

TELLER TO LEAD THE POPULISTS.

Third Partyites Launch the Coloradan as Their Candidate.

AN ADDRESS TO VOTERS.

Declare the Former Republican Should Head a Fusion Ticket.

URGENT APPEAL IN HIS BEHALF

Twenty-Six Leaders Append Their Signatures to an Open Circular.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 20.—The leaders of the Populist party, who have been in session here the past twenty-four hours, this afternoon issued a circular addressed particularly to Populists and generally to voters of every party. The document is signed by twenty-six leading Populists from six Western and Southern States, and is in full as follows:

Expressly disclaiming any purpose or right to bind any party or person by the views here set forth, we but yield to an overpowering sense of duty in saying what we do to members of the People's party and to all other good citizens who, apprehending the approach of a momentous crisis in our country's life, are willing to avert it by acts of exalted patriotism.

We came to St. Louis as citizen members of the People's party to be present at the meetings of the National Republican Convention that we might determine more definitely for ourselves the true aim of that organization in the present struggle.

Here we have seen the "boss" in politics more securely enthroned, more servilely obeyed and more dictatorial as to candidates and policy than has ever before been witnessed in the field of National politics. One man, the perfection of his type, representing the millionaires, the banks, the corporations, the trusts and every other remorseless and plutocratic element in our country's life, has, through the power of money, dictated the nomination of McKinley and shaped the platform of his party.

We have witnessed a convention, magnificent in numbers, pretending to represent free American constituencies, moving for three days as if a hand of terror was above them, whose might they dare not tempt, and whose imperious pointings it was impossible to disobey.

This convention, slavishly responding to the will of the money power, has forced an issue which it has no right to force upon the people of the country. If it is declined—or, if it shall succeed—the letters of a tyrannous more grinding than that of Czars or Emperors will be riven upon the plain people of the country; letters which must be indefinitely won by the contemptible spirit inseparable from willful servility or in the end by the irresistible power of a mighty revolution.

That issue is formulated in the demand that the existing gold standard be preserved, and for the enactment of "all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money—either coin or paper—at the present standard."

This means that silver shall be permanently degraded into mere money of change, and that it be deprived of its legal-tender quality except for some paltry sum.

That the greenback and all other forms of government paper shall be redeemed and destroyed.

That the National banks shall be swollen into a power of triple their present ability to contract the value of money, to absorb the earnings of industry and to grip the throat of all industrial and commercial life, while from time to time it terrorizes the voters into choice of its tools for all legislative, judicial and administrative purposes.

It will require that all of our present National bonded debt be refunded and new bonds be issued, running for half a century, and made expressly payable in "the present standard" of money—gold.

All other forms of debt—private, corporate, State and municipal—will ultimately be made payable in the same yellow money, or its equivalent.

With these measures enacted—the gold standard triumphant—the condition of the people will be no better than that of the recently manumitted black slaves. Their right will be to go to the end of the chain that binds them—a freedom of irremovable debt, of grinding poverty, of a black and cheerless future.

The money power has forced this issue upon us because in its judgment those whom its policy would enslave are divided into hostile political families which cannot be united in time to resist its onset. It regards it as impossible that harmonious action can be secured between the different organizations that favor monetary reform and resistance to the insatiable greed. With Populists, silver Democrats and independent bimetalists supporting different nominees for President and the National Congress, it feels assured of victory, and it has determined to press now and without abatement the advantage which to its apparently lamentable condition raises up before it.

In this the most threatening crisis that has befallen the country since the Civil War, though simply citizen members of the People's party, we venture to make momentous suggestions to you, our brethren. In doing this we have no desire nor thought to impair in the least degree the efficiency of our noble organization, charged as it is with the liberties of present and future generations, and whose integrity and growth are essential to the perpetuation of our free institutions. Our constant aim will be to defend it from foes within and without and to preserve it as a power consecrated forever to the defense of humanity's dearest right upon the American continent.

with the enactment of our proposed financial reforms.

We see in the private and official life of Henry M. Teller a beacon, brightly burning, warning the people off the threatening shores of dissension. He has but now publicly abandoned the Republican party, with which he has been associated since its first organization, entering it when led by conscience to strive for the overthrow of human bondage and leaving it when Lincoln's teachings were swallowed up in the greed and cruelty of the money kings. For twenty years he has been a commanding figure in the Nation's life, a Cabinet officer and Senator of the United States. Nominally a Republican, he has many times openly defied his party when its members sought to make it an instrument of injustice and oppression.

For twenty years he has stood as a bulwark against the tyrannical encroachments of the National banks; he has never hesitated to declare that they should be deprived of all authority to issue money and to control its volume; he is an unflinching advocate of the duty of the Government to maintain and exercise exclusively for the people the sovereign power of emitting all money—gold, silver and paper. He holds that to issue bonds in time of peace is a stupendous wrong to the people and the country.

"When to this official record are united an unselfish private life, a character without blot or stain, a gradual and generous nature, a patriotism that knows neither State nor section, we feel we are but performing a duty to our beloved country in thus calling attention to Mr. Teller's merits and availability as a candidate for President, as one upon whom all Populists may conscientiously unite, while they strenuously preserve and strengthen their organization.

"The necessity and wisdom of a dispassionate consideration of his claims upon the support of the American people have become more apparent since the last year's Republican leaders who abandoned their party under his inspiration have announced him as their nominee for President of the United States.

"We beg our fellow Populists to calmly consider the suggestions we have made. It is our fervent hope that the patriotism of our motives will, in their judgment, justify the course of communication we have taken. Let us all so act that, in the wisdom of an inscrutable providence the union which we may tender and of which our suffering country stands in such trying need, may not be affected by the action of any individual. Let us all remember that we are in the presence of God and our country that we did our duty as patriots and the fault of failure does not lie at our door."

- H. E. TAUBENBERG, Illinois. J. H. DAVIS, Texas. M. C. RANKIN, Indiana. M. M. PATTERSON, Colorado. J. HUGH McDOWELL, Tennessee. JOHN P. STELLE, Illinois. THOMAS FLETCHER, Arkansas. HOWARD S. TAYLOR, Illinois. HOMER PRINCE, Arkansas. J. W. DOLBSON, Arkansas. M. E. COFFMAN, Arkansas. J. A. EDGERTON, Nebraska. R. A. SANKY, Kansas. CHARLES E. PALMER, Illinois. F. D. EAGER, Nebraska. J. D. HESS, Illinois. A. L. MAXWELL, Illinois. GEORGE M. JACKSON, Arkansas. S. J. WRIGHT, Texas. S. P. V. ARNOLD, Illinois. EUGENE SMITH, Illinois. W. J. QUICK, Missouri. CALVIN K. REFSNIDER, Missouri. FRANK E. RICHEY, Missouri. W. J. PLATT, Tennessee. HORACE C. CLARK, Colorado.

NEVADA SILVERITES.

Populists Invited by the Central Committee to a Fusion on the State Ticket.

RENO, Nev., June 20.—The central committee of the Silver party of Nevada met here this afternoon and completed its labors at 6 o'clock this evening. Chairman James H. Kincaid called the fifteen members present to order. It was evident from the outset that the committee was at sea as to what it should do. Political changes were coming so thick and fast that it wanted to avoid future complications.

The committee decided to make no declaration of principles at this time, and passed a resolution inviting the Populist party of Nevada to a fusion with the silver party at the State Convention. Senator John P. Jones, Senator William M. Stewart and Francis G. Newlands were chosen delegates at large to the St. Louis Convention. The following were also selected, making fifteen in all: W. H. A. Pike, J. B. Tolley, Thomas Wren, M. S. Bonifield, George S. Nixon, James F. Dennis, A. S. Thompson, W. J. Westerfield, S. P. Davis, J. G. McCarthy, M. Sheeline and William Burke.

The State Convention will be held at Elko on Tuesday, September 8.

THEY ARE NOT DEMOCRATS

Boiling Silverites Will Not Press Teller's Candidacy at the Chicago Convention.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 20.—Hon. A. B. Campbell of Idaho, one of the silver delegates at large from that State who booted the St. Louis convention, and whose signature was attached to the National declaration of the seceders issued from St. Louis yesterday, was in this city to-day. He said nothing would be done by the element to which he had attached himself to secure an endorsement of Senator Teller as a Presidential candidate at the hands of the Democratic National Convention. In all consistency, he said, they could not seek Democratic support as such. While they had withdrawn from the Republican party on the financial issue, yet they did not desire nor intend to be placed in the position of going over to the silver Democrats.

Silver Tones From Ohio.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 20.—Five counties in Northwestern Ohio to-day elected delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held in Columbus next week. Four of them—Seneca, Henry, Auglaize and Hancock—instructed for silver. Sandusky County adopted no resolutions, but the delegates are for silver. Advocates of the gold standard here say that the State convention will declare for silver by two to one.

BANKER WYCKOFF DEAD.

Head of the New Amsterdam Bank Succumbs to His Wounds.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 20.—George H. Wyckoff, president of the New Amsterdam Bank, was shot Monday by George H. Semple, died at the New York hospital to-day. His condition took a turn for the worse in the hot spell yesterday and he passed a very bad night. His wife and family were with him when he died.

President Wyckoff was born in New York fifty-seven years ago. He was the son of Jacob H. Wyckoff, vice-president of the New York Savings Bank. He was successively clerk, paying teller, receiver and cashier in the New York County National Bank. He became vice-president of the New York National Bank in 1878 and in 1881 was elected president of the Bank of New Amsterdam.

Mr. Wyckoff's assailant, Semple, died the day after the shooting. The affair took place in the president's office shortly after noon Monday. A stranger calling himself Clark presented a note demanding \$6000, and on Mr. Wyckoff's refusal to pay it shot him and then himself.

BRITONS TIRE OF SALISBURY.

Railing at His Domestic Arrogance and Foreign Blunders.

KRUGER'S LATEST MOVE.

Parliament Dare Not Ignore the Demand That Rhodes Be Tried.

PLIGHT OF A TORY MAJORITY.

Unable to Pass the Education Bill Over a Numerically Weak Opposition.

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LONDON, Eng., June 20.—Although Parliament as an institution is a good many hundred years old in England its capacity for novelty is by no means exhausted. We are witnessing something new at Westminster which no one has ever seen before—that is, the spectacle of a party with 150 majority quite unable to pass its principal measure. Those who say frankly that the education bill is dead are probably nearest the truth. The prolonged and anxious Cabinet councils and the personal conferences among groups of Ministers which have been held all the week are going on still with a view to finding something to tell the party on Monday which will not be a confession of blank hopelessness; but it is not likely that they will succeed.

In most other parliamentary countries a majority is always primarily a majority, and it behaves as such. In England alone can you find a majority of immense dimensions, armed with the powerful and sufficient weapon of closure and with no opposition worth considering, which suddenly stops on the path it has marked out to follow, meditates, gets nervous, examines its conscience fearfully and finally turns tail in a panic of its own creation, trampling on its leaders and abandoning its party baggage in undignified, unintelligent flight.

That is how the situation reveals itself to the superficial view. A closer examination, however, shows something more and better. It shows that Englishmen are really governed by reason, and that not even a majority of 150 bound together by perhaps the strongest disciplinary ties that any modern British party has known, can be dragged into passing a bill which, upon reflection, it sees would be bad for the country.

That is the true explanation of what has happened. It is also true of course that Balfour has proved himself altogether unequal to the task of managing this huge Tory majority. No one wants him to retire, because he is such a nice fellow, but everybody sees and admits that he is a grievous failure. There is much less diversity of opinion about his uncle, Lord Salisbury, of whom the rank and file of the party are bitterly sick, and for whom, in the bargain, they personally have no affection.

His foreign performances and his domestic statesmanship are alike incomprehensible to them, and they bitterly blame his big son, Lord Cranborne, for having loaded the education bill with impossible masses of sacerdotal and sectarian dead weights. The Cecil family stock, in other words, is down very low in Tory estimation.

It was easy to foresee, as these dispatches did last autumn, that something like this breakdown would occur. It is not so easy to guess now from day to day what shape events will take. Chamberlain is moving cautiously about in the obscurity of the Unionists' welter, feeling his way to secure profit for himself out of the disaster. There is an indefinite feeling that next week he will assert himself somehow and drag the party out of its mess. He has hated the education bill from the beginning and its collapse leaves him quite unscathed. If he were not just the man he is this crisis might bring him to the top with an irresistible rush, but being what he is no one quite trusts him.

Possibly things might take shape so that the Tories would consent to follow him for a little while as they did Disraeli, but he lacks the genius which enabled Disraeli to convert that reluctant assent into fervent loyalty.

Obviously next week is also to be a Transvaal week. This intermittent issue alternately fades out of sight and then bursts flaming upon the vision and then calculated regularity of a planet. In some respects this new formal demand from Pretoria for the immediate trial of Rhodes, Beit and Harris is the most serious phase which the whole business has yet assumed. Because of the form in which the demand is put it is very difficult for the British not to tell Kruger to mind his own business, but they know very well that he is really in the right, and half of them—perhaps many more than half—will say so. It is all an extremely delicate and difficult question which the English, who are deeply ashamed of the part they are made to play in it, would gladly have kept quiet till it was settled by silent press of time; but these implacable, dogmatic Calvinists of Dutchmen may keep holding it up and rubbing the nose of the British lion with it until, as it has always feared from the outset, irritation gets the better of honor here, and then the Englishman will kick the Boer to pieces.

The English papers know a good deal more about America than they used to, and the press comments here on the Silver Convention are quite conventionally correct, though not especially interesting, inasmuch as the London editors rarely read anything except the National from our side. Their opinion of McKinley is not high, but they do not seem to be afraid of him, as might have been expected. The dear old Daily News, in its cable dispatch, achieved one very characteristic blunder. It announced that "for Vice-President Mr. George has been elected," and added that he is "a Hobart of New Jersey."

What "a Hobart" is, or how their Jersey kind differs from others, the News did not explain. A letter was written to the editor, ingeniously begging information on this point, but it failed to get into type. There have been numerous shipwrecks

with far greater loss of life within the last dozen years, but the tragedy of the Drummond Castle seems to have made a peculiarly vivid and a somber impression on the public mind. Everybody has been thinking so much about South Africa of late that this fatal break in the chain of communication with the Cape becomes, in imagination, a part of the general unhappiness which England is getting out of Africa. Editorial comment here was disposed at first to be very harsh on Captain Pierce, but to-day's papers contain a number of protests from old Biscay experts, who agree that the currents off Ushant defy all science and zealous care. Several correspondents narrate from their own experience the unsuspected drift of a vessel thirty or forty miles out of her course in a single night, which in thick weather makes the rounding of that dangerous corner an absolute lottery. Attention is also called to an ancient local belief that there is some powerful mineral or other influence in the submerged rocks off Ushant which throws the compass all wrong. This universal conviction among seafaring Bretons has been treated for centuries as a superstition, but now the disposition is to wonder if there is not something in it.

Some sensation has been caused in Austria by the news that the Archduke Otto has been summoned to Vienna from his garrison duties in Hungary, and that he is to be installed in the Auggarten Palace as visible heir to the crown. No one is much surprised at the fact that this arrangement passes over Otto's elder brother, Franz Ferdinand, because he is known to be an incurable invalid, but the formal elevation of Otto to this high place forces some very ugly mutterings into prominence. He is well known to be a stupid, ignorant blackguard, whose gross conduct toward his wife and toward the decencies of civilization has before now angered his imperial brother to the point of personally thrashing him with a stick. Poet chroniclers pretend now to believe that residence in Vienna and the sense of responsibility will educate Otto into a valuable personage, but everybody knows that this is arrant nonsense, and the private assumption is that Otto's nine-year-old son, Charles Francis, is really to be the heir.

The German papers are expending for them an unprecedented amount of space on the visit of Li Hung Chang to Berlin. The court set the example by giving him an official reception, which could not have been exceeded for the Emperor of China himself, and he is treated in every respect like a royal personage. This is made significant by the fact that Marshal Yamagata, chancing to come to Berlin at the same time, was barely noticed by the officials and hurried to quit Germany in consequence. The Liberal journals quarrel with this as a foolish blunder, but the Government press prints excited columns about China's greatness and magnificence and of the part which Germany is destined to play in her development.

It is said that Li is not only giving big orders in Germany for warships, arms and the like, but that he has arranged for well-picked German officers to go out at large salaries to completely reorganize and train the Chinese army. The English have been given up on him, however, when Li comes here and sees the vast shipping yards of the Tyne and the Clyde he will conclude to have the new Chinese navy built here instead.

Yesterday afternoon the nuisance of women crowding upon the riverside terrace of the House of Commons at the tea hour reached a point where everybody admitted that it was intolerable, and it seems very likely that action will be taken next week to put a summary stop to the abuse. The fashion is of quite recent growth. I remember when only an occasional American lady, in being shown over the House, ever yielded to the suggestion of having tea on the terrace. Gradually a few of the more adventurous among British females followed this transatlantic example, but for years they remained few. Then suddenly it became the mode of the smart set, and the numbers rose to the neighborhood of a hundred.

Now, this year, especially since the discussion about the employment of waitresses has advertised the thing, it is really thousands of women who long to be thought smart swarm upon the House every bright day, lay siege to members for admission and crowd, not only the terrace, but its approaches and the outer lobbies, till it is impossible for the officials of the House to move about. The feeling is at last almost general in the House that an end must be put to the folly in some way, although probably many of those who protest most vigorously would shrink from publicly voting to stop the custom.

Hiram Maxim, in a long letter to the London Times, says that Professor Langley's flying machine is really a small working model of Maxim's own big structure recently exhibited and tested here. Maxim seems to think that Langley was more sensible in making a small machine and projecting it from a boat, so that it would not be smashed when it fell into the water, than himself was in building one twelve times as large and starting it from rails on the ground, where every tumble would involve three months' time and \$5000 for repairs. Maxim concludes, moreover, that the trick has really been learned and that it is now possible to make a successful and practical flying-machine.

Since the rather extraordinary incident occurred of Catholic seamen belonging to the British Mediterranean squadron being received at the Vatican by the Pope in their uniform, the alarm at the previously suspected Catholic movement inside the Anglican church has been spreading swiftly. One hears of Protestant parties organizing in various parts of England for the purpose of imposing an anti-Romish pledge upon Parliamentary candidates in the future, and all sorts of rumors are circulating about a secret understanding between Rome and a large section of the Anglican clergy. Lots of ritualistic priests have been wearing birettas for a long time instead of the old collegiate mortar-boards, but now it is said that the biretta is being taken up by numbers of the younger clergymen hitherto not prominent in the ritualistic movement. It will not be surprising, if there is an organized "no Popery" agitation throughout the country.

The Tale men are all well and blooming. They are watched with attention by crowds of experts in their practice at Henley. The first impression of the English boating men was altogether unfavorable, but this is changing, I hear, upon closer observation, and public opinion is preparing itself for a close, hard race, though I find no Englishmen who think that Yale is going to win. The Trinity Hall men, who expect to win the victory themselves, say that the Yale boat goes very fast when the oars are in the water, but loses way when they are in the air.

First details of the recent French census show some unexpected results. Generally speaking, the big towns have ceased to grow at the expense of the country, but the Mediterranean ports have gained enormously, to the prejudice of all the other seaboard places. Bordeaux, Havre, Cherbourg and Dunkirk have been practically



A FASHIONABLE AFFAIR.

At the seaside, on the ferry-boats and on the streets to-day you'll see worn more pretty Spring Suits than you have seen in many a day and most of 'em came from Raphael's, purchased during this great Closing Out Sale of our \$12 and \$15 Spring and Summer Suits.

There's a whole lot of us that can't pay \$40 and \$50 to the tailor as in times of yore. Our tastes haven't changed, but coin doesn't flow as easily as it did in the past.

Here's where the big store scores a point. Those very selfsame folks that are in the habit of going to the tailor are the very ones that kept the big store packed and crowded all day yesterday.

A HIT!

A big hit we scored with those very clever Suits, the prettiest of English Homespins in light and dark effects. It's impossible to imagine prettier garments in neater colorings.

Those very clever Scotches in pretty overplaid; Those very dresy Pinhead Checks in Cutaways and Sacks;

Those very dresy Black Thibets;

MONDAY AGAIN

And during the entire week; it's going to be a Spring Carnival with us and with you at

---\$7.95---

Don't you want our new Book, "Hints From a Big Store"? It's a valuable aid to those that shop by mail. Your address, please, and we'll send it to you.

RAPHAEL'S INCORPORATED. FRISCO BOYS, AND "WE'RE PROUD OF IT" 9, 11, 13 and 15 Kearny Street.

stationary, while Nantes, Brest and Calais exhibit serious losses.

This is accounted for by protection, which has crippled French trade with the civilized European States and with America, while Marseilles and Toulon have increased by 20 per cent because they are the gates through which all the new French colonial energy is poured, and they profit by the expeditions to Asia, Africa and Madagascar which the republic is continually sending forth. The fact that all this activity costs France money, whereas the now diminished trade of the Atlantic and channel ports used to bring in money, appeals to a few thoughtful statesmen and economists, but they cannot get the French public to listen to them. It is estimated that in another five years Marseilles will have displaced Lyons as the second city of the country.

DUNHAM'S VICTIMS.

Memorial Services in Respect to Their Memory Held at San Jose.

SAN JOSE, CAL., June 20.—Memorial services in respect to the memory of the late Colonel R. P. McGlinchy and family, the victims of murderer Dunham, were held by San Jose, G. A. R. Hall this morning. President Saunders presided over the meeting. Rev. N. H. Hall of the Unitarian church delivered the memorial sermon. Short addresses were made by several members.

VANCOUVER SCOOP.

Three Crooks Arrested for Making and Passing Spurious Coin.

VANCOUVER, Wash., June 20.—John Burns, Hattie Burns and William Wilkins were arrested here last night by Constable William Smith for passing counterfeit coins. These, in company with another party who has so far not been apprehended are known to have passed counterfeit dollars, half-dollars and quarters at several places in town, and are supposed to have made the coins themselves.

A MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.

William Gottlieb Shoots Himself in the Head Last Evening

The Death-Inflicting Revolver Missing and in All Probability It Was Stolen.

Another mysterious suicide—mysterious owing to the fact that the revolver which sent a bullet crashing through the brain of the suicide, William Gottlieb, cannot be found—occurred last evening in Golden Gate Park.

Just at dusk, as Park Policeman Kinney was crossing a thickly wooded patch of ground near the conservatory, he noticed Gottlieb's body. He immediately notified the Coroner's office and Deputy Coroners Hallet and Smith drove to the scene and conveyed the remains to the Morgue.

A thorough search of the ground near the body was made, but no pistol could be found. A ragged hole in his right temple was sufficient evidence that a revolver bullet had caused death. To account for the weapon being missing the officials suggest that some person hearing the shot hurried to the scene of the lonely tragedy and, finding the body, robbed it of all valuables.

A pawn-ticket dated June 20 was found on the body, showing that deceased had received \$24 on a watch a few hours before death.

The following letters were found on the body: To the Coroner: I have taken my own life on account of different things—mostly because I have no money and cannot pay what I owe. I hope you will break the news of my death to the landlady of my house at 157 Seventh

street first, because she will be better able to tell my wife.

My Dear Loving Wife, Lizzie: You must forgive me for causing you this pain, but in the end you will be better off because you know I have not been much of a help to you and I am in your way. But always remember that I always loved you and blessed you and little Mabel and Joe in my last thoughts. George will help you all he can, I know, and my father must give you the money that he owes me—about \$900. Your husband.

Another Point Ellice Bridge Victim. VICTORIA, B. C., June 20.—Another chapter in the sad Point Ellice bridge catastrophe was ended this morning, when Dr. John Lang, who was a passenger on the ill-fated car, succumbed to the injuries he received. This makes the fifty-sixth victim of the disaster.

A FRESH ARRIVAL

Local physicians and public in general can obtain Dr. Browne-Sequard's Vitalizing Tablets, as Mr. Root, druggist at Sixth and Howard streets, has just obtained a supply from the East. These tablets are highly esteemed by the medical faculty for lack of energy, premature weakness and nervous debility arising from all excesses. Price reduced from \$1.50 to \$1 package; 3 packages (month's treatment), \$2.50, postpaid.