

FIRST DAY'S SESSION.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION OPENS TAMELY.

The Temporary Chairman Declares Protection and Sound Money the Key Note of the Campaign—The Leaders Cheered as They Entered the Hall.

St. Louis, Mo., June 17.—Over four hours before the Republican national convention was called to order about noon to-day, thousands of people gathered about the great convention hall at Clarke avenue and Twelfth street. Hundreds of policemen were on duty, while inside the officials were finishing their work.

At 10 o'clock the band of forty pieces took its place in the gallery above the speaker's stand and at 10:23 o'clock struck up a rousing air.

Soon afterward the spectators began to stream through the entrances which opened into the lower gallery. Hundreds of assistant sergeants-at-arms and ushers were scattered about the hall and galleries.

Just before 11 o'clock the thunder of arriving clubs outside the hall was heard and the Alabama delegation, the first on the scene, appeared at the



NATIONAL CHAIRMAN CARTER, WHO CALLED THE CONVENTION TO ORDER.

main entrance and marched to its seats in the pit. Close after them came Delaware's contesting delegations in full force. Addicks and his men were a little ahead and pushed their way to the Delaware section. The Higginssites followed promptly and there was some disputes 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 of chairman of the delegation. Ex-Senator Higgins stood aloof and 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 squatters' rights. In the meantime many seats in the southern section had been occupied.

The outside of the hall resembled a beleaguered fortress when the order to open the doors was given about 11:30 o'clock. A few of the more favored of those holding tickets had managed to gain admission at the main entrance before that hour and had made their way to the galleries quietly.

At 11:20 o'clock Senator Carter, chairman of the national committee, who was to call the convention to order, arrived and gave his final instructions to the secretaries and reading clerks. The 800 seats reserved for the press were filled with busy newspaper men and the click of telegraph instruments was already in progress.

NOTABLES ENTER THE HALL.

Soon the delegations began crowding into their places. The arrival of the notables, however, was not attended by any demonstrations. The most famous of the Republican leaders seemed to be unrecognized from the galleries, but were warmly greeted by their friends on the floor. Senator Lodge, tall, slender and athletic, who is at the head of Reed's New England delegation, was besieged on every hand as he walked down the aisle.

The Ohio delegation, headed by Foraker and Hanna, passed to their places directly in front of the speaker's stand without a demonstration of any kind.

The Pennsylvania delegation, in which Governor Hastings and Senator Quay were the most conspicuous figures, were very late in arriving, and although ex-Senator Warner Miller, Frank Hiseock and Cornelius N. Bliss were in the New York delegation seats when at 12 o'clock the band broke forth, Mr. Platt had not arrived.

At this time Senators Teller and Dubois, Representative Hartman and the other free silver people were conferring earnestly.

To ex-Senator Platt of New York, the man who walked out of the United States Senate with Conkling as a result of their breach with President Garfield, belonged the distinction of receiving the first marked demonstration of the convention. As he walked down to take his place with the New York delegation he was recognized and cheered by the delegates, and there was a considerable echo from the galleries. He moved around into the center aisle next to the Ohio delegation and the Ohio men joined in the cheering.

Ohio's big four, Hanna, Foraker, Bushnell and Grosvenor, occupied the front-row seats right in front of the speaker's stand.

Senator Quay was also received with cheers by his enthusiastic followers in the Pennsylvania delegation as he took his place.

CARTER USES A HISTORICAL GAVEL.

The hands of the clock were at 12:20 when Chairman Carter of Montana, unwaistcoated, and with a sea of shirt bosom, stepped forward from the chair which had been occupied by Senator Quay until he called the Minneapolis convention to order four years ago, and the gavel with which he gave three sharp raps was made from a piece of oak in the first legislative hall in the State of Missouri. Then he exhorted the supernumers-

ries who crowded the aisles between delegates' seats, to "please retire." These men failed to hear him, but his injunction was rapidly carried into effect by badged 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 to the ends of the highest galleries.

Then there was an interval of comparative quiet, while Mr. Carter made some direction about the seats and then announced the prayer by Rabbi Sale. The thousands struggled to their feet when they caught the significance of the Rabbi's outstretched hands, and stood with bowed heads.

MANLEY READS THE CALL.

As the invocation ceased a 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. He then formally announced that the convention met in pursuance of the call of the National committee and Secretary Manley of Maine moved forward from his colleagues of the committee, who sat ranged behind him to the front of the platform, where he read the call. Mr. Manley's stooping figure was easily recognizable, and the spectators joined in the demonstration made by the Maine delegation.

MR. FAIRBANKS SPEAKS.

The Temporary Presiding Officer Declares for Protection and Against Free Silver.

St. Louis, Mo., June 17.—The first real demonstration of the convention came when Chairman Carter introduced Charles W. Fairbanks of Indiana as the temporary presiding officer.

William S. Sutherland of the New York delegation seconded Mr. Fairbanks's nomination, and his selection was indorsed by the unanimous voice of the delegates.

As Mr. Fairbanks stepped forward to deliver his speech, a wave of applause ran around the galleries, interspersed with staccato cheers. His voice, however, lacked that penetrating quality which reaches out into space and he could be heard with difficulty by those in the more 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 that the nominees of this convention would be triumphantly elected President and Vice President, there was a tumultuous demonstration of approval.

Mr. Fairbanks said: "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 pain, of wasted energy, of anxiety and loss to the American people, without a parallel in our history. To-day the people turn to the Republican party hopefully, confidently, 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."

"On November 8, 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 was 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 and unsettled business, and we were soon drifting toward 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 discredit into which the Democratic administration had fallen. An utter want of confidence in the administration possessed the people."

"At length the Wilson bill was adopted, and it was characterized by a Democratic President as the child of perjury 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 150 millions of dollars. The end is not yet, for the deficiency grows day by day. This leaves the treasury and the public credit in constant peril. Our foreign credit is impaired and domestic capital feels insecure."

"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 protect 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 \$283,000,000. Against such Democratic financing the Republican party enters its emphatic protest."

"Having attempted to revise the tariff policy of the United States with such lamentable results the Democratic party now proposes to revise the currency policy. It turns to currency as the parent of our ills. Its efforts to shift the responsibility will deceive no one. Its attacks upon the tariff, its record of inefficiency and insincerity, is a part of the unfortunate history of the republic."

THE PRESENT FINANCIAL SYSTEM. "The present currency system is the fruit of Republican wisdom. It has been adequate to all our past necessities and, if uncorrupted, will meet our future requirements."

"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 the 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 mono-metalism. It is an immutable law that two moneys of unequal value will not circulate together, and that the poorer always drives the better out."

"Those who profess to believe that this government can independently 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 value. It has not the alchemist's subtle art of transmuting unlimited silver into gold, nor can it, by Omnipotent fiat, make fifty cents worth one hundred cents. As well undertake by a resolution of Congress to suspend the law of gravitation as to attempt to compel an unlimited number of fifty-cent dollars to circulate with 80-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 be again thrown upon the seat of uncertainty and the specter 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 \$620,000,000 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 laborers, the farmers, the merchants, and all those whose welfare depends upon a wholesome commerce."

WHAT A CHANGE WOULD MEAN. "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."

"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 important questions requiring the enlightened and patriotic judgment of the Republican party. A Pan-American commercial congress was conceived by James G. Blaine, and the highest motives of self-interest require 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 unwritten law. There can be no further territorial aggrandizements by foreign governments on the Western continent. Our devotion to the pensioners of the nation was never more emphatic nor 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."

THE ISSUE FOR REPUBLICANS.

"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 a 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."

The ninth annual assembly of the Beatrice Chautauque was formally opened Tuesday evening.

MONEY PLANK AGREED ON

Single Gold Standard Wins the Day at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., June 17.—The money plank of the platform has been agreed upon. It is a victory for the middle West, but is perfectly satisfactory to the extreme East. The New England contingent, headed by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, and backed by the Platt and Quay forces in New York and Pennsylvania, urged the adoption of a short, emphatic declaration. The plank read: "We favor a maintenance of the existing



WILLIAM B. ALLISON

gold standard, and are opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement for bimetalism with leading commercial nations of the world."

This was to be the offer of the East, and upon it they were to stand. The leaders in the middle West states, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Nebraska were equally strong in their insistence upon a declaration that would not be open to the charge of equivocation. Michigan, Iowa and South Dakota stood out against a declaration favoring in terms the present gold standard. They rather favored something distinctly friendly to silver, while affirming their opposition to free coinage under existing circumstances.

The plank agreed upon by the Iowa delegation after a four hour struggle, and which is understood to have the indorsement of Senator Allison, fully sets forth this idea. That plank was as follows:

"We favor the use of gold, silver and paper as the money of the United States, all to be kept on a parity of value, and the enactment of necessary laws to accomplish the purpose. We also favor the use of silver as international money, either through international agreement to secure a common ratio, with free coinage at such ratio, by the agreeing nations or by concurrent legislation of the leading nations to accomplish the same purpose. That pending such an arrangement, which should be prompted by the power of the United States, it is unwise and inexpedient for the United States alone to adopt a free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and, therefore, we oppose such free coinage of silver."

The leaders in the Middle West offered the plank which follows. This plank was submitted to Senator Lodge and other Eastern men as a substitute for the plank prepared for them, and has been accepted by them as completely satisfactory. This, it is believed, ends the long fight over the financial plank. Senator-elect Foraker, who is the chairman of the resolutions committee, will present it to the committee. This is the resolution: "The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then, every dollar has been as good as gold. We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country."

We are, therefore, opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, except by international agreement, which we favor, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard should be preserved. We favor the use of silver as currency, but to the extent only that its parity with gold can be maintained, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the money of the United States, whether coin or paper, equal to the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

NO CHANGE IN REPRESENTATION.

National Committee Votes Down Mr. Payne's Resolution.

St. Louis, Mo., June 17.—The Republican national committee had under consideration yesterday the resolution offered by Mr. Payne of Wisconsin providing for a change of the basis of representation in the national convention.

Mr. Payne made a speech in support of the amendment, saying that the states which cast Republican votes should have an increased representation at the conventions, and that the representation ought to be on the basis of Republican votes.

After long and acrimonious debate, in which the Southern members took a leading part, the national committee, by a vote of 31 to 4, decided that it was inexpedient to make any recommendations to the national convention regarding the change of the basis of representation. The four negative votes were cast by Wilson of Delaware, Scott of West Virginia, Payne of Wisconsin, and Hatch of Alaska.

MISSOURI PACIFIC WRECK.

Whole Passenger Train Leaves the Track at Childs, Kan.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 17.—The Missouri Pacific passenger train, known as the Colorado express, was wrecked at Childs, Kan., at noon yesterday. Four men were injured in the wreck. Engineer Jack Sheehan had his back, arms and legs scalded; "Coon" Rhoades, the fireman, had his feet, legs and back painfully scalded; Baggage-man Baring has his arm hurt and his head cut, while Express Messenger Jameson had his collar bone fractured and was severely bruised. It is not known what caused the wreck. The train was running at thirty-five miles per hour, when, as a curve was rounded, the engine left the track and went rolling over into the ditch.

State School Apportionment.

State Superintendent Corbett has made the May apportionment of the funds which is subject to division twice a year among the counties of the state for school purposes. The fund amounts to \$260,410.13 and the rate per scholar is nearly 74 cents. The whole number of school children is 352,101.

The present fund was derived from the following sources:

State tax.....	\$61,790 25
Interest on United States bonds.....	300 00
Interest on state bonds.....	13,260 65
Interest on county bonds.....	74,106 96
Interest on school district bonds.....	2,158 58
Interest on school lands sold.....	\$3,617 25
Interest on school lands leased.....	\$3,617 25
Interest on saline lands sold and leased.....	2,273 14
Interest on state deposits.....	3,094 61

The apportionment by counties is as follows:

Adams.....	\$438 40
Antelope.....	2,984 27
Banner.....	2,388 45
Bassett.....	145 45
Boone.....	2,719 47
Box Butte.....	1,355 82
Burdick.....	1,296 96
Brown.....	1,025 07
Buffalo.....	5,176 38
Burns.....	3,218 00
Butler.....	1,183 16
Cass.....	5,993 31
Cedar.....	2,720 08
Chase.....	710 57
Cherry.....	1,194 95
Cheyenne.....	1,212 18
Clay.....	4,540 82
Colfax.....	3,262 92
Cuming.....	2,739 75
Custer.....	4,831 00
Dakota.....	1,824 14
Dawson.....	2,917 66
Deuel.....	3,039 71
DeWitt.....	780 72
Dixon.....	3,524 96
Dodge.....	5,591 27
Douglas.....	20,884 80
Dundy.....	647 88
Fillmore.....	4,248 72
Franklin.....	2,388 45
Frontier.....	2,324 02
Furnas.....	2,973 15
Gage.....	7,820 46
Gardner.....	7,837 46
Gosper.....	1,407 44
Grant.....	1,326 47
Grant's Bluff.....	1,385 98
Hall.....	3,970 12
Hamilton.....	3,770 84
Harrison.....	2,417 73
Haskell.....	1,601 19
Hitchcock.....	1,337 92
Holt.....	2,964 27
Hooker.....	47 83
Howard.....	2,838 22
Jefferson.....	2,944 31
Johnson.....	2,036 16
Kearney.....	1,647 17
Keith.....	877 15
Keya Paha.....	877 15
Kimball.....	1,613 83
Knock.....	3,985 28
Lancaster.....	15,152 70
Lincoln.....	2,998 02
Logan.....	474 39
Loup.....	318 75
Madison.....	4,056 05
Maharaja.....	69 62
Merrick.....	2,164 58
Morrison.....	1,746 17
Nemaha.....	3,950 61
Nevada.....	3,950 61
Nuckolls.....	3,073 73
Otoe.....	5,481 84
Ottawa.....	1,647 17
Perkins.....	950 02
Phelps.....	\$3,548 63
Platte.....	1,869 39
Plymouth.....	1,647 17
Polk.....	1,950 95
Red Willow.....	2,436 95
Richardson.....	1,746 17
Rook.....	716 95
Saline.....	5,410 85
Sarpy.....	1,977 97
Sauders.....	1,647 17
Scotts Bluff.....	425 27
Seward.....	4,270 35
Sheridan.....	4,062 30
Sioux.....	1,746 17
Sioux Falls.....	402 82
Stanton.....	1,730 83
Thayer.....	3,947 99
Thomas.....	125 15
Thurston.....	1,682 71
Valley.....	1,842 32
Washington.....	5,157 75
Wayne.....	2,185 75
Webster.....	3,084 23
Wheeler.....	306 45
York.....	4,850 69

RECORDS ARE BROKEN

THE SPRING RACE MEET ON AT LINCOLN.

Sensational Racing in the 2:09 Pace—A Fast and Promising Three-Year-Old Pacer—The Program Summarized—A Fair Attendance.

Three thousand people, mostly Lincoln citizens, attended the opening day of the spring meeting at Lincoln park yesterday afternoon. The day was an ideal racing day, although a little too hot for the comfort of the spectators. Yesterday's card contained three events, each hung up by a \$1,000 purse: The first and most exciting contest of the day was the 2:09 pace, one of the best horses in the country being entered therein. Following is a summary of the program:

2:09 pace, Badge won; Affrite second, Ella T. third. Best time, 2:08. 2:27 trot, Eager won; Lone Star State second, Afro third. Best time, 2:19 1/4.

Three year old pace, Thordine won; Bessie E second, Sir Eld third. Best time, 2:13 1/4.

OGALALLA PEOPLE WIN

State Board of Irrigation Sustains Their Water Right Contest.

OGALALLA, Neb., June 17.—Citizens of Ogallala who contested the rights of the Ogallala power and irrigation company have won their case insofar as the state board of irrigation has power to settle such matters. E. M. Searle and Thomas Blackburn on behalf of the citizens of Ogallala and vicinity contested the claim. These citizens desired to organize an irrigation district for the purpose of furnishing water to irrigate lands lying west of Ogallala for a distance of ten miles, and also to the east of town for three miles. The Ogallala power and irrigation company claimed to have a ditch in the same territory, and the right to use water from the South Platte river.

Under Secretary Bacon wrote the opinion yesterday and it is approved by State Engineer Akers. The old canal constructed by the irrigation company is declared to have been abandoned, and whatever rights the company may have possessed are deemed to have lapsed by reason of such abandonment. The head-gates of this canal were washed away in 1893 and never replaced, and the only attempt to operate the canal was a feeble effort in 1892. People have since built dams across it.

Mr. Bacon's written opinion says: "It clearly was not the intention of the law that an individual or corporation should acquire a right to the public waters of the state of Nebraska and hold said right for an indefinite period without applying the water to the beneficial use for which it was appropriated, thereby preventing the development of legitimate enterprise."

NEBRASKA NEWS.

Brown county has had plenty of rain.

Norfolk has six tennis courts and a population of less than 6,000.

The flood damage in Loup valley district will foot up over \$100,000.

A narrow gauge railroad is talked of from Tekamah to Holman's lake.

Burglars are becoming very bold in York, and cover their tracks well.

Harvard citizens have decided to celebrate the Fourth in a glorious style.

The scarlet fever epidemic at Stromsburg is abating and the scare has subsided.

Twenty-two veterans of the great rebellion are at rest in the Ponca cemetery.

The Germans in the vicinity of La Porte have organized a brass band of ten pieces.

Peter Johnson, a laborer, was run over and killed by an Elkhorn freight train at Omaha.

Many farmers of Richardson county put in their spare time these days digging tornado caves.

The Scott's Bluff county school and normal institute at Gering begins July 6 and closes August 14.

Reports from Nuckolls county state that the army worm is doing considerable damage to wheat.

Army worms have appeared in large numbers near Verdon and are doing considerable damage to crops.

Norfolk has numerous sick kids, made so by toying too freely with green apples, gooseberries and unripe cherries.

A sow owned by a farmer in Johnson county has smashed the record by giving birth to sixteen healthy piglets.

Ed Crosby, for some years in the hardware business at Fullerton, lately committed suicide at his home in New York.

The annual Methodist conference for the western part of the state will be held at Ogallala, commencing September 30.