beaten through by the force of the hail, considerable stock killed and the ground literally strewed with dead hogs and poultry. The heaviest loss was to corn, which was beaten completely to pieces.

In this city the loss is heavy, many buildings being ruined. The estimated damage is $200,000.

A dispatch from Dubuque, Ia., says: "A terrific rainstorm swept this section last night, the fall being 4.82 inches. The streets were full to the curb, while those up the hills were torn out and the debris came down and lodged on the street railway tracks, blockading the road for hours. The Illinois Central has not had a train in the city since midnight. At Durango, on the Chicago Great Western, where five persons were drowned during the flood last May, the creek was again at flood height and the bridge that stood the tide then was swept away. A bridge on the Milwaukee line at Catfish creek, south of this city, is gone. Reports from all points in this section are of serious damage to railroad property and county bridges, but no loss of life.

Short, Terrific Storm in New York.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A storm swept over this city this evening accompanied by heavy thunder and a brilliant display of lightning. The maximum velocity of the wind was fifty miles, but this only lasted for five minutes. Rain fell for three hours, the total precipitation being one-third of an inch. A house on the Harlem river which was the switchboard for the Western Union company's wires, which run under Harlem river, was struck by lightning and all wires east and west were rendered useless.

The storm between here and Philadelphia cut off many of the southern wires, and for a short time communication with the outside world was much hampered. Charles F. Siegle, a clerk, was killed in Eleventh street by a tree falling on him, crushing his skull.

Roofs Carried Away.

COLUMBUS, O., July 27.—At 7:20 o'clock this evening a severe, followed by a heavy rain, struck this section, attaining a velocity of forty-five miles. The gale came from the north, flowing up the main valley of the Scioto river. In the country corn and other crops were blown down and trees uprooted. In this city several roofs were blown off and the damages amount to several thousands of dollars. Half of the roof of the Brown Manufacturing Company's building was carried across the street and over three houses, a distance of one hundred yards. So far as reported no lives were lost.

General in Three States.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—A heavy rainstorm, having many features of a cyclone, passed over the city shortly after 6 o'clock this evening. Despite the hurricane violence of the storm very little damage was done in this city. The storm was general in the State of New Jersey and Delaware. Lightning played many pranks with trolley and electric wires. Several barns are reported to have been struck by lightning and destroyed.

Wind Sixty-Four Miles an Hour.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—Much damage was done last night by the terrific windstorm. At Beulah Park, just east of the city, eight or nine houses were destroyed and a large tabernacle blown down. The loss is estimated at many thousands of dollars. Major Stockman, of the local weather bureau, reports that the wind reached a velocity of sixty-four miles an hour.

Grain Destroyed in Canada.

TECUMSEH, Ont., July 27.—Last night's rainstorm was one of the worst ever experienced in this part of Ontario. All of the creeks overflowed their banks, and some fields are covered with water to the depth of several inches. The damage to the grain crops will be in the thousands of dollars.

OBITUARY.

William Henry Smith, Ex-Manager of Associated Press.

CHICAGO, July 27.—William Henry Smith died at his home in Lake Forest at 3:30 o'clock this morning. He had been sick for several days, having had pneumonia.

He was born in Columbiana county, New York, Dec. 1, 1833. His parents moved to Ohio, where he had the best educational advantages the State afforded. He was a schoolteacher for a time and next a tutor in a Western college. Later he became the assistant editor of a weekly newspaper in Cincinnati. At the age of twenty-two Mr. Smith had risen to the position of editor. At that time he was also doing work for the Literary Review. At the beginning of the civil war he was engaged on the Cincinnati Gazette and took an active part in raising troops and forwarding supplies and, through the medium of the press, did much to strengthen the government. Largely instrumental in making John Brough Governor of Ohio, he afterwards became the Governor's secretary and later was elected Secretary of State, being re-elected in 1866. Mr. Smith retired from office and became the managing editor of the Evening Chronicle. He was obliged, however, to desist from such active work on account of ill health. In 1870 he became manager of the Western Associated Press, having headquarters in Chicago. Several years later, on the personal request of President Hayes, he accepted the office of Collector of Customs at Chicago. During his term of office he was instrumental in bringing about many needed reforms in the customs department. In 1883 he again became actively engaged in Associated Press work, and, in January of that year, he effected a consolidation of the New York and the Western Associated Press, taking the managership of the united systems. Mr. Smith was a student of historical subjects and was the author of "The St. Clair Papers," two volumes, Cincinnati, 1882. He was also the author of the biography of Charles Hammond, wrote several pamphlets and had contributed frequently to American periodicals. While Secretary of State of Ohio he founded the department of archives, a matter which had been wholly overlooked since the admission of the State, and he succeeded in recovering many valuable papers, which are now on file in the Statehouse at Columbus. By his investigation in the British Museum he brought to light many unpublished letters of Washington to Colonel Henry Bouquet, and has shown that those which were published by Jared Sparks were not given correctly. Mr. Smith also wrote a "Political History of the United States" and a life of the late President Hayes, as the literary executor of the dead President. Mr. Smith retired from the management of the Associated Press in March, 1893, and since that time, until his illness, had employed his time in literary work.

Mr. Smith lived at Lake Forest, near Chicago, where he had an ideal suburban home, "The Rocks," a house of the colonial style, in beautiful grounds. Mr. Smith was a man of medium stature, with gray hair and beard, and until recently carried lightly the evidence of his years of thought and labor. The sudden death of his daughter, Mrs. Charles R. Williams, in this city, a little more than a year ago, caused a shock from which he never fully recovered, and which may have been one of the causes of his death, for he had been perceptibly failing, physically, since that sad event. His wife has been dead for about three years, and the only member of his family who survives him is his son Delavan.

Joel Healton.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEWCASTLE, Ind., July 27.—Joel Healton, a pioneer of Henry county, died at his home near this city to-day after a long illness. His decline in health dated back several months, when he had some teeth extracted. The operation gave him great pain and blood poison resulted. He was apparently healed of this, but his system succumbed later to inflammation of the stomach. The funeral will be held Wednesday at Flat Rock.

Mrs. Mahlon Sands.

LONDON, July 27.—Mrs. Mahlon Sands, formerly of New York, died at her residence in this city on Friday, of fatty degeneration of the heart. Mrs. Sands bore a striking likeness to the Princess of Wales, with whom she was on very friendly terms. She will be buried in New York by the side of her husband, who was killed a few years ago by being thrown from his horse in Hyde Park.

Fell Dead While Lecturing.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. July 27.—Mrs. Jane Scofield, of the San Antonio Normal College, dropped dead of heart disease this morning while delivering a lecture on psychology before the class. She was of high standing in educational work in this State.

Vanderbilt Improving Rapidly.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 27.—Dr. McLane, who came on from New York with Cornelius Vanderbilt, states this morning that the patient was very comfortable and there were no signs of any ill effect as the result of the trip up the sound. Dr. McLane asserts a belief that Mr. Vanderbilt's improvement will now be very rapid.

JAMES BYERS'S SUICIDE

SHOT HIMSELF OUTSIDE THE DOOR OF HIS SWEETHEART.

Frankfort Young Man Short in His Accounts Could Not Stand the Threatened Disclosure.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

FRANKFORT, Ind., July 27.—James Byers, agent for the Vandalia railroad and Adams Express Company at Moran, this county, committed suicide this morning. Byers was short in his accounts with the express company $300 and with the railroad company $15. Rather than face exposure he killed himself. Last night he called on the young lady to whom he was engaged and during the evening told her he was in trouble, but refused to tell her what the trouble was. At 1 o'clock he bid her good-bye, with the remark that he intended killing himself before morning. A few minutes later the report of a revolver was heard and young Byers's dead body was found a few feet from the door with a bullet in the brain. Byers was very popular and his habits were considered good. His age was twenty-three.

INDIANA OBITUARY.

Dr. James W. Green, a Well-Known Shelby County Physician.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., July 27.—Dr. James Wilkinson Green died at his residence in this city at 9 o'clock this morning. He was of English descent and was born in Rush county, Indiana, Feb. 5, 1825. He was married to Mary Gowdy, sister of Hon. J. K. Gowdy, of Rushville, May 18, 1896. His widow and seven children survive him—Dr. Dot Green, Mrs. Noble Brown and Mrs. Belle Wilson, of Rushville; Dr. John D. Green, of Arlington; Dr. Thomas Green, Dr. Will Green and Miss Nellie, of this city. He was one of the charter members and for many years president of the Rush County Medical Society. He was a member of the Shelly County Medical Society, Indiana State Medical Society, American Medical Association, the Christian Church and Odd Fellows. The funeral will be held at the homestead in Arlington and interment in Rushville. He was a graduate of Rush Medical College in 1856. Short services will be held in this city Tuesday evening and interment in Rushville Cemetery on Wednesday.

Two Sudden Deaths.

MONTPELIER, Ind., July 27.—Mrs. David Wiseman, wife of a farmer living four miles south of this city, started early yesterday to drive to Ohio to visit her parents. When within a few miles of Portland she fell forward upon the dashboard of the carriage dead. She was accompanied by her three small children, the eldest of which ran to a neighboring house and secured assistance. Death was caused by heart disease.

Reason Wood, an old and retired farmer living in this city, died suddenly Saturday evening of pericarditis. Mr. Wood was playing with his grandchild, when he fell from his chair, expiring at once. He was seventy-six years old and was the father of County Treasurer Wood.

Other Deaths in the State.

WABASH, Ind., July 27.—Daniel Patterson, an old resident of this county, died to-day at Roann, aged eighty-three. Mr. Patterson came to Indiana from Attica, N. Y., sixty-five years ago, locating at Richmond. He has lived here thirty-five years.

Wawasee Regatta Winner.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WAWASEE, Ind., July 27.—The fourth race of the season was sailed here Saturday afternoon, having been postponed from the morning on account of the breeze being insufficient. There were five entries, as follows: Problem, by Dr. Wright, of Columbus, Ind.; La Cigale, by Serraine, of Indianapolis; Cynthia, by Lilly, of Indianapolis; Eugenia, by Sanborn, of Indianapolis, and Eleanor, by Tucker, of Indianapolis. The Fishbacks' Mary Louise, the winner of the '96 cup, did not enter. Following is the result:

Boat.	Start.	Finish.	Corrected time.
Problem	2:46:40	4:08:20	1:19:58
La Cigale	2:47:10	4:18:25	1:31:15
Cynthia	2:47:35	4:27:33	1:39:18
Eugenia	2:46:10	4:28:02	1:40:24
Eleanor	2:50:30	4:43:00	1:47:45

W. A. Royse and Will were timekeepers. The Problem won in the quickest time on record, one hour and twenty-one minutes and forty seconds. She took the lead from the start and finished so. This is the second race Dr. Wright has won this year. La Cigale finished second and Cynthia third, and not the Eugenia, as has been before stated, owing to a mistake in calculations.

Fine Prospect for a Fair.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MIDDLETOWN, Ind., July 27.—The twentieth annual session of the Henry, Madison and Delaware Agricultural Society will open to-morrow. The outlook is favorable for the biggest fair ever held on the grounds. Already the grounds are well filled with booths, stands, fine herds of cattle, sheep and hogs, while there never was such an aggregation of show and speed horses on the ground. Some of the speediest horses in this part of the country are entered for the free-for-all pace and trot on Thursday and Friday. Several horses with records better than 2:13 are here, and it is confidently expected that the track record, now 2:14¼, will be lowered at least two seconds. The prospects are that it will be in all respects the best fair ever held on the grounds.

Gas and Gold in Brown County.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

RICHARDS, Ind., July 27.—Mr. Fred C. Victor, of Indianapolis, spent several days here investigating the announced intention of a party of prospectors boring for natural gas. The prospectors have already leased ground and closed contracts with several persons for the purpose of boring for gas and oil. It is their intention to secure contracts of all the land hereabouts before sinking wells. The gold fever has not entirely subsided. Prospectors from California and Montana have been camping in the vicinity and say that the prospects for gold mining is good. They have made an average of $1.50 per day in a small pan. Land is worth twice as much here than five years ago.

Stolen Notes Recovered.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, Ind., July 27.—On Saturday, May 12, Lum Isaacs, a Seymour merchant, was robbed in this city in broad day of a pocketbook containing $100 in cash and notes to the amount of $6,000. That the thieves escaped is remarkable, as the theft was so openly committed. The officers made every effort to catch the thieves, but they made their escape. Yesterday two boys found in a remote place in the city a pocketbook, which, upon investigation, proved to be the one stolen from Mr. Isaacs. The cash was gone, but the notes remained intact. The property has been turned over to the owner.

A Free-Silver Joke.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 27.—Thirty wagons loaded with corn came into the city in a procession to-day and on each wagon was a banner with a free-silver sentiment, such as "Give us free silver and we will get 50 cents for corn and $1 for wheat." Some of the drivers had been Republicans and they reported there were many Republican farmers in their neighborhood who would vote for Bryan. Mr. Jenks, who owns the farm, says the men did it for a joke on him because he is a gold man.

Mrs. Ott Killed by Lightning.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELKHART, Ind., July 27.—Mrs. Catherine Ott, aged twenty years, was instantly killed by lightnnig at her home here this morning. The storm was raging so that she and a young woman roommate, who were sleeping upstairs, were called to the lower floor. The roommate, Miss Heasley, went below immediately, while Mrs. Ott staid to put on some additional clothing, and was killed. The lightning struck a chimney some distance away and ran to the house on a wire which supported the chimney.

Bloody Duel with Knives.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., July 27.—A double tragedy occurred here at 1 o'clock to-day which resulted in the death of David White and fatally wounding of William Spaulding, both colored men. White was intoxicated and began abusing Spaulding and a fight followed. White stabbed Spaulding in the abdomen. Spaulding then ran after White and cut his throat from ear to ear. White started on a run, but sank to the ground and died. Spaulding is in a serious condition. He is an old soldier.

Cornfields Flooded.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SCOTTSBURG, Ind., July 27.—The heavy rains the middle of last week caused the Muscattatuck river, which forms the boundary line between Scott and Jennings and Jackson counties for nearly twenty miles, to overflow thousands of acres of growing corn. Saturday morning the flood was higher than it had been at any time during the past twenty years and many fields of corn just in roastingear were covered above the ear. Farmers say the crop will be ruined. Many oats were washed away by the sudden rise. The loss will be very serious.

Farm Residence Burned.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW CASTLE, Ind., July 27.—The large farm residence and home of Amos B. Hernly was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Hernly and Mr. and Mrs. Perry Fraizer, who were spending the night there, retired rather late and slept soundly. They were awakened simultaneously by the falling in of the roof over their heads, and escaped just in time to save their lives. Insurance, $1,230.

Prof. Hall's Farewell.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WORTHINGTON, Ind., July 27.—Prof. A. M. Hall preached his farewell sermon at the Christian church at this place last evening, after almost two years' successful work. He is one of the most popular ministers Worthington has ever had, and regret that he can remain no longer is general. He will leave soon for Yale University, where he will continue his studies for the next two years.

Tin-Plate Trouble Unsettled.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ELWOOD, Ind., July 27.—The situation at the tin-plate plant remains unchanged, both sides remaining firm and a number of the skilled workmen, assisted by local capital, will at once close up a lease for the Montpelier tin-plate works and run them on the co-operative plan. Arrangements to that end are being rapidly completed.

Shot Himself in the Eye.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DUBLIN, Ind., July 27.—George Corwine, an old citizen of this place, who has long been a victim of cancer of the eye, and who had of late become despondent, sought relief this morning by shooting himself in the other eye in such a way that there is no hope of his recovery. He is nearly seventy years of age.

Escaped from Jail.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

COLUMBUS, Ind., July 27.—Alexander Bell, in jail charged with horse stealing, today escaped. A deputy sheriff opened the cell door to pass in his dinner to him, when Bell knocked the officer down, rushed out of his cell through the jail into the street and fled. The officers are in pursuit.

Fractured His Leg.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., July 27.—Frank Carithers, of the firm of Lisher & Carithers, fractured his leg in a peculiar manner last night. He is a young man and crossed his legs to untie his shoe, when, with a snap, the bone of his right leg broke below the hip joint.

SPAIN AFTER GUNBOATS.

Two Contracted For in Genoa Cannot Be Furnished.

MADRID, July 27.—It is announced here that the ship builders of Genoa have repudiated the contract which their representative made with the Spanish government to furnish the latter promptly with two cruisers of 7,000 tons. Great excitement prevails here, as it is added that these vessels have been purchased by the United States.

Skirmishes in Cuba.

HAVANA, July 27.—During recent skirmishes in the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Santa Clara the insurgents left eighteen killed on the field, among the dead being an American. The troops had one officer and twenty soldiers wounded.

The insurgents have fired on an Artemisa train at the farm of Beiumen, province of Pinar del Rio. They removed the rails, derailing the cars, four of which contained passengers, including many troops. The Governor of Pinar del Rio, Senor Rodriguez San Pedro, was traveling on the same train. The insurgents have also derailed three passenger cars of a train near Consolacion, province of Pinar del Rio.

Three insurgent prisoners, Luis Muro, Miguel Alvarez and Rodriguez Antonio Cario, were shot this morning at the castle of San Severino, Matanzas.

After the arrival of the reinforcements on their way from Spain to this city, Captain General Weyler will assume personal direction of the campaign against Antonio Maceo in the province of Pinar del Rio.

The women imprisoned in the jail at Las Recojidas are the wife of Dr. Trujillo and the wife of the insurgent leader, Jongo. The police have arrested a man named Godofredo Amate, who is said to have been running a cartridge factory for the insurgents. The police have also arrested a man named Joaquin Gutierez. Documents relating to the collection of money for the insurgents were found on his person.

The military governor of Guire Melena, Havana province, in reconnoitering with a detachment of troops, has had a skirmish with an insurgent force, during which the younger brother of the notorious insurgent leader, Ynglesito, was killed.

Citizens' Claims Against Spain.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—A number of claims against Spain are accumulating in the State Department on account of American citizens who have suffered in property and persons from the operations of Spanish troops in Cuba. One of the few that obtain publicity was preferred to-day by Mme. Maria Dolores De Durio, a woman of fifty years of age, of Spanish birth, but who married an American and was naturalized in 1870. She claims that her property in Santa Clara was destroyed by Spanish troops, her plantation burned, and herself fired on by Spanish troops, although the United States flag floated over her home. For this she asks an indemnity of $200,000.

Movements of Steamers.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Arrived: Amsterdam, from Rotterdam; Tauric, from Liverpool; Georgia, from Copenhagen; Friesland, from Antwerp; Mohawk, from London.

ANTWERP, July 27.—Arrived: Southwark, from New York. Sailed: Kensington, for New York.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Arrived: Pennsylvania, from Antwerp; Indiana, from Liverpool.

CHERBOURG, July 27.—Sailed: Saale, from Bremen, for New York.

GIBRALTAR, July 27.—Sailed: Werra, from Genoa, for New York.

MARSEILLES, July 27.—Arrived: Patria, from New York.

LONDON, July 27.—Arrived: Megantic, from Montreal.

HAMBURG, July 27.—Arrived: Bolivia, from Norfolk.

Shot His Political Enemy.

ORLANDO, Fla., July 27.—Captain W. Bailey Tucker, general manager of the Tavares, Atlantic & Gulf railroad, was shot last night by Alfred St. Clair Abrams, the prosecuting attorney of Lake county. The shooting occurred at Tucker's home. The physicians say Tucker may recover. Abrams was lately the anti-railroad candidate for the Legislature in Lake county. He was defeated and charged that Tucker had brought it about by unfair means.

Ore Carrying Trade Paralyzed.

CLEVELAND, O., July 27.—The depression in the iron trade is being felt by the vessel owners of the lakes. Twelve big steamers have gone out of the ore carrying trade and will be tied up the remainder of the season. Others will follow them soon. The docks at Lake Erie ports are piled full of ore which cannot be sold and the vessel owners say freight rates have fallen so that there is no profit in the ore-carrying trade.

Hutchins Died in His Berth.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—E. W. Hutchins, of the millinery firm of Osborne, Hutchins & Hunt, of this city, died in his berth on a sleeping car on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton train near Toledo last night. His wife heard him gasping, and, going to him, found him breathing his last. He had recently had a fall from a street car and it is thought that might have caused his death.

16 TO 1 AND ITS RESULTS

CLEAR EXPOSITION OF THE DEMAND FOR FREE SILVER COINAGE.

What It Means, and the Consequences That Would Follow—A Statement Worthy of Careful Study.

Montgomery P. Roberts, in the Illustrated American.

I have been asked by the editor of the Illustrated American to define as succinctly as possible two things: (1.) What the free-silver people want, and (2) what we may expect if they get what they want.

My first definition naturally deals with the question, just what does the free-silver demand mean?

The free-silver people want a free coinage of silver into dollars at the rate of 16 to 1.

That means that they insist that every one who has any silver bullion may have the right to take as much of it as he pleases to the United States mint and demand that it be coined into silver dollars, which weigh 371.25 grains.

While these silver dollars weigh 371.25 grains of pure silver each, our gold dollar weighs 23.22 grains of pure gold. (With the alloy the weights are 412.5 and 25.67.) The present silver dollar therefore weighs just about sixteen times as much as the gold dollar.

Sixteen to one, accordingly, means that it shall take sixteen times as much silver to make a dollar as it takes gold.

How did that ratio happen to be named?

The ratio of silver grains to gold grains in any piece of money has always depended upon the value of the raw metal in the markets of the world. The more silver there is mined the less valuable it is; the more gold there is mined the less valuable it is. For many centuries silver and gold continued to be mined in about the same ratio; that is, fifteen times more silver than gold was dug out from earth. This was the ratio, 15 to 1, when our government began business about a century ago. Accordingly our earliest silver coins were made fifteen times heavier than our gold coins of the same denomination; that is, 371.25 grains of pure silver to 24.75 of pure gold.

But before long it was discovered that silver was being mined in larger quantities than gold. Then our government, in 1837, decided that the ratio should be changed. So, while the silver dollar was left at 371.25 grains of pure silver, the gold dollar was made only 23.22 grains of gold.

That was the beginning of the 16 to 1 ratio.

This, however, was at that time going too far. The market price of gold bullion was not quite up to that ratio. Consequently, the silver dollar was more valuable than the gold dollar, and the people who had silver bullion did not take it to the United States mints to have it coined for them into dollars. Why should they? They could get more value out of it by selling it for gold. Or they could export it to Europe and get more for it, for over there the ratio was 15½ to 1. Moreover, those who had the previous American silver dollars would not use them in trade, because they were intrinsically worth more than the current gold dollars; they hoarded them.

In that way silver dollars were driven out of circulation, just as gold coin is now.

We pretended to have "bimetallism;" that is, two metals used side by side in a standard ratio of value. But in reality we had monometallism, since the market price of the two metals ruled their use as coins rather than the act of Congress; the cheaper metal drove out the other.

Consequently, when in 1873 Congress dropped the old silver dollar of 371.25 grains of pure silver, it only recognized what the people had long since done. Then we had monometallism by law as well as in fact; the gold dollar became the one standard.

Now the free-silver people call that act of 1873, by which silver was demonetized, a crime. But against whom? Nobody at that time wanted this silver bullion coined.

NEW SILVER DISCOVERIES.

Just after that silver began to be discovered in enormous quantities. The vastness of the product entirely upset all old ratios. Then European mints also closed against the free coinage of silver, else gold would have been driven out. But so much of this newly-discovered silver was owned in the United States that Congress was importuned to restore "the dollar of the fathers;" that is, to allow every one who owned silver to bring it to the mint and have it coined for him at the old standard weight of 16 to 1.

Wise and calm men recognized the absurdity of the proposal and foresaw the certain financial disaster which has resulted. But they were overborne. In 1878 the "Bland law" was passed over President Hayes's veto. This law restored the 371.25 silver dollar as a standard and ordered the Secretary of the Treasury to buy in the market enough silver bullion to make from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 each month. This was not free coinage; it was not so bad, for only the government could take its silver to the mint.

The owners of silver mines, however, were not satisfied. They could not bring their bullion to the mint and have it coined for themselves. They could not sell it fast enough to the government at the monthly rate authorized by the Bland law. It was bought by the government at the market price, and this price was growing lower.

So the silver-mine owners rallied around them those people who always believe in inflated currency—(and we have always had them: they used to be "Greenbackers")—and demanded free coinage.

To stem this tide the "Sherman law" was passed in 1890. It directed that the government purchase silver bullion to the amount of 4,500,000 ounces each month to be coined into dollars for its own use.

This helped the silver owners. But it was not free coinage.

CAUSED A PANIC.

It nearly ruined our finances, however. It precipitated a panic which was relieved only by the suprhuman effort made by President Cleveland in 1891 to induce his unwilling Democratic Congress in extra session to repeal the Sherman law.

Under the Bland and Sherman laws the government has bought enough silver from the mine owners to coin into nearly $600,000,000. But in spite of all these purchases the market price of silver has steadily been falling.

Now it takes about thirty ounces of silver to buy an ounce of gold.

But the silver advocates demand that our government shall allow every owner of silver to bring it to the mint and have it made into dollars at the rate of 16 ounces of silver to 1 of gold.

In other words, they demand that government shall in this one commodity give the lie to the markets, and shall try to compel the people to take 16 ounces of silver as equivalent of 1 ounce of gold, although every ounce of gold is worth thirty ounces of silver. Here is the dishonesty.

It is as dishonest to make us pay the mine owners double the value of their silver as it would be to make us pay the baker double the market value of a loaf of bread.

Government cannot establish a value. No government ever did. Every effort to force a wished-for value upon the people in the face of a different market value has been fruitless, and has ended in financial panic.

In other words, bimetallism at present is only a theory and a dream. The steadier metal fixes the market value of the other. The gold output has remained the same for many years; it therefore has fixed value. The silver output is rapidly increasing; it therefore has a changing value. Consequently the steadier metal must measure the other. That is monometallism.

We trade with the whole world, not alone within our own boundaries. If all the world would adopt some one ratio between the two metals perhaps we might approach bimetallism. But the whole world will not. Until the world thus unites bimetallism is smoke.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT.

Suppose that every man who digs or buys silver bullion is permitted to take it to the United States mint and have it coined into "16-to-1" dollars (that is, dollars of 371.25 grains pure silver)—what will happen?

There will be, first of all and at once, an enormous and violent and lasting rise in all prices.

This does not have to be proved by me, for all the advocates of free silver not only admit it, but they base their appeal upon it; they say to the people that high prices will mean prosperity. To the farmers they say, "Your wheat and potatoes will sell for double the present prices." To the land owners they say, "Your land will boom again." To the landlords they say, "You can double your rents." To the storekeepers they say, "You can scale up the price marks on all your goods."

All this is indeed true. The cost of everything we buy would be higher than ever was known before—except, perhaps, within the Confederate lines during the civil war.

But two things the silver advocates do not tell their eager listeners: one is that prices will rise because no dollar then will be worth a dollar; the other is that incomes and wages will not rise so fast as prices.

Prices will rise because a dollar will then buy less than it buys now. All the silver in the world will rush to this rich land and get itself coined into 16-to-1 dollars. When the markets of the world say that gold is thirty times more valuable than silver, and Congress says that it will only recognize gold as sixteen times more valuable than silver, the markets will only laugh at Congress. We will see again King Canute bidding the waves recede. Congress cannot govern the world's markets; and gold will run away from us so fast that all gold payments will stop within a week, gold will go to an immense premium, and yet in all our enormous dealings with other nations—we shall have to pay on the gold basis away above par.

Such a state of affairs means only inflation. Until the whole world agrees on some ratio of bimetallism, the gold dollar is the only possible real dollar. Congress cannot make the rest of mankind take our 50-cent silver dollar for 100-cent gold dollars. Nor can it build up a wall and say we shall have no more commerce with the rest of the world. Congress can only say: "This 371.25 grains of silver shall be considered in this country as equal to 24.75 grains of gold." But that does not make it so. It is the same as when Congress during the war said, "This greenback one-dollar note shall be considered equal to a gold dollar." That was inflation; and finally it took three greenbacks to buy a gold dollar.

It is the world's market alone that decides value. Congress cannot "buck" against that market.

Consequently the high prices which would follow free coinage of everybody's silver into dollars worth only 53 cents in the world's market would mean only that our dollars had fallen in value, while our wheat and our land and our cotton remained the same.

Englishmen, for instance, would pay no more than they do now; £100 of English gold would buy just as much farm produce as at present; we Americans alone would pay more.

LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE.

Then another thing, too, would happen which the silver advocates do not tell: Wages and incomes would not rise anywhere near like prices.

How do we know this? Because that is what always occurs during a period of inflation. Throughout history whenever there has been inflation of currency and consequent high prices, wages and incomes have always lagged, and the people have suffered more than they did before.

Take our civil war for example. The inflation between 1860 and 1865 caused an average increase of prices of all things sold in the United States of 116 per cent.

But during those same years the wages increased on the average only 43 per cent.

In other words, the wage earner found that the cost of keeping his family had increased nearly three times faster than his income had increased.

These figures are taken from the report of the expert investigation ordered by the United States Senate in 1892. All market prices of all articles and actual wages in all employments are the basis of this report. It is final authority on that subject.

Older people will be interested in being reminded of some of the prices they paid those years. In 1860 we paid $8.25 for a barrel of flour; in 1866 we paid $16.25 for it. We paid 17 cents for a pound of butter in 1860; we paid 55 cents for it in 1865. Coal cost us $4 in 1860; we paid $10 in 1865.

On the other hand, the average day laborers' wages in the cities rose from $1 a day in 1860 to only $1.50 in 1865.

Yet in those days there was a special reason which helped wages to rise. Millions of soldiers had ceased to compete for wages at home. If those soldiers had been at home working, wages would have been still lower. It is doubtful if they would have risen at all.

We can only judge from the past. The silver agitators give us dreams; we must walk on the earth and calculate from what has been during periods of cheapened money or inflation. We see that prices for living rise two times, three times faster than wages.

Why will not that be the case again?

The wage earner therefore cannot keep up with prices, but he must go through bitterer suffering than he yet has seen. All salaries will hang back, and thousands of little mortgaged homes will be lost because interest can no longer be paid.

And what of the widows and old people who depend on a stated income for their living? This will not rise at all. All who have invested in life insurance, all who have laid aside a few thousands for old age, all who have savings in the savings banks—these get no increase of income, but the cost of living doubles.

This cannot be disproved. It is the experience of the past. Fine speeches and theories cannot make it different.

Free silver therefore means that the American people are asked to so cheapen their money that they will have to pay twice as much to one another as the Englishmen will have to pay for the same things. They are asked to vote to increase the cost of living to an unknown extent when there is every reason to believe that their wages and incomes will not be correspondingly increased. They are asked to ruin our national honor before the whole world by a repudiation of one-half of every debt. They are asked to start such a financial panic and period of hard times and failure as we have never before seen.

Will they do it? Not unless they lose their senses.

"BILL" DOOLIN'S GANG.

Robbers and Cutthroats Hold Up the Stage in Oklahoma.

WICHITA, Kan., July 27.—In a lonely gulch several miles west of the village of Lacey, in the northern part of Oklahoma, the regular mail stage was held up this afternoon by a band of outlaws, who rifled the express and mail sacks, taking all the registered letters and all the valuables, carried by the two passengers in the coach. There is little doubt that the robbery was the work of the reorganized gang of "Bill" Doolin, the condemned murderer and outlaw, who escaped from the jail at Guthrie several weeks ago with a dozen desperate cutthroats and robbers.

A big force of United States marshals has been in pursuit of the outlaws ever since their escape.

CLEVELAND STRIKE OFF.

Brown Hoisting Works Men Achieve a Decided Victory.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—The long-drawn-out strike of the employes of the Brown hoisting and conveying works, which was inaugurated nine weeks ago and has resulted in a series of bloody riots, is at an end, a satisfactory settlement between the company and the representatives of the employes having been reached to-day. The terms of settlement have not been made public, but it is known that the company concedes all the main points contested for. They agree to receive grievance committees from employes, grant a half holiday on Saturday and time and a half for all overtime. All old employes are to be reinstated regardless of any part they took in the strike. The men will return to work to-morrow morning.

The announcement of the termination of the struggle caused wild scenes of enthusiasm at the hall of the locked-out men. Grand Master O'Connell said that it had been the hardest fought and cleanest all-around victory for labor that had taken place in many years. Much credit is due to the State Board of Arbitration, Mr. A. A. Russell, attorney for the strikers, and Mr. James O'Connell, grand master International Association of Machinists, who have labored untiringly to bring the great struggle to a close.

The Carpenters' Demands.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 27.—At a meeting of the National Union of Carpenters and Joiners to-night it was resolved to demand, on May 1 next, an eight-hour day at a scale of 35 cents an hour. The movement is said to be general. Addresses were made by William J. Shields, of Boston; S. J. Kent, of Lincoln, Neb.; A. A. Cattermull, of Chicago; Joseph Williams, of Utica, N. Y., and P. J. McGuire, of Philadelphia.

15,000 More to Strike.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The latest acquisition to the ranks of the striking coat makers are 5,000 overcoat and sack-coat makers, who quit work to-day. This will be augmented on Wednesday by an assembly of 6,000 jacket makers and will in all probability be followed by 4,000 knee-pants makers.

Western Association Disbands.

PEORIA, Ill., July 27.—The Peoria Western Association team disbanded to-night, and Manager Dugdale says the entire league has decided to follow suit. The political excitement has detracted from baseball and reduced the attendance so that it would no longer pay. The disbandment of Quincy started the disintegration, and it was known three weeks ago, Dugdale says, the league would not last long. Des Moines, he says, has gone home to disband, and Burlington will follow suit. The league will be reorganized next year.

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CONSULAR REFORMS.

Administration Weeding Out Useless Attaches to the Service.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The State Department has recently been giving much attention to the conduct of the United States consuls and in consequence it has been found necessary to call for resignations in the cases of a few of these officers. The chief of the Consular Bureau, Mr. Chilton, has made a close personal inspection of the consulates of Mexico and at present he is engaged in a similar investigation of the affairs of the Canadian consulates. In the case of the Mexican consulates the effect of his work was the removal of several consular officers. The Canadian tour has already resulted in a demand for the resignation of United States Consul Thatcher at Windsor, Ont. Henry C. Smith, consul at Santos, in Brazil, has also been invited to give up his commission, and other changes may be expected as the result of close inquiries making into the administration of many of the consulates. A month ago the United States vice consul at Paris, Mr. Shropshire, was displaced, but as he was the appointee of the consul-general this was a matter that did not directly concern the State Department. In all these cases the department has declined to publish the reasons for making the changes, contenting itself with the simple statement that the resignations have been requested for the good of the service, but it is understood that the reasons do not go beyond such matters as inattention to duty, incorrect personal habits and failure to observe the spirit of the consular regulations.

TIDAL WAVES ON THE LAKE.

Mysterious Rise and Fall of the Water at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 27.—A series of tidal waves along the western shore of the lake to-day caused the water to rise over three feet above the normal watermark. The first and highest wave was at 5:30 a. m. and from that time on until 10 o'clock there was a succession of ebbs and flows that were about an hour apart. At 10 o'clock another tidal wave nearly as high as the first one appeared.

Prof. Hough, of Northwestern University, said he would not attempt to explain it unless it were some upheaval at the bottom of the lake.

GEN. AND MRS. HARRISON.

They Arrive in New York to Attend a Meeting of Presbyterians.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Ex-President and Mrs. Harrison arrived in this city from Old Forge to-night. Mr. Harrison comes to attend the session of the general committee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church which begins to-morrow.

General Harrison declines to discuss politics.

The Roby Decision.

New York Evening Post.

The Supreme Court of Indiana has just rendered a decision of a sort which ought to be more common, and based upon a principle which should be the rule rather than the exception. Gamblers and other criminals from Chicago have long disgraced the State of Indiana by their performances in the little town of Roby, just across the line from Illinois, only a few miles from Chicago, where swindling horse races have been conducted. Governor Matthews, of Indiana, who has been a good executive in State affairs, has waged war upon this nuisance, and has been supported by the Legislature, which passed a law that virtually broke up the races by forbidding more than fifteen consecutive days of racing on any one track. The swindlers thereupon sought to evade the statute by placing three tracks almost within touch of each other and then setting up the claim that they were entitled to a month and a half for the three. A Court of Appeals governed by such a rigid adherence to the strict letter of the law as has often been manifested in Texas might have been relied upon to sustain this claim, but the Indiana judges are of a different type. They made short work of the attempt to get around the law, declaring that the three racing associations were virtually the same and entitled to the privileges of only one. To say, said the judge who rendered the decision, that the court cannot judicially know from the evidence that the two new tracks were built for the purpose of getting back the two-thirds of the racing period taken away by the statute is to say that "the law requires the courts to abdicate their common sense and close their eyes to facts which all reasonable beings understand and interpret in the same way."

Eastern Ignorance of the West.

Charles S. Gleed, in August Forum.

It is unquestionably true that the average stay-at-home citizen of the East has entirely failed to measure the muscle of the West, or, better yet, the muscle of the country. We have all been recently amused by Mr. Depew's "discovery" of California. After a long life of activity, with countless trips to Europe and elsewhere, it is only within the last three or four years that he has penetrated further west than Chicago, and only this year that he has ventured beyond Denver, which is itself but a trifle further than half way across the continent. Mr. Depew is an example of a large class.

Serious Cases at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—The heat in this city for the last two days has been intense, a maximum of about 100 degrees in the shade being recorded. There were many prostrations. The fatal cases were those of Mrs. Kate Bryon, aged twenty-eight, and A. Zeighman, a carpenter, who died soon after being taken to the hospital. There were several other serious cases.

A Trolley-Wire Display.

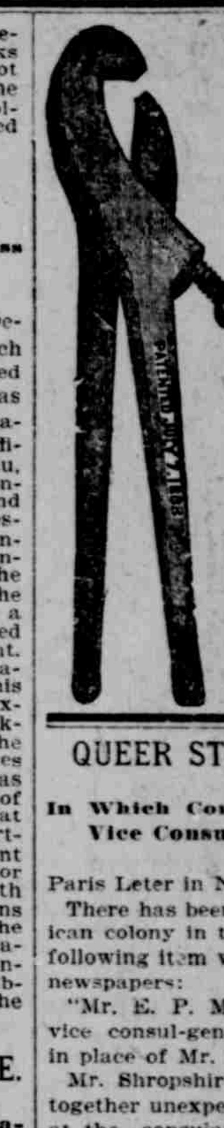
Pedestrians on Massachusetts avenue, near Pennsylvania street, were treated to a pyrotechnical display more startling and brilliant than anything ever devised by the heathen Chinese, last night. A trolley wire began burning and cast off blinding flames which darted and sputtered like chain lightning. The wire melted and burning drops of the metal ran down to the street. No one was hurt and traffic was not hindered.

Uncomplimentary Truth.

Kansas City Journal.

About the hardest thing that can be said of Tom Watson is that he is a fit representative of the party that nominated him.

While watching a game of ball Sunday at Youngstown, O., Oscar Gilchrist was struck in the eye by a foul fly with such force that the eye was knocked into a pulp and fell out of his head.



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QUEER STORY FROM PARIS,

In Which Consul-General Morss and Vice Consul Shropshire Figure.

Paris Leter in New York Press.

There has been much gossip in the American colony in the last few days about the following item which appeared in the Paris newspapers:

"Mr. E. P. McLean has been appointed vice consul-general of the United States in place of Mr. C. Shropshire, resigned."

Mr. Shropshire's resignation was not altogether unexpected. He has not been seen at the consulate-general of the United States since June 9, and only the most evasive answers have been made to inquiries concerning him.

Many stories as to Mr. Shropshire's conduct have been current, some of them, it is alleged, having been made to the police authorities in Paris. According to rumor, he has been implicated in money transactions of a queer nature.

In the fall of 1894 a prominent resident of the United States and his wife were staying at a hotel in Paris, and, while there, the lady found in a lavatory a roll of bank notes, which she turned over to the manager of the hotel. A short time after the manager informed the finder that the person who lost the money had claimed it and had left a certain amount as a reward.

The husband of the woman who found the money was suspicious, but as he was to leave Paris the next day he did nothing further about it until his return to America, when he communicated his suspicions to Mr. Shropshire. It now seems that the money had never been returned to its proper owner, but had been retained by the person in whose hands the finder had placed it.

Mr. Shropshire looked into the matter and it is alleged obtained a considerable portion of the money. Then, it is said, he wrote to his American informant that the whole sum had been turned over to the person who had lost it. This the latter individual is said to deny.

Mr. Shropshire gives other reasons for his retirement. He alleges that he has not received from Consul-general Morss the salary agreed upon before he entered into the duties of the office, and that for more than a year difficulties and disputes have arisen between him and the Consul-general in regard to his inability to increase his revenues from unofficial fees, and that he, under great pressure and without proper consideration, placed his resignation in the hands of the Consul-general, to be used as he saw fit.

The cause of these difficulties and disputes, he is understood to allege, arose from the fact that Consul-general Morss and the Vice-consul-general had entered into an arrangement with the American and International Law Offices, consisting of Messrs. Valois, Harper and De Foiard, and known as the counsel of the Consul-general of the United States, by which the Consul-general received one-half of the fees collected from every law case referred by him to this law firm, Mr. Shropshire receiving one-fifth of the net profits.

Mr. Shropshire has declared that the Consul-general demanded one-half of his share of the profits. He refused to accede to this, he says, and then difficulties arose.

He also says that, in regard to the disinfection of rags, hides, etc., which, under the ruling of the Treasury Department, could not enter the United States without first having been disinfected by the consulate, the Consul-general appointed a medical inspector, whose fees he shared, and in the absence of such medical inspector the disinfection was conducted by a clerk from the office of the American and International Law Offices.

A lively fight and many interesting developments are expected.

CITY NEWS NOTES

Dr. Moulton, already well known here in the city, will deliver a course of lectures late in the autumn. While in England this summer he expects to come in contact with many literary men.

Miss Mate Stevens, who takes a principal role in "A Celebrated Case" at Armstrong's Park, was ill last night, but the play was creditably given without her. The park will close the remainder of the week and open again Monday.

For Striking His Wife.

Elmer Patton, a teamster living at 575 Shelby street, was arrested last night by patrolmen Wallace and Kemple for beating his wife. Patton hauls gravel for Dan Foley. He went home last evening after a hard day's work and got into an altercation with Mrs. Patton. The result of it was that he struck her in the face with his fist.

Rode Without a Light.

Noah Fisher, colored, twenty-two years old, was arrested last night for assault and battery and violating the bicycle ordinance. He ran into a pedestrian on Fort Wayne avenue, and when arrested it appeared that he was riding without a light.

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