TELEGRAPHIC.

BRYAN'S POSITION.

Reasons Why Populists Should Not Have Nominated Him.

SILVER IS THE CHIEF ISSUE NOW,

But the Platform of the People's Party Promises Several New Issues.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Among those who returned from St. Louis today was a gentleman who saw and read the suppressed dispatch from Mr. Bryan to Senator Jones, chairman of the national committee. He possessed a fair memory, and gives the following as the substance of the document about which there was so much talk and excitement during the last day of the Populist convention. What is substantially claimed may be relied upon as being substantially correct:

"Considering all the circumstances and conditions," wired Mr. Bryan, "we have concluded that the Populist convention should not consider my name for the presidency, and if it determines to nominate me, notwithstanding this recommendation, that there may be no misunderstanding I desire in advance to say that I stand out, during the campaign, discuss any other issues than those outlined in the Chicago platform. I desire, above everything else, to be instrumental in having enacted into the law of the United States the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without awaiting the consent of any other country.

"The Republican platform adopted at St. Louis asserts that the bimetallic system should be restored, but that the American people are backers to bring about bimetallism for themselves until foreign nations are willing to assist. The American people cannot afford to surrender the right to legislate for themselves on all questions, and so long as the right is disputed, it encourages all others in importunity. The Populist platform presents several new issues to discuss, which during this campaign will in my judgment, endanger the success of our cause. I am not willing to be a party to a platform which will divert attention from the money question. Nor am I willing to be placed in the attitude of securing help from other political organizations by sacrificing my associate upon the ticket, (he is as squarely upon the Chicago platform as I am myself), who has defended the cause of bimetallism against much greater opposition than have the men of the West and the South. I desire to be left free to support Sewall during the campaign.

"It is due to myself and the Populist convention that there should be most outspoken frankness between us."

"Is this dispatch," said the gentleman, "where was attached a postscript requesting that the statement be read to the convention before the balloting was commenced."

Why the dispatch was not read, and the reason for the objection of Senator Allen, chairman of the convention, to its reading, have been given in the Associated Press dispatches from St. Louis.

THE CAMPAIGN AND VOTE.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—A representative of the Associated Press called upon Senator Marion Butler and asked him why, if he fully desired a union of the silver forces, did they nominate another candidate for Vice President.

"Because," he said, "we found that by so doing our party organization would be better preserved in support of Mr. Bryan than by the nomination of Mr. Sewall."

"Does not this selection lead to much embarrassment?"

"Oh, yes, but it was our only alternative."

"Will the Democratic and Populist committees make some arrangements to poll their vote?"

"The two party organizations will be kept entirely separate and distinct, and the two campaigns will be conducted separate on parallel lines, but we hope to vote as one to whom."

"It is hoped that Mr. Watson will be withdrawn?"

This will not be done. The election of Mr. Watson was a deliberate action by an overwhelming vote and voiced the sentiment of delegates fresh from the people, who themselves had deliberated upon the situation since the Chicago convention. The People's party, in its desire to unify the reform forces so as to make victory possible met the Democratic party more than half way by taking their candidate for President. We could not ask more. Mr. Sewall, and if we had attempted to do so it would have disorganized our own forces and endangered the election of Mr. Bryan. It is in no sense a rebuke upon Mr. Sewall, and we do not believe that he or his friends will so consider it. On the contrary, we hope that he is patriotic enough to put the interest of the cause and the welfare of the country above personal honors or aspirations. In short, Mr. Sewall is the one man in the United States who has it in his power to completely unify the silver forces and make victory over the gold combine absolutely certain. This is the unanimous opinion of our executive committee."

New York Tailors Stand Firm.

NEW YORK, July 26.—A meeting was held by the striking tailors of this city in Tribunale hall. Addresses were made by a number of the men, and the situation was generally discussed. The substance of the remarks made by the various speakers was that no compromise with the manufacturers should be made; that the strikers must stand firm and assert nothing but victory. The fact that some of the manufacturers in the past, who combated the tailors, have now joined hands with them, is regarded by the leaders as significant and is taken as an omen of success for the tailors in the final abolition of the sweat-box system, an increase of the wage scale and for a fixed weekly tailor standard of fifty-nine hours. It is estimated that fully 20,000 hands are now idle on account of the strike in this city and vicinity.

Crop Prospects in England.

LONDON, July 26.—The weather has been warm, with occasional showers. Harvesting is in progress in all the southern counties. The crop promises to be usually large and of fine quality. The market for wheat during the week followed the American.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE

Preparations for a Demonstration in Hyde Park.

LONDON, July 26.—Great preparations have been made for the demonstration in favor of international peace in Hyde Park today, under the auspices of the organization committee of the International Socialist and Trade Union congress, which begins at St. Martin's hall tomorrow. The demonstration committee has been at work on the arrangements since so long ago as March, and has distributed 20,000 handbills and 1,000 posters, and has employed a band to lead the procession and had made elaborate arrangements with the Commissioner of Works and the police, but what they could not arrange for was the weather, which proved against them today, and the downpour of rain practically made a fiasco of the demonstration.

Processions were formed in all parts of London of the socialists, members of trades unions and their sympathizers, and marched to Hyde Park, the people's forum of London. When they arrived the rain was steadily falling, and it gradually increased to a deluge, driving away nearly all the multitude that it was hoped would be there to listen to the speakers. Twelve platforms had been erected for the speakers. It was intended to have addresses made in Polish in French and German, as well as in English, to the continental delegates in the congress. The speeches that were made in other languages than English were translated from the platforms. Very few speeches were made from these platforms, by "Tom" Mann, the secretary of the committee of participants; Ben Tillett, Clement Edwards, the well-known writer on socialist topics; Edward Aveling of the gas workers and general laborers' union; F. W. Wilcox, Herten Hotel and Lichtenstein, socialist member of the German Reichstag; Dr. Victor Adler, the Austrian socialist; M.M. Sidebland, L. A. Pargan, Jules Guesde and Jean Jaurès, socialist members of the French Chamber of Deputies, and others. The speakers declared that the masses of the people did not desire war, which, they said, was only provoked by the rulers and the capitalists. The names of Emperor William, Dr. Jameson and Cecil Rhodes, when they were mentioned by the speakers, were hissed by the few auditors.

Simultaneous resolutions were declared carried at the twelve platforms in favor of international arbitration, of the eight-hour law, of universal suffrage and of other measures advocated by the socialists, and condemning "the greed of the ruling privileged classes, who provoke wars in order to control the markets of the world in their own interests."

It was further declared that in order to insure peace, the abolition of the capitalist and landlord systems is necessary.

P. J. McGuire of America was present at the demonstrations in Hyde Park yesterday.

Delegates to the number of 219 have already arrived in London to attend the international socialist and trade congress, which opens today. A reception was given last evening for the purpose of giving mutual introductions, which was crowded to overflowing.

WAR IN MACEDONIA.

The Cretan Insurrection Spreading to Other Parts.

ATHENS, July 26.—A fresh fight is reported to have occurred at Kassaf, Macedonia, since the Greek insurgents invaded Macedonia and stole the attack on the Turkish troops at Kara Tepe, near Mosea, which was reported on Saturday.

The inroads by Greek insurgents in Macedonia are undoubtedly stimulated by the condition of affairs in Crete, where the Christian insurgents have as much sympathy for the Greeks as have the Cuban insurgents from the people of the United States. It does not seem probable that the present Macedonian disturbance is connected with the outbreaks of last year, which occurred along the Bulgarian frontier, and were thought to be incited by the Macedonian central committee at Sofia, though Italy central committee has also been active this year, having issued a manifesto in June stating that "return (in Macedonia) by peaceful means is no longer to be reckoned on, and the committee will concentrate all their energies to obtain real political autonomy."

The southern part of Macedonia is mainly inhabited by Greeks. A prominent diplomatist, said to be well versed in the affairs of eastern Europe, was recently quoted as saying: "It is hard to believe that combined action for the furtherance of a certain object would be undertaken by the inhabitants of that region which, we call Macedonia."

Talk of Lynching a Tramp.

MCPHERSON, Kas., July 26.—The sheriff of this county has gone to Canton four miles north, on telegraph summons to prevent the lynching of a tramp whom 100 enraged citizens threatened to hang up for assaulting Mrs. Frank Oldfield, a farmer's wife. While Mrs. Oldfield was working in her garden the man demanded that she should get him some breakfast, and on her refusing he knocked her down, and on her attempting to rise he threw her violently to the ground, tore her clothes and attacked her. At last reports there was talk of lynching him.

Asking a Control in Boston.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—No answer has as yet been received by the state department from Edward P. Hammond, United States consul at Rodosto, who has been asked to resign. State department officials decline to discuss the published statements that charges have been filed against the consul, but merely say that his resignation has been asked for because "he was not acceptable to the Austrian government."

Resumption of Iron Mills.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 26.—Tomorrow will occur the beginning of the resumption of iron mills which will soon put to work at least ten thousand idle men. It is estimated that at least that number are interested in the settlement of the wage scale with the Ohio manufacturers at Youngstown Saturday night.

The success of the amalgamated association in making the wage settlement, it has effected means, too, that the men employed in non-union mills will get an advance in their wages, and that their employers will agree generally to pay those union prices. This comes as near a recognition of the union as the men are contending for at present.

Spain Buys Costly Warships.

LONDON, July 26.—The Times has a despatch from Madrid which is as follows: It is stated that the government has paid the enormous price of £700,000 each for the two war vessels recently bought at Genoa, while a contract has just been given for two torpedo-boat destroyers at £85,000, which was dearer than the tender of a first class English firm, on the ground that quicker delivery would be secured.

Nothing short of a panic can explain such extravagance.

The Cretan Insurrection.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 26.—It is announced that the Porte has decided to maintain a defensive attitude in Crete leaving to the powers the task of subduing the insurgent Cretans to accept the concessions already promised them by the Turkish government.

According to news received from Canea, on the island of Crete, two wars have taken place near Sphakia in Candia, near the center of the south coast, for the insurgents, showing that the rebellion is extending toward the eastern portion of the island, which has heretofore remained tranquil.

The Mussulman deputies in Crete have presented a note to the foreign consuls in the island, declaring to agree to any of the demands made by Christian deputies.

All Provided.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Information just received from Stanley, under date of June 9, proves conclusively that the ship which foundered off that locality May 14 last was the Philadelphia clipper, City of Philadelphia, and that Captain Jonesson, his wife and family, one passenger and a crew numbering in all 25 men perished. The stories told by the survivors have been described minutely and have been recognized by the shippers as the identical goods shipped to San Francisco by the City of Philadelphia, which made sail from Hong Kong early on the morning of February 2.

Middle Roaders Meet.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Immediately after the adjournment of the convention the Texas delegation got together to take action as to their course. "Sunny" Ashby got upon a chair and acted as chairman of the convention. He said there was no disposition on the part of Texas to have trouble with anybody. He advised the delegation to meet at the Southern hotel and to invite all the "middle of the road" men. It was proposed at once to appoint a committee to wait on Governor Stone and get the telegram he was said to have from Bryan. This committee consisted of Sam Evans of Texas, Ulrich of Wisconsin and Howard of Alabama, although Compton of Maine was subsequently substituted for him.

Paul Vandervoort of Nebraska got a hearing from Washburn of Massachusetts, who returned to tell the Texans that Bryan was all right, but he could give them little information. Washburn was bombarded with questions. They wanted to direct answer to the question whether or not Bryan would accept. Washburn said he would give no information on that point. Then it was suggested that the further proceedings be conducted at the speaker's stand, and the crowd swarmed over there. It then appeared that there was not very many delegates among the stickers. The Wets men who had not been committed to sect in the convention. The prominent men in the Texas delegation did not remain. Then the meeting proceeded with the appointment of the committee to draft an address.

An important point of the meeting was the fact that Frank Burkett of Mississippi would not serve on any of the committees, and although Schilling of Wisconsin was appointed, he gave notice that, being on the national committee, he could not serve.

Some question was raised as to what the convention meant when it gave the national committee plenary powers. It was feared they might take Watson off the ticket.

The few that remained in the hall then at 5:20 adjourned, the address committee to meet at once, and the conference to meet at 7:30 at the Southern.

When the malcontents met at the Southern hotel, they sent the message to the national committee referred to in the report of the meeting of that body. Tony spent a large portion of the time in secret conference, preparing an address stating their position, giving their reasons for opposing the selection of Mr. Bryan, and insisting that Norton shall be declared the nominee of the People's party if Bryan declines.

THE POPULIST CAMPAIGN.

Speakers Who Will Take the Stump for the Ticket.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—Among the speakers who will take the stump for the Populist ticket will be Senator Butler and ex-Chairman Taubeneck, Eugene V. Debs, Robert Schilding of Milwaukee, Senator Allen of Nebraska, Senator Peffer of Kansas, Governor Lewelling of Kansas, Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease of Kansas, Mrs. Roberts of Georgia and many others, including Coxey and Carl Brown. Mr. Debs is a strong supporter of the initiative and referendum. The currency will be the point around which the majority of the speeches will revolve, and the women in the south will make that their special point of attack. Mrs. Roberts made a speech in the convention wounding the confidence of Bryan and in the five minutes that she was before the convention won for herself the reputation of being one of the most forcible and logical speakers that has ever addressed a Populist gathering.

"Cyclone" Davis was discussing the outcome of the convention with a party of friends in the Lindell portico yesterday afternoon with several of his friends. He said: "There were a thousand men in that convention who differed with me, and there could have be no better proof of the selection of Mr. Bryan. It was a case of sinking human selfishness by every one of us, and myself and my little band of 200 were ready to give in. We had to give up at dinner. We were not satisfied and the decision of the other side were neither here nor there. We concluded they were right."

PURE FOOD AND DRINK.

You read

what you like; you listen to music that you like; you associate with people that you like. Do you eat and drink what you like?

Do you like dirt and sweat? There's dirt and sweat in "cheap" tea—unless we are much mistaken; for dirty and sweaty Japanese handle it while it is hot and ready to absorb whatever comes along.

Do you like poison? There is poison in most "cheap" tea—poison used to color it with.

Schilling's Best is pure Japan—roasted by machinery (clean) in San Francisco.

At your grocer's—your money back if you want it.

Also pure and money-back *Schilling's Best* coffee, baking powder, soda, spices, and flavoring extracts.

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Beecham's pills are for biliousness, 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 *10c* and *25c* a box. Book *free* at your druggist's or write B. F. Allen Co., 365 Canal Street, New York.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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

SALT LAKE CITY, July 27, 1896.

Today's Temperature at 1 p. m.—8.
Tomorrow fair weather, warmer.

Great Reductions in Clothing

This week we will offer our entire stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing at less than actual cost. We must move the goods to make room for fall purchases. We realize the only way to do it is to make prices. This we have done. Nothing has been spared. It will pay you to buy now. All new goods. Everything this season's styles.

HERE ARE A FEW PRICES:

Men's all wool suits, cheviots, 30 different patterns to select from, our regular prices, $12.00 and $13.00 suits, for $9.75.

Men's all wool suits, neat mixtures, regular $10.00, for $7.20.

Men's grey cassimere business suits, a bargain at $6.00, for $4.10.

Boys' cassimere suits, extra pants and vest, 4 to 14 years, worth $3.00, for $2.10.

Boys' all wool suits, blue, black and grey mixtures, 4 to 14 years, worth $5.00 $2.95.

Boys' neat gray mixtures, 4 to 14 years, regular $4.00 suit for $2.75.

Still further reductions in Shirt Waists.

Four big tables—15c, 35c, 69c and $1.00.

Boys' suits, just the thing for school wear, 4 to 14 years, gray mixtures, worth $4.00, for $1.40.

Men's heavy cassimere working pants, worth $1.75 and $2.00, at $1.20.

Men's all wool cheviot working pants, a bargain at $2.00, for $1.00.

Men's strictly all wool pants, neat patterns, worth $3.00, for $2.25.

Men's fine worsted dress pants, worth $4.50, for $3.25.

Men's fine worsted dress pants, our regular $5.00 line at $4.25.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Co.

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H. S. TODD, Cashier.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

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Open for deposits Saturday night until 8 o'clock.

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THE RIO GRANDE WESTERN RAILWAY — GREAT SALT LAKE ROUTE

STANDARD GUAGE.

CURRENT TIME TABLE. Effective June 1, 1896.

Leave Salt Lake City

No. 1—For Ogden, Provo, Grand Junction and intermediate points ... 7:00 a. m.
No. 3—For Ogden, Provo, Grand Junction and intermediate points ... 7:40 p. m.
No. 5—For Ogden and intermediate points ... 4:30 p. m.
No. 7—For Ogden, Mt. Pleasant, Manti, Salina, Gunnison and intermediate points ... 1:30 p. m.
No. 9—For Kamas, Parson, Provo, Heber, Midway and intermediate points ... 5:00 p. m.
No. 2—For Ogden and the West ... 11:45 a. m.
No. 4—For Ogden and the West ... 12:30 p. m.

Arrive Salt Lake City

No. 1—From Kamas, Parson, Provo, Heber, Midway and intermediate points ... 10:00 a. m.
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and the East ... 1:15 a. m.
No. 5—From Ogden and intermediate points ... 10:00 p. m.
No. 7—From Gunnison, Salina, Manti and intermediate points ... 8:30 a. m.
No. 9—From Ogden and intermediate points ... 9:40 a. m.
No. 2—From Ogden and the West ... 3:05 p. m.
No. 4—From Ogden and the West ... 7:00 a. m.

Only line running through Pullman Palace sleeping cars from Salt Lake to San Francisco, Salt Lake City to Denver via Grand Junction and Salt Lake City to Kansas City and Chicago via Colorado Junction.

Through tickets to points eastern United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Europe and Japan.

For complete time card, call at Ticket Office, 201 Main Street, Salt Lake City, or Denver.

Ticket Office, 15 W. 2nd South.

D. C. DODGE, Gen. Manager.
J. D. RIDDICK, Traffic Manager.
F. A. WADLEIGH, Gen. Pass'r Agt.

Great S. L. & Hot Springs Ry.

Time table in effect July 19, 1896.

Leave S. L. City	Ar. Farm. Springs	Lv. Farm. Springs	Arrive S. L.
7 00 a. m.	7 30 a. m.	8 00 a. m.	8 45 a. m.
7 15 a. m.	7 45 a. m.	10 00 a. m.	10 45 a. m.
8 00 a. m.	8 30 a. m.	11 00 a. m.	11 45 a. m.
9 00 a. m.	9 30 a. m.	1 00 p. m.	1 45 p. m.
3 00 p. m.	3 30 p. m.	3 00 p. m.	3 45 p. m.
4 00 p. m.	4 30 p. m.	5 00 p. m.	5 45 p. m.
5 00 p. m.	5 30 p. m.	6 00 p. m.	6 45 p. m.
7 00 p. m.	7 30 p. m.	11 00 p. m.	11 45 p. m.

Trains marked thus ( ) do not run on Sundays.

Trains leaving Farmington 30 minutes later than above.

Sunday trains leave Salt Lake City at 8:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m.

Sunday trains leave Hot Springs at 9:00 a. m. and 6:00 p. m.

Sunday trains leave Farmington 30 minutes later than above.

Ticket office, 103 Main street, Salt Lake City.

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Gen. Manager.

H. W. KIMBALL, Passenger Agent.

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You leave Ogden, or Salt Lake in the evening, and after breakfast the next morning find yourself in Denver, ready for breakfast, and after breakfasting, and after lunch feeling in the sunny house dining cars of the SANTA FE ROUTE, on the third morning, you arrive in Chicago or St. Louis in season to connect with all first trains for the East. Notice that we said connect with all first trains for the East. Notice that we said connect with all first trains for the East. Notice that we said