

# TELLER AND SILVER.

## BATTLE CRY OF THE CONVENTION-BOLTERS.

An Address to the People of the United States—An Appeal to the Country for Enforcement of Their Action—Bimetallism Declared the Great Political Panacea, and the Colorado Senator Landed as Its Ablest Champion.

Silver is the Battle Cry. ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 20.—United States Senators Fred T. Dubois of Idaho, R. E. Pettigrew of South Dakota, Frank J. Cannon of Utah, Congressman Charles H. Hartman of Montana and Ben E. Rich, Clarence E. Allen, A. S. Robertson, A. C. Cleveland, Willis Sweet, Amasa B. Campbell, Archie M. Stevenson, Enoch Strother, James M. Downing, Charles H. Brickenstein, Thomas Kearns, C. J. Hart, Littleton Price, Jacob J. Elliott, O. J. Salisbury, J. B. Overton, Frank C. Goudy, John F. Vivian, J. W. Rockefeller, Robert W. Boyage, John M. Williams and L. M. Earle, the free silver delegates who walked out of the national convention, signed this morning a declaration of independence which set forth their principles and recommended that all parties and organizations opposed to the gold standard unite in supporting Senator Teller for President. A strong effort is being made to get delegates from silver states who did not withdraw from the convention to sign this declaration.

It is the joint belief of all who have been consulted from the far West that there will not be a successful Republican elector in the West outside of Iowa and possibly Minnesota. They further believe that there will not be a Republican elected South of the Potomac and the Ohio rivers. A member of the Montana delegation suggested that the battle ground would be in Illinois and Indiana, and that Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Connecticut were doubtful states and the Republican party would have to carry all of them in order to succeed.

GENERAL FUSION FIGURED ON. There have been conferences with leading representatives of the Populist lists and of the Bimetallist league to induce them to work for the endorsement of Teller, and have such a strong fusion against the gold standard as to induce the Democratic national convention also to endorse Teller as the fusion candidate for President. They also conferred with ex-Governor Francis of Missouri and Democratic free silver advocates, and were invited to send representatives to the Democratic national convention at Chicago next month to confer with the party.

The silver men say that Senator Teller is the man in their opinion on whom all the anti-gold men could unite, but that they are willing to cooperate wherever they can consistently do so to defeat the gold standard, and they are not seeking to press Senator Teller so much as they are to secure relief from the power of the gold men.

They have issued the following address:

### PLEA TO THE PEOPLE.

"To the People of the United States: Obeying the call of duty and justified by the common citizenship of this republic, we address this communication to the people and the forthcoming conventions of the United States. In doing so we claim no authority or right other than that which belongs to every man to express personal convictions; but we respectfully solicit the cooperation of all who believe that the time has come for a return to the simpler and more direct method of naming men for national service than has 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 sense. As the world advances in this wonderful epoch of intellectual development and physical improvement, there is constant requirement for better things. The individual feels that requirement and heeds it, or fails in life's endeavors. Parties must also obey the same law. It follows, therefore, that the moment a party shall choose to stand still or regress, it is also inefficient to achieve the end to which the people are necessarily destined. There is no sanctity in mere party name, and the mark of decay is set on individual strength in a nation when the absolute rule of political organization coerces men from the truth for the sake of expediency and establishes insincere submission to partisan rule for the sake of power.

"INDEPENDENTS IN POLITICS. "Recognizing the value and the splendid achievements of political parties in this country, as elsewhere, we are yet constrained 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 election—a great mass of independent thinkers and voters, which falling within itself to control, has gravitated between the two great parties. Since 1872 (excepting 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 Democracy claimed the election; in 1880 the Republican party elected; in 1884 the Democrats elected; in 1888 the Republicans elected; in 1892 the Democrats elected; in 1896 (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 mass which this year has probably obtained controlling proportions? Every man can 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 knows that the general dissatisfaction has arisen from the fact that party promises made were broken to the people by party performances, he knows that soon as the election was over and successful candidates installed they became the servitors of the party and the advocates of a narrow and non-progressive policy within which alone there seemed to be an assurance of selfish safety and partisan approval.

### GREAT TRUTHS NOTABLY LACKING.

"During all this period we have lacked a great constructive administration. No new social truth 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 favored of mankind, in the still greater and more important domain of social reform, we have stood still or retrogressed. It is not that the people have not felt the stirrings of determination, that this inaction has endured, but because of the rule of the party which has largely controlled men in and out of office. It has become a source of reproach to any man that he should dare to renounce allegiance to organization. Men have been expected to submit their views to the dictation of conventions, although it is common knowledge that conventions have been swayed to views and declarations not the most approved by the mass of the people nor progressive for their welfare.

"If the voices which have sounded to us from every state in this Union are an indication of the real feeling, this year is the appointed time for the people to assert themselves, through such mediums as may give best promise of the achievement of justice. 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 with the minority in apparent defeat than to be wrong with the majority in apparent triumph.

### MONETARY REFORM THE GREATEST.

"We hold that in the great work of social evolution 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 present financial system will bring down upon the American people that cloud of impending evil, to avert which should be the first thought of statesmen and the first prayer of patriots. Our very institutions are at stake. To-day, with a rapidly increasing population, with widely swelling demands, the basis of our money is relatively contracting and the people are passing into a servitude all the more dangerous because it is not physically apparent. The nation itself, as to other nations, is losing the sturdy courage which could make it defiant in the face of injustice and internal wrong. From the farmer and the tradesman to the government there is apparent the same shrinkage from giving offense, lest the vengeance of some offended financial power should descend. The business man submits some portion of his judgment and his will, and the nation submits some portion of its international right, lest some mighty foreign creditor shall make destructive demands.

Where will all this end, if the people shall decline to assert themselves? Where will it end if the older parties in their determination to maintain themselves in power for power's sake alone shall refuse to recognize the right and the hope of humanity.

### CREDITOR NATIONS ATTACKED.

"This country cannot much longer exist free and independent against all the rest of the world, nor can its people much longer be free in the noblest sense of the term if the United States, a debtor nation, shall follow a policy dictated by creditor nations. We produce all of the necessities of life. Other nations consume our products. In the race for existence it is a constant struggle between producer and consumer. Our present system of money deliberately submits to the desire and the profit of creditor nations, leaving us in the mass and as individuals, a prey to the money-gathering and the deadly cheapening of the old world. As the debt to creditors abroad increases on the masses of the nation, the price of human production on the farm and in the workshop is decreased with appalling rapidity, exacting more and more from our citizens to meet the given demand and holding over their heads a threat of the day when confiscation to meet their obligations will leave them bare and defenseless.

"The only remedy is to stop falling prices, the deadliest curse of national life. Prices will never 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 stock of primary money of the world—will stop falling prices and will steadily elevate them until they will regain their normal relation to the volume of debts and credits in 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 his deadly foe of our toilers and the servant of the foreign interest gatherer. Bimetallism will help to bring about the time when a certain expenditure of human toil will procure a certain financial result.

### UNION OF ALL MEN INVITED.

"Who among the great masses of our people in the United States but feels that his lot would be better, his aspiration take new wings if he could know in the performance of his labor what would be the price of his product? Is not this purpose worth the attention of the people as individuals, and worth the attention of political conventions yet to be held in this year 1897? Is not this so great an end that all who believe in the possibility of attaining it by the means proposed can yield something of their partisanship both in conventions and at the polls? It is in the hope that the masses and the remaining conventions will have the courage and the generosity to unite for this purpose that we have dared to offer our views to the people of the United States, and because in the past there has lacked a rallying point for the masses who hold as we do to this belief, we venture to act, trusting that it will be received in the

### same spirit of conciliation, concession and hope with which we put it forth.

"We have endeavored in a plain way to set the matter before the eyes of our fellow citizens. We invoke the union of all men and all parties who believe that the time has come for the triumph of justice. It is an hour when the people may speak for themselves as individuals and through conventions yet to be held. It is the right of every citizen to indicate his preference.

### SENATOR TELLER'S NAME PRESENTED.

"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 whose life in public and in private represents those distinguished virtues which adorned the days and the deeds of the earlier time of this republic, a return to which virtues is requisite for the prosperity and contentment of the people and the perpetuity and commanding example of free institutions. That name 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 cause 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 exponent of monetary reform that we present this man to the people. It is true that he 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 this great cause. But had his services been less demanded and less noticed in this direction, the people would still have recognized in him for other labors a statesman of the purest type. His only poverty has been that of purse. In all things else—in the generosity of man to man, in kindness of deeds for his fellows and in the study and the doings of a mighty career, he has been one of the most opulent American citizens of any age.

### APPLAUDED IN COLORADO.

All Parts of the State Celebrate the Bolt—Laudations for Teller.

DENVER, Colo., June 20.—The news of the action of Senator Teller and the Colorado and Idaho delegations in withdrawing from the national Republican convention has been received throughout the State with the greatest enthusiasm. In Denver there will be a demonstration when Senator Teller returns, which will be by Thursday, and Senator Cannon of Utah will be the feature of another demonstration when he passes through.

The mining camps are especially jubilant. At Aspen last night the hills were reverberating with the boom of improvised cannon and at Cripple Creek the streets were thronged by enthusiastic crowds all night. At Pueblo the company of the national guard fired a salute of forty-five guns when the news of the bolt was received, and in Northern and Southern Colorado towns the enthusiasm was unconfined.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the chamber of commerce last night by people of all classes, without regard to party, to arrange for a public reception to Senator Teller upon his return.

### DETROIT TRIBUNE BOLTS.

Repudiates the Platform as "Damnably Unpatriotic and Un-Republican."

DETROIT, Mich., June 20.—The Tribune, one of the oldest daily newspapers in the West, and the leading Republican paper of Michigan since the birth of the party, unequivocally repudiates the action of the Republican national convention in declaring absolutely for the gold standard as against bimetallism. It says that while the party's candidate is all right, "the platform on the only important issue before the country is damnably unpatriotic and un-Republican. No one's Republicanism can be impugned if he continues to stand squarely on the national and state platforms of the past, and if he repudiates utterly the false and un-American fulmination of St. Louis conspiracy," and advises active campaigning against "gold monometallism congressional candidates."

### PETTIGREW'S SURPRISE.

The South Dakota Senator's Disaffection Caused a Sensation.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 20.—The fact that Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota joined the silver Republicans in their bolt of the convention proved the surprise of the day. He said after leaving the hall that he had formed the determination to join this movement several weeks ago, and as soon as it became apparent that a gold standard plank would be adopted. He, however, kept his intentions so well to himself that not even his fellow-delegates from South Dakota were aware of them and looked as much surprised as did others when the Senator's name as one of the committee who signed the protest read in the convention was announced.

### MAKING READY TO FIGHT.

Ex-Secretary Whitney Appeals to Michael Doran Not to Go Abroad.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Michael Doran, Minnesota's member of the Democratic national committee, who is here, received the following telegram from ex-Secretary Whitney today: "When will you be in New York? I want to see you. You must not desert us this time." The telegram had reference to Doran's intention to sail for Europe in a few days for the benefit of his health. He says that while he will not decide certainly until after he meets Mr. Whitney, it is likely that he will postpone his foreign trip and attend the Chicago convention in an effort to stem the free silver tide.

### BILL RAIDER SENT TO PRISON.

PERRY, Ok., June 20.—United States Marshal Colcord, of Perry left for Columbus, Ohio, this morning with the notorious Bill Raider, a member of the Dalton gang, who has been sent to prison for twenty years for robbing a Rock Island train at Dover two years ago.

### MORRISON WILL NOT RUN.

Chicago Convention Will Be for Free Silver, Which He Is Not.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Hon. William R. Morrison has sent the following telegram to Hon. G. A. Keerner of Springfield, Ill.:

"The Illinois Democracy evidently favors the unconditional free coinage of silver. I do not. The majority of the national convention will be for the free coinage of silver, and should not be expected to nominate any other than an outspoken advocate of that policy. Under these conditions, endorsement by the State convention, though it would be a great compliment, cannot be insisted upon by my friends."

### MORTON SILENT.

The New York Executive Refuses to Discuss the Vice Presidency.

RHINECLIFF, N. Y., June 18.—Governor Morton is watching the course of events at St. Louis with none of the anxiety that might be looked for in a candidate for presidential nomination. As regards his acceptance of the vice presidential nomination the governor, when the subject was broached had nothing to say.

### ARKANSAS FOR BLAND.

Democratic Convention Instructs Its Delegates for the Missouri.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 20.—The Democratic convention adopted resolutions instructing delegates to the national convention for Bland for the Presidency. The following were selected delegates-at-large: Senator James K. Jones, Washington; Senator J. H. Berry, Bentonville; Carroll Armstrong, Conway; J. T. W. Tillar, Little Rock.

### To Compel Him to Marry Her.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 20.—Miss Maude Eades has filed suit in the circuit court asking that Henry Switzer who, she says, promised three years ago to marry her, be compelled to do so. Several times the day has been set, but Switzer has had it postponed each time, and, while holding the girl to her promise, keeps up his course of procreation.

### Children Mangled by a Train.

LEXINGTON, Mo., June 20.—The west bound Missouri Pacific passenger train struck the wagon of James Hook in West Lexington this morning. Hook escaped with a few bruises, but his two children were fatally injured and the horses were killed. The mother of the children died about a month ago.

### Iowa Patent Office Report.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 19, '96. J. S. Lord, of Des Moines, has been granted a copyright for a publication entitled "X Rays Practically Illustrated."

A. W. McFarland of West Bend, Ia., has been granted a Canada Patent for his egg and packing separator, for which a U. S. Patent was issued March 17, '96.

A. Granburg and J. Ulrich of Des Moines have a patent allowed for a monument having an exterior sheet zinc surface having letters, symbols and artistic designs cut out therefrom and covered on the inside by a copper plate, a box filled with ballast in the center and a filling of cement between the box and the double sheet metal wall that unites all the parts in a solid mass.

J. K. Purinton of Des Moines, has a patent allowed for pans for cooking and baking that are covered partially with asbestos and reinforced with corner pieces for fastening the asbestos and provided with handles adapted for fastening one pan on the top of another to enclose and cook and bake food therein advantageously.

British, French and German Patents have been secured by us for the Duplex Type Writer, manufactured by the Duplex Type Writer Co., of Des Moines, that owns the invention and all the U. S. and foreign patents granted therefor.

A. S. Dennis of Des Moines has a patent allowed for a typographical adding machine, having digit bearing keys (10) adapted to be operated like a type-writer for printing and adding a series of numbers unlimited as to the quantity of component digits. As a labor saving machine for adding columns of figures and making a printed record thereof at the same time it will be almost indispensable in offices where a large business is transacted.

Valuable information about obtaining, valuing and selling patents sent free to any address. Printed copies of the drawings and specifications of any U. S. Patent sent upon receipt of 25 cents.

Our practice is not confined to Iowa. Inventors in other states can have our services upon the same terms as in Iowa. THOMAS G. & J. RALPH OWING, Solicitors of Patents.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 23, 1896.

### LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Quotations from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and elsewhere.

Table with columns for Market (e.g., BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, HAY, HOGS, CATTLE, SHEEP) and Price. Includes sub-sections for OMAHA and CHICAGO.

### NEW YORK.

Table with columns for Market (e.g., WHEAT, CORN, OATS, HAY, CATTLE, SHEEP) and Price.

### ST. LOUIS.

Table with columns for Market (e.g., WHEAT, CORN, OATS, HAY, CATTLE, SHEEP) and Price.

### KANSAS CITY.

Table with columns for Market (e.g., WHEAT, CORN, OATS, HAY, CATTLE, SHEEP) and Price.

### IN WOMAN'S CORNER.

#### CURRENT READING FOR DAMES AND DAMSELS.

A Picture of the Out-Door Woman—Brilliant Blue and Orange—Gowns Resembling a la Militaire—Answers to Our Correspondents.

THE OUTDOOR woman is everywhere, and a mighty and pleasant picture she makes in her natty gown, appropriate for such wear. Of course, the "cycling" girl is the rage, and for her the smartest of costumes are daily set forth. One of the trimmest outfits seen in a tailor made suit of snuff brown Scotch mixture, with a three-quarters length, and a broad hem turned up at the foot and heavily attached on the outside. The accompanying bloomers are attached to the skirt at the knees in such a manner that no impudent wind can lift the skirts over so little. This is a decided improvement on the usual bloomers and skirt arrangement, and most relieve the rider of much embarrassment. Over the hips the skirt is

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SWAGGER BRIDAL COSTUMES.

fitted snugly, and has strapped seams held down by horn buttons.

The blouse is in the Norfolk effect, with a yoke and pleats reaching from it to the belt; these pleats have rounded tops turned over and ornamented with buttons to simulate tiny pockets. There are leg o' mutton sleeves and a belt of stiffened cloth to match the costume, with a leather buckle. The rolling coat collar shows a glimpse of shirt front, linen collar and Harvard red tie.

There are leggings to match, reaching to the knee, fastened by buttons and straps in the snuggest sort of way. There are two hats to go with this suit. One is an Alpine of goods like the gown, all heavily stiffened and stitched and trimmed with a band of ribbons.—Chicago Chronicle.

#### Gowns Braided a la Militaire.

The effect militaire is much sought after in tailor-made gowns, as it has been all season in capes and coats. Perhaps it is but an excuse for the smart braid decoration so popular, or it may be because the style is so usually becoming. The passion for braiding has even entered the realm of linen gowns, and we see many of the more costly models enriched by quantities of beautiful hand braiding and done in a variety of colors. Black braidings are in vogue on gowns of all



colors and are an exceedingly effective finish.

A novel gown in thin navy blue silk serge has the bodice beautifully enriched by braidings of black silk. The skirt of the serge is wide and flaring and finished with bows of narrow braid

at the top of the deep hem. It is lined throughout by way of color, with Persian silk in shades of violet and green. The bodice was drawn smoothly over the bust, and cut away at the waist line to display a waistcoat of green Persian silk. The jacket was short and ruffled smartly at the sides and back. The entire front was covered with some of the braid set on diagonally, each one finished by a braid ornament. The collar of Persian silk had at the front a stiff bow of black mousseline de sole. Leg o' mutton sleeve, drooping, and finished at the wrists with braid to match the bodice, completed the gown. A strikingly handsome gown of pale tan homespun is elaborately decorated with braidings of hunter's green, interspersed with applied leaves of the green velvet. The expense of these braided gowns is enormous, but it is fortunately a mode of decorating very easily followed at home, and a handsome gown may thus be gotten up at a trifling cost, provided the gown proper be made by a tailor, so there need be no home made look to mar it.—Ex.

#### Brilliant Blue and Orange.

One of the smartest gowns of the season for street wear is a part of the wardrobe of Miss Grace Wilson, a society girl of New York. It is a brilliant navy blue serge, very light weight, made up over the most brilliant of



Persian silk in gorgeous orange, all blurred over dull figures in oriental colors. The moderately flaring skirt has no decoration, save a heavy round cord of the Persian silk at the foot. The bodice has a body of navy blue

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closed at the back in the manner of all French gowns, under a mass of rich decorations. Odd pieces of the Persian silk almost cover the back, while at the top of the neck is a deep point of open patterned lace.

Persian silk is drawn across the front, full from the shoulders into a small space at the belt. An oddly shirred vest of Brussels net fits over the front and sets up about the throat in a stiff ruche, topped off by a full frill of silk. The sleeves are in the melon shape, not overlarge, and with the lower arm fitted snugly. The seams are intersected by thick cords covered with the silk to the elbow and finished at the hand by frills of silk and net, set inside the sleeve. The bodice is also trimmed throughout with this rich silk.—Ex.

#### Ladies' Society.

Robert, who is a young man of 17, asks if he is too young to go in ladies' society. Answer: A young man of 17 is not too young to go in ladies' society. The acquaintance and society of refined young ladies would be the very best safeguard for a young man at that age. It would improve his manners better than any book of etiquette that he could study, since their merry, good natured raillery at his defects would help him early and easily to avoid those things that would render him awkward in company, and which he might not of himself discover.