The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

DESERET EVENING NEWS.

5 O'clock EDITION.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 174. TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1896, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX.

HO, NOW READY!

The Great Cyclone Left St. Louis Cool for the Convention.

REPUBLICANS WILL MAKE IT WARM.

Prediction That There Will Be No Nomination This Week.

McKINLEY MEN CLAIM THE PRIZE AS SURE.

Platt of New York Offered the Privilege of Naming the Republican Candidate for Vice President.

CHEERS FOR SILVER FEW BUT SHRILL—THAT'S ALL 'TWILL BE.

Convention's Temporary Organization Gets All Prepared for Business, Adjourns till Tomorrow, and Goes Out with a Waltz.

St. Louis, June 16.—The day for the formal opening of the convention opened as bright and cool as could be desired. The cyclone which demolished so many buildings in the city was not an utterly unmixed evil, for it left behind a succession of cool days such as St. Louis never has known before this time of the year.

Early this morning the delegates at the Southern, Planters', and Lindell hotels were up and at their business. Several small meetings were held even before breakfast. Quay put in an appearance before 7 o'clock at the headquarters of Pennsylvania. He expressed himself entirely satisfied with the financial plank agreed upon yesterday and sent out by the Associated Press last night.

Mark Hanna, brisk, alert and energetic as usual, was up early and brimming over with confidence in the ultimate success of McKinley. This belief in McKinley's nomination is not shared by the Massachusetts men who are very determined in their support of Reed. Such of them as were around the state headquarters early this morning were certain that there would be no nomination at all this week and that McKinley will not be within shouting distance of the coveted honor.

VICE PRESIDENTIAL GUESSES.

There was joy in the camp of the New York delegation this morning when it was learned that the Hanna and the McKinley managers have given Platt the privilege of naming the candidate for Vice President, and there was a corresponding depression in the ranks of the New Jersey delegation, members of which had believed that their candidate, Garrett A. Hobart, was making great strides towards victory. Even the Connecticut delegation felt a little sore, although they had not been a unit for any candidate.

From New York headquarters this morning the information was given out that until Morton's candidacy for President was finally determined, there would be no mention made of New York's choice for Vice President. Indeed, Platt had answered Hanna's offer direct by saying that he could not consider the vice presidency until after the President was nominated. This was looked upon to mean that a further effort would be made after the nomination for President to secure the consent of Morton to use his name for the office of Vice President. And yet from a reliable source close to Platt, it was said this morning: "Platt will name in his New York organization a man whose name has not been mentioned by the public press." Rumor was busy this morning with the names of Lemuel E. Quigg and J. Sloat Fassett.

From Maine has come a movement this morning in favor of Henry Cabot Lodge.

AN IDEAL DAY.

It was an ideal day for the opening of the convention. A cool southwest breeze fanned the millions of flags and countless miles of red, white and blue which covered the city with a haze of color. By 8 o'clock the streets were black with people. Clubs with brilliant banners were rendezvousing and bands with gorgeous uniforms were playing in the hotels.

From the convention hall a great, oblong box like the structure which covers the block, fluttered a myriad of flags. A great, gilded American eagle at the main entrance glistened brilliantly in the dazzling sunlight. A cordon of blue coated police guarded the entrance. Within, officers and employes were performing the final details. The stalls of the state delegations in the low flat pit facing the speaker's stand were in place while the chairs in the double galleries were mounted steeply from the edges. There was in the galleries a seating capacity for 12,000 spectators. The great pillars were swamped in bunting and the huge ceiling, 75 feet above it, was a mass of color. Around the galleries at intervals blazed the coats of arms of the various states. The Speaker's stand from which on either hand, stretched tables for the press was ornamented with a beautiful silk flag while from the gallery in the rear, which overhung the seats reserved for distinguished visitors, looked out the faces of many Republican heroes. In the center was the immortal Lincoln flanked by Grant and Sherman facing each other. Across the end of the hall were large portraits of General Phil. Sheridan and Admiral Farragut.

"BLACK AMERICA."

At 10 o'clock a band of forty pieces took its place in the gallery above the Speaker's stand and at 10:20 struck up the rousing air Black America. Soon after the spectators began to stream through the entrances which opened into the lower gallery.

Hundreds of assistant sergeants-at-arms were scattered about the hall and galleries. Just before 11 the thunder of arriving clubs outside the hall was heard. The Alabama delegation appeared at the main entrance and marched to their seats. The Higgins-Addicks' contesting delegations from Delaware, both in full force, were among the first to arrive. While Higgins was conversing with the doorkeepers as to where he and his fellow claimants to seats should go the Addicks people found their way to the Delaware section. The Higginites followed and there was a dispute as to which crowd should have the seats. They settled the matter temporarily by taking the first chairs at hand with Addicks occupying the place as chairman. Higgins stood aloof. When one of his followers asked him to have the sergeant-at-arms put the Addicks crowd out he declined to interfere, saying it was a case of squatter's rights.

A few delegates and alternates straggled in and soon the pit became animated but the clubs and spectators were restrained on the outside to await Sergeant-at-arms Byrnes's order to open the doors to the public. Outside the hall resembled a beleaguered fortress, when order was given about 11:30 a. m. A few more favored ones of those holding tickets, had already gained admission. The quiet within was a dark contrast with the cheering crowds and clashing bands without.

THE PRESIDENT'S SEATS FILLED.

At 11:20 Senator Carter, chairman of the national committee, who was to call the convention to order arrived and gave final instructions to the secretaries and reading clerks. There 400 seats reserved for the press were filled with busy newspaper men and the click of telegraph instruments had already begun to carry the music of the convention to the world at large.

THE CHAIR AND GAVEL.

The chair in which the chairman sat was the one occupied by Senator Quay when he called the Minneapolis convention to order four years ago. The gavel was made from a piece of oak in the original legislative hall of Missouri. When the public doors were opened the galleries began to fill rapidly. A large proportion of the early arrivals were ladies. Their gay gowns and the flutter of fans added both color and motion to the scene.

About 10 o'clock it was announced by Lauterbach, who is to be New York's member of the committee on resolutions, that he was not satisfied with the gold plank. The announcement was surprising in view of the fact that Platt and practically declared himself perfectly satisfied after the conference last night with Foraker, Merriam and Lodge. But the report of the Associated Press containing the words of the plank had reached east and Platt was deluged with telegrams from eastern financiers. The part objected to reads: "We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only that its parity with gold can be maintained."

All was confusion on the floor in the final moments. Delegates came in singly, in groups and by delegations. The Pennsylvania delegation, in which Gov. Hastings and Senator Quay were most conspicuous figures, were late in arriving. The ex-Senator Platt of New York, but enjoyed the distinction of receiving the first demonstration of the convention. As he walked down to his place with the New York delegation he was recognized and cheered. There was a report from the galleries that Platt moved around into the center aisle next the Ohio delegation and the Ohio men joined in cheering. It was known that Gov. Morton had yielded to the importunities of his friend to accept the second place on the ticket and the air seemed charged with a feeling that the ticket would be McKinley and Morton. Senator Quay also was received with cheers by his enthusiastic followers in the Pennsylvania delegation as he took his place. Just before Chairman Carter called the convention to order, C. M. Depew joined the New York delegation amid considerable demonstration.

A RABBI OFFERS PRAYER.

The hands of the clock were at 12:20 when Chairman Carter, unwaistcoated and displaying a sea of shirt bosom, gave three sharp cracks of the gavel in a preliminary effort to restore order. The attempt was futile. He exhorted the supernumeraries who crowded the aisles between the delegates' seats to "please retire." The gentlemen failed to hear him, but his injunction was rapidly carried into effect by the bustling officials who swept down the aisles with more vigor than ceremony. A murmur of curiosity began at the foot of the platform, swept across the floor and flowed on and up the ends of the highest galleries like a ripple across a pond. Then there was an interval of comparative quiet while Carter made some direction about the seats, and then announced prayer by Rabbi Sale.

Thousands struggled up to their feet when they caught the significance of the Rabbi's outstretched hands, and stood for three minutes with bowed heads. The Rabbi is a short young man with jet black hair, black beard cut to a point on the lines dictated by fashion. His voice is better fitted for a large auditorium than Chairman Carter's shrill tone and demonstrated that the acoustic properties of the convention hall, were to be satisfactory. Mark Hanna came down in the front line and studied the floor with bowed head while the invocation progressed. Chauncey M. Depew covered his face with a reverent hand. Senator Quay held a fan before his features and Platt (of New York)—it was impossible for him to give his features a more pious cast than nature had already done.

As the invocation ceased, faint applause rippled over the vast audience, which was promptly checked by Chairman Carter, who, after considerable effort with his gavel, managed to secure a semblance of order. Secretary Manley, of Maine, moved forward to the platform where he read the call. Manley's stooping figure was easily recognized and the spectators joined good humoredly in the demonstration made by the Maine delegates.

FAIRBANKS, TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

The first real demonstration came when Chairman Carter introduced C. W. Fairbanks, of Indiana, as temporary chairman. Wm. H. Sutherland of the New York delegation, seconded Fairbank's nomination and his selection was endorsed by the unanimous vote of the convention. As he stepped forward to deliver his speech a wave of applause ran around the galleries, interspersed with a cascade of cheers.

FAIRBANKS'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the convention:—I am profoundly grateful for this expression of your generous confidence.

As citizens, we were never called upon to discharge a more important duty than that which rests upon us—the nomination of a President and Vice President of the United States. This duty is a peculiarly impressive one at the moment, for it is already written in the book of fate that the choice of this convention will be the next President and Vice President of the great republic.

Three years of Democratic administration have been three years of panic, of wasted energy, of anxiety and loss to the American people, without a parallel in history.

Today the people turn to the Republican party, faithfully, confidentially, and it is for us to meet their expectations; it is for us to give them those candidates upon whom their hearts have centered, and to give them clear, straightforward emphatic expression of our political faith. The Republican party is a party of convictions; and it has written its convictions in the history of the republic with the pen and with the sword; with it the supreme question always has been not what is merely "politic," but what is everlastingly "right." The great men we have given to the nation and to history, the mighty dead and the illustrious living, are our inspiration and tower of strength. If we are but true to their exalted example we cannot be false to our countrymen.

For a third of a century prior to the advent of the Democratic administration, we operated under laws enacted by the Republican party. All great measures concerning the tariff and the currency originated with it. Tariff laws were formed upon lines which protected our laborers and producers from unequal and unjust foreign competition and upon the theory that the best market in the world is the home market and that it should be enjoyed by our own countrymen.

Under the currency laws our currency was made national. The wildcat state bank money of the Democratic party was wiped out of existence. The unprecedented demands growing out of the war were met by a paper currency which ultimately became as good as gold. Since the resumption of specie payments in 1879 every dollar of our money, paper, silver and gold, has been of equal purchasing power the world over. The policy of the party has been to make and keep our currency equal to the best in the world.

Under the operation of these honest tariff and honest money Republican laws, the country grew in wealth and power beyond precedent. We easily outstripped all other powers in the commercial race. On November 8th, 1892, there was work for every hand and bread for every mouth. We had reached high water mark. Labor received higher wages than ever and capital was profitably and securely employed. The national revenues were sufficient to meet our obligations and leave a surplus in the treasury. Foreign and domestic trade were greater in volume and value than they had ever been. Foreign balances were largely in our favor. European gold was flowing toward us. But all of this is changed. The cause is not hard to seek. A reaction began when it was known that the legislative and executive branches of the government were to be Democratic. The Democratic party had at Chicago condemned the protective tariff principle as unconstitutional and solemnly pledged itself to the overthrow and destruction of the McKinley law and to the adoption of free trade as the policy of the United States. This bold, aggressive attack upon the long settled policy of the Republican party bore its natural fruit in shaken confidence, unsettled business, and were some drifting against the rock of destruction. Before the work of demolition had actually begun, a run was started upon the treasury reserve which the Republican party had wisely accumulated for the protection of the government credit. The drain upon the reserve for the redemption of greenbacks and treasury notes greatly surpassed all prior experience and emphasized the distrust into which the Democratic administration had fallen. An utter want of confidence in the administration possessed the people.

The Democratic party was harmonious upon one subject and that was the destruction of the McKinley law. But when they came to the exercise of the creative faculty, the enactment of a great revenue measure in its stead, there was discord. The imperilled interests of the country watched and waited through long and anxious months for some settlement of the important questions. They wanted an end of uncertainty. At length the Wilson bill was adopted, and it was characterized by a Democratic President as the child of "perfidy and dishonor." It was so bad that he would not contaminate his hand by signing it. A bill that was too base for Mr. Cleveland to approve is too rotten for the approval of the American people.

This important law was wanting in the primary purpose of a revenue measure, for it failed to provide adequate revenue to meet the requirements of the government. The deficiency thus far amounts to some one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The end is not yet, for the deficiency grows day by day. This leaves the treasury and the public credit in peril. Our foreign credit is impaired and domestic capital feels insecure.

The sectional favoritism of the Wilson law was one of its marked features. Its blow at sheep husbandry was an unpardonable offense; it was a flagrant wrong to the farmers of the United States. This great industry had developed and grown under Republican protective laws until it was one of our greatest. We are now sending abroad millions of dollars for wool which were paid to our farmers under the McKinley law.

The bill struck down reciprocity, one of the highest achievements in American statesmanship. No measure was ever enacted which more directly advanced the interests of the American farmer and manufacturers than reciprocity. With its destruction fell advantageous commercial agreements, under which their products were surely finding larger and profitable foreign markets, and without the surrender of their own.

The substitution of ad valorem for specific duties has opened the way for systematic wholesale frauds upon the treasury and producers and employes of the country. By means of undervaluations, foreign goods pass through the custom houses without paying their just tribute to the treasury of the United States. Thus we have lost millions of dollars in revenue, and the foreign producer has been enabled to unfairly possess our home markets.

Neither time nor place will permit further reference to the unfortunate legislation of the Democratic party nor to the hurtful, demoralizing effects of it. Suffice it to say that it has been the great and original factor in breaking down confidence, checking progress, emptying the treasury, causing continued deficits and enforced idleness among millions of willing workers.

To meet the monthly deficit and protect our credit and save the government from protest, the President has been forced to sell bonds; in other words he has been obliged to mortgage the future in a time of peace to meet the current obligations of the government.

This is in sharp contrast with the Republican record. Our tariff laws not only raised revenue, but they protected our domestic industries; they impartially protected the farmer and manufacturer both north and south. Not only that, but they also raised sufficient revenue to gradually reduce the public debt, and without imposing a grievous burden upon the people. During the administration of Harrison $236,000,000 of obligations were paid, while Cleveland during the last three years has added to our interest-bearing debt $262,000,000. Against such Democratic financiering the Republican party enters its emphatic protest.

Having attempted to reverse the tariff policy of the United States with such lamentable results, the Democratic party now proposes to reverse the currency policy.

It turns to the currency as the parent of our ills. Its effort to shift the responsibility will deceive no one. Its attack upon the tariff, its record of inefficiency and insincerity, is a part of the unfortunate history of the republic.

The present currency system is the fruit of Republican wisdom. It has been adequate to all our past necessities and if undisturbed will meet our future requirements. Our greatest prosperity was attained when Republican currency laws were in full operation. When the Republican party was in power our currency was good; it was made as good as the best in the globe. We made sound money, and we also made an honest protective tariff to go with it. Sound money and an honest protective tariff go hand in hand together, not one before the other.

The very foundation of a sound currency system is a solvent treasury. If the people doubt the integrity of the treasury they will question the soundness of the currency. Recognizing this fundamental fact the Republican party always provided ample revenue for the treasury.

When in the last half century of our history did the Democratic party advocate a financial policy that was in the best interests of the American people? Look at its now-ridiculous currency record; consider its hostility to the currency rendered necessary by the exigency of war, and, later, its effort to inflate the currency in a time of peace by the issue of greenbacks. Witness its opposition to the efforts of the Republican party to resume specie payments. But four short years ago it declared for a return to the old discredited state bank currency. The Republican party has not been unfriendly to the proper use of silver. It has always favored and favors today the use of silver as a part of our circulating medium. But it favors that use under such provisions and safeguards as shall not imperil our present national standard. The policy of the Republican party is to retain both gold and silver as a part of our circulating medium, while the policy of free coinage of silver leads to certain silver monometallism. It is an immutable law that two moneys of unequal value will not circulate together, and that the poorer always drives out the better.

The Republican party, desiring fairly to secure a larger use of silver, pledged itself in favor of an international agreement. Harrison, true to the pledge of the party, took the initiatory steps and invited an international monetary conference at Brussels, at which the subject of an international coinage agreement was ably and profitably discussed. The Democratic party was also committed to international bimetallism, but when it came into power the work which had been so auspiciously begun by the Republican party was abandoned. It was so absorbed in its efforts to break down the McKinley law and empty the treasury that it had no time to promote international bimetallism.

Those who profess to believe that this government can, independent of the other great commercial powers, open its mints to the free and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, when the commercial ratio in all the great markets is 30 to 1, and at the same time not drive every dollar of gold out of circulation but deceive themselves.

Great and splendid and powerful as our government is, it cannot accomplish the impossible. It cannot create values. It has not the alchemist's subtle art of transmuting unlimited silver into gold, nor can it, by complete fiat, make fifty cents worth a hundred cents. As well undertake by a resolution of Congress to suspend the law of gravitation as attempt to compel an unlimited number of fifty-cent dollars to circulate with one hundred cent dollars at a parity with each other. An attempt to compel unlimited dollars of such unequal value to circulate at a parity is bad in morals and is vicious in policy. Sound thinkers upon the great question of the currency know from the beginning of the experiment how miserable and certain it would fail. The commerce of the country would again be thrown upon the sea of uncertainty, and the spectre of want would continue to haunt us for years to come.

Upon opening our mints to the independent free coinage of silver, foreign credits would be withdrawn and domestic credits would be greatly curtailed. More than this; there would be a certain and sudden contraction of our currency by the expulsion of $623,000,000 of gold; and our paper and silver currency would instantly and greatly depreciate in purchasing power. But one result would follow this—enterprise would be further embarrassed, business demoralization would be increased, and still further and serious injury would be inflicted upon the laborer, the farmer, the merchants, and all those whose welfare depends upon a wholesome commerce.

A change from the present standard to the lower silver standard would cut down the recompense of labor, reduce the value of the savings in savings banks and building and loan associations; salaries and incomes would shrink; pensions would be cut in two; the beneficiaries of life insurance would suffer; in short the injury would be so universal and far reaching that a radical change can be contemplated only with the gravest apprehension.

A sound currency is one of the essential instruments in developing our commerce. It is the purpose of the Republican party not only to develop our domestic trade, but to extend our commerce into the uttermost parts of the earth. We should not begin our contest for commercial supremacy by destroying our currency standard. All the leading powers with which we must compete suspended free silver coinage when the increased production of silver forced the commercial ratio above the coinage ratio to gold. Shall we ignore their ripe experience? Shall we attempt what they have found utterly impossible? Shall it be said that our standard is below theirs?

You cannot build prosperity upon a debased or fluctuating currency. As well undertake to build upon the changing sands of the sea. A sound currency defrauds no one. It is good alike in the hands of the employe and employer, the laborer and the capitalist. Upon faith in its worth, its stability, we go forward planning for the future. The capitalist erects his factories, acquires his materials, employes his assistants, mechanics and laborers. He is confident that his margin will not be swept away by fluctuations in the currency. The laborer knows that the money earned by his toil is as honest as his labor and that it is of unquestioned purchasing power. He likewise knows that it requires as much labor to earn a poor dollar as a good one; and he also knows that if poor money is issued, it surely finds its way into his pocket. We protest against lowering our standard of commercial honor. We stand against the Democratic attempt to degrade our currency to the low level of Mexico, China, India and Japan. The present high standard of our currency, our labor and our flag will be sacredly protected and preserved by the Republican party.

There are many and important questions requiring the enlightened and patriotic judgment of the Republican party. A pan-American commercial alliance was conceived by James G. Blaine and the highest motives of our interest requires us to accomplish what he had so well begun.

The Monroe doctrine must be firmly upheld, and the powers of the earth made to respect this great but unwritten law. There can be no further territorial aggrandizement by foreign governments on the western continent.

Our devotion to the pensioners of the nation was never more emphatic or more necessary than now.

The Republican party believes in the development of our navy and merchant marine until we establish our undisputed supremacy upon the high seas.

The struggle for Cuban liberty enlists the ardent sympathy of the Republican party—a party which has given to liberty its fullest meaning on this continent. We wish to see a new republic born on Cuban soil greet the new century whose dawn is already purpling the east.

My friends, the campaign of 1896 is upon us. The great questions for debate in the august forum of the United States are free trade and free silver against a protective tariff and sound money. As we regard our homes and our honor, our happiness and prosperity, and the future power and majesty of the Republic, let us dedicate ourselves to the restoration of a protective tariff which shall be genuinely American and to the maintenance of an honest standard of value with which to measure the exchanges of the people.

A distinguished Republican has said that the supreme needs of the American people is for an "honest currency and a chance to earn it by honest toil."

Fairbanks is a tall, slender gentleman. His features are aquiline, the forehead high. His hair is jetblack and he wears a beard. He made a strong figure as he delivered his speech in clear tones. His voice, however, lacked that penetrating quality which reaches out into space, and he could be heard with difficulty by those in the remote portions of the hall. But when his words struck a responsive chord the answer was quick and spontaneous. As he declared in his opening sentences, the nominees of this convention would be triumphantly elected President and Vice President, there was a tumultuous demonstration of applause.

The address, dealing as it did, with a review of the existing situation was not designed to fire the imagination. The telling points Fairbanks made were, however, appreciated and applauded. His first reference to the party's friendship for silver was marked by scattering applause over the western and middle state delegations, which was increased perceptibly by the acquisition of the emphatic applause of the eastern delegations when he added the party believed in the maintenance of the present standard—"solid gold," shouted some of the enthusiastic Massachusetts delegates. The demonstration reached a climax when he announced the unalterable opposition of the party to a "fifty-cent dollar."

The silver people from the West, headed by Senator Teller, sat silent, Teller's lip curled with scorn.

Fairbanks's expressions of sympathy for struggling Cuba were warmly greeted. As he closed with a declaration that the issue was protection and honest money against free trade and free silver, the convention heartily cheered. Fairbanks then assumed the gavel and the work of the convention began.

THE SILVER MEN HEARD FROM.

After Fairbanks there was another intermezzo of Carter. This was the announcement of the officers selected by the national committee for secretary, sergeant-at-arms, etc. Then arose a tall, thick gentleman, William Lamb, the Norfolk (Va.) wheel horse of Republicanism, with a resolution, one of the usual matters of form, for the adoption of the rules of last convention to govern this, pending further action, and for roll call of states, in response to which various state chairmen were to announce the selection by their delegates of representatives on the several committees.

In the far left corner rose a portly, side-whiskered man waving his arms skyward to attract the chairman's eye. "The gentleman from North Carolina" shouted Chairman Carter.

"From Kentucky — Thompson," shouted the delegate in correction. He had reason to complain that he could not hear what was going on.

At the suggestion of General Grosvenor the resolutions were handed to the platform to be read by the clerk.

The announcement that Henry M. Teller would be Colorado's man on the resolutions committee gave the silver men their first chance to make their presence known and they improved it by a few shrill cheers which had their center in the Colorado section down at the left of the platform.

There were cheers for Senator Dubois, Idaho's young silver leader; for General Lew Wallace, the author and the politician and the friend of ex-President Harrison; for Henry Cabot Lodge, whose name was hailed by the fluttering flags which the bay state delegates had tied to their canes, and for Merriam of Minnesota. When New York was reached John Raines and Williams were complimented and Edward Lauterbach got a volley. The word "Ohio" was an inspiration for cheers. Gen. Grosvenor's name was applauded and Foraker evoked a quick burst of sharp cheering.

The announcements of committee meetings were shouted from the platform.

RECESS TILL TOMORROW.

Powell Clayton, Ark., offered a resolution and asked that it be read. Chairman Carter said that could be done only by unanimous consent. Grosvenor objected.

Then, at 1:50 p.m., Grosvenor moved that the convention adjourn until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. The motion carried with a shout and there was a confused rush for exits while the band struck into a waltz.

Favorable Morton News.

St. Louis, June 16.—During the morning session Platt and Lauterbach of the New York state delegation received numerous telegrams from the East. Platt looked somewhat pleased. Delegate-at-large Lauterbach said: "We have received more favorable news from Morton regarding the vice presidency. The business men of New York are working with him to get him to accept." At 12:10 Platt said, "I can only say that there is more favorable news." He declined to show the telegrams.

G. O. P'S DAY.

All Eyes Upon the St. Louis Convention.

MORE LEADERS PICTURED.

Teller and Dubois, of the Silver Champions.

A NOTED PAIR OF EDITORS.

Matt Quay and "Uncle Dick" Thompson, Also.

GROSVENOR'S SKILL IN FIGURES.

Gold With a Big "G" is Still the Talk—Hobart's Vice-Presidential Hopes.

[Special Report to the News from our own Correspondent.]

St. Louis, June 16.—I saw Senator Teller this morning. He was in close consultation with the Colorado delegation and was arguing the question as to what they will do in the convention. It may be that Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Utah will go out. At any rate, Teller will fight for silver. He will not hope to win here, but he will leave the party rather than support a gold platform. There is no more honest man in the United States than Senator Teller. His ancestors were honest Dutchmen who came to the country in 1650, and settled in New York. Teller was the son of a farmer in western New York. His father had some money and he gave young Teller a good education. He studied law before he went to Denver in 1858, and he soon made a reputation as the brightest and brainiest lawyer of Colorado. He dabbled some in mines at this time and has at half a dozen times been on the edge of making a fortune. One of the biggest mines at Cripple Creek today is owned by parties who are Teller's friends and who, in the past offered to go into a mining deal out of which he might have made a million dollars by the investment of forty thousand. He did not have the forty thousand dollars at the time and could not see that he would be able to get it in case he lost. He therefore refused to enter the deal, though one of the parties offered to lend him the money. Another man was taken in and he made, within six months, eight hundred thousand dollars clear out of it.

Senator Teller was one of Colorado's first senators. He was elected twenty years ago and in 1882 Arthur took him into his cabinet. Teller did not want to accept the secretaryship of the interior and his friend, J. B. Chaffee, was one of the candidates for the position. Teller was a great friend of Chaffee's and he was pushing his candidacy, when one day he got a note from Arthur asking him to call at the White House. When he arrived and met President Arthur he was at once offered the secretaryship. He immediately refused it, saying he could not afford it, and besides he had another candidate. Arthur said his other candidate could not succeed and it was Teller and not Chaffee that he wanted. A day or so after this Chaffee asked him to accept Arthur's offer and the pressure became so great he could not refuse it. He made an honest secretary of the interior and he is thoroughly honest in his silver views. He does not believe that McKinley and sound money will bring prosperity and just before he left Washington he said he looked with fear and trembling upon the result of this convention at St. Louis. At this time he practically stated that he would leave his party when it ceased to represent his sentiments and that is what he will probably do at the close of this convention.

Senator Teller is a curious looking man. He is a straight, plain-faced man of medium height. He has an honest face and his eyes are full of seriousness. He has a full beard of iron grey, but no moustache, and his iron gray hair stands up all over his head as though every inch of his scalp was a cowlick. He combs it back in a pompadour style. His face is dark; his mouth is strong, and he has a clear, ringing voice. He will probably make a great speech on the convention floor, and if so, his utterances may become classics for the silver people. He has, you know, the strength of his convictions, and he is one of the great men of the time. During the past two months, which I have spent in Colorado, I find that there is no stronger man in the state than Teller and he will remain in the United States Senate as long as he wishes to, whatever may be his position of party. Senator Teller is not rich, though he has a great deal of property which may make him wealthy in the future. He has a large body of land in which he is interested and has interests in both gold and silver mines. He is not a money grabber and he cares more for character than money. He is a good Methodist, and yesterday kept Sunday by going to church and keeping away from the hotels.

Another man who will follow Teller if he leaves the convention is Fred T.