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. 175. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1896, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. VOL. XXIX.

# ALL ONE WAY.

## McKinley Forces Triumphant Everywhere.

## GOLD WITH A BIG "G."

## But the Silver Men Fight Desperately.

## THURSTON PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

## A Strong, New Boom for Morton for Vice-President.

### AT LEAST ONE MORE DAY.

**Cheer and Enthusiasm—No Nominations Today—Credentials Committee Present Two Reports.**

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—A chilling rain began at 6 o'clock this morning and the second day of the great Republican convention promises to be very disagreeable. Flags and bunting are hanging limp and the spirits of the delegates correspondingly depressed. There is little interest left by the great mass of the delegates now that McKinley's nomination is certain and the platform settled except perhaps as to a few technical points of phraseology to which comparatively few are much interested. There has been no exciting contest and the street parades palled upon the fade. The contest over the Vice-presidency will probably put life into the convention as soon as the nomination for President has been made. The fight for between Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey and Morton of New York. The drift seems to be toward Morton in spite of the protests of the anti-Platt faction in New York needed by Miller, and of Mark Hanna. However, the situation may change very rapidly in either direction after the convention effects a permanent organization and settles down to business.

The weather, if it continues disagreeable, will likely cause the speechmaking, as the delegates are already getting tired and anxious to get away. Two says are it seems certain that the convention would not adjourn before Friday night. Now, while it is practically impossible to get through with as much business as some believe it is time for adjournment tomorrow. It is probable that the end will be reached tomorrow. This may interfere with the plans for a large demonstration in honor of McKinley that had been projected.

Brass bands last night and the best indoors had a host of delegates in the streets until a late hour and they were late in getting out this morning.

The committee on resolutions which remained in session until four o'clock this morning, and the committee on credentials were at work again at ten o'clock, the hour set for the convention to meet. The platform agreed upon by representatives of the various delegations and the sub-committee and telegraphed to the country last night, will be adopted by the full committee, but the indications are that the report can not be submitted to the convention until afternoon.

The work going on behind the scenes in no way affected the attendance in the convention hall. Clouds lowering over the city threatened storm, but the outside, hands and voice streamed into the hall and spread themselves over the wilderness of seats. The delegates' seats in the pit had been carefully ticketed since yesterday and stalls marked the location of delegations. Ten preventers marched in the procession and decided manifested on the floor yesterday. The delegates and alternates moved to their posts without demonstration, and cheers in the gallery played a football of quiteness as the convention assembled. Senator Lodge, member of the resolutions committee, showed his way to the aisle for a final conference with his New England friends, but no other members of that committee were in the hall. The Democratic rule were late in arriving. The music was inspiring and the scene was one of life and animation. The busy preachers of the press were hard at work. Data came in the delegations and the geographical map of the country without incidents to the delegation staffs. Some of the colored delegates are magnificent specimens of manhood and attract much attention. Here and there in a Northern delegation was a swarthy face.

Among the notable colored men in the convention were ex-Congressman Cheatle, the famous negro plated South Carolina, whose services in the Union army in the days of the war were recently recognized by Congress; also John M. Langston of Virginia. Two distinguished sons of General Grant, Col. Fred Grant of New York, who was minister to Austria, and U. S. Grant of San Diego, Cal., sat side by side in the space reserved for guests.

At 10:15 the band struck up a medley of patriotic airs which was received with cheers and plaudits by the packed galleries. Senator Hanna noticed from his place. Platt and Cox, Bushnell of Ohio came in together. The Tioga statesman jostled ex-Senator Warner Miller as he passed, but no sign of friendship passed between them. The feud between the New York leaders is bitter. Mark Hanna, who was among the last politicos to appear was cheered at every step by delegates and greeted in the warmest fashion. There was, however, no open demonstration. He stepped upon the platform and held a whispered consultation with Senator Carter. As they stood conferring, Temporary Chairman Fairbanks moved to the front of the platform and dropped his gavel as the second session of the convention.

PRELIMINARY SPEECHES.

Fairbanks was obliged to hammer vigorously when at twenty minutes before eleven he attempted to quell them into order. On the platform stood Mark Hanna, beside him, with a friendly hand on his shoulder and pointing emphatic into Hanna's ear, was Thomas Carter of Montana, the returns showing that the latter's nominee. For five minutes Fairbanks pounded on his desk, while the orderly portion in vain attempts to persuade of compliance with his requests. Then in a voice which rattle rattled itself in the sound of thunder, Fairbanks said, "The convention will come to order."

The convention was in complete the good order upon the introduction of Dr. Wilkins, pastor of the Union M. E. church of St. Louis, who made the prayer. Dr. Wilkins moved to the edge of the platform with interlocked arms. The audience arose and all stood while the invocation was being delivered. Dr. Wilkins is a strikingly striking man. His strong features now in deeply furrows; he wears gold-bowed glasses. The people watched him intently, but his words were not heard twenty feet away. As he concluded the prayer, the crowd took into their seats and the convention was again under way.

"The Senator from Massachusetts," announced the chairman, at the conclusion of the prayer, and Senator Lodge was an outburst of applause as the delegates perceived the firm, fighting-jawed person of Henry Cabot Lodge, the embodiment of a political Puritan, in the aisle before the platform.

Lodge asked for the committee on resolutions the privilege of sitting during the session of the convention. He said the committee had been in session all night and was exceedingly depressed. There is little interest left by the great mass of the delegates now that McKinley's nomination is certain and the platform settled except perhaps as to a few technical points of phraseology to which comparatively few are much interested. There has been no exciting contest and the street parades palled upon the fade. The contest over the Vice-presidency will probably put life into the convention as soon as the nomination for President has been made. The fight for between Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey and Morton of New York. The drift seems to be toward Morton in spite of the protests of the anti-Platt faction in New York needed by Miller, and of Mark Hanna. However, the situation may change very rapidly in either direction after the convention effects a permanent organization and settles down to business.

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The chairman's call for the report of the committee on credentials met no response and that committee was passed.

Senator Sewell, New Jersey, and Senator Washington, Maryland, asked unanimous consent to make reports of the committee on permanent organization and no rules, but objections were heard.

A motion by Wellington, Maryland, that the convention take a recess until 2 o'clock, was defeated under an overwhelming shower of "Noes" and the adoption superseded the motion.

The chairman ruled beauty to have what was the further pleasure of the convention. Several resolutions were handed up and referred to the committee on rules. The convention recessed for an hour at 11:40, Sewell of New Jersey again pressed to his feet and this time moves that the report from the committee on permanent organization be received out of its order. His motion was greeted with cheers by the gallery and he was emboldened to leave the convention present, but from the floor came angry cries, "No," "No!"

The motion was put and Chairman Fairbanks declared it carried. Well-Bushnell demanded a division of the motion was not of order, as the convention could not suspend the rules. His point was warmly supported by Delegate Littlefield of Maine. The chair ruled against both gentlemen out of order, as the convention had declared to receive the report.

When the reading clerk in reading the committee's report announced "John M. Thurston of Nebraska to be permanent chairman," there was an eruption of flags and cheers from the delegation. A demonstration also greeted the name of "U. S. Grant of California."

The heat was becoming intense, a Reed boom was in full blast, the silver crowd stuffed dollars and kept the white area in a flutter of gaudy hues.

The reading of the report on permanent organization was followed by a wild tumultuous scene. Maud, Maryland, jumped to his feet and loudly protested against action upon the report. "It can be received," he shouted, "but it cannot be acted upon. Nothing can be done until the convention has been called to the committee on credentials." Until that committee has reported, there is no convention."

Chairman Fairbanks overruled the point of order and Maud sagely sitting down in his place.

As Fairbanks called for the vote on the adoption of the report, Maud demanded a call of the roll. His demand was seconded by Delegate Krause of Minnesota. Fairbanks, however, ruled that the demand was too late, the convention recessed to take no notice to roll. The galleries cheered and pandemonium reigned a minute as the sixty-mile realm of the overwhelming minority of the few members against the adoption of the report, and the danger the safety of American property, because the representatives of American labor, the abolition of contraction and currency and in the American Republic, for the benefit of the European paupers and serfs.

Sewell of New Jersey and Congressman Bertine Payne of New York were designated to escort the permanent chairman to the platform. They marched down the aisle amid the cheers, he jumps to a hill, fast fluttering flags and handkerchiefs and cheering shrilly with a yell that reminded the southerners of the Confederacy.

Fairbanks, with a glance of the national floor for points to the front of his seat, then stepped to the front, meeting the rim, and grasped the Nebraskan by the hand.

Thurston faced around with his hands behind behind him and calmly "Gentlemen of the Convention, I thank you most sincerely for your kindness and confidence will show in my gratitude sincerely forever. My soul ambition is to lend your experience, and I pledge myself to do my best in the important place of the high office with which you honor me. I beseech your cordial co-operation and support to the end that our proceedings may be orderly and dignified so fully the dulcet voice of the supreme council of the Republican party. Eight years ago I had the distinguished honor to preside over the convention which nominated the last Republican President of the United States. Today I have the further distinguished honor to preside over the convention which is to confirm the work of that President of the United States. To a great call is has fed its object lessons, and the time of Democracy is already consumed. The American people will return the Republican party to power because they know its administration will mean the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States, the maintenance of law, the protection of every American citizen in his rights in peace, home and work, a sound dollar, the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, the restoration of our international credit, safety under the flag and flutter on every sea, in every port, a welcome adequate for all our commercial expenditures and the speedy extinguishment of the national debt; a currency as sound as the government and as unadulterated as its bond, whose dollars, whether of gold, silver, or paper, shall have equal purchasing and debt-paying power within the test dollar of the civilized world; a protective tariff which protects, coupled with reciprocity which reciprocates, by securing the best market for our products and opening American fortunes in the free markets of America; manly a passive policy that will preserve our living values and to the widest and strongest of their development; reverence and respect for the soldiers of the republic, the pensioners of the people from national combination and the union across of aggregated capital and our hopeless American Americans work in every Gilderslig, Shortsleeves, Constitution-respecting, law-abiding, law-making, decent men; the establishment of all whose aims, whose hopes, whose condition, whose location, whose practice will tend to the permanency of our institutions, and guard the safety of American property against the aggressive of American labor; the abolition of contraction and currency and in the American Republic, for the benefit of the European paupers and serfs.

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(Continued on Page Two.)

# THE FIGHT FOR FINANCE.

## Teller, Cannon and Others in the Platform Committee.

**Strong Speeches and a Gold Line on Policy Marked Out—Not the Gold Plank Story.**

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The sub-committee took up the platform promptly after being called together at 10:30. After reading it as a whole, Chairman Foraker stated that the sub-committee had given the different propositions the fullest consideration during the night and had the interest of the party and the country, not only in deciding on the principles of the party but also in the form for expressing the same. It was decided to take the section separately for consideration.

The section in which the money and currency of the party were referred, was accepted without opposition. Then came the preamble in which the indictment of President Cleveland's administration was strongly expressed. There was some difference of opinion as to the severity of the language of this indictment. Chairman Foraker presented it very earnestly, and it was adopted without any changes. The plank on the tariff was adopted as reported, containing a reciprocity clause. There was no opposition to even the language in any of the sections until the silver bounty section was reached. There was some objection to the form of this section and several speeches were made in support of various propositions. The clause was finally adopted, the section declaring for a specific duty equivalent to a specific duty equivalent for tariff protection. Now, all these were accepted and the resolution as a whole was then taken up the Associated Press was adopted. The committee also adopted the resolution declaring specifically for the unlimited coinage of silver and western, and silver and other for the free coinage of silver and gold.

THE FINANCE QUESTION.

At 11:20 the financial question was taken up. Teller opened the discussion by offering the various resolutions which he proposed to the committee. He made a vigorous speech in support of his resolutions, stating quite emphatically he was willing to stand or fall on the issue of free coinage. He read several letters from Democrats in the places in which the committee was meeting, were written in a considerable part of the book. The effect was made that the committee would be the use of the initiative for air, but the fact that the Colorado senator's voice penetrated the walls and was plainly heard in the outside was accepted as the final reason for the action.

TELLER'S CANNON ATTACK.

As the senator proceeded he was warmly applauded by his followers. He spoke vehemently in opposition to the gold standard plank, declaring his belief that in taking this course the party was deviating from its vaunted position of the defender of the rights of the people and putting itself in the hands of the financial power of Lombard street. The Republican party in opposing the free coinage of silver was taking a position which was not in the interest of the people, but was in the interest of the bondholders and the moneyed men, and he would rather be a member of the Democratic party than be a member of the Republican party if it was to be the party of Lombard street. He was willing to stand or fall on the issue of free coinage. He was willing to be a member of the Democratic party if it was to be the party of Lombard street. He was willing to be a member of the Democratic party if it was to be the party of Lombard street. He was willing to be a member of the Democratic party if it was to be the party of Lombard street