TELEGRAPHIC.

A SILVER ADDRESS.

Senator Teller and Associates State Their Views.

THE REASON WHY THEY BOLTED.

And a Declaration that They Will Support the Democrats in Session.

DENVER, Colo., July 20.—Senator Teller and six of his associates who left the national Republican convention, this evening made public an address to the silver Republicans of the country, setting forth their view of the situation. The silver Republican congressmen and senators have been in conference at Washington for several days over their statement. In addition to those signing the address, Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota and Senator Cannon of Utah are declared to be in sympathy with it, although Senator Cannon was not present at the conference, owing to business engagements in Boston.

THE ADDRESS.

The address is as follows:

We deem it fitting that we, who have heretofore affiliated with the national Republican party and who have rejected the financial plank of the platform adopted at St. Louis, and refused to support the nominees of the convention, should state our position in the presidential campaign and give briefly our reasons in support thereof.

When certain delegates to the national Republican convention repudiated the financial plank of the platform and withdrew from the convention, we determined that we would give our support to such candidates as should appear most willing who expressed ability to the restoration of silver to its rightful place as standard money.

The Democratic party in its Chicago convention has taken a position in its platform so pronouncedly favorable to silver and has nominated candidates of such unquestionable convictions in favor of the bimetallic policy and of such high personal character, that we have determined to give them our support. We support such candidates because they represent the great principle of bimetallism, which we believe to be the cause of humanity and civilization more than any other question now before the American people.

We therefore announce that we shall by voice and vote support Messrs. Bryan and Sewall for President and Vice President, and we appeal to all citizens and especially to Republicans who feel as we do, that gold monometallism would be a lasting injury to the country, to act with us in securing their election.

The Democrats who believe in the gold standard are announcing their intention to support McKinley or proposing to put a third candidate in the field for the avowed purpose of aiding Mr. McKinley's election. A great number of leading and influential Democratic journals have declared they will support the Republican nominee. It is evident there is to be a union of forces on the part of the advocates and supporters of the gold standard to elect Mr. McKinley and a Congress favorable to him, which will support the financial policy outlined in the Republican platform.

To those who believe in bimetallism, which means the equal treatment of both gold and silver at the mints of the nation, there is but one course to pursue, and that is to unite the silver forces and to oppose with all our might the candidate representing the policy which we believe is fraught with disaster to the union and ruin to the people.

Gold monometallism means the shifting of gold alone as primary money, all the burdens of commerce and credit formerly borne by gold and silver, and as the world's stock of these metals has always been about equal in amount, it means the doubling of the burden upon gold. Doubling the burden upon gold means doubling the demand for the same, and doubling the demand of necessity doubles the value thereof. This gradual shifting to gold of all the burdens of both gold and silver has caused a gradual and steady increase in the value of every dollar redeemable in gold, and hence a gradual and steady decline in the value of every commodity that is measured by that dollar.

The representatives and supporters of Mr. McKinley announced to the territorial in the St. Louis platform of the gold standard declaration, thinly veneered by a declaration for bimetallism "when the leading commercial nations of the world shall consent," but until that consent was secured the gold standard must be maintained. It is well known that this consent cannot be secured from Great Britain, and that such declaration for bimetallism means nothing with this limitation upon it. Mr. McKinley responded to the declaration for the gold standard in the platform, and in his recent speeches he accepted it and has bowed the knee therein; he has sought by his speeches heretofore have that he mentioned the danger of the gold standard and the distress which would be inflicted upon the American people by its adoption, and yet he pledges the people to support and maintain that system, and insists upon their all the evils of the financial system which he has heretofore represented, if they will make him President. Whatever may have been his attitude on the money question in the past, he stands for bimetallism and upon the same financial system that the present Democratic administration has, and if elected must continue the policy of Mr. Cleveland in the sale of bonds in time of peace. Hence, with the success of Mr. McKinley we may look for a continued increase of the public debt and the sale of bonds to maintain the gold standard.

The times the condition of the country is not satisfactory, all admit. The producers of wealth are not receiving fair and proper remuneration for their labor, whether in field, factory or mine; enterprise has ceased; discontent and distress prevail to an extent never before known in the history of this country, and no human eye can be found for such an unhappy condition save in a vicious monetary system. Those who profess to deplore the present financial condition and oppose the free coinage of silver are divided in opinion as to the cause of the present condition. Some declare that it is because we have too much tariff; others that we have not enough; while the fact exists that every gold standard country in the world, whether it has a high or a low tariff, is now and has been during recent years in the throes of a financial panic; and every silver standard country, compared with its former condition, is enjoying an industrial and financial condition of prosperity hitherto unknown in its history. While now differing in opinion, they unite in asserting that the gold standard must be maintained until foreign countries shall signify their consent to the adoption of the policy now enjoyed by the American people shall exercise the rights of free men and create a financial system of their own. If we overlook the humiliation and degradation we must feel on account of such a declaration of financial dependence, we may well inquire when the consent of the leading commercial nations will be obtained.

Never has a national convention been held, or who has examined the impracticable propositions presented at those conferences, can for a moment believe that any international bimetallic agreement can ever be made with the consent of all "the leading commercial nations of the world." When with Great Britain, controlled as she is now, we will be by the creditor classes, who enjoy the vast sums of money for interest due her and her citizens, who care to an unusually many more millions than she sells to us, and whose interest it is to make the pound sterling purchase as much of our products as possible, cannot that we shall be financially independent as we are supposed to be politically independent? When did the creditor classes of Great Britain ever give up or in any way yield an advantage such as they now possess through the maintenance of the gold standard? There is no hope for international bimetallism until the United States shall establish bimetallism for itself, and when that is done international bimetallism may be secured without the consent of Great Britain. The United States on all other subjects of legislation acts independently of any other nation on earth. By what process of reasoning it is right, authority or ability to legislate upon this, the most important subject with which it has to deal, questioned or denied?

With a nation equal to wealth and power to meet earth of the world, it is cowardly to say that we must ask the permission of Great Britain to establish and maintain a financial policy of our own. Referring, as we do, that a return to the monetary system especially pertaining to the Government and expressly provided for by law from the 16th INST. affords the only grounds of hope for the betterment of the distressed condition of all the classes, except those who live by the misfortune that money loaned gives to those who loan it, we appeal to all classes to rally to the support of the only candidates whose success insures any hope of relief.

Let the merchant and business man whose swindling and lessened profits have drained his days and nights, let the manufacturer and the laboring man, whose best efforts scarcely afford him compensation for his labor and; the farmer, the continually falling price of whose products has left him no returns for capital invested and work performed; and last, but not least, let the grand army of laboring men, so called, the actives, the mechanic and the miner and every one whose income depends upon the daily labor he daily breaks, look about him and observe the great number of those who vainly seek for a chance to work, upon the great army of unemployed idlers, and see and all resolve to try, at least experiment for bimetallism is not an experiment, but rather a return to the policy that throughout the vicissitudes of our nation's history, through the fiercest struggle of its manhood, helped to a great, free and prosperous nation to whom none was not only represented and employed, but was so compensated that want and distress such as now weigh upon us was unknown. Let the lessons of history, has recent and bitter pain to be gathered of despair, be heeded, and let there be no fear that a system that so wonderfully protected labor, developed business enterprise and secured to the nation a unbalanced and prosperous peace in the past, will not bring to us a return of this prosperity, the predecessor of disaster of our opponents to the contrary notwithstanding.

In Mr. Bryan the Chicago convention placed at the head of its ticket a gentleman of exceptional ability and of high character. No man of his age was better known throughout the United States than he. A member of Congress for four years, he commanded the attention and respect of his associates in that body as a scholarly statesman and a prominent leader. No man had ever assailed his character or in any way questioned his integrity or moral worth. His character is a fit example for the youth of this country. He has shown in all his public utterances that he loves his country and his countrymen, and that he sympathizes with them in their distress. He has also shown that he believed the financial system which makes gold the standard of values was in a great degree the cause of the depression and financial distress prevalent throughout the land; that the condition now existing will continue while the present monetary system lasts, and that he would fain return to the use of both gold and silver as they were used prior to 1873, and he has proposed such a change of the financial system by the usual constitutional methods.

Such was the character and such the political opinions of the candidates known to his constituents, who by their representatives in convention, selected from every state in the Union, put him in nomination for the highest office within the gift of the American people.

This is a critical period in our national history. Our industrial and financial interdependence of other nations and peoples is involved in this campaign, and we firmly believe there will be no return to prosperity until we shall have changed our financial system so as to restore the bimetallic system established by the fathers of the Republic, and so believing, we urge all friends of gold and silver as standard money and the opponents of the gold standard to give to Mr. Bryan and Mr. Sewall their hearty support. In advising this course we do not consider it necessary that they shall abandon or surrender their political views on other questions.

Personally impressed with the importance of the issues of this campaign, for ourselves and our associates, we respectfully submit the foregoing to the candid consideration of the American people.

H. M. TELLER,
FRED T. DUBOIS,
LEE MANTLE,
CHARLES S. HARRISS,
EDGAR WILSON,
JOHN F. PHAFORTH,
A. M. STEVENSON,
Committee.

For Women Suffrage.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—There will be three if not more lady delegates in the Populist convention. Two of the three will be from New York and one from Pennsylvania. The committee of ladies who are giving attention to securing the adoption of a female suffrage plank in the platform are counting upon the zealous assistance of these ladies.

To Attack Payne and Hanna.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Immediate steps to carry out the plan of attack on Henry C. Payne, manager of McKinley's western campaign, inspired by the trade and labor assembly, will be taken by the grievance committee of the assembly, which held a special meeting tonight to consider the matter.

Mark Hanna also came up for discussion, and the silver resolution that was appointed to go to Milwaukee and collect evidence against Mr. Payne was instructed to further project Cleveland and other points to gather testimony in regard to Mr. Hanna.

THE GOLD WITHDRAWALS.

Treasury Officials Look Upon the Situation as Satisfactory.

NEW YORK, July 20.—The withdrawals of gold from the sub-treasury for export tomorrow to Germany aggregated $3,000,000, of which amount $1,350,000 was in fine gold bars and $1,600,000 in coin. The aggregate withdrawals amounted to about $5,700,000, including $500,000 taken by Canadian banks, and reduced the treasury free gold to about $65,000,000. The withdrawals of the exchanges to-day and the prospect of further heavy drains upon the treasury stock of gold are regarded to a number of informal conferences between treasury and leading home officials and the officers of the national banks in regard to protective measures. Today it was rumored that President Frederick W. Tappen of the Gallatin national bank had received the signatures of other bank officials to an agreement to issue clearing house certificates in case the treasury should be drained below a point where it would be hard to meet current demands. Vice President Hamlin of the Gallatin bank said that the treasury $70,000,000 in gold is a dangerous point, and that if it should be reached banks would issue certificates. He said that between $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 additional gold would be secured. It was reported that the conference had taken place, but the report of actual signatures to any specific amount were denied.

BELOW THE MARK.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The gold reserve went below the $65,000,000 mark today for the first time in many months, and at the close of business the actual reserve was $64,781,623, a reduction of $3,700,436 for the day. Of the withdrawals $2,035,000 was for export.

Treasury officials look upon this heavy gold drain as entirely accidental and are confident that it will not continue, at least not so heavily. They say there is nothing in trade conditions to warrant the exports, adding that although exchange is at a point above the shipping point in normal times, the conditions are such, in their judgment, to make it uncertain whether it can be profitable at present. In the absence of Secretary Carlisle, who will not return to his office for some days, the officials are reluctant to make any authoritative statement, but it is understood they expect the reserve will be replenished in the near future, but the question of replenishing it must wait a long wait not to be exported.

The report reaches the treasury here to-day that the New York banks have decided to come to the relief of the department and pledge themselves to maintain the reserve at the 100,000,000 point. There was no official bearing to this report, but officials claimed to see other hopeful signs, even if the promise fails of realization. Among them is the prospect that the demand for money in the West will change the New York banks to export gold with the treasury in order to obtain the necessary paper. This would aid materially in the protection of the gold reserve. The department has already accumulated in its general balance $103,313,235, of the than $64,786,000 of the gold legal tender notes and $40,114,000 in Treasury notes. This leaves the whole amount of legal tender notes outstanding, of a kind that can be used under the "endless chain" plan to draw out the treasury gold so much, $346,000,000, and very much of this is actually circulating in the ordinary daily trade. The national bank gold, of late total, $147,000,000, and so far as the treasury officials know, they are not generally hoarding themselves in the present raid on the reserve.

Little Prospect of a Compromise.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 20.—The prospect for a compromise, which some of the people affected for a while hoped to consider probable, has disappeared. It met its fate in the Bryan camp. The compromise proposition looking to the retention of Mr. Bryan at the head of the ticket and substituting a Populist for Mr. Sewall for Vice President was sprung in the small hours of the morning in a pronounced meeting of the party leaders. It was afterward adopted by the executive committee of the national committee and was by them exploited as a panacea which would save all the ills of the situation by uniting all the factions. The Southern delegations accepted the scheme with avidity, on the theory that it would aid them in maintaining the entirety of the party for which they have held out so vigorously.

The Bryan people had no sooner heard of the proposition than a Bryan meeting was called, which in the intense language of one who attended, "proceeded to immediately jump on the proposition with both feet." This Bryan meeting and the one which followed between the representatives of the Bryan element and the executive committee constituted the important events of the day. The result of these meetings is a pronounced split in the party and a foreshadowing that the nominee for President of Bryan or nominating another candidate than Sewall for Vice President will cave in by a rough cut in the convention.

To President Harrison's Position.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 20.—Gen. Harrison, was in the midst of preparations for the early west today.

"This silver matter," he said, "is one that cannot be properly discussed in an interview. I should want to prepare such a report with the greatest care and deliberation, and it is proper to discuss the question only after such preparation, and then in a speech and not in an interview. I take the same great interest in the question that a private citizen might in this, and when I speak I want to treat the subject fully.

"I have no doubt that I shall give some time to the campaign, but it is not probable that I shall be able to do so before the latter part of September. It is hardly probable I think that the campaign will open much before September. I cannot consent now to be quoted on the subject in a formal interview."

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Will it come? Sure it doesn't! I'm in liquor if you are going to Saltair.

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Make one feel sore waking a hot day.

PURE FOOD AND DRINK.

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you may say. "Don't talk to me about other teas—about bad politics and adulteration and evils of all sorts. You would make me believe, if you could, that there is nothing good to anything in the whole world."

Not a bit of it. We don't say anything about bad politics and bad milk. We don't know anything about politics or milk, to speak of. But we do know about tea. There is very little pure Japan tea sold in the United States. We know of none but *Schilling's Best*.

Schilling's Best does not cost you a cent, if you don't like it. Ask your grocer.

Also pure and money-backed Soda, Baking Powder, Flavoring Extracts, Spices, and Spicing Extracts.

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