# TELEGRAPHIC.

## WHITNEY'S ADDRESS

### An Appeal to His Party to Stand Firm for Gold.

FREE COINAGE DISASTROUS.

France Tried the Experiment, but Had to Give It Up—International Agreement Preferable.

NEW YORK, June 21.—William C. Whitney today made public a statement in which he defines the political situation. He says he is not a presidential possibility and would not run if nominated. On the silver question he says:

"The great question, to my mind, is whether the party meets in convention, as in 1892, with issues and differences that are for the moment irreconcilable. For the past fifteen years leaders of prominence in the South and West have been advocating as the great remedy for existing ills the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, with or without the cooperation of other nations.

"It has come to be believed by far these quite generally and sincerely. A large majority of the delegates to the coming Democratic convention have been elected by the people for the purpose of incorporating that doctrine into the platform of the Democratic party.

"Our people, on the other hand, entirely disagree with these views and believe almost universally that it will bring general ruin to the business and prosperity of the country. It is deemed a new doctrine when proposed to be incorporated in the platform of the national Democracy. It is true that in no previous platform of the party can it specifically be found. Consequently if no party obligations heretofore assumed compel them to subscribe to it. Under these circumstances it has seemed to the Democratic convention should be to establish as an issue of their campaign the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, independent of other nations, in the intensity of feeling likely to arise it is to be anticipated that a disruption of the party might occur. Certainly no statesman of both parties could be desirous for the doctrine among Eastern Democrats. They might not vote for Republican tickets for other reasons, (believing that the Republican party stands for other issues that are of more importance to the country), but the Democrats in the East would not, in my opinion, vote for it.

"This movement for free coinage purports to have for its object the establishment and maintenance of gold and silver as the money of the country upon equal terms with each other, and as a parity of purchasing power. If by the proposed means that object could be secured there would be no substantial disagreement in the party. Every national Democratic platform that has heretofore spoken upon the subject has declared for both gold and silver money. It is our traditional policy. But the maintenance of the double standard at the present time is not a question of desire, it is a question of ability.

"The commercial value of silver has declined greatly in the markets of the world. Whatever the causes are and whoever is to blame, the fact is that silver has declined, and the coinage now at 16 to 1 so the stands as our Treasury for all the silver in the world about its own weight it is selling for in the market. International exchanges have to be paid in gold, and it would seem plain that if we, under these conditions, were to maintain the free coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of commercial value which is largely at variance with the commercial value of the metals, we must take the entire silver output ourselves, and, metallic to parity with gold, or else we shall get a silver bath.

"Prices in 1873 began their march against silver and continued this experiment, assuming money coined in the last seven, and at one time it was much less difficult, for silver was then at par with gold at the ratio in use, and even England's mints in India were open to the free coinage of silver. If the experiment of maintaining the parity of the two metals as a common standard was difficult then, it would seem to be positively hopeless now without international agreement. Germany, France, Belgium, Italy and Austria believe in a double standard and desire to establish it, but no one, one to three of them from themselves able to maintain the double standard, even with the cooperation of the United States. In the event of the measures proposed would be to carry at 16 to silver basis, it is not felt that such a proposal would be in line with the principles of the Democratic party.

"And it is also felt, aside from the absence of any Democratic principle to sustain it, that you cannot have such a distinction in value as would inevitably result in coining a dollar in silver bullion, without such a shock to confidence, the hoarding of gold and contraction of our available circulating medium, as would bring, in the opinion of our people, the greatest public and distress we have ever seen in this country. The credit classes are prepared for it. The obligations, mortgages, railroads and otherwise, are quite generally payable in gold. Debts would still have to be paid in gold, but wages in silver. The sufferers, as usual, would be the poorer classes.

"This movement, purporting to be in the interest of the joint standard, comes at a most inopportune time, in my opinion. There has never been a time when the prospects of international action favorable to the joint standard were as all as promising as at the present moment. But as above stated, unauthorized attempt here would disorganize the cause the world over.

"From the discussion of the last twenty years it has come to pass that among the persons in Europe who are informed, recognized scientists upon monetary and economic questions, scarcely one is not at the present moment advocating the advisability of the joint standard as the solution of the monetary difficulty of the world. This includes every professor engaged in teaching or lecturing on these subjects in the universities of Great Britain. They are agreed upon the advisability of it, and that it is eminently practicable, if established and maintained by agreement with the principal commercial nations. It would be expected that with such a general concurrence of scientific opinion as is to be found spread upon this subject it would come rapidly to be the generally received opinion of the authors to be effected by a wise settlement of the problem. On the contrary, the sentiment of Germany was the one that in 1892 practically broke up the conference which met at the suggestion of the United States. She thereby lost her delegates to meet and talk, but to state to the conference that she would not change her opinion. As he declared we said, that announcement ended all possibility of any practical results from that conference. Since that time and within the last year her legislative assemblies have specifically, by votes of majorities, in that assembly, changed her attitude upon that point. So that the specific attitude of Germany encountered by the conference of 1892 has been since considered and withdrawn.

"At the present moment Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Holland, Belgium and the United States were to cooperate for the establishment and maintenance of a joint standard by international agreement, and (most important circumstance) Great Britain has recently, within three months, in fact, made a most important concession. She has said: 'We will do for you as much as you can do for yourself. We will make this great contribution to a bimetallic system. We will go back upon our deliberately stranded methods of providing a currency for India. We will repeal the Indian mints. We will open that city and we will open, and we will maintain the ratio of 16 to 1 between silver and gold for the people of India, provided the principal nations of the world will do the same.' Germany, France and America put together, the population of Germany, France and America put together.

"Thus the issue and now put about to be encountered struggle of the commissioners of the joint standard, a proposition that we should interpose by attempting to establish it alone. At the proposed action on our part the united nations for the conference would prevent. They say to us you are not sincere, and your labors will discredit the cause.

### Presidential Among Labor Men.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Western silver men are organizing a propaganda movement to work among the labor people of the East. The Rio Grande gates has reached Chicago and will give six weeks to agitation among the trades unions of this city. Its leader is M. J. Elliot, a member of the executive committee of the American Railway union, who spent nine months in jail with Debs and his fellow officers at Woodstock. The other members of the propaganda are Hector McDonald, N. M. Lindsey and M. J. Gregor.

### Spain Seek Friendly Advice.

LONDON, June 21.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Mail says: The platitude accorded to Mr. Louis causes great satisfaction in Spain, and it is feared a conflict with the United States has now assumed a fixed state. The government has hastened to try the 12,000,000 iron clads at Genoa, whose power a few days ago was thought to be excessive. A great part of the loan made by the Rothschilds on the Alfonsist quicksilver mines will probably be immediately applied to the purchase of such warships as are now for sale. The Government, responding to the unfounded national sentiment, and trusting probably to the help of other powers, some resulted to redo American impudence.

### A Strike in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 21.—There are 6,000 factory hands now on a strike. They are quiet and peaceable, but determined to obtain their demands. It is stated 10,000 workmen in the province of Tver have resolved to go to the railway when the chief course is St. Petersburg and stop the train and throw themselves on their knees to induce the Emperor to receive a memorial of their grievances.

### TOOK LEAVE OF THE WORLD.

#### An Old Man Arranges for His Own Funeral Services.

CHICHASAW, June 21.—The Express special from Portsmouth, Ohio, says:

The funeral of a dying man, plain old Lorenzo Dow McKinney, at which he was present, was preached at Salem Church, twenty miles from Wheelersburg, today. It was attended by a great crowd, many people. It was in one of the glorious old camp-meeting style. Rev. Forest Evans conducted the ceremonies. Just behind him sat the living Lorenzo Dow McKinney. He recognized in the shape a hobbling, gaunt form, pale and emaciated, with all the accompaniments, were unmistakably present. A few minutes it eight venerable men, in one of philosophers, assembled the table in the platform. They had all known him from youth. Then appeared James Blackburn, nearly 90 years old, started singing "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and the entire vault of the temple echoed the sound of 3,000 voices. After the prayer by Rev. Evans, the choir again rang with the song, "The Sweet Bye and Bye." Then came the sermon. The text was, "The time of my departure is now at hand." At the conclusion the hymn, "Are You Washed in the Blood of the Lamb?" was sung, and then by invitation the congregation filed by, taking leave of the aspirant, mutually shaking him by the hand.

### Canadian Elections.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 21.—The general election which took place throughout Canada last Tuesday involves an issue which can agitate the country for the past five years. The question is the nature of a plebiscite, in which the one question taken is shall Parliament pass the remedial bill having schools on the mixed portion of Manitoba, or shall it not?

By separate schools is meant a provision for two systems of schools, one for Roman Catholic children, and both maintained by public funds under a double system of taxation. Manitoba in 1890 declared for a single nonsectarian system for which all were taxed alike, and from which they might derive equal benefit.

Lord Aberdeen, the government has been in hope to pass a policy of remedial legislation will be done, as the province is overwhelmingly Catholic. There are extensive commercials in the provinces, and with the exception of two or three, they have invariably been regarded as a separate vote on any question involving religion.

In Ontario a religious feud has been waged since the campaign opened. The parliamentary champions of non-denominational and separate schools are Dalton McCarthy and Clark Wallace.

In the provinces there are ninety-two constituencies, nearly all of which are contested by Protestants. In the other provinces the Catholics and Protestant population is nearly equally divided, but much the same condition prevails.

Catholic constituencies are invariably unanimous pledged to support the government's policy of remedial legislation, and the Protestants return large majorities, two to forty of whom are pledged against this policy.

The tariff policy in this campaign is not a material issue. The conservative party still adheres to the policy of protection. The Liberals favor closer trade relations with Great Britain and the United States and a modification of the tariff laws. Dalton McCarthy goes between the two policies. He would have the most possible trade with the mother country and tariff for revenue against the rest of the world.

### ATROCITIES IN CRETE.

#### The Situation As Set Forth in the Atlantic.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The Advertiser tomorrow morning will say: Information received in this city today direct from the seat of the Cretan revolution against Turkish rule, Stephen Vlaho, editor of the Greek newspaper Atlantis, shows the Turkish troops are resulting to atrocities which equal in point of bloodthirsty their terrible barbarities in the Armenian war.

Aegean is down across the Cretan revolutionists, who now number about 15,000 men, all well equipped, are daily gaining in strength and with the aid they are receiving from Greece, the probabilities are that the Cretans will be successful in gaining independence. The last massacre occurred on May 22nd in Canea, the principal city of Crete. In it where two crescents against Christianity, an attache of the Russian consulate and another of the Greek consulate who interfered by the Turks, although they were in no way connected with the war.

The massacre began about noon, when a false rumor was spread by the Turks that a Turkish child had been murdered by the Cretans. The news caused a panic, and the Christians closed their shops and ran home to safety. The Ring court is heard outside of the town.

The guns were used to prevent the escape of the inhabitants, and a military patrol was at once established by the Turks, and in the massacre which followed it is estimated a thousand persons fell.

### Claims to Cape Express.

PORT ROYAL, Kan., June 21.—Maj. C. M. Bowen of White Cloud, Kan., is written to Mr. Dolphin of this city, who claims to have discovered a mine for liquor, asking him to accompany him now at the liquor to point six miles from White Cloud, and the two are will to-day Tuesday on that job. There are about twenty people now 2 miles of this claims at the hospital, the liquor says, but Dolphin and Bowen hint that he can find them.

### Anthracite Day Collection of Rents.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Anthracite coal operators collection of rents in coke, with the city of Yellow district, ended and the setting of coal in the collection wagon nearly 24 miles distant without passing through the possession, is contemplated to be experimental scheme that the postoffice department will execute soon, probably in cities Washington and New York. The plan is now decided, and of which Second Assistant Postmaster General Neenan is about to start on his tour of inspection.


Beecham's pills are for bilious ness, bilious headache, dyspepsia, heartburn, torpid liver, dizziness, sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, loss of appetite, sallow skin, etc., when caused by constipation; and constipation is the most frequent cause of all of them.

Go by the book. Pills 10¢ and 25¢ a box. Book free at your druggist's or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal Street, New York.

Genuine only when there is Beecham's name on the box.



Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co. Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.

SALT LAKE CITY, June 22, 1896.

Today's Temperature at 1 p. m.—70.
Tomorrow fair, stationary temperature.

A GLORIOUS JUNE WEEK OF

Bargains.

Every Department in the House contributes. The large stock is deep all over the House. Monsoons of Merchandise melting away under the heavy buying of the great crowds. If you are looking for the best of it this week come here.

THIS IS ONE OF WALKER BROS. DRY GOODS CO.'S

BIG SALES.

ALL THIS WEEK.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.



Do you know what tea tastes like?

Most Americans don't. They drink what the Japanese leave for us Americans—rough leaves, weathered, pasted and roasted, by "enterprising" "wide awake," "smart" American tea-shippers—fit in Japan for their health.

Try our tea—that is rough leaves and gypsum and Prussian blue (poison).

Try it the first pick from the finest plants, roasted in San Francisco, fresh—Schilling's Best.

You can spoil even Schilling's Best by poor cooking; so we give simple directions in every package.

Quick grocers sell it.

Always and everywhere ask for Schilling's Best.



PROFESSIONAL.

JAMES H. MOYLE, DELOS M. ZANE, ALEX. CORSON, JR.
MOYLE, ZANE & CORSON,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law,
Rooms 7-8-9 Dr. Jennings Building, Salt Lake City.

RICHARDS & RICHARDS
Attorneys-at-Law.
Rooms 301 to 305 McCornick Block.

BASKIN & HOGE,
Attorneys-at-Law.
100 Main St., over Alt's Store.

L. M. WADDELL & THOS. ADAMS,
Attorneys-at-Law and Land Attorneys,
217-218 McCornick Block, Salt Lake City.

CHAS. M. CANNON,
Dentist.
Rooms 229 and 230 Constitution Bldg.

DR. J. THOMAS,
Surgeon Dentist.
56 Main St. Anesthetic Administered.

A MAN OR WOMAN
Who not have perfect health with the knowledge that a cure is within reach should write to us. We will explain how, free of charge, a simple, inexpensive home remedy cure. Address, confidential, Box 1, Salt Lake City, Utah.

CHICAGO DENTAL INSTITUTE,
Office open day and night. 106 S. Main St.

C. H. SCHETTLER,
Guitarist.
After an extensive profession in Europe will take a limited number of pupils on the guitar and mandolin. Application can be made at 56 E. Main Street.

SCAVENGER No. 5.
Closets and Cesspools Cleaned.
Address: 70 East Second Avenue.
Office, 243 Main Street.

EVERETT HOUSE,
UNION SQUARE NEW YORK.
Patronized by City people in New York. Under new management. Terms $2 per day. Further reduction made for families or prominent people. Cars to all parts of the city pass the door. Elevator, electric lights, and every modern convenience. Rooms, $1 per day and upwards. Special rates by the week or month. Restaurant unsurpassed. Table and service first class. Cuisine and service unsurpassed. Cordially yours, W. M. KAUFMAN.

Electric Light and Power Fixtures, Telephones, Electric Bells and Motors.
R. W. NICOL,
CONTRACTING ELECTRICIAN
Electrical Supplies and Construction.
48 MAIN STREET, SALT LAKE CITY.

WISCOMB & COMPANY,
Staple, Fancy and Green Groceries.
50 East, First South Street.



Deseret National Bank

U. S. DEPOSITORY

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

CAPITAL $500,000. - SURPLUS $500,000.

Directors: L. S. Hills, Pres. Henry Dinwoodey, Vice-Pres. Wm. W. Riter, Cashier. George Sutherland, Jos. F. Smith, Thos. R. Jennings, Jos. E. Taylor, Wm. B. Preston, John R. Winder, Geo. C. Lambert, Thos. G. Webber, Jos. E. Caine, Chas. S. Burton.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT.

Willard Woodruff, President. Geo. M. Cannon, Cashier.

CASH CAPITAL, - - $100,000
CASH SURPLUS, - - $100,000

Zion's Savings Bank & TRUST CO.

No. 15 East Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Established 1873. Incorporated 1889.

DIRECTORS:
Willard Woodruff, President.
Geo. Q. Cannon, Vice-President.
Joseph F. Smith, George Reynolds, Angus M. Cannon, Heber J. Grant, James Jack, Lorenzo Snow, D. O. Calder, Joseph M. Tanner, H. S. Cowan, John Sharp, George M. Cannon.

Safety deposit boxes in our burglar proof vault for rent at very low rate.

Open for deposits Saturday night until 8 o'clock.

THE STATE BANK OF UTAH,

CORNER MAIN AND SO. TEMPLE Streets, Salt Lake City.

Capital, - - $500,000.
Surplus, - - $50,000.

Heber J. Grant, President.
Wm. B. Preston, Vice-Pres.
Heber M. Wells, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:
Heber J. Grant, Abraham H. Cannon, Joseph F. Smith, Heber M. Wells, Chas. S. Burton, Spencer Clawson, Wm. B. Preston, T. R. Farnsworth, Isaac Reiser.

COMMERCIAL BANKING
In all its Branches.
Accounts Solicited—Large and Small.
SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO COUNTRY TRADE.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK,
Of Salt Lake City.
CAPITAL, $250,000. SURPLUS, $50,000.
OFFICERS: H. S. Young, President; Jos. R. Wilson, Vice President; H. P. Ballantyne, Cashier; H. T. Cummings, Asst. Cashier.
DIRECTORS: H. S. Young, Jos. R. Wilson, Jas. A. Fox, H. P. Ballantyne, Moses Thatcher, Thos. R. Cutler, Jas. Sharp, Jos. F. Smith, Thos. Kearns, John W. Judd, Jos. E. Taylor, Jos. E. Caine.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S BANK,
SALT LAKE CITY, - UTAH.
Established 1852.
Does a general banking business. Makes telegraphic transfers on the principal cities of the United States and Europe, and sells exchange on the principal cities of the World. Buys and sells approved securities. Receives deposits subject to check. Makes loans on approved security. Receives deposits in our Savings Bank on certificates of deposit.
Collections promptly made on favorable terms.
Correspondence solicited.
J. E. DOOLY, Cashier.

B. H. SCHETTLER,
GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS
At No. 22 Main Street, Opposite the Co-op
And Pays Interest on Deposits. Deposit your accounts.

WALKER BROS.
Bankers
MEMBERS OF THE
UNION NATIONAL BANK
Established 1859.
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

T. R. JONES & CO.,
Bankers,
160 MAIN STREET.



THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY
THE GREAT SALT LAKE ROUTE

STANDARD CLOCK

Effective June 1, 1896.

Leave Salt Lake City

Arrive Salt Lake City

Ticket Office, 15 W. 2nd South.
D. C. DODGE, Gen. Manager.
J. H. MACKINTOSH, Gen. Pass. Agt.

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS and EAST.

ONLY TWO DAYS LOST via SANTA FE ROUTE TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS

Great S. L. & Hot Springs Ry.

City Ticket Office, 201 Main Street.



50 PER CENT OF THE FIRST CLASS BUSINESS

Burlington Route

For your DENVER and CHICAGO goes via the Burlington Route. This is a popular railroad, but it has no superiors.

One fast train is the "Denver and Chicago Express" It leaves Denver every evening at 8:30 (after arrival of trains from all Utah points), reaches Omaha at 8:00 the next afternoon and Chicago at 9:00 the following morning.

Equally good service to Lincoln, Kansas City and St. Joseph.

W. F. McNULLAN, Gen'l Agent, Salt Lake City.

THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILROAD

SCENIC LINE OF THE WORLD

The only line running two Through Fast Trains daily to LEADVILLE, ASPEN, PUEBLO, COLORADO SPRINGS AND DENVER

EFFECTIVE NOV. 25, 1894.

Train No. 1 leaves Ogden 7:00 a.m., Salt Lake 8:05 a.m., arrive at Pueblo 4:45 p.m., Colorado Springs 5:50 p.m., Denver 6:30 p.m.

Train No. 3 leaves Ogden 6:00 p.m., Salt Lake 7:35 p.m., arrive at Pueblo 5:40 a.m., Colorado Springs 6:50 a.m., Denver 7:30 a.m.

Connections made at Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver with lines not blocked day coaches, chair cars and Pullman sleepers on all trains. Take the D. & R. G. and have a comfortable trip and enjoy the finest scenery on the continent.

A. S. HUGHES, Traffic Manager. S. K. HOOPER, G. P. & T. A. Denver, Colo. Denver, Colo.
R. F. RAYNER, General Agent, Salt Lake City, Ut.

WE INSURE YOU

A safe, pleasant and comfortable journey on one of the finest vestibuled trains in America. The limited trains on the Erie Between CHICAGO AND NEW YORK are without a peer, and are

FREE

Of any Extra Charge. Don't forget it's the Erie, leaving Dearborn station, Chicago. City ticket office, 242 Clark Street. Going east or west you are on the train

FOR ONE NIGHT

And a day, and have all the comforts of home.

GUN POWDER

Sold him who shoot who never shot before, and him who always shot now shoot the more.

HAZARD'S "Kentucky Rifle."
HAZARD'S "Trap Shooting."
HAZARD'S "Sporting Shooting."
HAZARD'S "Hunting and Blasting."
HAZARD'S powder, the more reliable in the market.

Manufactured by THE HAZARD POWDER COMPANY, Hazardville, Conn.
Represented in Utah by—SALT LAKE HARDWARE CO.

SAPONIFIER.

Pennsylvania Saponifier is the original and old reliable concentrated lye for family soap making and general household use. Beware of counterfeits. The success of this article has caused unprincipled parties to imitate it. None genuine unless Pennsylvania Saponifier Manufacturing Co. Philadelphia, is stamped on the lid. Ask your grocer for it and take no other.

ESTABLISHED 1857. 100 OFFICES.
The Oldest and Largest.
R. G. DUN & CO.,
The Mercantile Agency.
George Osmond, General Manager, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. Offices in Progress Building, Salt Lake City, Utah.

ESTABLISHED 1869.
JOSEPH E. TAYLOR.
PIONEER
UNDERTAKER
OF UTAH.

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Metallic, Wood and Cloth Covered Coffins and Caskets.
Full line of Coffin Furnishings kept constantly on hand.
Telephone and telegraph orders promptly filled.
Open Day and Night.
Factory and Warerooms No. 251 E. 1st South, 1½ blocks east of Cannon.