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TELLER FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Silverites Rally Around the Man Who Led the Bolt.

ADDRESS TO VOTERS OF AMERICA.

Declare Their Independence and Fealty to the White Metal Only.

READY TO AFFILIATE WITH THE DEMOCRACY.

The Colorado Offered as the Chicago Sacrifice—Mantle Joins the Seceders.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. June 19.—Several accessions to the ranks of the bolting silver men were received this morning, the most notable being Senator Lee Mantle of Montana, who had refused to leave the Convention Hall with Senator Teller and his followers yesterday. The bolters held a conference late last night, and as a result an address to the voters of America was issued, declaring their independence and readiness to affiliate with any party that would go into the campaign on a free-silver platform.

The belief is growing that before the Chicago conventions overtures which will result in the choice of the Colorado statesman as the Democratic standard-bearer will be made.

The address issued by the bolters follows:

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 forthcoming convention 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 co-operation 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 to this wonderful epoch of intellectual development and physical improvement there is a constant requirement for better things. The individual feels that requirement and heeds it or falls in life's endeavor. Parties must also obey the same law. It follows, therefore, that the moment a party shall choose to stand still or retrogress it also becomes 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 the Nation when the absolute rule of political organization coerces man from the truth for the sake of expediency and establishes insincere submission to partisan rule for the sake of power.

from every State in this Union are an indication of the real feelings 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 and with the minority in apparent defeat than to be wrong with the majority in apparent triumph. We hold that in the great work of social 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 the 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.

Prices will never cease falling under the single gold standard. The restoration of bimetallicism 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 steadily elevate them until they will regain their normal relation to the volume of debts and credits in the world. Bimetallicism will help to bring about the great hope of every social reformer, every believer in the advancement of the race who realizes that the instability of prices has been the deadly foe of our toilers and the servant of the foreign interest-gatherers. Bimetallicism will help to bring the time when a certain expenditure of human toil will produce a certain financial result. Who among the great masses of our people in the United States but feels that his lot would be made 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 1896?

Is this not 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 an act, trusting that it will be received in the same spirit of concession, 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 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 preferences. With this in view, we offer to the forthcoming conventions and to the people a name of a man for the Presidency of the United States whose distinguished virtues which adorned the days and the deeds of the earlier time of this Republic, a return to which virtues are requisite for the prosperity and contentment of the people and the perpetuity and commanding example of these 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 a 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



BATTLE BETWEEN THE MONITOR AND MERRIMACK. This was the principal event at the Santa Cruz Venetian Water Carnival and was reproduced in a realistic and beautiful manner. Small craft kept away from the combatants during the fight.

manded 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, etc.—the generosity of man to man, in kindness of deeds for his fellows and in the study of the doings of a mighty career he has been one of the most opulent American citizens of any age. In submitting this name to the people we remind them that just a generation ago from the heart of the boundless West and touched by the finger of God there arose an emancipator who was powerful in work of human deliverance. By his wisdom and courage, providentially directed, millions were set free and the Nation kept in its holy union. If others shall see this opportunity as we see it, if our fellow-citizens shall see this duty as we see it, that sublime history may be repeated, and another man-clothed in the majesty of devotion to the race—will be lifted to power where by his wisdom and courage, providentially directed, more millions may be made free from chains as galling as those of actual slavery, and the Nation may be preserved in the unity of its mission to the world.

The following signatures were appended to the address: Frederick T. Dubois, R. F. Pettigrew, Frank J. Cannon, Charles H. Hartman, Benjamin 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, C. J. Hast, Thomas Kearns, Littleton Price, Jacob J. Elliot, O. J. Salsbury, J. B. Overton, Frank C. Goudy, John F. Vivian, J. W. Rockefeller, Robert W. Bonynge, John M. Williams, L. M. Earl.

Delegate at large Frank Goudy of Colorado was asked if Senator Teller would accept a nomination from free-silver Democrats. He answered:

"I cannot talk for Senator Teller, but I believe I know him well enough and am well enough acquainted with his disinterested patriotism and deep sincerity of purpose to believe that he will do anything for the good of the people of this country."

Last night a committee representing the free-silver Republicans left St. Louis to confer with Governor Altgeld. Messages were exchanged between the bolters and prominent Republicans, Democrats and Populists, and nearly every free-silver Republican, including most of the bolters, will go from St. Louis to Chicago to attend the Democratic convention.

Word was received at the Colorado headquarters that arrangements had been made with the railroads to bring over 1000

are being organized in the States represented by the bolters.

It was said last night by one of the most prominent men who left the Republican party that in a few days Teller would be formally placed in the field as the man whom the Democrats can nominate, if they wish to place a representative Republican free-silverite at the head of the ticket.

"And," continued the bolting delegate, "if the Democrats straddle or adopt a gold plank Teller will be nominated by the silver convention, which meets in this city next month."

The Colorado men have given out badges on which are printed: "We are solid for Teller as Teller is solid for silver."

Before the convention was called to order yesterday morning the men who had determined to bolt gathered in the Colorado headquarters and counted noses. The round-up showed that there were twenty-two delegates who had stuck—all the Colorado and Idaho delegates, three from Utah, one from South Dakota, one from Montana and three from Nevada. Each man pinned a pink rosette to his coat and then they left for the convention hall.

After the bolt Senator Teller, Cannon, Dubois and Pettigrew, with a few of the other bolters, drove to the St. Nicholas Hotel and talked over the matter in Senator Dubois' room. They removed their delegate badges when they left the hall and carried the Colorado banner with them. They expressed themselves as satisfied with the treatment they had received, for most of the hostile demonstrations came from the Eastern States delegations. They said they had succeeded in carrying out their plans to the letter, and felt they had made an impression which would do good to the cause of silver. They had nothing to say regarding Senator Carter and Senator Mantle, but one of them ventured the opinion that "Senator Brown is a dead duck in Utah."

It was well understood among the bolting delegates that while only one delegate from Montana, Congressman Hazeman, went out on the bolt the entire delegation was in perfect sympathy with the movement, including Senator Carter and Mantle. They had differences of opinion about the necessity of going out of the hall, some of them taking the position that it would be just as effective for the delegates to remain in their seats until

pected that the entire Montana delegation will be found working in perfect harmony with their bolting colleagues.

Counting Senators Carter and Mantle and four Senators—Teller, Dubois, Cannon and Pettigrew—who went out, there are six United States Senators who participated in the protest against the gold plank. They constitute almost one-seventh of the Republican strength in the Senate. Their defection reduces the Republican representation in the Senate to thirty-eight and makes the Republican vote one less than that of the Democrats. All this, of course, depends upon the extent to which Carter and Mantle join in the independent movement. The silver men regard this as one of the strongest vantage grounds occupied by them.

O. J. Salsbury, a member of the National Committee from Utah, just re-elected, has announced that he has declined to serve and returned his credentials. He is a gold-miner and a banker, and was one of the delegates who walked out.

Mr. Salsbury said he endorsed the action of the delegates who withdrew, but he differed from Senator Cannon on one point of expediency. Mr. Salsbury thought they should re-submit their case to the people before proceeding further. He said:

"I believe we, as delegates, were acting only as agents, and that we are not here in an individual capacity to do as we think best after the withdrawal without consulting our constituents. I don't propose to support the nominee or the platform that the Republican party yesterday decided on. I regard the financial question as paramount to protection or any other issue, and I shall support the candidate for President who is nearest in accord with my convictions on the financial question."

VIEW OF LEADERS.

Depew, Platt and Manley Predict Victory Despite the Loss of the Silver Bolters.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 19.—Chauncey M. Depew said to a reporter for the United Press to-day: "Since the time of Grant McKinley is the first to receive the nomination on a first ballot, and he received three-quarters of the votes. This result is at once a distinctive and phenomenal expression of the popular will of the Republican masses. Protection and McKinley,

McKINLEY AND PROSPERITY.

would be elected by a majority in the Electoral College without precedent except for the doubt involved in the silver result.

"The secession of the silver States was dramatic, but its effect, in my judgment, will not be such as the erring sisters believe. Seventy millions of people have a constant interest in the financial and industrial conditions of the country. Interest in the production and coinage of silver is large theoretically, but infinitesimal practically. Eight-tenths of the voters believe in the gold standard in business to prevent fatal fluctuation in currency and in labor, so that the wages one earns may be paid in the best money—in money which yields the largest results when used to pay rent, meet interest on mortgages, or for the support and education of one's family. Therefore, I believe that for every silver vote heretofore Republican which will be lost to McKinley by going to Democratic or Populist candidates there will be three Democratic gold standard sound-money men who will vote the Republican ticket."

Mr. Platt had this to say: "Like a good soldier and a good Republican, I accept the situation and will support the ticket heartily and believe it will be elected. There has been much in the contest to irritate and dishearten the Republicans, who have not been in accord with the men who have become masters of the situation. Our friends are satisfied with the results of their efforts in compelling the adoption of a gold-standard platform. That is of more importance to the success of the ticket and the prosperity of the Nation than all the rest. It is conceded that the controlling element of the New York delegation led the movement and was instrumental in accomplishing this object."

"The only other thing that the controlling element desired, which they found unattainable, was the naming of a candidate from New York State for the Vice-Presidency. They would have accomplished that result had Governor Morton consented to the use of his name for the second place after the convention declined to name him for the first place. He would have consented to the use of his name for the Vice-Presidency in the interest of harmony and the success of the ticket, but he learned of the factious opposition of a small minority of the New York delegation and wired peremptorily declining to permit his name to go before the convention."

"Maine, of course, feels grievously disappointed," said J. H. Manley, "that the country did not endorse its candidate and make Thomas B. Reed the standard-bearer of the Republican party; but Maine is used to disappointments. It has always been loyal to the Republican party. It cast its electoral vote for John C. Fremont in 1856, and it has never failed to give its electoral vote to the candidates of the Republican party from that day until now. It will not break nor change its record in November next, and it will give its loyal support to the ticket nominated yesterday. The platform adopted by the convention will receive the cordial support of every Republican in Maine."

"I have attended six conventions and been intimately identified with the organization necessary to control and run the convention several times. I must confess that the administration of this convention, which has been under the control of T. E. Byrnes of Minneapolis, has been the most admirable and most perfect of any convention I ever attended. It is no easy task to take care of 14,000 people in a convention hall, and have them properly seated and preserve order. Mr. Byrnes has done this without a complaint. The testimony in his favor is universal. He has exhibited

To-Night's Rousing Republican Ratification Meeting.

ROCKETS AND RED FIRE.

The Street Procession and Speech-Making to Begin at 8 P. M.

A SPONTANEOUS JUBILATION.

Mechanics' Pavilion to Open Its Doors to the Big Assembly—The Programme.

The greatest case of political jubilation that perhaps this City has ever seen will take place to-night.

William McKinley has been nominated for the Presidency. The name stands as a signal for the opening of good times. His election will put a period to the long era of distress that this country has struggled through. The people know this and will to-day celebrate the beginning of the new regime. The gathering in Mechanics' Pavilion this evening, the procession of the people on the streets, the bare of brass bands, bonfires and the lighting of the sky with rockets will serve as the keynote to the opening of the campaign and indicate the jubilant temper of the people.

The rooms of the Republican County Committee were the scene of great activity yesterday. Everybody was busy with preparation. Letters were being sent out by the bushel, inviting Republicans that could be reached in so short a time by mail to come and lend their presence and their voice to the great occasion. A subcommittee was busy with the preparations for the parade.

It is arranged that the procession will form in the side streets of lower Market street, with the right resting in New Montgomery street, near the Palace Hotel. It will start promptly at 8 o'clock, and the line of march will be out Market street direct to the Pavilion. Along the line of march there will be bonfires at frequent intervals and the march itself will be one long streak of red fire, punctuated with Roman candles and sky-rockets.

The speaking at the Pavilion will begin also promptly at 8 o'clock, so that the celebration within and without doors will be going on at the same time. This provision is made to prevent confusion and so that the exercises within the Pavilion may have full sweep of the evening, giving each of the long list of speakers a fair chance.

It is arranged that all the officers of the County Committee shall make short addresses, with a limit of about a minute and a half. A limit of about five minutes will be placed on all other speakers.

The members of the Republican State Central and County committees will meet at the rooms of the Union League Club and proceed in a body to the Pavilion.

The Young Men's Republican League will form at Justice Kerrigan's courtroom, new City Hall, at 7 sharp. All young Republicans not affiliated with any political organization are cordially invited to at-