The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock -EDITION.-

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 177. FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1896. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX.

TO THE PEOPLE.

An Address by Leaders of the Silver Movement.

THEY RECOMMEND UNION

Of All Persons and Parties Opposed to Single Gold Standard.

THE FIGHT NOW ON IN EARNEST.

The Silver Leaders Invited to Send Representatives to the Chicago Convention.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—The silver men continued in conference today and report that they have the signatures of twenty-six delegates to their declaration of independence which sets forth their principles and recommends that all parties and organizations opposed to the gold standard support Teller for President. There is a strong effort being made to get delegates who did not withdraw from the convention to sign this appeal. There has been a conference with the representatives of the Populists and the Bimetallic league to get them to endorse Teller and make such a strong fusion against the gold standard as to induce the Democratic national convention also to endorse Teller.

The silver bolters have been canvassing during the night and day with ex-Governor Francis and members of the Democratic national committee relative to their action. They have no assurance from the Democratic managers but have been invited to send their representatives to the Democratic national convention at Chicago next month to confer with the party.

The silver men say they are willing to cooperate whenever they can consistently do so to defeat the gold standard and are not seeking to press Teller as much as they are to secure relief from the power of the gold men. The silver men will continue their conference tonight and tomorrow and keep up the work till all the national conventions have been held, with a view of patching a general fusion.

The silver conferees claim that they have not yet more than half the signatures that were promised. There is a difference of opinion among the silver delegates. Some who determine the gold standard are not in favor of the dependent movement.

THE ADDRESS.

To the People of the United States:

Drawing the salt of duty, and justified by the common allegiance of the Republic, we address the companions in this to the people and the forthcoming conventions of the United States. In doing so we claim no authority of right other than that which belongs to every man to express honest convictions, but we recognize responsibility in this cooperation of all who believe that the time has come for a return to the simpler and more direct method of asking men for national service than one obtained in recent years.

Political party organization is necessary, because without it the individual voter is dumb, but the party is only the means, not the end; it is the voice and not the soul. As the world advances in this wonderful epoch of intellectual development and physical improvement there is a constant requirement for better things. The individual feels that requirement and heeds it or fails to life's endeavor. Parties must also obey the same law. It follows, therefore, that the moment a party shall choose to stand still or retrograde it also becomes inefficient to achieve the end to which the people are necessarily destined. There is no calamity to mere party name, and the most of duty is to preserve the individual strength to the nation when the absolute rule of political organization coerces men from the truth for the sake of expediency and establishes insincere equivalents for partisan rule for the sake of power.

OLD PARTIES INSUFFICIENT FOR THE NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE.

Recognizing the value and the splendid achievements of political parties in this country, as nowhere else are yet constituted to believe that for more than twenty years no one of them has been entirely sufficient for the needs of the people. The great trend to better things resting in the heart and purpose of all men, has been stayed during the latter part of this generation by the failure of parties to express in their achievements the highest hope and aspiration of the mass of the people who constitute the parties. And there has been growing in this country, swelling with each recurrence of national elections, a great mass of intelligent thinkers and voters, which failing within itself to control, has gravitated between the two great parties. Since 1872 (except during possibly the election of 1876) the pendulum has swung from side to side with each four years. In 1872 the Republican party elected the President; in 1876 the Democrats claimed the election; in 1880 the Republican party elected; in 1884 the Democratic election; in 1888 the Republicans elected; in 1892 the Democrats elected; in 1894 (until within a few weeks) it has been conceded that the Republicans would elect. What has been the cause of this mighty oscillation of a force which this year has probably obtained sixty-eight proportions, every man, his answer to himself. If he has been an observer, if he has had interests that were affected, if he has felt a hope to see greater justice done and has seen that hope blasted, if he has felt that the general Government has adopted the test that party positions made were to obey to the people to party performance, he knows that to date of the world's war over any successful revolution lodged, they became the servitude of the party and the servants of a narrow and unforgiveness policy within which none there seemed to be an exuberance of selfish energy and personal appetite. During all the period we have lacked a great constructive administration. No new construction has been put forward in an effective way. While in all the departments of physical life there have been developments and achievements of ease and comfort to the betterment of mankind, in the still greater and more important domain of social interests, we have stood still or retrogressed.

CAUSE OF THE DISAPPOINTMENT.

It is not that the people have not felt the stringent determination that the transition has existed, but because of the rule of party which has largely controlled men in and out of offices. It has been a matter of reproach to any man that he should dare to renounce allegiance to organization. Men have been expected to subject their views to the direction of conventions, although it is common knowledge that conventions have been swayed to views and declarations not the most approved by the mass of people, nor propitious for their welfare.

We do not struggle to minimize one iota more of intelligence, patriotism or courage than is possessed by other of our fellow citizens. But we feel that the time has come for the patriotism of a duty to the country, and for our part, though we stand alone, we will make an endeavor in the direction of that duty. Parties may survive their institutions; that truth never becomes obsolete. Every generation of freemen has the right to affirm the lessons of past experience and past requirements; and it is the enlightenment of those truths shall make necessary a separation from party organizations, the people have the right and will exercise it to call upon the best citizens for their aid, and the best men from any parties shall be chosen to lead in that task.

TIME FOR THE PEOPLE TO ASSERT THEMSELVES.

If the voices which have sounded to us from every state in this Union are an indication of the real feeling this year in the approaches time of the people to assert themselves through such machinery as may give best promise of the achievement of position. But whether we are mistaken or not concerning the general sentiment in the United States, we have not mistaken our own duty in withdrawing from the Republican convention, feeling that it is better to be right and with the minority in apparent defeat than to be wrong with the majority in apparent triumph. We hold that in the great work of social reform in this country monetary reform stands as the first requisite. No policy, however promising of good results, can take its place. Continuation during the next four years upon the monetary policies of the Republican party would give the American people cause of impending evil to avert which should be the first thought of patriotism and the first prayer of patriots.

PEOPLE PASSING INTO SERVITUDE.

Our very institutions are at stake. Today, with the rapidly increasing population, with widely swelling dominions, the basis of our money is the silver and gold combined; and the people are passing into a servitude as the more dangerous because it is not physically apparent. The nation itself, as to other nations, is being the slavery contract which we make it make it defiance of justice and internal wrong.

Prices never will cease falling under the single gold standard. The restoration of bimetallism by this country will double the basis of our money system. In time it will double the world's monetary money of the world—will stop falling prices and steadily elevate them until they will regain their normal relation to the volume of debts and credits the world. Bimetallism will help to bring about the great hope of every social reformer, every believer in the advancement of the race who realizes that the instability of prices has been the deadly foe of our toilers and the struggle of the ages to secure it gathered. Bimetallism will help to bring the time when a certain expenditure of human toil will produce a certain financial result. Who among the great masses of people who have suffered United States but feel that life would be made better, his aspiration into new wings if he could know in the performance of his labor what would be the price of his product? Is not this one of the ends the struggle of the people as individuals are worth the attention of political conventions yet to be held in this year 1896? Is not this as great an end that all who believe in the possibility of attaining it by the means proposed can unite in consenting of their participation in conventions and at the polls? It is in the hope that the states and the national conventions will have the courage and the generosity to unite for this purpose that we have taken to offer our views to the people of the United States; and because in the past there has been a rallying point for the masses who hold as we do to this belief, we venture to set forth that it will be received in the same spirit of conciliation, concession and love with which we put it forth.

TELLER FOR PRESIDENT.

We have conversed to a plain way to set the matter before the eyes of our fellow citizens. We invite the union of all who hold to the principle that the time has come for the triumph of justice. It is an hour when the people may speak for themselves as multitudes and through conventions yet to be held. It is the right of every citizen to indicate his preference. With this in view, we offer to the forthcoming conventions and to the people the name of a man for the Presidency of the United States who in public and in private represents those distinguished virtues which without the days and the deeds of our earlier fathers in this Republic, a union to which virtues are required for the prosperity and understanding of the people and the perpetuity and a commanding example of our institutions. That man is Henry M. Teller, a man of the people and for the people. He is of no section. His experience and service, his devotion to the common justice and the common welfare of his fellow citizens, has been as wide as the country. We believe that the people of the United States have him in their hearts as he has had their interests in his purpose through all the work of an exalted life.

It is not merely as the expounder of monetary reform that we present this man to the people. It is that Teller has waged a mighty war for the restoration of the money of the Constitution and his name has been identified as that of no other living man with the great cause. But had his services been less commanded and less turned in this direction, the people would believe he possesses in a high degree the qualities of a statesman of the purest type. His only poverty has been that of all patriots. In other things, in the generosity of love to man, in kindliness of heart for his fellows, and in the energy and courage of a mighty career, he has been one of the most splendid of American citizens of any age. In committing this name to the people we remind them that just a generation ago, from the heart of the mountains West and unversed by the finger of God, there arose an enchanted who was powerful in the work of human deliverance. By his wisdom and courage, providentially directed, millions were set free and the nation kept in its holy Union. If others shall see this opportunity as we see it, if our fellow citizens shall see this duty as we see it, the million who may be enrolled and another man, called to the majesty of direction to the free, will be lifted to power where, by his wisdom and courage, providentially directed, more millions may be made free from usurpation and gain as three of actual slavery, and the nation may be preserved to its unity of purpose to the world.

The following are the signatures to the silver address here (today):

Fred T. Dubois, H. P. Taubeneck, Frank J. Cannon, George H. Hall, Reed, Ben T. Kirby, Clarence D. Ashley, A. H. Robertson, A. C. Cleveland, Willis Reed, Allison C. Campbell, Archie M. Burkholder, Elon Hooker, James M. Dowling, George H. Hinchcliffe, Thomas Robertson, C. J. Harr, LeBron Pace, Jerry J. Edson, O. J. Salisbury, J. B. Overton, Frank C. Goudy, John F. Vivian, J. W. Hockenbery, Robert W. Breckinridge, John M. Williams and L. M. Hart.

EFFECT OF THE BOLT ON THE CAMPAIGN.

Representative Charles S. Hartman of Montana was asked by a reporter what effect he thought the action of the bimetallic convention in repudiating the gold standard plank of the Republican platform would have upon the coming campaign. He replied as follows:

"If all the bimetallic forces of the country can be centered upon one candidate there will be no difficulty, in my judgment, in having a bimetallic President and a bimetallic Congress elected this fall. The end and aim of all the supporters of bimetallism should be to promote the nomination of the strongest candidate that can be obtained. It should not be a question simply of individual preference of any person, but the paramount question should be, 'Who will bring to that object the greatest number of electoral votes?'

"As the result of a very care ful and extensive canvass of the question through personal interviews and by correspondence, I am convinced that Mr. Teller stands all others in infinitely the strongest man we can nominate. The action of the retiring delegates in the Republican convention was the proper course to pursue, and should be so made the standard bearer of the bimetallist forces his election would follow by an overwhelming majority. It has been asserted by large numbers of Democratic bimetallists both in and out of Congress, with whom I have conversed, that Mr. Teller's reason of his bold, courageous and patriot stand against the force will, would carry every state west of the one exception of Maryland and West Virginia, and with that concession I am content. The people of the South have not forgotten the ringing sentiments to which Senator Teller gave utterance when the force bill was pending in the Senate, when he announced it as 'the most infamous measure that had ever cloaked the throne of the Senate.'

"Any one of the prominent and distinguished Democrats mentioned in the press to head the ticket could also carry these same states.

"Therefore, thus far their strength is equal. New take the states lying south of the Mason and Dixon line. Any one of the Democratic bimetallists on a bimetallist platform could carry Every the intermountain states, governing 13 electoral votes, but he would lose eight of these votes, leaving 5 electoral votes. Teller would make carry all of the states West of the Mississippi river and would therefore have 43 more electoral votes at this stage of the analysis than a Democrat could possibly hope to have.

"Now let us take the roll of states lying between the Mississippi river and the Allegheny mountains. A Democratic bimetallist with all the votes cast upon him would evidently carry Nebraska, Kansas, Indiana, and would stand a fair show of carrying Illinois, would think in view of carrying Minnesota and not little show to carry Michigan. Mr. Teller, on the contrary, having all of the bimetallist votes, would carry Nebraska, Kansas, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota and would stand more than an equal show for carrying Minnesota. So that leaving on what is certain, or as nearly certain as politics can be certain, Mr. Teller would have 14 electoral votes from Michigan, which the Democratic nominee would not get and which, taken in the 43 surplus of the states West of the Mississippi river, would give him a certain clear actual gain of 29 electoral votes over any Democratic bimetallist on that ground so stated on the ticket. With Minnesota Mr. Teller would have sixty-eight electoral votes more than the Democratic bimetallist could hope to receive, or an aggregate

(Continued on Page Two.)

TRANSVAAL AFFAIRS

The Trial of Cecil Rhodes and Others Urged

FOR THE PEACE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The Press in the Hands of the British Government Sufficient to Warrant Prosecution.

CAPETOWN, June 18.—The secretary of state for the Transvaal has left for the British high commissioner here this, having in view the welfare and peace of South Africa, the Transvaal government is convinced that the proofs in its possession, which are at the disposal of Great Britain, now completely justify in compel the bringing to trial of Cecil Rhodes, Alfred Beit and Dr. Harris, all of the British South Africa company, and connected with the raid in Transvaal. The secretary adds that Transvaal is obliged to press the step on Great Britain and also urge that the conduct of the British Chartered South Africa company be transferred to local British.

McKINLEY'S NOMINATION.

Some Comments of the Sun Francisco Papers.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—The local papers have not ventured to say with regard to McKinley's nomination.

Chronicle (Rep.): There were other worthy candidates, but any other nomination would have been a mistake. For the past sixty days it has been manifest that he was the choice of the Republican electorate by an overwhelming preference, and the convention has simply ratified the pronounced will of the party in placing his name at the head of the national ticket.

The friends of silver cannot be ignorant of the fact that Mr. McKinley is endorsed by Wall street and they may be assured that the white metal will be kindly treated by him. He has always been friendly to silver. As their servant, not as their master, he will enter the White House, and their interests will be better subserved by the general judgment to more manifest.

Call (Rep.)—It is an ideal ticket. The continents suit the politics, the politics suit the people, the people of the country as well as they suit the nerves and the temper of the people. Wm. McKinley is one of those sober candidates whom the Republican party delights to honor. He is the patriotism of war as well as of peace. He was so prompt to defend the life of the reputation on the field of battle as to defend its industries in the halls of legislation.

To the stability of the workingmen of America his name is synonymous with prosperity.

Examiner (Dem.)—It is probable that McKinley was not the choice of the given Republican states. The latter are of little or no use to the party in the Democratic states, which will send him no electoral votes, an opportunity to force him upon them. The most conspicuous significance in the nomination is that no candidacy will fail to recognize that back of Reed is the cause for the foolish changes. The Twenty-second infantry has been relieved by change stations with the Second infantry. The former is now stationed at Fort Keogh, Mont., Fort Yates, N. D., and Fort Harrison, Mont., instead of taking up their station at Omaha, where the Second infantry is located. Believing troops will be placed at the new posts, Fort Cook, Neb. The Second infantry upon being relieved at Omaha will be distributed in the department of Dakota, to which they may be assigned by order of the commanding general. The only other change this week has made the present fiscal year is the sending of the infantry now at Fort Whipple, Arizona, to the new post at Little Rock, Ark., the troop companies to be designated by the commanding general of the department of Colorado.

Southern Does Not Sanction Hanna.

CHICAGO, June 18.—The Times-Herald has the following under Washington date: Senator Mr. Morgan, chairman of the foreign relations committee, and the following telegram to Mr. Kerner, Springfield, Ill.: "Illinois Democracy evidently knows unconditional free coinage of silver. Nothing less will satisfy the national convention will be for free coinage of silver and should not be expected to nominate other than silver advocates of that policy.

"Under these circumstances my endorsement by the state convention, though it would be a great compliment, could be looked upon by my friends."

Will Try to Win on the Field.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Michael Doran, Minnesota's member of the Democratic national committee, has received the following telegram from ex-Secretary Whitney:

"When will you be in New York? I want to see you. You must not desert at this time."

The telegram had reference to Doran's intention to sail for Europe in a few days for his health. He says while in good health certainly must abandon his trip to Europe; it is likely he will postpone his Europe trip and attend the Chicago convention and make an effort to stop the free silver idea.

ARKANSAS DEMOCRATS.

Instruct for Blood and Free Silver Coinage.

LITTLE ROCK, June 18.—The Democratic state convention was in session until late this morning, the greater part of the time being taken up in bitter fight over the question of instructing a course for a Presidential candidate. A resolution instructing the national delegates for Blood was vigorously opposed by Senators Jones and Berry, who contended that it would be cowardly and we pledge you the state of Washington. We state further that the Republicans of this state are unanimously in the national convention on the financial question.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Executive Office—Rock Bottom Decided Preferences of Chairman.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—The Republican national committee was called to order by Joseph Manley, of Maine, Colonel Clarke, of Arizona, was unanimously appointed. On motion of D. R. Ross, West Virginia, an executive committee to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of Senator New Mexico, Senator Colorado, J. F. Dunlap, Kansas, L. C. Stewart, Illinois, George P. Hope, Utah, T. J. Kennedy, Arizona, William Griffith.

The cases of Dunlap, Colorado and Arizona were referred to the executive committee.

The resolution of H. C. Payne, Wisconsin, M. A. Hanna was unanimously elected permanent chairman, and J. G. C. Shurtleff, temporary secretary, the motion of Powell Clayton, James Pinkerton, Pennsylvania, was made temporary sergeant-at-arms. Col. H. L. Swords, New York, was sergeant at arms. Senator Thurston offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted: "Resolved that the members of the executive committee be and they are hereby authorized and empowered, after consultation with the candidate for President and Vice President, to appoint an executive committee of nine who may or may not be members of the committee and the committee so thus appointed shall be executive committee of the Republican committee."

The number of members was left to the chairman. The committee adjourned subject to the call of the chair. Nothing was said with relation to the place to be chosen for nominating.

Hanna expressed his desire to have the entire national committee meet now at Chicago and at an early day and go with him in body to call on Major McKinley at Canton.

To Notify the Nominees.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—The committee appointed yesterday to notify McKinley of his nomination decided to proceed to Canton on June 29th and receive the offer. Senator Hanna stated today on a second call the committee to notify the two presidential candidates at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, July 9th, at 8 p. m. The committee will call on Garrett A. Hobart, Paterson, N. J., July 7th.

Leaving St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—The majority of the delegates took the night trains from the city. Others are leaving today. By night all will have gone. As a word upon the convention several meetings are being held today. The Nebraska delegation is in session, but for what purpose is not at present known. The notification committee held a meeting at 11 o'clock. The silver leaders who remained in the city are also holding a conference. Mark Hanna will not leave for home until tonight.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Orders to Go Out to Department Commanders of Guard.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The program for the annual movement of troops has been definitely arranged at headquarters of the army. Orders will go forward at once to the department commanders. There will be more disappointment over the fact that with the exception of two companies, the Seventh cavalry will remain at its stations in Texas instead of being transferred to the Dakotas. The Second cavalry has been relieved in charge stations with the Second infantry. The former is now stationed at Fort Keogh, Mont., Fort Yates, N. D., and Fort Harrison, Mont., instead of taking up their station at Omaha, where the Second infantry is located. Believing troops will be placed at the new posts, Fort Cook, Neb. The Second infantry upon being relieved at Omaha will be distributed in the department of Dakota, to which they may be assigned by order of the commanding general. The only other change this week has made the present fiscal year is the sending of the infantry now at Fort Whipple, Arizona, to the new post at Little Rock, Ark., the troop companies to be designated by the commanding general of the department of Colorado.

THE THIRD DAY.

Prominent Men in the St. Louis Convention.

THE GREAT SENSATION.

Governor McKinley's Many Sterling Qualities.

STORY OF QUAY AND HARRISON.

A Picturesque Negro—Incorruptibility of Our Public Men—Ups and Downs in Politics.

(Special Telegram to the NEWS. From our own Correspondent.)

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 19.—The convention opened yesterday looking like an immense human flower garden. A great field of flowers covering more than an acre formed the central portion of the hall. Six thousand human heads were packed so closely together that they seemed attached to stalks rather than human bodies. Thousands of red faces, thousands of white faces, sprinkled here and there with round faces of shaggy hair, faces bobbing this way and that, moving up and down and now and then opening to voice forth the electrical shouts of their owners. Back of this great central pit on four sides running to the soaps of an immense place under it reached the walls of the building were other banks of human faces, and high above these, hanging almost as it were in the air, was the gallery, a human flower garden more wonderful than were ever the hanging gardens of Babylon. It was hot, ten thousand fans fought for air. Hundreds of women mopped their faces as they sat for hours absorbed in the proceedings. Again and again the convention went wild. It was a howl and yell from beginning to end. Flags were waved, handkerchiefs thrown in the air and men fought over each other in their efforts to make the loudest applause.

THE FIRST SENSATION.

The first sensation of the day was when Teller made his speech, and withdrew carrying his silver supporters with him from the convention. Teller has a good voice. He is in good training. His soul was in his speech and his every word was heard. His utterances were so many and so honest that they commanded even the applause of the gold men, and when he left many Republicans fell like weeping. There are few more lovable characters than that of Henry M. Teller, and there are few men of such inflexible honesty. He has for years fought for silver. He has refused public honors on account of his faith, and he values it at that material which will turn at the stake rather than do that which it thinks is wrong. He was in the United States Senate when President Arthur offered him the secretaryship of the interior. He refused to take it at first on account of the friends who were candidates for the same position and even after they had urged him to accept it, he would not go into the cabinet without a thorough understanding that he was to act and think as he pleased. He said to Arthur at this time: "Mr. President, I am heartily opposed to you on the silver question. I am seriously in doubt on the tariff question and on the land question, and I don't know that I want one of secretary of the interior."

"That is one chief reason why I invited you having you in the cabinet," replied Arthur, "for I am aware that you have more in touch of these questions in one minute than I could ever learn."

As the Senator Teller laughed, but it was a day or two later before he decided to accept the position. No one who knows Henry Teller's bravery. He has the reputation in Colorado of being a church going man and a good man, but at the same time a game one. He has always been a lover of his country and he will never allow the United States to be insulted. He is courage without objection. He arrived in Colorado in 1861 and on the day after his arrival a rebel flag was hoisted over a saloon in Denver. As Teller walked down that morning he saw it, and without hesitation he made that the flag had to come down. He walked up to the saloon, and the two went together to the saloon. They had revolvers with them and they were ready to fight, but the saloon keeper weakened and the flag came down. Senator Teller is a comparatively poor man. The loss of his political position would not injure him, for he is noted as being one of the best lawyers of the West and he could at any time make ten times as much outside of politics as in it. There is no danger of his being kept out of the Senate, for the people there love and respect him. The most of them think he has done so in the silver question, and if he should be nominated President by the Democrats and Populists he would unanimously carry his state. I have my doubts, however, whether Teller would accept such a proposition. His speech today shows how strongly he is attached to the Republican party, and the platform which these two parties might fit up would undoubtedly contain much matter offensive to him. The probability is that he will continue in the Senate, and will keep up his fight for silver until he dies.

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