Fate Against the Tillers—Petersburg Ruffianism.

PETERSBURG, VA., September 7.—(Special.)—The second of the series of games between the Norfolks and Farmers resulted in a defeat for the Farmers by a score of 8 to 6. The game, notwithstanding the errors, was a splendidly-contested one. Petty and James were in the box for their respective teams, and it was a pitchers' battle from the start. In the first inning the Farmers were retired in one, two, three order, and Hodge, the first batsman for the Clams, started the fun by knocking the ball over the right-field fence for a home run. In this inning the Clams, on a single by McCloskey, two-baggers by O'Hagan and Colliflower, and errors by Knox and Myers, scored five runs. No more runs were made by either side until the fourth inning, when Hauptman found James for a home run. The fifth and sixth innings resulted in a blank for both teams, and it began to look like the Farmers would be shut out.

CAUGHT ON.

In the seventh inning, however, the Farmers caught on to Petty. James, the first batsman, hit safely, and went to second on Pender's sacrifice hit, and came home on Knox's home-run hit over left-field fence. Honeycutt hit safely to right field and went to second and Myers hit to left field. Sanford was given his base on balls. The bases were all filled, when Trost went to the bat, and he lined the ball over the left-field fence for a home run, clearing the bases and tying the score. For a few seconds the game had to be stopped, the enthusiasm was so great, people running on the diamond and bringing Trost home on their shoulders. But fate was against the Farmers, as the Clams in their half of this inning scored a run and took the lead. The Farmers failed to score during the remainder of the game, while the Clams scored again in the eighth inning.

A BOY'S BLUNDER.

In the ninth inning for the Farmers two men were out and one man on base. Sanford knocked a high fly to right-centre, and Colliflower went for it. A boy standing out in that part of the field, thinking that he would help the Farmers, ran into Colliflower just as he was going to catch the ball, causing him to miss it. Umpire McDermott very promptly and properly called it out, and his decision was applauded and justified by all fair-minded cranks on the ground.

RUFFIANISM.

The Norfolk players were treated quite badly as they left the grounds in their tallyho this evening. A crowd of small boys and toughs got around the wagon and threw dirt, stones, and everything that they could lay their hands on at them. The police gave them all the protection in their power, and the action of the crowd is condemned by all lovers of the game; and the management of the base-ball team in this city particularly regrets the occurrence, although they are in no way responsible for it. Following is the score:

PETERSBURG.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Pender, ss.	5	0	1	2	2	0
Knox, 2b.	4	1	2	1	3	1
Honeycutt, r. f.	5	1	2	0	0	0
Kelly, l. f.	5	0	0	0	0	0
Myers, 3b.	3	1	1	4	2	2
Sanford, c. f.	3	1	1	1	0	0
Trost, c.	1	1	1	8	1	1
Keefer, 1b.	4	0	1	8	1	1
James, p.	4	1	2	0	0	0
Totals	34	6	11	24	9	6

NORFOLK.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Hodge, c.	4	2	2	3	1	0
Corcoran, ss.	4	1	2	3	1	1
Colliflower, c. f.	5	1	1	3	0	0
Truby, 2b.	4	1	0	6	3	0
O'Hagan, 3b.	4	1	2	2	1	1
McCloskey, r. f.	4	1	3	0	0	0
Joanes, 1b.	4	0	0	10	1	0
Hauptman, l. f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Petty, p.	4	0	1	0	1	0
Totals	37	8	11	27	12	2

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Petersburg	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	—6
Norfolk	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	*—8

Summary: Earned runs—Norfolk, 4; Petersburg, 3. Two-base hits—Colliflower, O'Hagan, Corcoran (2). Home runs—Knox, Trost, Hodge, Hauptman. Stolen bases—Knox (2). Double plays—Truby and Joanes; Truby, Corcoran, and Joanes; Keefer, Knox, and Pender. Bases on balls—Off Petty, 5; off James, 2. Hit by pitched balls—Knox and Trost. Struck out—By James, 7; by Petty, 4. Passed ball—Trost. Time of game, 2 hours and 15 minutes. Umpire, McDermott.

SEVERS IN THE BOX AND AT BAT.

He Did Great Work in Both Places and Defeated the Hill-Climbers.

NEWPORT NEWS, VA., September 7.—(Special.)—The game this evening was interesting from the start, and was won in the second inning by the Newport News-Hamptonians. Sullivan lined out one in the corn-field in this inning, and Severs did the same thing in the third. This was so amusing to several darkies present, that when the home team came to the bat in the fourth they began to sing, "'Way Down Yonder in de Corn-Field." Severs fairly tried himself to-day, and not only pitched a fine game, but was excellent with the stick. He was at the bat only twice, but made two hits and two runs, one of which was the corn-field "stab." Fielders McFarlan and Mace made very fine running catches, as also did Scherer, who has missed but one fly on these grounds. There is some talk of putting Hoyt, the amateur pitcher, in the box to-morrow. It was he who held the Farmers down to three scattering hits, and won the game for the home team.

There were only two men who struck out to-day, and both of them were victims of Severs's curves: Following is the score:

NEWPORT NEWS-HAMPTON.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Scherer, c. f.	5	0	1	1	0	0
Sullivan, r. f.	5	1	2	0	0	1
Little, 1b.	5	2	1	8	0	0
Mace, l. f.	5	0	1	3	0	0
Land, c.	3	0	1	2	1	1
Pennington, 3b.	4	1	0	6	2	1
Arthur, 2b.	4	1	0	5	4	1
Clarke, ss.	3	1	0	2	4	0
Severs, p.	2	2	2	0	3	0
Totals	36	8	8	27	14	4

LYNCHBURG.

	A.B.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Meara, l. f.	5	0	3	3	0	0
McFarlan, c. f.	5	0	1	4	0	0
Moran, r. f.	4	0	0	1	0	0
Reed, 3b.	3	0	0	1	1	1
Childs, 2b.	4	0	0	5	2	0
Elsey, 1b.	3	1	0	9	0	1
Leahy, ss.	4	1	2	3	3	0
Anderson, p.	4	1	1	0	4	0
Webster, c.	3	0	1	1	1	0
Totals	35	3	8	27	11	2

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N'p't News-H'pt'n	1	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	—8
Lynchburg	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3

Summary: Earned runs—Newport News-Hampton, 2. Two-base hits—Little, Mace, and Meara. Home runs—Sullivan and Severs. Bases on balls—Off Severs, 3; off Anderson, 4. Struck out—By Severs, 2. Passed ball—Land. Hit by pitched balls—Little and Mace. Double play—Childs and Elsey. Stolen bases—Clarke (2). Time of game, 1 hour and 30 minutes. Umpire, Hodge.

Notes from the Diamond.

The scenes have shifted again, and this time Norfolk appears in second place, and Richmond drops back to third.

This is how all of the clubs now stand:

	P.	W.	L.	P.Ct.
Petersburg	109	66	43	.606
Norfolk	104	62	42	.596
Richmond	108	64	44	.592
N'wp't N'ws-H'pt'n	111	49	62	.441
Roanoke	105	43	62	.410
Lynchburg	107	38	69	.355

Umpire Clarke has been released. No more will his clarion tones be heard on the diamond here, calling out "One strike," when he should say "One ball," and vice versa. His decisions at Petersburgs Tuesday were rank, awfully so, and exceptions being taken thereto by President Sommers, Secretary Woodall, who was present, dismissed Clarke.

The Roanokes will play a postponed game with the Richmonds at West-End Park this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mr. McLaughlin will umpire the game.

The Crows are in good condition now for playing winning ball. Several of them witnessed the game yesterday, and gained considerable information from the fat men as to how a ball game should be played.

It is understood that his Honor, J. J. C., will try himself to-day for base-stealing.

MORE FOREST FIRES.

They Are Raging in the Neighborhood of St. John, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., September 7.—Forest fires are raging for several miles outside of this city. Already the damage has been great, and several villages are in danger. Yesterday a train, which runs from St. Stephen and Calais, was over three hours late in getting here because of the fires. It arrived at Lepreaux, a station about twenty miles from here, just in time for the train-hands to save a railroad bridge which had caught fire from the woods. The foot bridge at Lepreaux was destroyed, and the people are crossing the river in teams, the water being only about three feet deep. Three dwellings and several barns were burned there yesterday afternoon, and at last accounts others were in danger.

The woods on both sides of the track from St. George to Spruce Lake are on fire, and it is doubtful if trains will be able to run through the district.

The loss to crops through Charlotte and St. Johns counties will be enormous.

The fire is rapidly working its way towards the suburbs of this city, and unless the wind changes the result will be disastrous. It has passed the woods on the Manawagonish road, just beyond the city limits, and destroyed a house, a large barn, and several outbuildings. This city is enveloped in smoke.

THE CHINESE SURPRISED.

Japanese Take Possession of an Island Near Port Arthur.

LONDON, September 7.—A dispatch from Shanghai says that it is said there that a strong force of Japanese troops have occupied an island in Society bay, northwest of Port Arthur. This island is a base of operations. The