Cape Girardeau Democrat.

DEMOCRAT PRINTING CO., Publishers. CAPE GIRARDEAU, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1896. Vol. XXI--No. 14

THE CONVENTION.

Only One Name Presented.

Prof. W. D. Vandiver of Cape Girardeau County Received the Nomination.

The convention was called to order Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock by Chairman Connolly, who announced the selection of Hon. Louis Houck as temporary chairman. Upon assuming the chair Mr. Houck addressed the convention for an hour or more, after which the usual committees on credentials, rules and order of business and permanent organization were appointed.

At 4 o'clock, the committees not being ready to report, the convention took a recess for 30 minutes.

The convention reassembled at five o'clock and the reports of the committees received and adopted.

Atkinson of Ripley county was made permanent chairman.

The roll of counties was called for nominations and ex-Senator R. E. Oliver, on behalf of Cape Girardeau county presented the name of W. D. Vandiver. No other name being presented, a motion to nominate Mr. Vandiver by acclamation was declared by the chair to have carried. At this stage of the proceedings a delegate from Stoddard county arose and appealed from the decision of the chair and insisted on a call of the roll. Senator Oliver then obtained the floor and stated that his candidate could afford to be generous, therefore he moved that the vote on the motion to nominate by acclamation be reconsidered, this motion prevailed and the roll of counties was called resulting in the unanimous nomination of Mr. Vandiver.

Vandiver was called and was introduced as the next Congressman from the 14th District of Missouri. The nominee made a speech and was greeted with applause. The assembled Democrats then arranged a Bryan, Sewall and Vandiver ratification meeting which was held at night. Dr. J. R. Buck presided and a number of speeches were made. The convention was a "time of the past."

Free Coinage.

The silver dollar weighs 412½ grains.

The $2½ gold piece weighs 64½ grains.

The $5 gold piece weighs 129 grains.

The quarter eagle weighs 64½ grains.

The dime piece weighs 38.4 grains.

The half dime piece weighs 19.2 grains.

The cent weighs 48 grains.

The gold dollar coin weighs 25.8 grains.

The standard dollar weighs 412½ grains.

The silver half dime piece weighs 20.6 grains.

The half cent piece weighed 96 grains.

"The dollar of our daddies" weighs 412½ grains.

The common quarter of silver weighs 96.25 grains.

The half dime piece weighed 12.37 grains.

The old-fashioned copper cent weighed 20 grains.

The 3-cent silver piece weighed 30 grains.

Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Bryan.

Both Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Bryan are essentially domestic women, the right sort of women for a genial and healthy atmosphere. Mrs. McKinley has the drawback of wretched health, but she has the knowledge and experience, valuable factors in every case. Mrs. Bryan has youth, good looks, intellectuality well as physical strength and is just the woman for a Washington atmosphere to grandly develop. She has had a residence here of sufficient length to understand all that would make her a tremendous assistance to her husband. There is no doubt that the change next March of people and opinions is going to be one of the most interesting in the history of the country, and in no channel will it be more keenly felt than in its effect on the social realm. Washington Star.

The Origin of Oxtail Soup.

During the reign of terror in Paris in 1793 many of the nobility were reduced to starvation and beggary. The abattoirs sent their hides fresh to the tanneries without removing the tails, and in cleaning them the tails were thrown away. One of these noble beggars asked for a tail and it was willingly given to him. He took it to his lodging and made (what is now famous) the first dish of oxtail soup; he told others of his good luck, and they annoyed the tanners so much that a price was put upon them.

TRAIN WRECKED

And Several Persons Injured.

The north-bound train on the Chicago & Texas road which left this city at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning was wrecked one mile this side of Murphysboro, Ill. The train was passing over a high trestle, which, on account of the recent heavy rains gave way, precipitating the coaches a distance of some twenty feet. The passengers were nearly all more or less injured. Among the wounded are Mrs. G. S. Drew and her three children who left here on the ill-fated train to join her husband in Boston. Mrs. Drew's collar bone was broken and her youngest child was very severely injured. Mr. George W. Sliders, of Bloomfield, was also among the injured, he having his jaw broken.

The wounded were taken to the hospital in Murphysboro.

Sixteen to One.

Many people ask us to explain what 16 to 1 means.

They are figures of weight. By the mint act of 1834, which, except as regards silver dollars, is still in force, every owner of gold bullion and of silver bullion was permitted to take it to the mint in unlimited quantities and have it coined, free of expense, except for refining and for the alloy used, into silver dollars and gold eagles and fractions of an eagle, at the rate of sixteen times as many dollars for a given weight of gold as for an equal weight of silver. That is to say, while 23.22 grains of pure gold went to the dollar in gold, 371¼ grains of pure silver were required for a silver dollar. With the alloy added it took 25.8 grains of standard gold for the dollar in gold, and 412½ grains of standard silver for the silver dollar. The provision of this law, as to silver, was repealed in 1873, and this provision the silverites now demand to have re-enacted.

As a matter of fact, an ounce of silver was worth in the markets of the world, from 1834 to 1873, more than one-sixteenth of an ounce of gold, the value in Europe being at the rate of 15½ to 1. Consequently, our silver coin was exported as fast as it was coined, gold became the only coin in circulation, and in 1853 small change had become so scarce that Congress authorized silver halves and quarters of a dollar to be coined, on Government account, exclusively, of less weight than the proportionate parts of a full dollar, so that two halves and four quarters contained only 384 grains of standard silver, instead of 412½ grains.

At the present moment, the market value of silver bullion relatively to that of gold bullion is as about 31 to 1. That is to say, 1 ounce of gold is exchangeable in the market for 31 ounces of silver. Hence, if the law of 1834 relating to silver were re-enacted, the dollar would sink in value very nearly one-half, because under free and unlimited coinage, silver coin would be worth no more than silver bullion. The reason that the silver dollars now in circulation remain equal value to dollars in gold is that the quantity of them is limited, and they are received by the government on the same footing as gold in payment of duties and taxes.

In the history of this silver dollar, which the United States ceased coining on private account twenty-three years ago, the inflationists, the demagogue, and the piratical debtor see their chance. Because the silver dollar enjoyed the privilege of coinage once upon a time, when the bullion in it was worth more than the bullion in a gold dollar, the inflationists attempt to give respectability to their highwaymen demanded that it shall be readopted as the standard, or, in other words, that something worth 53c shall be pronounced a dollar.

According to their plan, every man who to-day owns a dollar, therefore, or who under agreement expects to receive a dollar, would have it cut in half. Debtors would pay half they owe, and the agitators would raise the mischief. New York Sun.

Vigoriae.

This celebrated French remedy, for restoring the vital energies and effecting a permanent cure of weakened generative organs is offered to those afflicted, for the first time in this country.

A four ounce bottle of this remedy guaranteed to effect a cure, with full directions, will be sent on receipt of price $2.00. Please note name and address as this announcement will appear but six weeks.

BAYOUNE MEDICAL CO.,
w-6t. Toledo, Ohio.

FREE COINAGE CASTLES IN THE AIR.

Democratic Press Comment.

New York Times: [illegible] Populist [illegible] Democratic [illegible] nothing [illegible] and [illegible] thets [illegible] cannot and will not [illegible] indicates the convention [illegible] and its candidates. [illegible] character and to detract from [illegible] regard any other course as [illegible] to the country, and as [illegible] things in the Democratic party that in the past has deserved [illegible] to feel that [illegible] party has been helped or saved by [illegible] An open fight is [illegible] right will win.

New York World: [illegible] dictated the platform it was [illegible] natural that Populists should [illegible] the candidate. The nomination of "Boy Orator" on the [illegible] platform of the nation's affairs, domestic and foreign, which the great experience, the best [illegible] broadest patriotism, and the greatest executive ability as a President [illegible] peculiarly best fitted [illegible] men from any [illegible].

Boston Herald: "If the Chicago platform be adopted, no votes shall be cast [illegible] on numerous given on the election of McKinley to the presidency. The [illegible] control of the currency is the paramount question of the hour. [illegible] all other issues. Believing that this security can be only retained by the success of the Republican party, we promise it our cordial and hearty support for its presidential ticket in the pending campaign.

Louisville Courier-Journal: [illegible] for those Democrats the Courier-Journal, whose whole existence has been spent in battle for Democracy, regrets the new battle of Populism, repudiation and anarchy which the Chicago convention has proclaimed as the Democratic creed, refuses to support the nominees, who have been in an unprecedented convulsion of forces ordained the apostles of the faith, and call upon the Democrats everywhere, sick at heart though they may be but undaunted, and resolute, to stand forth for their creed and put out a ticket planted on a platform that shall entirely strike the undying purpose and the immortal record of the Democratic party."

New York Sun: "From now until the night of election day in November, 1896, the Presidential candidate of every Democrat who favors honest money and who still hopes to crush the enemies of the fundamental principles he has bred in should be, without hesitation, evasion or sops to prejudice, William McKinley."

Chicago Chronicle: "The convention held in the coliseum at Chicago has been controlled by the foes of commerce, of labor of sound finance and of Democracy. It has no claim to the title Democratic."

Was Probably the Better Dose.

A physician in Pocahontas county, Va., tells a story of a patient who one night recently swallowed two 38 caliber cartridges in mistake for two five-grain capsules of medicine. No serious harm resulted, though the patient had an anxious time for some hours.

Applying the Proverb.

Roadside Jim—"Dere seems to be some trut' in de sayin' dat heaven helps dem whot helps themselves." Reggie—"what makes yer think so?" Roadside Jim—"Cause if we hadn't er gone an' helped ourselves to dat cold ham in de kitchen we'd never seed dem summer suits hangin' up dere."—Washington Times.

Democrats or Poker and Spiritism.

[illegible] N. Y., July 12. [illegible] "[illegible] I do not [illegible] money from a man who I [illegible] can not afford to lose."

[illegible] rather unusual remark was made by Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll on [illegible] at the Grand Hotel [illegible] "Express" representative called on him. A fresh deck of cards which he, on the table called forth the assertion.

"I well remember the jolly times I used to have in Washington many years ago," he continued. "I with the best of politicians, Gen. Sickles, Perham, Wood and the eminent boon companions [illegible] We used to have some [illegible] and I'm [illegible] that memorable [illegible] of sentimental thought. [illegible] to win money from a man [illegible] my last dollar, but never [illegible] his children or deprive [illegible] of a [illegible] dress.

"Speaking of poker [illegible] one time I was sitting in a game [illegible] there was a party [illegible] of chances. There was a large pot on [illegible] in my hand aces, kings, [illegible] and four hearts. As I drew a pack of hearts it could make the [illegible] flush. Those others were playing [illegible] had fours pat. The other two on the draw filled their hands. I drew a card [illegible] it was the jack of hearts.

"Gentlemen," said I, "I have got you beat. You might as well lay down." But to [illegible] I thought it was a slam on my part. Can you ought to [illegible] the way they [illegible] their hands. But I surprised them when I came [illegible] and they saw my hand. I told you so, [illegible] you wouldn't believe me. There is no so skeptical as I am. I may say."

"Do you believe there is such a thing as luck, Colonel?"

"No such thing, positively. Everything is governed by law, although, at times, there is coincidence. For illustration a man is going on a journey. He looks at his watch—a clock and sees that it is 4:30. Heedless his train. That train is wrecked and great loss of life results. He calls that luck. Some would call it a divine interposition of providence."

"What is your opinion of Spiritism, Colonel? Is there anything in it?"

"Certainly not. Nothing whatever. Here is my opinion of it, as delivered in my lecture:

And there was a merry sparkle in his eye as he pronounced the word "[illegible]."

"Here are the good things about Spiritism: First, the Spiritists are not deceived. Second, they don't believe in salvation by faith. Third, they don't expect to be happy in another world because Christ was good in this. Fourth, they don't preach the consolation of hell; they do not believe that God is an infinite monster. Sixth, they do believe in intellectual hospitality.

"In these respects my spiritist brethren differ from our Christian brethren; and in those respects they are far superior to the saints."

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale at W. C. Haman's.

RICH FIND IN THE OZARKS.

One Hundred and Ninety Foot Shaft Reveals Vast Mineral Wealth.

OZARK, Mo., July 18.—T. H. Wells, manager and director of the Missouri Mining and Land Company, came to Ozark this morning from the Bull Creek lead and zinc mines, ten miles south of here, and reported a rich strike of mineral in a shaft 190 feet deep. When the large body of ore was reached the pumps were discharging 13,000 gallons of water an hour from the shaft, but in a few minutes the mine was flooded, and the men had to save their lives by climbing up to the hoisting tubs, which were some distance above the bottom of the mine.

When the workmen came out they made an affidavit for the information of the company, stating the amount of mineral in sight, and Mr. Wells then ordered new pumps that will discharge 200,000 gallons of water an hour. The Missouri Mining and Land Company is made up of London capitalists, who have already invested $300,000 in Christian County. Mr. Wells has the strongest faith in the lead and zinc resources of the Ozark country, and expects to find a rich deposit of ore under the second Ilmestone formation, which has never been reached by mining in this section of Missouri.

The English capitalist claim to be the pioneers in deep mining, and their intention is to go at least 200 feet before considering that the Bull Creek region has been fairly tested. The gas in the mines is already so strong that the workmen find it very offensive, and Mr. Wells thinks that a vast reservoir of petroleum may underlie his works.

LEWIS FOR GOVERNOR.

Rumor on the Street that R. E. Lewis of Henry County is Nominated.

There has been a rumor current on the street here to-day to the effect that R. E. Lewis, of Henry county was nominated for Governor on the fifth ballot at the Springfield convention. As to the truth of the rumor we do not know, but give it for what it is worth.

Getting Even with Its Children.

A novel will was made by James H. Concannon, Racine county, Wis., farmer, who died recently, leaving an estate valued at $20,000. Mr. Pollack's wife was granted a divorce in 1886, and he paid her $2,500 and the costs in the case. His will shows that he had far less mind the incidents of the divorce case when he made it. To each of his children who sided with their mother at the time of the domestic trouble he willed one copy of Milton's "Paradise Lost," with hope that it will do them much good." They got no part of the estate, which was bequeathed to the children who sided with him, to their cousins, to nieces, sisters and others in sums of $1,000 and less. An effort is being made to break the will.

A Senator's Amusement.

Senator Brice wears out one eyeglass string a day while in his seat. He has a great fashion of taking off his eye-glasses and twisting the end of the string around his finger, then he lets the glasses swing out full length to the confusion of any passing senator, often, and with a cozy motion sets the string to winding round his finger. When it is wound up he proceeds to unwind it, and that seems to be his sole amusement.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Cloche Thomas of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Egners, 439 Florida st. San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. If it cures such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at Haman's drug store. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

Grand Mother of Charlie Ross.

Mrs. Ross, mother of Christian K. Ross, Master Warden of the port of Philadelphia and father of the missing Charlie Ross, died at her home in Middletown, Pa., July 21 at the age of 93. Mrs. Ross, who is the widow of the late Joseph Ross, who died over fifty years ago, was until recently in apparently perfect health. A few days ago she met with a serious accident, having fallen and dislocated her hip. Since this she has been gradually sinking. The abduction of Charlie Ross, over twenty-one years ago, made this family famous throughout the country.

IF JUSTICE FIELD DIES.

The Income Tax Case May be Reopened When His Successor is Appointed.

The reported illness of Associate Justice Field of the Supreme Court at San Francisco, as might be expected, attracts much attention. Justice Field is the oldest member of the court, having been appointed by President Lincoln early in his administration. Justice Field's mental capacity has been weakening for a couple of years, so much so that it is notorious that the other Justices have adroitly prevented him from engaging in any of the decisions of the court for nearly a year. There was an exception made to the rule when the income tax was declared unconstitutional. Justice Field's vote on the bench was then recorded against constitutionality, and his vote made a majority for that side. The Justices defended their course in the case, it is understood, by the plausible argument that Justice Field time and again, when his mental soundness was beyond question, declared his belief that income tax could not be held constitutional. In fact, it is known that Justice Field was the strongest opponent of the income tax on the supreme bench.

The death of Justice Field would make it possible to bring about the enforcement of the income tax without further congressional legislation. The administration favors the income tax law. It is known that Justice Peckham, who was appointed to the bench to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Jackson, was queried as to his position upon the income tax before he was appointed to the bench. Justice Peckham believes in the constitutionality of the income tax law. If the successor of Justice Field on the bench should believe in the constitutionality of the income tax, too, it would make a majority of the bench in its favor. Secretary Olney, who was Attorney General when the income tax was argued before the Supreme Court, is an intense and radical advocate, not only of the constitutionality, but the justice and expediency of the income tax. Mr. Olney has stated more than once that as soon as sufficient changes were made in the personnel of the bench to make it sure that the advocates of an income tax were in a majority in the court a motion would be made to reopen the case. This was the course pursued in the legal tender cases, when the membership of the court was increased from seven to nine, and Justices Bradley and Strong were added to the bench, thus reversing the previous majority. A motion was then made to reopen the legal tender case. The same policy could be pursued regarding the income tax, and there is not much doubt that in the event of the immediate demise of Justice Field his successor would be appointed with a view to having the income tax declared constitutional. This would be carrying out a plank of the Chicago platform by the present administration. St. Louis Republic.

Work on the River.

The extent of the work to be done in improving the navigation of the Mississippi River is disclosed in the latest annual report of Maj. Hanbury, in charge of work on the channel between the Illinois and Ohio.

According to this report 2,950 snags were removed during the year. The work of the snag boats never ends. Next year as many or more snags will have to be removed in order to insure safety in navigation. Maj. Hanbury reports that in the work of destroying the causes of which snags are the effect the snag boat crews had destroyed within the year 19,615 leaning trees, which is an excellent record.

So long as the river bed is to remain uncontrolled, however, all this is only continuing work which we will bequeath to posterity. Maj. Hanbury points out the true solution of the problem when he says that the river must be narrowed from a mile or more to half a mile, but his processes are slow and costly. What the work needs is a single, vast and continuing government appropriation.—Post-Dispatch.

An Historic Elm.

During the storm recently a large red elm tree in Adaiville, Ky., was blown down. This elm was perhaps the most historic tree in the country, and was known as the "Dickerson tree." It was situated on the grounds whereon the famed Jackson-Dickerson duel was fought, years ago; and under its spreading branches Dickerson reclined, awaiting medical attention, after being mortally wounded by General Jackson.