

THEIR DEMAND

Prisonville Talk of the Sherman Law

GROVER ALONG.

idea of What Congress Do at Once.

S OF SILVER FOUND

however, Favor a Single Standard of Value.

WARD IN ST. JOSEPH.

as City Times.

MO., Aug. 3.—Cass county has the beautiful little city of farmers around here feel not over the results of the crop but when you mention corn immediately. In fact, the farmers of the corn crop as a winner. The First National, was forced to close on account of shortage in deposits the bank to open soon. A local bank examiner, who has ended institution, was interested correspondent, and said: "I have every hope to see the town will resume business, and I will encourage it. I don't know what to do."

has many friends here who are in favor of the silver legislation, repeal of the Sherman law and reduction of the tariff.

expressed their ideas in the following manner:

Druggist: "Repeal the Sherman law. Give us silver. There must be a change."

Farmer: "I want gold and silver on a parity."

Lawyer: "I agree with Vest on the silver law."

Agent for Fort Scott railroad: "The Sherman law. There's 100 cents in a silver dollar. We want 100 cents in the silver dollar."

Postmaster-elect: "I am a Democrat. What he says goes. When the dollar is a dollar, I want it good. Repeal the Sherman law."

Merchant: "Make a silver dollar equal to a gold dollar, and have the United States on a gold standard."

Farmer: "Free coinage. I don't believe in a gold standard. Don't have too much gold. Give us a straight gold dollar and a good man."

free and unlimited silver, but silver dollars equal to gold ones."

A. Graham, blacksmith: "Limit the silver so it will be worth 100 cents in gold."

W. G. Price, jeweler: "I want silver dollars worth 100 cents. People seem to think THE TIMES handles the silver question first rate."

T. E. McPherson, druggist: "Both of the metals ought to be in circulation, but the silver based on the gold."

Sam Simon, clothier: "People here want a dollar in silver or greenbacks, to be worth a dollar and have it based on gold."

J. C. Quinn, stock shipper: "Give me plenty of any kind of money, but have it worth 100 cents in gold."

H. A. Watson, People's Record: "Put the national stamp on money and it will be receivable for all debts."

E. B. Usery, farmer: "Let the government regulate the currency in the interest of all classes."

B. F. Flora, druggist: "We want a silver coinage equal in value to the gold dollar."

J. Coughenour, oldest settler in the town: "I'm an old time Democrat, for Cleveland and a dollar in silver equal to a gold dollar."

W. B. Moudy, grain dealer: "If they repeal the Sherman act, they must give us more currency—silver worth 100 cents in gold."

J. M. Bowen: "I want a silver dollar worth 100 cents in gold."

Scruggs & Clemments, merchants: "Our money should be on a gold basis, good in all countries, and silver money should be based on that."

O. A. Moudy, grain dealer: "Have a silver dollar just as good as a gold dollar."

Sam E. Brown, cashier of the First National bank: "I want good money and plenty of it. Have the silver based on gold."

Noah M. Givan, lawyer: "I am not in favor of unlimited free coinage of silver."

Charles E. Allen: "I don't want free silver. Repeal the Sherman silver law. The proper method would be to base silver on gold."

J. U. Denham, grocer: "Parity, I think, is a very good thing."

W. Boardman, saddler: "Have all money on an equal basis whether it be gold, silver or paper. Yes, the Sherman law should be repealed."

A. G. Deacon, hardware: "I have never been an advocate of free silver. Let Congress legislate to give the people confidence and we can use what we have."

J. J. C. Owen, farmer: "Unlimited coinage of silver. Let the mine owners pay for it, but have a parity of gold and silver."

Major G. M. Houston, assistant cashier First National bank: "The Sherman law should be repealed unconditionally. We should have one standard, and that gold. Take up the tariff and remove the uncertainty."

J. J. Burke, grocer: "I am in favor of free silver dollars equal in value to 100 cents in gold. The foreign silver should be shut out. I am in favor of repeal with a substitute."

R. L. Foster, grocer: "Any reasonable amount of money that the government will stamp will be good, whether it be gold, silver or paper."

James M. White, farmer: "Let the silver dollar be worth 100 cents in gold."

national government. A general amnesty has been declared. The most important feature of the treaty is one providing an election shall be held September 15, at which members of the constituent assembly are to be chosen by ballot.

ALL AGAINST HUGHES.

None of the Objections Made by His Counsel Sustained.

Special to the Kansas City Times.

TOPEKA, KAN., Aug. 3.—The Hughes court-martial is absorbing the attention of Topeka people. The scenes about the old Populist hall in the basement of the south wing of the Capitol reminds one of last winter, when Dunsmore and his "House of Representatives" were quartered in that cold, damp and gloomy corridor. Prominent Republicans and Populists and many that are not entrusted with the inner secrets are there watching the fight, which partakes more of a political scrimmage than a court martial.

The judge advocate, Frank Doster, in cavalry trousers, a private's blouse and a straw hat looms up as a central figure in this rehanging of the late revolution. He is a smooth lawyer and can warp a proposition to fit his side of the case, but on the other side he finds two lawyers whose keen and ready perception tends to make his present existence a little bit burdensome. General J. C. Caldwell, an old military hero and thoroughly versed in military law and practices, is able to meet Doster on any technical point, and does it with such grace and dignity as to cause a smile to light up the countenances of the Republican members present who were considered "an armed and insurrectionary body of men" by Governor Lewelling when they took possession of Representative hall. Along with General Caldwell's ease, dignity and grace, is the positive, vigorous and fighting Joe Waters, who has no use for Artz or his army. Doster is prodding Waters by degrees. He is "holding in" wonderfully well, but an explosion will come, and when it does the Populist crowd will be handled without gloves.

When the court convened this morning attorneys commenced argument on the challenge made by Hughes' counsel yesterday against Brigadier General Sears sitting on the grounds that he was usurping the functions of an office belonging to Charles H. Kimball of Parsons, whose term has not yet expired. Counsel for the defence held that the government had no right to remove a military officer without cause, and if for cause then in the usual way of court-martial. Doster contended that the commander-in-chief had the right to remove at any time, as the commission of the officer could be revoked at the pleasure of the Governor. After a long argument, in which both sides spoke freely, citing numerous precedents and authorities, the court retired to the room and rendered a verdict that the challenge was not sustained.

Then counsel for defence challenged the right of Lieutenant Jacobs to sit on the ground of his inferior rank. Arguments pro and con on this proposition were tedious, but when the court retired it required less than five minutes to reach a verdict, refusing to sustain the challenge.

Judge Advocate Doster read the charges against Hughes, whose fine presence, standing in the center of the room in his bright and attractive uniform, was closely observed and commented upon by the audience.

When Hughes was seated General Caldwell offered a motion to strike out the second and third charges and specifications, which charge him with giving information to the "enemy" and acting in such a way as to give the "enemy" encouragement. General Caldwell declared that there was no "enemy" to the State of Kansas, and therefore it was impossible for Colonel Hughes to commit the offence. Captain Waters made a strong speech along this line, and intimated that before this trial had progressed many days it would be fully determined who the "enemy" was, if one existed.

Judge Doster justified the governor's act in calling out the militia, because "an armed, insurrectionary and riotous body of men" were threatening the peace and dignity of the State. These speeches by counsel prolonged the progress of the trial until noon, when the court took a recess until 2 o'clock.

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Special to the Kan

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—Among those of the have arrived that minds to support strongly and valiantly the repeal of the question. In this McCrary of Kenton, Mo., voted for free coinage of silver. On the other hand, Bland, who has them, are equally divided on the question. But a large proportion of the sort of a compromise of silver at an inch, the hope that the something to silver men who can be by the administration. The administration made plans in the financial problem, cluttered with "so-called" however, seem to be of the silver sent.

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James M. White, farmer: "Let the silver dollar be worth 100 cents in gold."  
P. M. Lee, proprietor of Schnell house: "The Sherman law is not the root of all evil. We want more silver on a parity with gold if we can have it."  
J. T. Burney, lawyer: "Repeal the Sherman law, as it is bad. Substitute a bill for the free coinage of silver, and make the silver dollar equal to the gold dollar."  
J. W. Bricken, harnessmaker: "Repeal the Sherman silver law. We want free coinage, with a silver dollar equal in value to a gold dollar."  
L. H. Conger, abstracts and real estate: "My idea is that a dollar should be a dollar, gold, silver or paper, all on a parity. We promised to take up the tariff, and it ought to be done, as this is the greatest cause of trouble."  
C. W. Houston, grocer: "Repeal the Sherman bill and put silver on a gold basis. The tariff should be taken up, as it leads to the present trouble."  
H. A. Whitsitt, lawyer: "We want the free coinage of the American product, with the silver currency based on gold. The present values should be maintained at a parity."  
C. L. Sloan, lawyer: "I favor the repeal of the Sherman law, and legislation to put the silver dollar on a parity with a gold dollar."  
W. D. Summers, lawyer: "Repeal the Sherman law. Cleveland's policy is correct—silver on a parity with gold."  
L. A. Harvey, dealer in dry goods and notions: "Gold, silver or greenbacks are good enough for me, just so it's good, honest money."  
D. C. Barnett, lawyer: "The Sherman law ought to be repealed and silver put on the basis prior to 1873. Cleveland is a grand man."  
M. Russell, butcher: "THE TIMES is a good paper and about right on the silver business."  
Moulton Bros.: "We are for the free and unlimited coinage of silver."  
W. G. Virgin, farmer: "I am an old-time Democrat, never voted for a Republican, and they can coin \$1,000,000 a day if they keep the silver dollar worth 100 cents in gold."  
J. C. Bybee, station clerk: "Anything to keep a parity between gold and silver."  
J. H. Phillips, butcher: "Keep the currency as it was, silver equal to gold."

**CONGRESSMAN COBB'S VIEWS.**

**He Wants the Sherman Law Repealed and Something substituted.**  
Special to the Kansas City Times.  
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3.—"You may say for me," said Congressman Cobb of St. Louis, "that I am in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law without any conditions. After we get the Sherman rubbish cleared away we can better decide on what to do and how to do it. Of course, we've got to have silver money, but it must be in proper amounts and at such a ratio that a silver dollar will be a dollar on its merits, and intrinsically as good as gold."

**VOICES FROM ST. JOSEPH.**

**The General Desire There Is for an Unconditional Repeal of the Act.**  
Special to the Kansas City Times.  
ST. JOSEPH, MO., Aug. 3.—At St. Joseph there is a strong feeling in favor of the repeal of the Sherman law, as the following interviews will show:  
N. P. Ogden, president Commercial bank: "Repeal the Sherman law; put a duty on foreign silver so that it will exclude it from importation. Increase the ratio of silver from 16 to 18, and have free coinage. Then simplify the variety of paper money."  
Charles Stewart, wholesale cigars: "Repeal the act as quickly as possible and then let matters settle one until we see how the country will react from the present flurry."  
M. M. Riggs, cashier Central bank: "Repeal the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, and then let there be a committee appointed by the coming session of Congress to prepare a tariff for Congress to act on in December."  
W. F. Branton, attorney: "I favor the immediate repeal of the Sherman act, but think there should be some clause substituted to get more money into the country."  
John Townsend, president Townsend & Wyatt

and if for cause then in the usual way of court-martial. Doster contended that the commander-in-chief had the right to remove at any time, as the commission of the officer could be revoked at the pleasure of the Governor. After a long argument, in which both sides spoke freely, citing numerous precedents and authorities, the court retired to the room and rendered a verdict that the challenge was not sustained.  
Then council for defence challenged the right of Lieutenant Jacobs to sit, on the ground of his inferior rank. Arguments pro and con on this proposition were tedious, but when the court retired it required less than five minutes to reach a verdict, refusing to sustain the challenge.  
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When Hughes was seated General Caldwell offered a motion to strike out the second and third charges and specifications, which charge him with giving information to the "enemy" and acting in such a way as to give the "enemy" encouragement. General Caldwell declared that there was no "enemy" to the State of Kansas, and therefore it was impossible for Colonel Hughes to commit the offence. Captain Waters made a strong speech along this line, and intimated that before this trial had progressed many days it would be fully determined who the "enemy" was, if one existed.  
Judge Doster justified the governor's act in calling out the militia, because "an armed, insurrectionary and riotous body of men" were threatening the peace and dignity of the State. These speeches by counsel prolonged the progress of the trial until noon, when the court took a recess until 2 o'clock.  
It was 3:15 before the court reached its decision, which was that the motion to strike out charges two and three was not sustained.  
Colonel Hughes was requested to stand up and hear the charges, which were read by Judge Advocate General Doster. To all of the four charges and specifications Colonel Hughes pleaded not guilty. About a dozen witnesses for the State were sworn, among them being the commander-in-chief, Governor L. D. Lewelling, Adjutant General H. H. Artz, Ben O. Rich and others who were prominent in the late legislative war.  
Governor Lewelling was the first witness to go upon the stand. The counsel for the defence asked that all witnesses except the one on the stand be excluded from the room. The judge advocate general made the same request as to witnesses for the defence, and the order was made. Among the witnesses for the defence are George L. Douglass, E. W. Hoch, A. C. Sherman, W. A. Swan, Joseph A. Troutman, D. W. Eastman and Colonel Alex Warner. These are all members of the Legislature. After Governor Lewelling had taken the stand Judge Doster suggested that the court adjourn until tomorrow morning, to give each side time to make up their case. This was agreed to by the defence and an adjournment taken until 9 o'clock. Governor Lewelling's testimony will be listened to with interest, and it is probable that the attorneys for the defence will consume several hours in his examination.

**CUTTING DOWN EXPENSES.**  
The World's Fair—Gradually Coming to a Business Basis.  
CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 3.—Pruning down expenses continues to be the active occupation of the World's fair management. Each day the number of employes is becoming smaller, and it is believed that by the last of the week the White city will be working on a bed-rock basis financially. It has been decided to reduce the ticket service force, the number of gatemen and ticket sellers and the Columbian guards, and to materially lessen the number of passes, and it is believed that before the close of the week the committee on ceremonies will have been abolished.  
There is talk that the foreign affairs department may be done away with, the duties to be performed by the director general's staff. In this way the management hopes to save from \$500,000 to \$750,000 during the next three months. It is said, on the authority of Lyman J. Gage, a member of the finance committee, that the payment of bonds will begin very soon, probably within ten days, and that of itself shows that the finances are down to an economical basis. Expenses, he said, are about \$15,000 per day, which is as close as could be expected in a plant of such magnitude.

**BAXTER SPRINGS REUNION.**  
An Enjoyable Time Anticipated for the Veterans—Prominent Speakers.  
Special to the Kansas City Times.

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But a large proportion of the silver leavings. They would be a compromise, a f... of silver at an increased r... the hope that the President something to silver. If no... men who can be brought u... the administration. Of e... genious Congressmen have made plans in the shape... financial problem, and the... gluted with "solutions" d... of the session. None of t... however, seem to attract f...  
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"I do not," replied M... nothing from Mr. Crisp... subject. There is no... stories that I said I wou... ship of the coinage con... jority in favor of free... such thing nor have I...