warn Mr. Bryan, are a bigger class and in ers and 8.700,000 of insurance policies, in all nearly exactly wrong. What new inaccu-15,700,000, and they hold about \$2,000,000,000 Facles has he to offer in substitution? Bryan, this is a big army to buck

against.

DODGES THE TEST. Facts of Record Never Mentioned by

the Chenp Money Candidate. Chicago Tribune. Bryan In his demagogic desperation striving to foment quarrels and disturbances of the peace. He is playing at anarchy In his speech last week in the St. Patrick auditorium in Eric. Pa., he said:

"Do not let the republican party begulle you about the future. The future is written in blood crushed out of you by gold. It is front of the city ball in Albany he said

We have then to consider this question Ought the American people to submit longer to a gold standard? The democratic party has begun a war of extermination against the gold standard. We ask no quarter; we give no quarter. We shall prosecute our warfare until there is not an American citizen who dares to advocate the gold standard. They sak, 'Why?' We answer that the gold standard is a conspiracy against the human

we would join an army marching to despoil our homes and destroy our families. And yet, as a matter of practical fact, this country has bad the gold money standard since 1834—sixty-two years—England has had it eighty years, Germany has had it twenty-three years, France, Italy and Belyears, Sweden, Norway, gium twenty mark and Holland for twenty-two years Austria is just adopting it, Russia is preparing to adopt it next year, and Canada and Australia have had the gold standard for

race and that we would no more join it than

many years. In the same speech Mr. Bryan made this declaration: "We complain of the gold standard because an increased demand for gold has raised the price of gold and lowered the price of allver and those things which exchange for money. A restoration of silver to its place by the side of gold will lessen the demand for gold and thus lessen the purchasing price of the dollar, either gold

This declaration is a flat-footed falsehood and can only be truthfully called so. the gold standard lowered the price of labor? Labor is one of the things which is changed for money, and is the greatest all things which exchange for money. bor for wages receives more gold for an hour's, for a day's, for a week's, month's or year's work than it ever did previous to the "crime of '73." We challenge William J. Bryan, popocratic candidate for president, cite facts showing that the vast masses of men and women ever received as much weight or dollars of gold during the bimetallic period as since the "crime of 1873." Take the period back of '73 to 1860, or back to 1850 or 1840, and the records show that since the gold standard was established wages have steadily advanced in terms of gold, and by that same great and unerring test gold has actually depreciated—not a little, but a great deal. The prices of labor have gone up about the same as the prices of commodities and the general average has declined. Which is most in portant to the working wage masses who create these things that exchange for money-advancing wages in gold and declining prices of the necessities of life, or reduced wages in cheap free silver and rising prices of their necessities? That is exactly the question they have to vote on next November.

W. J. Bryan and all the other calamity howlers are going about denouncing gold as being too dear, and therefore cheap free silver must be substituted for it. The record shows that since 16 to 1 silver was de monetized in 1873, wages have risen more than one-third in gold. The record proves that for every two dollars in gold the wageearners received in 1872, and before the back to 1860, they have received three del-lars in gold since 1885 till 1893, when the hard times began. Wages began to rise as resumption in 1878, when the gold standard was established in this coun-The Tribune has often shown commodities have declined on account of the improved methods of production and of excess of supply over demand, and at the same time the wages paid labor have increased in gold. How does Bryan dare to ignore the increased wages in gold that have been paid ever since the gold standard was estab-lished in 1878? He never says anything about the wages paid to labor during the last eighteen years, and why don't his politi-cal opponents on the stump force these allimportant facts down his throat, and compel him to acknowledge them or discredit him totally with the people? There has been a remissness in this matter which exhibits bad generalship, but there is still time be fore the election to correct it and make it warm for the popocratic candidate.

THE ABANDONED MISSOURI.

Proposed Revival of Steamboating on the River.

Chicago Talk of a steamboat line for the reaches of the Missouri river above Sioux City serves to accentuate the fact that this river—one of the greatest on the globe—is virtually de-serted of all craft adapted to the transportation of grain. Flowing for hundreds of miles through one of the greatest grain belts of the world, its muddy current carries little save its own sediment.

It would be hard to say why so little use

has been made of this stream. It is true that it has a shifting channel and that at seasons of low water this channel is nar-rowed to a thread. But this is true of other rivers of one-tenth the size of the Missouri, and yet in a hundred such streams little flat-bottomed steamers go nosing among the sandbars, picking up lucrative trade and proving of great benefit to the agricultural ctions in the cheap transportation afforded for all manner of farm produce. In scarcely more likely sections of country than is this Missouri valley canals even have been cut to form an entirely artificial waterway for the very smallest of water transports. At various times efforts have been made

to build up a river traffic down the Missouri, but for some reason they have failed more or less completely. Now, if ever, it seems as if the Sioux City venture should succeed. Granaries in the upper Missouri valley are bursting, and, in many cases, railroads are so far removed that grain cannot be delivered at stations at a profit. Along the main river and its tributaries hundreds of thousands of bushels of grain might be picked up by grain boats and floated to a conveni-ent railroad market. The river his been exceptionally full of water this season; there s the grain in abundance and the waterway invitingly convenient.

DODGING A VITAL QUESTION. The Mass of Statistics Candidate Bryan Ignores.

A question that Bryan dodges with the persistence of supreme prudence is: "How are the earners of wages and of salaries to be benefited by a change in the currency which is expressly intended to raise the prices of cotton, wheat, pork, beef, and all agricultural and mineral products?" His only attempt to meet this point was in his Madison Square Garden speech, when

"While the gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar it makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar salaries in business occupations depend upon business conditions, and the gold standard both lessens the amount and threatens the permanency of such salaries." Statistics, which Mr. Bryan appears to

Ignore, prove this statement is untrue. Specie payments on a gold basis were resumed on January 1, 1879, and since that time wages and salaries have risen, and certainly have been no harder to get paid. In 1880, the year in which the gold stand-ard became supreme, the number of em-ployes in manufacturing establishments was 2,732,595 and the aggregate of their w was \$947,953,795, or an average of \$324. 890, after a decade of the gold standard, he number of employes was 4,712,622 and their aggregate earnings were \$2,283,216,-629, an average of \$488. Here was an increase of nearly one-half under the gold standard, which Mr. Bryan says "both lessens the amount and threatens the perma-nence" of the wages of workingmen. In further refutation of Mr. Bryan's state-

ment can be urged the figures reported by

morigage, many a widow, orrhan and aged the committee of the senate which in 1894 who hold fixed investments," we Senator Aldrich was chairman, and in his senator are a bigger class and in report he said that "in twenty-one selected trees are a bigger class and in report he said that "in twenty-one selected trees are a bigger class and in report he said that "in twenty-one selected trees are a bigger class and in report he said that "in twenty-one selected trees are a bigger class and in the said that "in twenty-one selected trees are a bigger class and in the said that "in twenty-one selected trees are a bigger class and in the said that "in twenty-one selected trees are a bigger class and in the said that "in twenty-one selected trees are a bigger class and in the said that "in twenty-one selected trees are a bigger class and in the said that "in twenty-one selected trees are a bigger class and in the said that "in twenty-one selected trees are a bigger class and in the said that "in twenty-one selected trees are a bigger class and in the said that "in twenty-one selected trees are a bigger class and in the said that "in twenty-one selected trees are a bigger class and in the said that "in twenty-one selected trees are a bigger class and in the said that "in twenty-one selected trees are a bigger class and in the said that "in twenty-one selected trees are a bigger class and in the said that "in twenty-one selected trees are a bigger class and in the said trees are a bigger class and the said arger numbers than he thought. We have influstries wages were in money 40 per cent lighter in 1880 than in 1860, and 60 per cent lighter in 1891 than in 1860, while the prices estate nortgage neuron were to that year.

This great army has grown. There are to of staple articles had fallen between 1880 day 5,000,000 of savings bank depositors, and 1890 in some instances one-third." The 2,000,000 of building association sharehold- facts show, therefore, that Mr. Bryan was

BOIES AND THE SPLIT DOLLAR. Uncle Hornce Makes a Touching Bld for Workingmen's Votes. Davenport Democrat.

In the bid made by Governor Boles for the presidency in his speech at Kansas City shortly before the Chicago convention he bewaited the low prices of products, claiming they had been cut in two by the gold standard, and favored a return to the standard, and favored a return to the happy (?) times of 1873, when we had free coinage at 16 to 1 on our statute books, and prices were higher. The prospect of halfvalue money and doubled prices by means of free coinage he felt sure would the farmer and the debtor, but he evidently feared it would not please the workingman. to whom no corresponding increase of wages is promised. Now to capture this work-ingman he intimates that under free coinage there will be twice as much work for He says that under the present gold him. standard with the price of a day's labor you can purchase nearly twice as much of the necessaries of life as you could in 1873," but prior to 1873 the great army of laborers in the United States could obtain two days labor where now it can obtain but one. By this statement Uncle Horace invites he workingmen to vote for free silver and give two days' work for one day's pay. kind of Uncle Horace! thankful the laborers of the country should

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

The free silver people are finding a great deal to admire in Mexico just now, but they are not emigrating in that direction. Mr. Smyser of Summerville, Ga., in his ninety-seventh year, has put seven bullets into a two-inch bull's-eye at a range of

Paderewski has some hope of realizing the chief desire of his life—the permanent cure of the spinal complaint which has so long afflicted his son.

sixty feet.

The people of the United States spent 20 000 000 last year for chewing gum and 70,000,000 for bicycles, and yet they wonler why times are so hard.

The late Charles Stanley canked among the most notable of American illustrators who have made black and white a distinctive art. His drawings poswhite a distinctive art. essed a singular individuality.

Philip T. Colgrove of Hastings, Mich. who has just been elected world's supreme chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, is 37 years of age, a native of Indiana, a graduate of Olivet college and a practising awyer in Hastings.

George Frisbie Hoar, senior United States senator from Massachusetts, celebrated his seventieth birthday on Sueday. He is now in Germany. He was born at Concord. John Hoar, his earliest ancestor in the Bay state, was one of the three brothers who came with their widowed mother from Gloucestershire, England, among the early

Thomas H. Vasquez, who died in Kansas City on Sunday night, represented a race and rule and occupation belonging to the past. He was born in the then fron-tier town of St. Louis in 1819, and was the grandson of Benito Vasquez, a Spaniard, who came to the country with Governor Piernas, who once ruled in St. Louis in the name of the king of Spain.

M. Ribot, the French statesman, who arrived in this country on Sunday on visit for health and recreation, is regarded in France as "the coming man." He is al-ready one of the foremost statesmen of that country, having been a political leader for many years and held important cabinet under several administrations. He is a republican, but a conservative one not so radical as French republicans are apt to be, but an advocate of a stable gov-ernment on fixed republican principles. He is in the prime of life, being 54 years

United States Consul Buford, at Paso del Norte, has made the Morman colonists the subject of a special report to the State department. He finds that there is a good opening for American goods among the colonists, and says that the Mormons are exceedingly prosperous and highly regarded. There are colonies of Mormons in Mexico, nearly all Americans. Their holdings are in the finest portions of northern Mexico. The soil is very rich and productive, and with the advent of railroads, from the nearest of which they are removed from 125 to 200 miles, these lands will gradually enhance

DOMESTIC IDYLS.

Puck: Jack-I'm going up now to see Moily Manlove. Bob-Say, give me those cigars, old man; they will only get broken in your pocket. I've been there myself.

Detroit Tribune: Father—Do you think you can support her in the style to which she has been accustomed? Suitor—Not in the style to which she has been accustomed since we became en-

Life: He-Go home now? Why, you used to let me stay two hours longer than this. "I know it, dear. But that was before we were engaged."

Buffalo Express: Mrs. Jimsmith—George, what does 'cart blanche' mean? Jimsmith—It refers to the way a man feels when he has got \$25 in his pocket and his wife has gone away for a week.

Cincinnati Enquirer: "Has Maude's head been turned by that fortune she inherited?" "No; only her nose. It has turned up about 15 degrees."

Chicago Record: "These golden September days always make me feel peculiarly sad, Mrs. Perkins."
"So they do me; somebody is always borrowing my catsup kettle when I want to use it myself."

Detroit Free Press: Manager-How many ingle daughters has that man Boomer? Clerk—Three. Manager—Add \$5 to his gas bill and see that the meter at his house is geared

Chicago Journal: "I hear that Mrs. Mar-ner is suffering from heart trouble again," "Great Scott! She's been married five times already!"

Indianapolis Journal: "Did you know this was my birthday?" asked Eve.
"Is that so?" replied Adam. "Lemme see: how old are you—twelve?"
"You hateful thing. I'm only nine, and you know it."

TWO SNAP SHOTS. This Season:
Shaded hammock:
Moonlight night;
Blissful lovers
Out of sight!

Next Season: Same old hammock; Same old moon; Different lovers; Same old spoon.

FANCIES OF YOUTH.

Brooklyn Life. Brooklyn Life.

Birds are piping down the orchard,
As if calling me to see
What the little ones are playing
By the gnaried old apple tree.
There I watch them, buying, selling,
Busy every one who plays is;
And their gold is dandelions,
And their silver daisies, daisies,

As I see their happy faces
Still another throng appears,
Rosy playmates of my childhood,
Come from out the buried years.
Have they wandered back to tell mo
Of our play-time's merry phases,
When our gold was dandellons
And our silver was the daisies?

How the outer world's unquiet
Dies away at words they speak;
Oh, my heart, with all its burdens,
is a child's, now, blithe and meckf
'Tis the vision of a moment,
Fading down the orchard's mazes,
Mid the gold of dandellons.
And the silver of the daisies!

"I have bought, oh, happy children,
At your pleasant little store.
One bright glimpse of my own childhood
With its hopes and joys of yore!"
Then they look at me with wonder,
With a smile each one up gazes,
While I pay with dandelions
And take change in silver daisles!

Active and Eventful Career of David R. Francis of Missouri.

SUCCESS IN BUSINESS AND POLITICS

His Record as Mayor of St. Louis and Governor of Missouri-Former Failure to Get a Place in the Cubinet.

Ex-Governor David Rowland Francis, who has stepped into the cabinet office vacated by the Hoke Smith of Georgia, has had an eventful career in the city and state of his adoption. writes the St. Louis correspondent of the New York Sun. He was born in the town of Richmond, Ky., and when a boy of 16 was aided by his uncle, D. Pitt Rowland, in obtaining his education. His uncle at that time was a prosperous wholesale grocer. Young Francis lived in the home of Mr. Rowland and on going to St. Louis it was his intention to fit himself for the profession of the law. He had not then the remotest idea; of remaining in St. Louis, and a business career was the last thing he dreamed of. As he has often told his friends, he wanted to be graduated in the law and go back to the Blue Grass region of Kentucky to practice his profession. He attended Washington university in St. Louis and among those who were his schoolmates are some of the most prominent business and professional men now in the Mound city Before the future mayor, governor and cabinet officer fairly knew what he was doing he met and fell in love with Miss Perry, daughter of the late banker, John D. Perry of St. Louis. The result was that young Francis concluded to abandon the law, marry Miss Perry, settle down in St. Louis and go into business. He took a junior interest in his uncle's firm, and the style was changed Shryock, Rowland & Co., the young Ken uckian representing the company.

For a time the firm did very well, but sud-lenly reverses overtook it, and there was a failure. John D. Perry, father-in-law of Mr. Francis, was at that time a man of onsiderable means, but Francis refused t accept any help from him. He made up his mind that the Chamber of Commerce was the place for him, so he at once set up a grain brokerage business, and almost intantly commenced to make money. He did not plunge into wild speculation. He let the other fellows do that. Mr. Francis kept on the safe side, and in less than two years it was universally conceded that no young man of his age in all the west knew more bout prices and the markets than he Duce on the high tide of success his fortune vas assured; and within less than ten years dr. Francis began to accumulate lots of solid property. He became interested in the tuge elevators on both sides of the river required bank and other corporation stock, and his real estate holdings increased, until oday he is interested in some of the larg-est office buildings in the city. "A GREAT DEAL IN DAVE."

Congressman McCreary lives in the same Kentucky town in which Mr. Francis was born. Mr. McCreary is an ex-governor of his commonwealth. Some years ago he dropped into the office of a newspaper friend in Washington, and in speaking St. Louis and its rapid advancement said: "Perhaps you never knew that I once tried to locate in St. Louis. I had graduated in law, and was anxious to move to some place further west, where there would be greater opportunities for a young and ambitious pan, I went to St. Louis with strong letter of endorsement, but almost every one tole me the law was overcrowded. So I then there. Finally I went to Louisville, and absolutely received not a word of encour-agement. Despondent and weary, I slipped back to my old home at Richmond, and have lived there ever since. However, I have done pretty well, and the chances are I would never have been governor of Missouri or Illinois had I cast my lot with the people of St. Louis or Chicago. 'But," replied his friend, "there is at

"That is so," remarked Mr. McCreary. had forgotten about Dave Francis. How well I remember him as a boy in my own native town! His old grandfather, David Rowland, after whom he was named, used o say that there was a great deal in Dave and while he might not live to know of it the boy was bound to come to the front.
sincerely wish that good old man coulhave lived to appreciate the honors that

have been conferred upon his favorite grand-

FRANCIS IN POLITICS. Mr. Francis did not seek the mayoralty nomination in St. Louis in April, 1895, but there had been some talk about him as a possible compromise candidate on whom the democratic convention might unite; and the Kentuckian was like the famous old fellov in California in ante-bellum days who de clared that he would not seek the United States senatorship, and explained his presence at the state capitol by saying that if the office was hunting for him it was his duty to be handy, so it could find him There were three candidates before the con-vention. It met at 10 o'clock one morning remained continuously in session all through the night, and did not finally reach a nomination until about 9 o'clock the next norning. Francis was the man on whom the convention finally agreed after probably a hundred ballots. The three avowed candidates were Judge Edward C. Noonan, a native of Reading, Pa.; Major C. C. Rainwater, a wholesale hat merchant and an ex-con federate soldier, and ex-Mayor Brown of St ouls. Francis had first attracted public at tention in St. Louis by his race the year before for president of the Chamber of Commerce. After one of the hottest con-tests in the history of that great com-mercial body he defeated Frank Galennie, a former resident of New Orleans, who was thought to have a walkover. Sitting on the platform in the democratic convention at about 2 a. m., when it was necessar to awaken for every ballot one or the other of two German delegates from what was known as an outlying "cabbage" ward

Francis said to a friend: 'How do you think this will end?" "You will be nominated, Dave," was the

'Nonsense," said Francis. "I am not candidate." candidate."
"Perhaps not; but complimentary votes have been cast for you, and you might as well leave your pledge the same as the others to abide by the action of the conven-

Whether or not such a pledge was left, Mr. Francis was the nominee, and he put up a rattling fight, carrying the city by a good majority in face of the feet of good majority in face of the fact that the man he defeated had been elected four years previously by nearly 14,000 majority. His opponent was William L. Ewing, a member of one of the oldest, wealthiest and most influential families of the city.

ENTERTAINING CLEVELAND. ENTERTAINING CLEVELAND.

The same year Mr. Francis erected in Vandeventer place one of the finest residences then to be seen in St. Louis. The next year he entertained Fresident and Mrs. Cleveland, Private Secretary Lamont and others of the party who visited St. Louis during the memorable "swing around" made by Mr. Cleveland. The mayor did not then know the president very well. As the chief know the president very well. As the chief executive of the city he felt it his duty to show the chief executive of the nation what Kentucky-Missouri hospitality was, and right royally did the young mayor entertain his national guests. Some amusing things happened while the president was in St. Louis, and one incident is worth telling. The local committee got up a reception at the Exposition building. It was a hot day for that time of the year, and the great number of people crowded into the hall made it almost stifling. The Clevelands, the Francis family and several others occupied a combination box. Mayor Francis noticed that the president was fatigued, so he excused himself to the rest of the company and whispered a few words into the pany and whapered a few words into the president's left ear.
"You must be pretty dry. Mr. President," is what he is reported to have said.
"Dry?" exclaimed the head of the nation. "I am very dry."

tion. "I am very dry."
"We have a restaurant in the building.

handy, and you can have anything you destre. Now, what brand, of wine do you prefer?"

Wine the devil, dremarked the president "None of it for not I will thank you to have ordered up a big drink of fine Bourbon based Corner Coinage

whisky. The president, Mayor Francis, Colonel Dan Lamont and Colonel Dave Caruth, who was then a police commissioner of St. Louis, excused themselves and went to the room in the rear of the box. Colonel Caruth is also a Kentuckian, and is a brother of ex-Congressman Asher G. Caruth of Louisville and George William Caruth, United States minister to Portugal. In a short time up came four drinks of "democratic eye-water, as ex-Senator Tom Palmer of Michigan call whisky. When the glasses were placed or the table President Cleveland is said to have grabbed two of the glasses, one in each hand, and with a "Here's to you gentlemen," emptied both as quickly as possible, remarking as he did so, and with a sly wink at his private secretary 'Daniel doesn't drink, you know, gentle-

TURNED DOWN THE GRANGERS. Although Mr. Francis carried St. Louis b a snug majority when he was a candidate for mayor in 1885, he lost it by nearly 12,000

in 1888, when he was the candidate of his party for governor of Missouri. Several causes then operated against him. He had party for governor of Missouri. een so long in the grain business, large interests in the elevators, that they go cry against him which induced thousands of the grangers to scratch him or else vote outright for the re-publican or prohibition candidate. His

republican opponent was a country lawyer, who, on account of being a local attorney for a railroad, was styled the cow coroner. That was the year when Colonel Charles Henry Jones removed from Florida to St. Louis, obtained an interest in the old Missouri Republican, and changed its nam No sooner had the colonel landed in the big town on the west bank of the "Father of Waters" than he began to agine that the city was recking with vice, and he entered upon a moral crusade. wanted all the saloons closed; he was on posed to having the beer gardens, mus halls and theaters run on Sunday, and it nany other ways he tried to let the peop of the whole Mississippi valley know that he had lately arrived among them. As mayo of the city Mr. Francis was ex-efficio presi dent of the St. Louis police board. There were four commissioners and on the saloon and Sunday question two voted with the church people, two for the prevailing cus-tom of having everything run wide open. and the mayor cast the deciding vote to en force an old Sunday closing law. The con equence was that the democratic ticket met with a sweeping defeat. Three congressm vere lost, and their loss gave Tom Reed's house in the Fifty-first congress just mar-gin enough to organize and unseat sufficient emocrats to provide him with a comfortable working majority. Jones had simply played nob with his moral racket, and St. Louis democrats could enough to say what they thought of him. THE JONES FEUD.

Francis was elected governor, and he and Colonel Jones got along pretty well until the middle of his term. In 1890 they had a falling out. Colonel Jones immediately falling out. urned the batteries of his newspaper of the governor. He made it warm for the whole administration at Jefferson City Along in 1892 Colonel Jones is said to have been pressed for ready cash and to have hypothecated or sold some of his newspape stock, with the understanding that th banker who advanced him the money he needed was to let him have it back pro-vided he could redeem it within a certain time. As the story goes, Colonel Jones was unable to redeem it, and Governor Francis gobbled it up, and, with other stock that he and his friends controlled used it one fine morning in June to bring Colonel Jones' connection with the Republic to an end. It is understood that none of the Republic stock appears in the name of Mr. Francis, and he does not figure around the establishment, but, whether true or false, many well informed people in the city have a firm belief that he and his friends have a considerable block of the stock.

What greatly angered the friends of Mr Francis was that it was generally reported that early in the winter of 1893 Mr. Cleve-land had him slated for a cabinet place. It was said that he was to be either postmaster general or secretary of the navy. Not only was Mr. Cleveland very fond of this moment a native of Richmond who is the ex-governor, but, further, he recog-governor of a state greater than Kentucky nized in him a man of fine executive ability nd considerable political experience, whi addition to such recommendations rnor money a possessed plenty take could and Whitney in the Reveland administration as a lavish enter tainer. But just then Colonel Jones had

ull with Mr. Cleveland and it is understood that he, Governor Stone, Major Harvey Salmon, chairman of the Missouri democratic committee, and others united in a 3,000-word telegram strongly protesting against the ap-pointment of Mr. Francis. It is believed that they prevented his appointment. After that the president is said to have offered Mr. Francis the choice of any of the foreign missions, outside of the British. The offer was declined, as Mr. Francis did not care to go abroad

Mr. and Mrs. Francis have six children, all boys. The youngest is less than 2 years of age and the oldest was 17 on May 31 last. He takes after his father and most of the Francis side of the family in height. He is something more than six feet tall. On the ubject of boys the next secretary of the in-erior can aptly be compared with the Honlames Kerr of Pennsylvania, who, when his ast boy was born, while he was clerk of the house of representatives, wired to Speaker Crisp that a fifth son had been born to him and Mrs. Kerr, adding: "You see we are against the policy of the administration or

Mr. Francis has just completed one of the nost magnificent residences in all the western country. It has nearly two acres of ground surrounding it and is located in the western portion of the city of St. Louis on Maryland avenue, not very far from beauti ful Westmoreland place and in the fine new residence section. The mansion is colonial its style of architecture, with massive white pillars on the eastern and western

REAL MUSIC IN TEXAS.

Effect of Schubert's Screnade on a Waco Audience. The leader of an up-town orchestra was returning from an engagement recently, when he fell in with another man who had known him years before, relates the New

"I thing," said the latter, "that the last time we met was in Waco, Tex."
"So it was," said the orchestra leader That was a long-time ago, when the town of Waco was a typical frontier place. There were board houses and shanties everywhere. was leading an orchestra in one of the pard shanties there! It was a wild-eyed crowd, and the show was the kind that liked. I had struck the town in a rost, and the management hired me to lead the band, as he called it. I found that the members of the orchestra knew the 'Arkansas Traveler, 'Old Dog Tray,' 'Pop Goes the Weasel,' 'Dixle,' and other familiar music in the southwest.' They hadn't a score of any kind before them. I remember during a brief intermission you came to the place where I was and asked me if I could play bits of card scaled and subscribed with their Schubert's Screnade. You don't know how names. What then? Is not a landlord's it thrilled me to know there was one man in that crowd who knew what music was. Only an artist can appreciate that. I took brass, ten times below the real value, can up my bow and played that exquisite combe to the kingdom for \$108,000? I will position as I never played it before. It maintain that \$25,000 would be a sum fully had beauties I had never discovered before. And the members of the band laid down their fiddles and listened. And the painted eauties on the stage peeped out at me from the curtain, and the beer vendors quit business in the aisles, and the ugly looking audience sat still till I had finished. They they got up and left the theater and the show was out. It was the first time they ever heard any music. That was the greatst triumph I ever had. Know you? can never forget you."

Theories of cure may be discussed at ength by physicians, but the sufferers want quick relief; and One Minute Cough Cure will give it to them. A safe cure for chil-dren. It is "the only harmless remedy that produces immediate results."

Boston Globe; "If we weren't in a cance, I'd kiss you!" "Take me ashore immediately, sir!"

based Copper Coinage.

THE STORY OF WOOD'S HALFPENCE

Timely Illustrations from Jonathan Swift's "Drapier Letters" .- Origin of the Boycott and Its Success.

In 1724, In Dublin, appeared the first of the famous "Drapler's Letters" written by Jonathan Swift, dean of St. Patrick, against the introduction of a debased copper coinage into Ireland. In the light of present political events, relates the New York Even ing Post, these old pamphlets have a special interest, quite apart from their literary merit, and some slight account of them may be interesting to the newspaper reader of to

The occasion of Swift's letters was the attempted introduction of "Wood's halfpence" nto Ireland. William Wood was an English ronmaster, who, by divers underhand dealngs with Walpole and the duchess of Kendal (involving, it was said, a bribe of £10,000 to the latter), had obtained a patent from the English government to coin £108,000 worth of copper money for Ireland. Each pound avoirdupois of copper (worth 12 ence) was to be coined into half-pence and farthings valuing half a crown. His patent was to run for fourteen years only and the quantity for the whole term was limited to 360 tons of copper. A rent of £800 per annum was to be paid to the king and £200 to the comptroller of the currency. It was alleged by those interested in the patent that Irish ndustry was much inconvenienced by the ack of copper coin, but, as the whole cir-culating medium of Ireland at that period was reckoned at no more than £400,000, the tmost amount of copper necessary was deulated at less than £25,000 in addition to what was already in use. To coin and force into circulation £198,000 of "brass," as Swift contemptuously calls it, meant that the store f gold and silver, too small already, would inevitably be driven out, that foreign ex-changes would be turned against the counry, and that Irish commerce, struggling and precarious at the best, would be dealt a staggering blow.

A universal agitation at once arose against 'Wood's halfpence." Not only the finan-cial part of the scheme was hateful to the but the overbearing attitude of th English government in enforcing a private ontract against national protest roused Irish opular feeling to fever heat. Swift, throw ing himself into the controversy with h! usual wit and bitterness, became the mouth-plece of the nation. The first "Drapier's Letter" was published early in 1724 and its effect was immediate in rousing and en-couraging the people, who felt that a powerul leader was now at their head. In this letter, published, of course, anony

nously. Swift introduces himself to the tradesmen, shopkeepers, farmers, and coun ry people in general of the kingdom of Ire land," as "a drapier, by name M. B.," with "a pretty good shop of Irish stuffs and silks" and a love for his country that prompts him o write, though with no learning or fine anguage at his command, against "the halfpence coined by one William Wood, hardware man, with a design to have them pass in this kingdom." He begins by telling his readers of the doubtful means by which Wood has obtained his patent and the debased coin which he is now issuing, and advises no one to receive it.

For the common soldier, when he goes t the ale house, or market, will offer this money; and if he be refused, perhaps he will swagger and hector, and threaten to beat the outcher or alewife, or take the goods by force, and throw them the bad half-pence In this case the shopkeeper, or victualler or any other tradesman, has no more to de than to demand ten times the price of his goods, if it is to be paid in Wo and not part with his goods till he gets the

"For suppose you go to an ale house with that base money, and the landlord gives you a quart for four of those half-pence, what must the victualler do? This brewer will not be paid in that coin-or, if the brewer should be such a fool, the farmers will no take it from them for their barley, becaus they are bound by their leases to pay their rent in good and lawful money of England, which this is not, nor of Ireland either; and the 'squire, their landlord, will never be so bewitched to take such trash for his land so that it must certainly stop somewhere or other; and wherever it stops it is the same thing and we are all undone."

Swift gives his humor full sway in the next passage: "The common weight of these half-pence is between four and five to an ounce; consequently, twenty shillings will weigh six pounds, butter weight. Now there are many hundred farmers who pay £200 a year rent; therefore, when one of them comes with his half-year's rent, which is f100, it will be at least 600 pounds weight, which is three horses load. If a 'squire has a mind to come to town to buy clothes and wine and spices for himself and family, or perhaps to pass the winter here, he must bring with him five or six horses well laden with sacks, as the farmers bring their corn, and when his lady comes in her coach to our shops, it must be followed by a car

loaded with Mr. Wood's money.

"They say "Squire Conolly (then speaker of the Irish House of Commons) has £16,000 a year; now he must have 250 horses to bring up his half-year's rent, and two or three great cellars in his house for storage. But what the bankers will do I cannot tell, for I am assured that some great bankers keep by them £40,000 in ready cash, to answer

all payments; which sum, in Mr. Wood's money, would require 1.200 horses to carry "For my own part, I am already resolved what to do; I have a pretty good shop of Irish stuff and silks, and instead of taking Mr. Wood's copper, I intend to traffic with my neighbors, the butchers and bakers and brewers, and the rest, goods for goods; and the little gold and silver I have I will keep by me, like my heart's blood, till better times, or until I am just ready to starve; and then I will buy Mr. Wood's money, as my father did the brass money in James' time, who could buy £10 of it with a guinea; and a hope to get as much for a pistole, and so pure chase bread from those who will be such fools as to sell."

In the second letter a boycott (the first, we may notice, in Irish history-if, indeed, it may be rightly called so, since Captain Boy cott was yet unborn) was advised by Swift 'Let us mark and observe those who pre sume to offer these half pence in payment Let their names and trades and places of abode be made public, that every one may be aware of them as betrayers of their country and confederates with Mr. Wood. Let them be watched at markets and fairs, and let the first bonest discoverer give the word that Mr. Wood's half pence have been offered and caution the poor, innocent people not to receive them." Wood's representation that there was the utmost need for a copper coinage is treated

disdainfully by the Drapler: "Several gen-tlemen, it is represented, have been forced to tally with their workmen and give them sufficient to answer all occasions.
no inconsiderable shopkeeper in this and have discoursed with several of my own and other trades, and also with a great num ber of farmers, cottagers and laborers. the largest computation a sum more than necessary for all dealings would amount only to £25,000, whereas this honest, liberal hard ware man, Wood, would impose upon u over four times that sum." Swift then attacks Wood's proposition t

"take manufactures in exchange, and that no person be obliged to receive more than 51/2 pence at one payment," as follows: 'remove our direful apprehensions that will drain us of our gold and silver by his coinage, this little arbitrary monarch most graciously offers to take our manufactures in exchange. Are our Irish understandings indeed so low in his opinion? Is this not the very misery we complain of, that his, cursed project will put us under the ne-cessity of selling our goods for what is equal

sound from France or Spain, or any other country with which we traffic, if they should offer to deal with us only upon this condi-tion, that we should take their money at ten times higher than the intrinsic value? Surely there was never heard such a com-

pound of impudence, villating and folly. Soon after the second letter appeared, in July, 1724, the English government, through a special committee of inquiry, recom-mended the restriction of the proposed coinage to £40,000 instead of £168,000 surely a great concession, and hardly consistent with their assertion in the same report that "the copper money coined by Mr. Wood, when mpared with the copper money coined for treland in former reigns, considerably exceeds them all in goodness, fineness and value of the copper." The Irish people, however, would have none of these superior half-pence, and the Drapler's third letter was received with increasing enthusiasm.

A declaration was now advised by him to be drawn up "expressing in the strongest terms our firm resolution never to receive or utter any of Wood's half-pence or farth or utter any of wood's han-pence of factu-ings, and forbidding your tenants to receive them," and such a document was accord-ingly framed and signed by the most con-siderable persons in the kingdom.

He compares the unfortunate Wood Gollath of Gath—"for Gollath had a helmet of brass upon his head and he was armed with a cost of mail, and the weight of the cost was 5,000 shekels of brass; and he had creaves of brass between his shoulders. hort, he was like Mr. Wood, all over brass and he defled the armies of the living God. And again, characteristically. "My own poor endeavors to prevent the ruin of the country by the admission of Wood's coin were called 'flying in the king's face,' which I directly deny, for I cannot allow that vib-representation of the royal countenance in William Wood's adulterate copper to be his sacred majesty's face; or, if it were, flying was not against the impression, the baseness of the metal; because I well remembered that the image which Nebuchadnezzar commanded to be set up for all men to fall down and worship, it was not of copper, but of pure gold. And I am heartly sorry we have so few royal images of that metal among us; the sight whereof, although it could hardly increase our veneration for his majesty, which is already so great, yet yould very much enliven it with the mixture of comfort and satisfaction.'

The dean could be serious enough, how ever, when he came to the kernel of the argument; and one of his most weight; argument; and one of his most weight by paragraphs has lost none of its weight by the passage of a century and a half. "The histories of England, and of most other countries, abound in relating the miserable. and sometimes the most tragical, effects from the abuses of coin by debasing the metals, by lessening or enhancing the value upon occasions, to the public loss. It is the tenderest point of government, affecting every individual in the highest degree. When the value of money is arbitrary settled, no man can well be said to have any property at all; nor is any wound so suddenly felt, so hardly cured, or that leaves such deep and lasting scars behind." At this third letter the English govern

ment decided to prosecute the writer. Swift's authorship was universally suspected by this time, but any informer against him would have been in peril of his life, so fully was the Drapier supported by the The printer, Harding, however, was arrested and thrown into prison. At the same time, thinking it wisest to try conciliation as well as coercion, Walpole recalled the lord lieu-tenant, the duke of Grafton, a man of little ability, and sent instead a personal friend of Swift's, the able and brilliant Lord Car-teret. It was determined to press the case against Harding. The grand jury, however, when the matter was brought before them, threw out the bill. The chief justice, Whitshed, dismissed them, with a furious de-nunciation unworthy of his station, and an-other grand jury was summoned. They other grand jury was obstinately patriotic still, for proved more obstinately patriotic still, for their first act was to present Wood's half-pence as a common nuisance. "The popular outcry," says Coxe, in his "Memoirs of Walpole," "was so violent that the lords justices refused to issue the orders for the circulation of the coin. A general panic of the coin and the coin of the coin apprehensive of popular commotions. ple of all descriptions and parties flocked in crowds to the bankers to demand the oney, and drew their notes with an excondition to be paid in gold or silver The publishers of the most treasonable pamphlets escaped with impunity, provided Wood and his patent were introduced into

the work.'

to nothing? How would such a proposal year for eight years as a compensation for the loss of his expected profits, the brilliant campaign of the Patrick's against the detested half-pence-"a triumph which taught treiand for the first time in her history to substitute constitutional agitation for the old system of rebellion, and which united every class. churchman, Catholic and dissenier, into an irresistible phalanx." So great was the power of the "Frapier's" name henceforth that many years after, in 1745, when Swift, in a state of absolute imbecility, was fast sinking into his grave, a new "Drapter's letter" was issued by some unknown hand, to dissuade the Irish from listening to the in-surrectionary appeals of the Jacobites, and was entirely successful, the Drapier's aderation by the common people, who supposed that Swift had rallied long enough to compose this letter in a lucid interval. It was probably, however, written by Chesterfield-certainly not by the dean of St. Patrick's, whose caustic and potent pen had been laid down forever years before.

SILVER COUNTRIES.

The Country Which Popocrats Desire for Uncle Sam Mexico is a silver standard country, says the Boston Commercial Bulletin. She has a large national debt. The interest on 120,687,600 is payable in London. It is not The London ineven payable in Mexico. debtedness is greater than the Mexican in-

debtedness. Guatemala is a silver standard country. Of her debt. (887,700 is owed abroad.

Honduras is a silver standard country.

Practically the whole of her debt is owed abroad and not a cent of interest has Hon-

duras been able to pay since 1872. Nicaragua is a silver country. She owes \$235,000 in London, on which she has been She owen obliged to default payment of the interest. Salvador is a silver country. She Owes

£254,000 in London. Paraguay is a silver country. She de-clared herself bankrupt to her foreign creditors in 1885 and issued new bonds in ex-change for her old ones at about 50 cents on the dollar. Paraguay has just defaulted interest on the half of her debt which

she had not previously repudiated. She owes now in Europe 1836,550, with defaulted interest amounting to over 176,500.

Peru is a silver country. She had a Peru is a aliver country. She had a foreign debt of £31.579.080, with arrears of interest amounting to £22.998.651. Being utterly unable to pay, the European bond-holders had deeded to them in exchange all

the states' railways, guano deposits, mines and lands for a period of sixty-six years.

Bolivia is a silver country. Her "external" debt to foreign corporations is 2,000,000 bolivianos. The debt owed at home is 4,428,705 bolivianos. Forty per cent of the customs dues at Arica are by law seized by the foreign bondholders.

China is a silver country. It is a matter in the memory of every citizen that the money to pay China's war indemnity was raised by a loan in Europe. The Japanese commission has just gone to London to collect it. Her February loan of 1895 was 13,000,000, payable in gold, and her customs revenue is today mortgaged in terms to foreign syndicates. The United States pays in gold and borrows at 3 per cent. foreign loan of December, 1894, of \$8,000,-000, payable in silver, cost 7 per cent in

Japan the most prosperous of the silver countries, is paying at the rate of 7 per cent for a foreign indebtedness of 2,110,112 yea. The bulk of her debt loaned her in silver by her own citizens costs her 51/2 per cent per annum. Japan's financiers favor the adop-

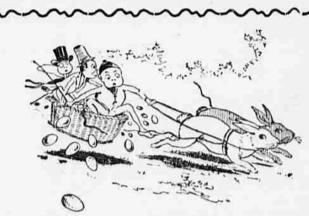
tion of a gold basis.

India is on a silver basis. Of a total debt, funded and unfunded, of 227,354,398 rupees, 108,113,792 is foreign debt owed to England. Sixteen million pounds sterling a year must be paid in England. This is paid in gold, while the taxes raised in India are silver.

to ask permission of foreign bankers before she went to war. We didn't have to ask that permission. Russia is about to adopt the gold basis.

I Wonder Why.

glass, "the nose is put, in the middle of "That's easy enough," he replied "it's "That's easy enough," he replied "it's that's easy enough," he replied "it's Beaten at last, the English ministry gave to opppin out up and st oson out... up the fight. Wood's patent was cancelled, out up support poors out su oppose up the fight. Wood's patent was cancelled, out ut Muigoot poors ous st olboon sal and he was allowed a pension of £3,000 a pub ... Aum Jopuom L. tploom slow No.



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