

JUDGE THOMAS SPEAKS.

The Absurdity of Bryanism Demonstrated

By an Old Judge of the Missouri Supreme Court.

THE SILVER BARONS' WILD CLAIMS

Shown to be Absolutely Impracticable by Indisputable Facts and Figures.

Hon. John L. Thomas, assistant attorney-general for the post office department, and formerly a member of the Missouri supreme court, sends out the following statement, which shows the folly and demagogy of sixteen-to-oneism:

"Mr. Bryan states that he believes the free coinage of silver, by our government alone, at the ratio of 16 to 1, would raise the price of silver to \$1.29 per ounce; and he never tires of alleging that our government is strong, and rich, and powerful enough, to accomplish this result, without waiting or asking for the cooperation of any other country. In making this prediction Mr. Bryan ignores the experience of this and other nations of the world in regard to the free coinage of silver during the past 200 years, but waiving that, let us see what his proposition involves.

"I presume it will be conceded by Mr. Bryan and his adherents that the price of silver bullion in this country can not be affected without at the same time affecting it everywhere, and that the rise in the price will apply to all silver, whether in bars or wares, as well as in coin, throughout the world.

"The figures I shall give, except those showing the production of silver since 1892, are all taken from a report submitted by Mr. Voorhees, a free silver advocate, on behalf of the finance committee of the senate, March 5, 1894, which report is entitled 'Coinage of the United States from 1792 to 1894, with an appendix relating to coins and currency; fourth edition, revised and corrected to August 1, 1894. Prepared under the direction of the committee.' According to this report, page 375, the production of silver in the world from 1892 to 1892 amounted to 7,522,507,716 ounces, and there has been produced since 1892 about 600,000,000 ounces, in round numbers. Add this to the other sum, and we have a total of 8,122,507,716 ounces. I have no data showing the production of silver prior to 1892, and hence I can not give the figures, but I think it may be safely assumed that it amounted to as much as the whole amount of silver that has been lost or destroyed.

CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE.

"In order to be sure that we are on the right side, however, let us deduct 122,507,716 ounces, and state the present supply of silver in its various forms in the world at 8,000,000,000 ounces. This is worth 66 cents per ounce, or about \$5,280,000,000 in the grand aggregate. To this, according to Mr. Bryan's opinion, the legislative fiat of our government alone would add 63 cents per ounce, or \$5,040,000,000, and, strange to say, the larger part of this added wealth would be outside of our own country. In gold standard countries the commercial value of the silver coins in circulation would be brought nearly to the gold standard. This flat of ours would substantially double the value of \$122,500,000 in silver coins in Great Britain, \$500,000,000 in France, \$215,000,000 in Germany, \$24,000,000 in Belgium, \$15,000,000 in Italy, \$15,000,000 in Switzerland, \$3,000,000 in Greece, \$15,000,000 in Spain, \$10,000,000 in Portugal, \$85,000,000 in Austro-Hungary, \$36,000,000 in the Netherlands, \$4,000,000 in Sweden, \$5,400,000 in Denmark, \$4,000,000 in Turkey, \$7,000,000 in Austria, \$15,000,000 in Egypt, and \$110,000,000 in the Straits, besides \$625,000,000 in this country, and raise all this money nearly to par with gold; and yet we are told that all these countries not only refuse to join Mr. Bryan and his supporters, but even do not sympathize with them in this stupendous enterprise, which would add so much to their wealth, and in a large degree relieve them from the burden now resting upon them of keeping their gold and silver coins at par with each other in their circulation.

"But how would it work in the silver standard countries? This government fiat of ours would at one fell swoop substantially double the value of \$41,000,000 in silver coins in Russia, \$50,000,000 in Mexico, \$8,000,000 in Central American states, \$30,000,000 in South American States, \$950,000,000 in India, and \$725,000,000 in China, and would at the same time double all the private and public debts of those countries, which have been contracted on the silver basis.

"But Mr. Bryan's proposition is more far-reaching than that. He asserts that he believes that this legislative fiat on our part would not only bring the silver now in existence to par with gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, but would keep it and the future production there, although doubling the price would hereafter probably double the production.

SOME QUESTIONS.

"In view of these facts, is there any impropriety in inquiring how it is that we, 70,000,000 strong, can affect the money of 1,350,000,000 people by a simple statute, while the 1,350,000,000 can not, by legislation, affect us? And are the people of Great Britain and continental Europe and many millions of Americans to be dubbed 'money-grabbers' and 'plutocrats' if they hesitate to believe that Mr. Bryan has found and carries Aladdin's wonderful lamp, and can produce these stupendous results? And are the millions of people in this country who have made contracts and investments upon the present monetary standard, which is gold, and which has been the standard at least since 1879, and I think since 1834, to be charged with being unreasonable when

they ask Mr. Bryan to state explicitly what he believes would occur not only to their interests, but to the business of the whole country, if his prediction as to the rise in the price of silver should not be fulfilled, and the standard of exchange should suddenly be changed from a gold to a silver basis, with no, or, at least, a slight, advance in the commercial value of silver bullion?"

WE'VE GOT 'EM.

STAND UP FOR MISSOURI.

Vest's free silver goat's milk and corn-bread platform is not taking very well with the workingmen of Missouri—Miller Co. Autogram.

BRYAN'S trip through Missouri only injured his chances of carrying the state. He did not meet the expectations of many of his supporters, and they are leaving him by scores every day.

CORN is King in Missouri this year, and the reign of this popular ruler is not favorable to the Stephens-Stone combine of repudiators, anarchists and demagogues. A big corn crop means a big republican vote.

LONNIE should have sold his national bank stock before he attempted to climb the Chicago platform.

G. GRAHAM VEST says to working men vote for free silver, live out of doors, live on goat's milk and corn bread.—The Topic.

"The lead miners of Missouri should know that Mexican silver ore contains from 19 to 25 per cent lead. This ore is taken to the smelters and reduced to pig lead and put on the cars ready for shipment to this country at the small sum of \$9 per ton. These are facts.—The Topic, Webb City.

The republican party of Missouri is united; it has placed a state ticket in the field which no honest democrat can criticize, and which will have the entire support of the republican party. This means victory. One month more of hard, earnest work and this prediction will be verified and ratified at the polls on November 3. "We've got 'em."

KEEP your money, Lonnie, the Bradys and sick patriots for revenue only will bounce you out of your savings and investments and then place your money on the other nag. Can't you see that Bob Lewis has already won two heats, and is fresher and in better condition for the final than at any time during the race. Keep your money.

The only intimidation and coercion yet proven in Missouri is that practiced by hired silver thugs, who operate on the curb-stones of St. Louis. A respectable-looking republican who dares with a word to defend his party is at once set upon by hoodlums and made glad to escape a street brawl by walking away, more disgusted than ever with Bryanism.

GRAND old republican party! The people are with it. It is the dominant party in Missouri today. All other parties in Missouri are fusing against it. This is an admission that it is the big party in the state. Let them fuse. "Let the galled jades wince, our whippers are unwrung." We can beat the combination. Let the heathen rage. "We've got 'em."—Bolivar Free Press.

MAJ. HENRY A. NEWMAN, of Huntsville, adjutant general of the United States Confederates of Missouri, and chief of Gen. Shelby's staff, is greatly disgusted with the democratic party. He says: "It has abused President Cleveland, denounced the supreme court, defeated Bland, nominated a dupe for governor and a populist for president. I am ready for Gabriel to blow his trumpet."

MR. LEWIS is not a "spellbinder." He doesn't get up among the clouds and pluck feathers from the eagle's tail. But he talks intelligently and earnestly on the subjects which vitally concern the people's welfare. He doesn't tickle the ear with carefully prepared rhetorical figures, nor dazzle the eye with gorgeous dramatic effects, but he discusses practical issues in plain, forcible language that carries conviction. Mr. Lewis will make a dignified and capable governor—a governor whom the people of the state can look up to and respect and trust. The probability of his election is rapidly becoming a certainty.—Kansas City Journal.

ALL mankind loves a lover, but it does not follow that the people of Missouri are so interested in the courtship of Lonnie Stevens and his aristocratic bride that they are willing to let the immutable, immaculate and immortal subject of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 sink into desuetude in order that Lonnie may read for the several hundredth time unto the sentimental sons of toil—the horny handed yeomanry of the state—how passing strange that he—even he—should win the love of one of Missouri's fairest daughters. 'Tis a mystery, we must admit, but one that only deepens the more it is told, and Lonnie will do well to take a tumble to himself.—Maryville Tribune.

In 1892 Mr. Vest explained to the people of Henry county why prices were so high—it was all because of protection, and what was needed to make prices low was free trade and Grover Cleveland. The people got it. In 1894 Mr. Vest told his constituents that all the people needed to bring prosperity was a little patience until the Wilson bill got in its work. The people waited. In 1896 Mr. Vest explains to the farmer that the reason prices are so low is that we are on a gold basis—all our dollars are 200-cent dollars, and what we need now is free silver and the election of the populist, Bryan, and incidentally the re-election of Mr. Vest, and if the people follow Mr. Vest's advice he will get another soft job and the people will get—what they got in '92 and '94.—Henry County Republican.

A DISASTROUS FLOP.

The Position of the Democratic Party

ON THE SILVER QUESTION IN 1892.

The Cleveland Democrats Have Been Consistent with Their Professions.

But the Vest Crowd Has Been on All Possible Sides.

The honest money democrats are being denounced by the popocrats as "Bollers," "Wall Street Democrats," and having other opprobrious epithets applied to them as if they were traitors to democratic principles. A brief inspiration of memory covering only four years of political changes will satisfy any sane voter that the Vest-Algeid-Tillman agitators are the real "bollers" or traitors, and that the Cleveland wing of the democratic party, whether right or wrong, has been consistent with the profession of principles promulgated in 1892, as the only sane pure democracy, which was indorsed by Vest and the democrats of Missouri, in the majority given for free trade and honest money. Cleveland had in his message to congress in 1885 recommended the suspension of silver coinage and his attitude on the money question was well understood. He was rebuked in a lengthy speech by Senator Beck, in the United States senate, where that message was under discussion, but was indorsed and justified by a large majority of his party and was renominated on his record in 1888 and in 1892 was again nominated for the third time and elected, and everybody who voted for him knew that he had not changed his views on any democratic dogma, and voters had no right to expect that he would change. That his election was a misfortune to the country but few will now deny, but his strenuous adherence to the honest money cause was the best act of his administration, coupled perhaps with his brave suppression of anarchistic rioters at Chicago, for which the popocrats now denounce him. The following are extracts from his platform, his letter of acceptance, Vice-President Stevenson's letter of acceptance and Senator Vest's indorsement of Cleveland before he concluded to flop:

From the Democratic Platform of 1892.

"We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage; but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in payments of debts, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency."

From Cleveland's Letter of Acceptance.

"The people are entitled to sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume to supply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national or state, whether gold, silver or paper, it should be so regulated or guarded by government that it can be used and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the hands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this condition absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can be safely utilized upon equal terms in the adjustment of our currency. In dealing with this subject, no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene and no doubtful experiment should be attempted. The wants of our people, arising from the defective or imperfect distribution of money circulation, ought to be fully and honestly recognized and efficiently remedied. It should, however, be constantly remembered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such a situation can be easier borne than the universal distress which must follow a discredited currency."

From Stevenson's Letter of Acceptance.

"The convention also declared its position on the currency question in plain and unequivocal words. To this plain and unequivocal declaration in favor of sound, honest money, I subscribe without reservation or qualification. A safe circulating medium is absolutely essential to the protection of the business interests of our country, and it is the duty of every citizen to see that it is maintained. A dollar, whatever its form, that finds its way into his pocket shall be of equal, unquestioned and universal exchangeable value and of equal purchasing power."

From Vest's Speech.

Senator Vest opened his campaign four years ago at Sedalia, August 30, 1892. Referring to Cleveland's position on the money question, Mr. Vest said: "It is urged by many that Mr. Cleve-

land's position as to silver coinage is most objectionable. That he has frankly and boldly without regard to its effect upon political fortunes declared his opposition to the free coinage of silver at the present ratio of sixteen ounces of silver to one of gold entitles him to the respect of every honest man. I do not agree, however, with Mr. Cleveland, and thousands of other democrats in apprehending the disasters which they honestly think will come from free coinage at the present ratio, but I am not prepared to read them out of the party, or to read out myself on the question of the ratio between gold and silver.

"There is nothing sacred in the ratio now provided, nor is any great principle involved in its arrangement. It has been changed heretofore, and will be changed again." With all this fresh in the memory of the voters, it is shown the Vest-Stephens-Stone combine have left the ranks of democracy, been swallowed up by the wild-eyed element of the populists, in order to secure control of the party machinery and boost themselves into office. But the brains and integrity of the democratic party is arrayed against these faithless schemers, and will defeat them by standing up for Missouri and national honor.

THE BLOODY SHIRT.

The St. Louis Republic, as a last resort, has revived the bloody shirt. Henceforth, during this campaign of education, its principal efforts will be directed to a wild waving of the ensanguined garment. Its first publication in this line immediately after the Indianapolis convention, was an alleged order, disqualifying Confederate soldiers from participating in an election, issued by Gen. Palmer when commander of the department of Kentucky, 31 years ago. Whether true or false, nobody will care. But it shows the desperate condition of the democratic party in Missouri. The Republic has shed more crocodile tears over the alleged tendency of the republican party to "revive the bitter animosities of the war" than any other paper in the state; but now, while its ancient enemies have conceded that the war is over, and are cultivating a spirit of fraternity, this old moss-back paper proposes to save Bryan and Stephens from the fraternal combination of Palmer and Buckner by an appeal to the hatred engendered by the civil war. But it will not work. Two years ago Geo. G. Vest was still fighting the battles of the confederacy with his mouth, the only way he ever did fight, and tried the bloody shirt in Kentucky and Missouri, but it did not save either state, for confederate, as well as federal, soldiers have buried forever the animosities of the war. With the fight between the two wings of the democratic party, the republicans have nothing to do, but we will not attempt to conceal the fact, that our sympathies are with the spirit of patriotic fraternity manifested at Indianapolis, and the noble impulses that have impelled the most respected and trusted leaders of the democratic party to protest against anarchy, repudiation and national dishonor. Palmer and Buckner, from every consideration of patriotism, integrity and decent politics, ought to have the vote of the democratic party rather than the hybrid combination of fraud and repudiation and bloody shirtism. The Republic is welcome to all it can make by reviving the political hate engendered by civil strife, but the Gen. Geo. Shelby patriots will not indorse it.

LONNIE'S SILVER MINES.

The Stephens-Stone combine is sending a supplement to combine papers over the state from their headquarters at Jefferson City. In that supplement they work Lonnie's plutocratic family for all it is worth, and drag it into the mire of politics to aid his candidacy. Its inconsistency in showing him up as a national banker and a member of a bankers' convention, while posing as an opponent of national banks and advocating sixteen-to-oneism, is a noticeable feature. It publishes a speech that Lonnie made at the World's Congress of Bankers, in which the following remarkable paragraph occurs: "I want to say that I have not a cent in silver mines. I have invested in the past five or ten years about \$10,000 in this industry, and have lost every cent thus invested. I have only 'holes in the ground,' and broad acres here and there in the mountains of Colorado to remind me of my lost money, worth not more than \$5 a square mile."

This may account for his interest in unlimited coinage. Should Bryanism win, those "holes in the ground" would be valuable mines of wealth, and those "broad acres here and there in the mountains of Colorado" would make the Boonville banker a multi-millionaire silver baron. It is those "holes in the ground and broad acres" in the silver states that are back of the free silver rosters and paying the expenses of the hybrid aggregation of howlers for anarchy, repudiation and national dishonor. But if Lonnie waits for Bryan's election before he can develop his \$10,000 investment, he will never be much of a silver baron, and whether he waits or not, he never will be governor of Missouri.

YOUNG MEN IN THE CONTEST.

The young men of the southwest are filling the republican clubs in each county. They have been reading and searching for themselves, and have come to the conclusion that the only safe party, the one that has been tried and always found on the side of right, is the party of protection. Many young men are making speeches all over the country, and it might be well to call this a young men's campaign. It is free of abuse and hurtful personalities. Republicanism has always advocated a campaign of education and the spreading of trust enlightenment to the most people. The stars and stripes upon every school-house is republican. No man can ever look at one stripe or one star without thinking of the republican party.—Springfield Republican.

MR. LESUEUR IN TROUBLE.

His Failure to Protect the Interests of Depositors in Banks

THE CAUSE OF GREAT LOSS

To the People of Webster County—Voters Advised to Support

W. P. FREEMAN FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Officials Wanted Who Will Guard the Interests of the People.

There is no gain-saying or disputation of the fact that the democratic party have been extremely unfortunate in the selection of the men who under ordinary circumstances would have a reasonable chance of leading them on to victory. The candidate for governor—the highest executive official of the state—has not been removed from serious accusation that have placed him on the defensive. This would be a most unhappy statement under any circumstances, but the submission of properly-attested affidavits of well-known and reputable citizens lends vigor and stability to the charges that Lon V. Stephens is not a representative Missourian, or the proper person to unfurl the flag having its legend, this motto—the true watchword of

"STAND UP FOR MISSOURI."

Standing up for Missouri is a synonym for integrity, for state pride, for patriotism and for honesty. And now in addition to the charges that cause Missourians no little humiliation and chagrin as to its candidate for governor, comes out the cold, calm statements of honest men relative to the candidate for the third term of secretary of state, Hon. A. A. Lesueur. Some of these follow:

The State Bank of Marshfield was started in 1885 by E. W. Salmon, a nephew of Harvey Salmon, then chairman of the democratic state committee, and the bank was incorporated in 1890. This bank, in May, 1895, became the depository for the county revenue and school funds of Webster county. On May 6, 1896, the bank was closed by Gordon Jones, state bank examiner, and immediately made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. It was found to be rotten to the core, being able to pay only 15 or 20 cents on the dollar. The bank had been examined in October, 1895, and was found in a bad condition and so reported to the secretary of state. In April, 1896, another report was sent by the examiner to Mr. Lesueur, showing it to be almost wholly insolvent. Hence it appears that Mr. Lesueur knew of the danger to depositors in that bank from October, 1895, but failed to perform his duty under the law and protect the people of Webster county. The Salmons, including "Uncle Harve", have been influential in democratic circles, and the secretary of state wanted a third term. This may account for his leniency in allowing the rotten concern to swindle the people of Webster county out of \$27,000.

It will be for the welfare of the voters of Missouri, to rebuke this neglect of duty, and elect Perry Freeman secretary of state, so that the interests of depositors in the state may be fully protected. It would be a good thing to open up the books of that office and others in the state capitol and let the people know more of the irregularity of the ring candidates, who are so loth to retire from the public service, with the numerous chances it offers for public plunder. Vote for Perry Freeman for secretary of state.

The following from the Marshfield Mail relative to the failure of the bank, printed at the time E. W. and J. Y. Salmon were in jail at Bolivar, will be of interest to voters:

THE STATE BANK.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE MAKES AN EXPLANATION.

The situation regarding the failure of the state bank remains unchanged. E. W. and J. Y. Salmon are in jail at Bolivar yet, but the habeas corpus proceedings that are set for Tuesday, June 16, before Judge Cox, may come up for a hearing Saturday. It is generally believed that the defendants will be able to furnish bond when these proceedings are finally determined.

There is no denying that the bank has been in a shaky condition for a long time, and it is quite probable that if E. W. or J. Y. Salmon ever in vested any money in the paid-up capital of the bank, that the amount was very small.

That this condition of affairs was allowed to continue is positive proof that some of the state officials failed to perform their duty as required by the very strict banking laws. C. C. Austin, one of the state bank examiners, made an examination into the financial condition of the state bank in October, 1895. By order of Judge Cox a certified copy of the report made to the secretary of state by Mr. Austin at the close of the examination has been filed in the circuit clerk's office here. The report indicates clearly that the bank was liable to have to close its doors at any time. Why it was permitted to continue business and rob an unsuspecting public can best be learned from a letter which has been received here in answer to inquiries made by Prosecuting Attorney Case. The letter follows:

JEFFERSON CITY, June 8, 1896.

Dear Sir:—I send to-day to the circuit court of Webster county the report of Mr. C. C. Austin with his first examination made of that bank. The bank would have been closed on that examination but for the hope that the strong backing which it seemed to have in relatives and friends, together with the promises of betterment on the part of Mr. Salmon, the president, led us to believe that a better condition of affairs could be instituted. Mr. Salmon promising to convert some real estate which he had in St. Louis into cash and place that in the bank. There had been criticism of the examiner for closing banks in your part of the state hurriedly, and that also had its effect.

You can find the conditions of the examiner's bonds by looking at the law of 1895 establishing bank examination. I am not disposed to quarrel with the law. You know it is often said that a bad carpenter quarrels with his tools, but when you reflect that I am expected to examine 606 banks in 18 months with two examiners, you will see how difficult it is for me to have them run back and keep proper surveillance over weak institutions.

I trust that the condition of this bank may be somewhat relieved by the efforts of the friends of the gentlemen who conducted it. Very truly yours, A. A. LESUEUR, Secy of State.

About the time Mr. Austin made the examination of the State bank referred to above, Gordon Jones, another state bank examiner, made an examination into the condition of the Merchants' and Farmers' bank of this place. Mr. Jones found this bank as sound as a dollar, and it seems that when he made his report the secretary of state, the only thing that official could find fault with was that the cashier, Mr. W. L. Long, was not under bond as required by law. A few days later the bank received a preperatory order requiring Mr. Long to furnish bond. Mr. Long promptly complied with his request and there the matter ended.

In Mr. Austin's report of the condition of the state bank he stated positively that the cashier was not under bond, and so far as can be learned he was not at the time the bank failed. Why this discrimination in favor of one bank and against another by a state official?

Mr. Lesueur's explanation as to why the law was not complied with and the bank closed in October, 1895, is a very frail affair at best. Doubtless, if he had been entirely frank and candid his explanation would have read something like this: "I am a candidate for re-election. Harvey Salmon, an uncle of E. W. Salmon, the president of the state bank, is a prominent politician and a member of the state central committee. For personal reasons I permitted the state bank to continue in business when it should have been promptly closed."

ODD FELLOWS LOYAL.

Gen. Henry Cadle, of Bethany, Mo., who has been brigadier-general commanding the patriarchal militia of the jurisdiction of Missouri, passed through St. Louis September 23 en route for his home from the recent session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Dallas, Tex. He says: "The republicans there are making a wonderful campaign and are confident of success, strange as it may seem." He further states that "for the first time in his connection with the order he saw a political demonstration amongst Odd Fellows. The great gathering was composed of four delegates from each grand jurisdiction of the union and four-fifths of the delegates were against Bryan. The Kentucky delegation were for the Palmer and Buckner ticket, and the Missouri delegation was unanimously for honest money. They were forced into an expression of political sentiment by the intense excitement in Texas and their devotion to the 'old flag and national honor.' It is coming our way. We've got 'em."

THEY WANT THEIR MONEY.

One hundred and fifty of the stockholders of the Fifth national bank have petitioned Secretary Carlisle to investigate Lon V. Stephens, treasurer of Missouri, and the receiver to whom was confided the trust, protecting their interests in the settlement of the affairs of the defunct bank. Mr. Carlisle turned the matter over to Comptroller Eckels, and at this writing the investigation is said to be going on. Mr. Eckels admits the petition has been received, but denies that the investigation is going on. He intimates that the matter may not be looked after until the campaign is over. He don't want to hurt Lonnie.

"WILL VOTE FOR SOUND MONEY."

It is a significant sign of the times that such life-long democrats as Dr. Rimmeler, George Ramsey, Maj. Lusk, Will Revely, Joe Edwards and scores of other prominent men at Jefferson City will vote for sound money and the maintenance of our national honor and credit. The same state of affairs prevails at Hermann, where Col. Handhausen, Brewer Hugo Kropp, Phil Kuhn, proprietor of the Concert hall, Geo. Stark, president of the Stone Hill Wine Co., Mayor Leisner and many other prominent business men have repudiated Bryan and his free-silver heresy and will vote for McKinley, Lewis and the republican ticket. There are just scores of such patriots in Osage county among the substantial German-Americans who will vote in November for an honest dollar and the gold standard candidates. These arifacts and can be easily proven.—Chambers Enterprise.