

CONVENTION OPENS.

Temporary Organization of the Republican Gathering Fully Effected.

CHAIRMAN FAIRBANKS'S SPEECH.

Like the Proceedings Generally, It Is Full, Flat, Stale, and Unprofitable.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

Ready on Resolutions; Lamb on Rules; Bolling on Credentials.

FINANCIAL PLANK AGREED UPON.

It Declares Against Free Silver and for Maintenance of Gold Standard.

SECOND PLACE ON THE TICKET.

It Looks as if Hobart, of New Jersey, Would Be the Man to Fill It—Morton Again Declines It—Mrs. Norton Ditto.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 16.—(Special.)—

When the convention was called to order the delegates were all in their seats, and the galleries were pretty well filled. The building is spacious, airy, well-ventilated, but the arrangement of the seats is not particularly good, and dissatisfaction was generally expressed by the delegates. The Virginia delegation was seated between Tennessee and Vermont, to the left of the center, where they were in a very bad position, but were in no wise annoyed. Farther to the left, but to the front, was the North Carolina delegation, comfortably quartered in the arms of Kentucky and Mississippi, where they could hear about as well as the Virginians. The States most favored in the matter of seats were Alabama, Maine, and Ohio, which were in the middle being in the center, Alabama and Ohio to the right and left of the Ohio, respectively.

After the conclusion of Chairman Fairbanks's speech, somewhat of a sensation was created among the Virginia delegates when the slender figure and pale face of Colonel Lamb arose in front of the chair. He had not been with them, and they did not know he was in the hall. For a moment they were dumfounded. They had virtually repudiated him yesterday, notwithstanding the fact that he was chairman of the State Committee by the unanimous vote of the convention. What was the first thing that occurred to them? The apprehensions of delegation, if they had any, or their doubts, were soon set at rest, however.

Colonel Lamb, on the part of the National Committee, proceeded in a voice full and sufficiently loud to be heard all over the hall, to announce the order of business for the convention. He read the resolution of the committee, and in brief speech explained it, and was attentively listened to by the vast audience.

VIRGINIANS GIVE UP.

This was the only incident of the brief morning session of any home interest, when the convention adjourned the members went to the hotel, many of them taking their way, though the distance was only some eight or ten blocks off.

The various committees are all at work this evening, the only one the Virginians are interested in being that which is considering the still unsettled contest from the Second Virginia District, and, strange to say, another contest from Florida. The latter, it is understood, however, only comes in a personal-friendship way.

Who will be Vice-President is still the unsettled problem. Colonel J. S. Brown, will be instructed by the Virginia delegation to present the name of General James A. Walker for that distinguished office, the second in the gift of the American people. The utter absurdity of this proceeding deprives it of any humor it might otherwise have in it. Walker's Republicanism is of very recent date; he claims to be an over-zealous convert, and his free and unlimited silver-coinage principles make him antagonistic to his party, his platform, and his proposed leading candidate.

THE MENTION OF HIS NAME EVEN PROVOKES A LAUGH IN THE CONVENTION.

It will be a success, and may be termed a success, as far as Walker is concerned.

SOUTHERNERS FOR EVANS.

It is the programme this evening on the part of the southern delegates to make a united and strong demonstration in favor of H. Clay Evans, of Tennessee, for the vice-presidency. They are not at all hopeful of his nomination, but they believe that the strength he will show at the convention will certainly place him in the cabinet; and, of course, every body knows what that means to expectant Republican office-holders. The exceptions to the rule in the Virginia delegation, those who have already picked out one or two office under the looked-for incoming administration, are very few, though there are some.

Nothing of interest occurred in the North Carolina delegation to-day. After doing those of them who were not engaged in committee work went out sight-seeing. Several of the Carolinians and Virginians went to the bicycle grounds, where six hundred young women in bloomers were to be displaying their skill on the wheel. The arrival of Major Sam. Ford, of Staunton, last night made the Virginia delegation complete. He joined the party this morning at the St. James and accompanied them to the hall. Some of them were in a car. Those who walked the seven blocks found out that St. Louis

can sustain her reputation for heat when there are people to appreciate it.

Editor A. P. Funkhouser, of Harrisonburg, Va., who had the privilege of the floor of the convention, and also of the sessions of the delegation, proved himself a valuable aid to members of the press outside of the hall.

Colonel H. DeB. Clay, of Newport News, Va., president of the State Republican League of Virginia, who is here to attend a meeting of the National League, rendered the delegation good service through his experience and sound advice.

Delegate J. M. McLaughlin, of Lynchburg, is not only the heartiest member of the delegation, but also one of the most sensible men in it. He is on the Credentials Committee.

Captain J. Henry River is a great talker, but, judging by results, not very effective.

THE CONVENTION TALL.

The convention is composed of tall men, for when it arose this morning in prayer General Walker's head was just level with the rest.

Your correspondent is indebted to Sergeant-at-Arms Charles Manly, of the House press gallery, Washington, who is also sergeant-at-arms of the press section here, for a ticket and badge, which gave him all the privileges.

It was remarked that General James A. Walker bore a striking resemblance to the portrait of General Phil. Sheridan on the right of the hall. The press section is in rear and to the left of the chairman, and it was difficult to hear for all except those who were very close. The arrangements are not particularly good, and dissatisfaction was generally expressed by the delegates.

Since it has become a fixed fact that the financial plank in the platform is to be strictly gold-standard, McKinley is called a "straddle-bug," which, critics agree, is a very appropriate appellation for him. Ex-State Senator J. B. Webb, of Rockingham county, Va., is a visitor here, and called upon the Virginia delegates this evening.

Brack. Stovall, the Halifax (Va.) Republican statesman, is a sort of free lance, amusing himself among the politicians and others.

THE CONVENTION PROPER.

Temporary Organization-Speech of Chairman Fairbanks.

CONVENTION HALL, ST. LOUIS, July 16.—The first day of the convention opened with unclouded skies, and with a prospect of extremely hot weather. Although the convention was not to be called to order until noon, the streets in the vicinity of the hall were thronged for two hours before that time with strangers, who had come to the city to witness what they could of the grand spectacle, and who, naturally, drifted around the Auditorium. But the doors were closed to all persons, including delegates and alternates, until the time should arrive for their official opening.

The only exception to this rule were newspaper men, furnished with badges and tickets of admission, officials of the convention, and several hundred special and general aids to the sergeant-at-arms. Conspicuous in the second class was the secretary of the convention, Mr. Charles W. Johnson, of Minnesota, late Chief Clerk of the United States Senate, who arrived early, and busied himself in arranging tables, at which he and his assistants (including Harry Smith, late Journal Clerk of the House of Representatives) were to sit and transact business.

At 11 o'clock the assignments were completed for all the States, and an hour was occupied by the assistant sergeant-at-arms in instructing and locating his deputies, ushers and assistant ushers, in the hall. The latter, in a gallery behind the platform played various airs.

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.

The national chairman, Senator Carter, was recognized as he took a seat on the stage, but, owing to the vast ground space, distinguished delegates were lost in the throng upon entering, and not to their seats without recognition. An apparent effort to make a mistake, as the first distinguished participant to arrive. He came in at 11:35, and took a seat to the left of the chairman's seat. Less than a hundred people were in the hall when Carter appeared in the New York way, there was a volley of cheers from those in the neighborhood. Hon. Frank Hiseock, of New York, came in without recognition. Mr. Powell Clayton was at his heels.

At 12:05 the delegations began to arrive, those of California and Maine being the first to enter the hall. They did so without demonstrations. Other State delegations poured in rapidly, and soon the result assigned them began to fill up. Outside the hall of brass bands was heard from time to time, denoting the coming of delegations.

The Massachusetts men, under the leadership of Senator Lodge, wearing a small, colored dahlia in his button-hole, took their seats quietly. Prominent among the Colorado men was Senator Teller, who chatted pleasantly with those in his neighborhood, and "sa. Lodge's" dahlia challenge with a silver-white rose in his button-hole.

At 12 M. all the delegations had arrived and been seated without any special demonstrations, except when some cheering broke out, and when some cheering broke out, and when some cheering broke out.

occasional references to his notes, addressed the convention.

MR. FAIRBANKS'S REMARKS.

After expressing his profound gratitude for the expression of generous confidence which the convention had shown in him, Mr. Fairbanks devoted the first half of his remarks to a contrast of the record of the Republican party with that of the Democratic party, as viewed from the standpoint of a protectionist. Incidental to this discussion, Mr. Fairbanks made the assertion that the Republican party had made sound money, and that it had also made an honest, protective tariff to go with it. "Sound money and an honest, protective tariff," he said, "go hand in hand—no one before this hall."

"The Republican party has not been unfriendly to the proper use of silver. It has always been a factor in the use of silver as a part of our circulating medium. But it favors that use under such provisions and safeguards as shall not impair the value of the 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 inviolable law that money of equal value will not circulate together, and that the poorer always drives out the better."

"The Republican party, desiring fairly to secure a large use of silver, pledged itself to an international agreement with Great Britain, to the effect of the party, took the initiative steps, and invited an international monetary conference at Brussels, at which the true character of an international coinage agreement was ably and profitably discussed. The Democratic party was also invited to the conference, 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 devote to international coinage."

INDEPENDENT FREE COINAGE.

"Those who profess to believe that this government can, independently of the other great powers of the world, open its mints to the free and independent coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, when the commercial ratio is 15 to 1, and that it is to 16 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 cannot make the value of its currency to be unlimited silver into gold. Nor can it by omnipotent fiat make 16 cents worth of silver into a dollar. It is a resolution of Congress to suspend the laws of gravitation as attempt to compel unlimited dollars of such unequal value to circulate at a par with gold in morals and in politics. Sound thinkers on the great question of currency know the beginning of the experiment how miserably and certainly it would fail. The commerce of the country would be thrown into the sea of uncertainty, and the spectre of want would continue for years to haunt us."

"Upon opening our mints to the independent free coinage of silver, foreign exports would be curtailed. More than this, there would be a certain and sudden contraction of our currency by the expulsion of gold from the market. Our paper money would instantly and greatly depreciate in purchasing power. But the worst of it would be that the currency would be further embarrassed; business demoralization would be increased, and still further and serious injury would be done to our farmers, laborers, the farmers, the merchants, and all those whose welfare depends upon wholesome trade."

"A change from the present standard to the silver standard would cut down the value of our currency, and reduce the value of the savings in savings banks, and building and loan associations; salaries and incomes would be cut in two; the beneficiaries of life insurance would suffer; in short, the injury would be universal and far-reaching, that a radical change could be contemplated only with the gravest apprehension."

STANDARD CURRENCY ESSENTIAL.

"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 world. To do this we must have a standard currency. All the leading nations with which we trade have adopted the free coinage of silver when the increased production of silver forced the commercial nations to accept it. Shall we ignore this ripened experience? Shall we attempt to reject gold, which is not in question, and establish a standard is below that? You cannot build prosperity upon a base of fluctuating currency. As well make a standard of the changing sands of the sea."

"A sound currency means no one. It goes alike in its effect to the employer and the employee, the laborer and the capitalist. Upon faith in its worth, its stability we go forward, and plan for the future. The capitalist erects his factories, acquires his materials, employs his artisans, mechanics, and laborers. He sweeps away by fluctuations in the currency. The laborer knows that the money earned by his toil is not worth what he receives in its purchasing power. He likewise knows that it requires as much labor to earn a poor dollar as it does to earn a good one. If it were so, it would surely find its way into his pocket."

"Protest against a lower standard of commercial honor. We stand against the Democratic attempt to degrade our currency to the level of the silver of China, India, and Japan. The present high standard of our currency, our honor, our flag, and our Republic are at stake, and they are to be sacrificed by the Republican party."

TRADE RECIPROCITY, &c.

"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 wisdom what he so well begun. The Monroe doctrine must be firmly upheld, and the powers of the earth must be kept in check. There can be no further territorial aggrandizement by foreign governments on our continent."

"Our devotion to the pensioners of the nation was never more emphatic nor more earnest than in the present hour. The development of our navy and merchant marine until we establish our undisputed supremacy upon the seas."

"The struggle for Cuban liberty enlists the ardent sympathy of the Republican party, a party which has never been so fully meaning on this Continent. We wish to see a new republic born on Cuban soil; greet the country whose dawn is already purpling the east."

CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

"My friends, the campaign of 1896 is upon us. The great questions for debate in the contest for the White House are free trade and free silver against a protective tariff and sound money. As we regard our hopes and our future, and the power and majesty of the republic, let us dedicate ourselves to the restoration of a protective tariff, which is not only 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 desire of the American people is for an honest currency and a chance to earn it by honest toil."

Mr. Fairbanks's reference to sound money was applauded by the delegates from the East, and the Republican party from the West. He brought out a storm of applause when he declared that the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1, was an impossibility which silver was worth only 10 cents.

MENTION OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE BROUGHT APPLAUSE, AND A REFERENCE TO JAMES G. BLAINE AROUSE CHEERS.

There was much clapping for Free Cuba and for protection.

tee on Resolutions without debate. Adopted.

The roll of States was called for the names of representatives on the various committees. There was hearty applause which the convention showed for the Committee on Resolutions, from Ohio.

At 1:30 P. M. the convention took a recess until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

MEMBERS OF COMMITTEES.

Virginia: Organization, Bolling; Rules, Lamb; Resolutions, Brady.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—Following are the committees announced:

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Alabama—J. D. Lawson.  
Arkansas—H. L. Howell.  
California—H. Hale.  
Colorado—J. M. Downing.  
Connecticut—J. W. Cheney.  
Delaware—H. L. Howell.  
Florida—W. J. Robinson.  
Idaho—Benjamin J. Rich.  
Illinois—C. H. Thompson.  
Indiana—G. S. Vandusen.  
Iowa—C. C. Roach.  
Kansas—H. L. Howell.  
Kentucky—T. T. Neal.  
Louisiana—J. J. Donnelly.  
Maine—H. L. Howell.  
Maryland—William J. Smith.  
Massachusetts—Robert O. Harris.  
Michigan—C. H. Thompson.  
Minnesota—L. S. Swinson.  
Mississippi—W. E. Elgin.  
Montana—J. H. Hartman.  
Nebraska—George H. Thrummell.  
New Hampshire—John H. Brown.  
New Jersey—Thomas McKean.  
New York—William L. Fairbank.  
North Carolina—George H. White.  
North Dakota—George H. Gillingham.  
Ohio—C. H. Thompson.  
Oregon—H. L. Howell.  
Pennsylvania—C. H. Mullin.  
Rhode Island—R. E. Francis.  
South Carolina—H. L. Howell.  
Texas—W. A. Gore.  
Utah—Arthur Brown.  
Vermont—H. L. Howell.  
Virginia—Stith Bolling.  
Washington—H. A. Fairchild.  
West Virginia—H. L. Howell.  
Wisconsin—W. P. Hoar.  
District of Columbia—Deadlock.

Nebraska—George H. Thrummell.  
New Hampshire—John H. Brown.  
New Jersey—Thomas McKean.  
New York—William L. Fairbank.  
North Carolina—George H. White.  
North Dakota—George H. Gillingham.  
Ohio—C. H. Thompson.  
Oregon—H. L. Howell.  
Pennsylvania—C. H. Mullin.  
Rhode Island—R. E. Francis.  
South Carolina—H. L. Howell.  
Texas—W. A. Gore.  
Utah—Arthur Brown.  
Vermont—H. L. Howell.  
Virginia—Stith Bolling.  
Washington—H. A. Fairchild.  
West Virginia—H. L. Howell.  
Wisconsin—W. P. Hoar.  
District of Columbia—Deadlock.

COMMITTEE ON RULES.

Alabama—H. A. Carson.  
Arkansas—H. L. Howell.  
California—H. L. Howell.  
Colorado—J. M. Downing.  
Connecticut—J. W. Cheney.  
Delaware—J. E. Murray.  
Florida—J. E. Murray.  
Idaho—J. E. Murray.  
Illinois—J. E. Murray.  
Indiana—J. E. Murray.  
Iowa—J. E. Murray.  
Kansas—J. E. Murray.  
Kentucky—J. E. Murray.  
Louisiana—J. E. Murray.  
Maine—J. E. Murray.  
Maryland—J. E. Murray.  
Massachusetts—J. E. Murray.  
Michigan—J. E. Murray.  
Minnesota—J. E. Murray.  
Mississippi—J. E. Murray.  
Montana—J. E. Murray.  
Nebraska—J. E. Murray.  
New Hampshire—J. E. Murray.  
New Jersey—J. E. Murray.  
New York—J. E. Murray.  
North Carolina—J. E. Murray.  
North Dakota—J. E. Murray.  
Ohio—J. E. Murray.  
Oregon—J. E. Murray.  
Pennsylvania—J. E. Murray.  
Rhode Island—J. E. Murray.  
South Carolina—J. E. Murray.  
South Dakota—J. E. Murray.  
Tennessee—J. E. Murray.  
Texas—J. E. Murray.  
Utah—J. E. Murray.  
Vermont—J. E. Murray.  
Virginia—J. E. Murray.  
Washington—J. E. Murray.  
West Virginia—J. E. Murray.  
Wisconsin—J. E. Murray.  
District of Columbia—J. E. Murray.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

Only One Silverite on Sub-Committee to Draft Platform.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—The Committee on Resolutions, when the convention adjourned, proceeded at once to the Lindell Hotel, and organized. Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, called the committee to order, and nominated Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, as chairman. Mr. Teller, of Colorado, placed Mr. Dubois in nomination. Forty-one persons answered to their names, and the committee was elected. Thirty-five votes being cast for him and four for Dubois. Those who voted for Dubois were the members from Colorado, Montana, and California, and Utah. Neither Foraker nor Dubois voted. The former announcing that he refrained from voting as a matter of principle, and not because of his lack of personal respect for his competitor. The latter statement was made by Mr. Dubois, whereupon Mr. Foraker took the chair.

Mr. Merriam, of Minnesota, moved that a sub-committee be appointed to draft a platform and resolutions, and to report to the full committee. This was opposed by Messrs. Teller and Dubois, the leaders of the silver movement, on the ground that the sub-committee would be a platform and resolutions, and to report to the full committee. It is considered that the silver movement would have to be made twice. They thought it advisable, therefore, that so far as that particular plank was concerned, the sub-committee might be excused from considering it.

Mr. Merriam's motion was carried, however, and the chair appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Foraker, of Ohio, chairman; Dubois, of Colorado; Massachusetts; Merriam, of Minnesota; Fessenden, of Connecticut; Teller, of Colorado; Warmoth, of Louisiana, and Patterson, of Illinois.

AT THIS POINT, MR. BURLEIGH, OF WASHINGTON, AROSE, AND ENTERED A STRONG PLEA IN FAVOR OF GIVING THE PACIFIC SLOPE REPRESENTATION ON THE COMMITTEE.

This brought Mr. Darlington, of Pennsylvania, to his feet, and declared that the two great Eastern States, New York and Pennsylvania, which represent in the aggregate one-fourth of the population of the United States, were not represented on the committee, and he thought for that reason that the Pacific Slope could also remain unrepresented. After some discussion, the committee was increased by the addition of two other members, Mr. Burleigh, of Washington, and Mr. Lauterbach, of New York.

A motion to adjourn until 8 P. M. was carried, the understanding being that the sub-committee would meet at 2 and begin at that time the formulation of the platform. If they should not have concluded at 8 o'clock, when the full committee of the committee would meet to report progress, and go again into executive session to complete their work.

The silver members of the committee were displaced at the measure representation given them. They complained also that several members of the committee whom they had regarded as bimetallics had "fallen down," as they phrased it, and joined the ranks of the gold men.

ONLY ONE SILVERITE ON THE COMMITTEE.

The committee was appointed by the chairman after conference with Senator Lodge. It consists of seven gold men, one sound-money man, and one silver man. An analysis of the personnel of this committee shows that it was carefully selected and for a purpose.

Governor Merriam is the author of one of the staunchest gold planks offered for the consideration of the committee. The standing of Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts; Mr. Fessenden, of Connecticut; Mr. Lauterbach, of New York, and Mr. Patterson, of Illinois, is unequivocal. Mr. Burleigh, of Washington, represents the State that was among the last to pass gold resolutions. Mr. Foraker, although preferring the omission of the word "gold," accepts the situation, and will vote for that standard. Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, will fall into line, thus leaving Mr. Teller the solitary silver man on the committee. From such a committee the platform of the plank will be readily discerned.

THE FINANCIAL PLANK.

The sub-committee on resolutions tonight resolved to recommend to the Committee on Resolutions the following financial plank:

The Republican party is unreservedly in favor of sound money. It cautions the enactment of the law providing for the re-

sumption of specie payment in 1873; and 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 coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained, the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our gold and paper currency now in circulation must be maintained at a parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, but all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth."

TELLER DOWN AND OUT.

The adoption of the above plank was not concurred in until five different positions, submitted by Mr. Teller, were voted down. First, Mr. Teller proposed a straight plank for free coinage at 16 to 1. This was followed by a proposition to coin the American product, although Mr. Teller frankly confessed that he did not endorse this proposition, but would take it if it were possible to get it. The third proposition was that the resolution declaring for free coinage, accompanied by reasons, which, in brief, set forth the fact that the protective tariff system could not be maintained on a gold-standard basis. The fourth proposition was a resolution submitted by Mr. Teller, at the request of Mr. Foraker, of Ohio, that the committee decide to make public the financial plank on which it had agreed.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

A few minutes after 8 o'clock the members of the committee again gathered in the ladies' ordinary of the Lindell Hotel. The committee was not in its appearance. At 8:40 Governor Warmoth, of Louisiana, came over and said that the sub-committee was still in session, and requested an adjournment until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. This action was taken, and the members present were then informally addressed by a delegation of ladies favoring the insertion in the platform of a woman suffrage plank.

DULL AND UNPROFITABLE.

Proceedings of Convention Dull and Monotonous.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 16.—The first day's session of the Republican convention was unrelieved by a single incident to lift the interior proceedings above the level of the flat and uninteresting monotony which characterized the exterior of the building. There was an immense assemblage, a great waving of fans in a torrid heat, an hour or so of prepared oratory, the deliberations were dull, and more than one fifth of the vast audience, and a prompt adjournment, to await the reports of the committees on Credentials and Platform.

Prophesying is a risky profession in connection with a body which has already undergone as many lightning changes as have come over the course of this convention. But, as the saying is, to decide the outcome—that is to say, to decide the Delaware and Texas cases, and the few disputed district cases in New York, California, and some other States, which have been referred to the Credentials Committee by the National Committee, and then by a sweeping arm.

QUICK RIDE TO THE SEA.

A Pleasant, Cheap Trip—Surf Bathing, Fishing, Change, and Recreation.

Popular Chesapeake and Ohio route Sunday Excursion to Old Point, Buckroe, Newport News, and Norfolk affords a most delightful day's outing. Round-trip fare, one dollar. Special fast train leaves Broad Street Station this evening Sunday at 8:30 A. M., arriving at Newport News at 10:45 A. M. and Old Point at 10:59 A. M., connecting with electric car to Old Point. P. M., Newport News 7:15 P. M., and arrives at Richmond 9 P. M. Tracton-line street-car pass Broad-Street Station.

Special arrangements have been made with the Hygiea, Chamberlins, and the Sherwood hotels to serve dinner to excursionists at low rates. Excursionists returning from Norfolk leave at 2:30 P. M. Norfolk and Old Point, and arrive at Norfolk at 7 A. M. following Monday, arriving Richmond at 10:15 A. M. If you desire a pleasant trip, good surf bathing, excellent fishing, and a day's change and recreation, the Chesapeake and Ohio route is the proper method of obtaining these facilities. Tickets at Broad-Street Station and on the train.

HORACE F. SMITH, Manager.

CHATEAUNE Directory Co. Directory.

The Chateaine Directory Company have in preparation the usual issue of the Richmond, Manchester, and Suburban Directory. The Chateaine Directory Company are directors publishing, and competent directory compilers. Patrons will report any attempts to secure contracts by misrepresentation or the use of books of the company. Proper steps will be taken to have redress for all false representations and use of this company's copyrights.

THE CHATEAUNE DIRECTORY CO.

E. M. PARKER, Jr., Secretary.

Reopening of Hotel Zimmermann.

THE OVERSIGHTED BEY TO ANNOUNCE THAT they will respect the above hotel, together with a first-class restaurant, on Saturday, the 20th of June, 1896.

By strict attention to business, we hope to obtain a share of public patronage, and respectfully invite our friends and public to give us a call.

ZIMMERMANN & RUEGER, Managers.

Directory of Richmond and Manchester to be published by the J. L. Hill Printing Company.

Wait for our canvassers.

"That Tired Feeling."

quickly cured and relieved, and vigor given to those who use Dr. David's Iron-Ferrated Sarsaparilla.

Special Excursion to Staunton via Chesapeake and Ohio.

Excursion train will leave Richmond at 6 o'clock Monday morning, June 20th, for Staunton, via the Chesapeake and Ohio; returning, leave Staunton at 6 o'clock P. M. Sunday, June 21st, round-trip.

Take Dr. David's.

Liver Pills if you would be cured of biliousness, constipation, sick-headache, and liver trouble.

GROVER HEARD FROM

Mr. Cleveland on the Existing Democratic Situation.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

A Refusal to Believe It Will Demand Free Coinage of Silver.

PLACE OF PRIVATE IN THE RANKS

No Greater Privilege Desired Hereafter Than to Fill Such a Position

In His Party—Importance of Sound Money.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—President Cleveland to-day made the following reply to a representative of the New York Herald, who asked of the President a statement concerning the Democratic situation, Mr. Cleveland said:

"I have made no figures as to the probable action of delegates already chosen or to be chosen to the Democratic National Convention; but I refuse to believe that when the time arrives for deliberation action there will be engrafted upon our Democratic creed a demand for the free, unlimited, and independent coinage of silver. I cannot believe this, because I know the Democratic party is neither unpatriotic nor foolish, and because it seems so clear to me that such a course will inflict a very great injury upon every interest in our country, which it has been the mission of Democracy to advance, and will result in lasting disaster to our party organization."

"There is little hope that, as a means of success, this free-silver proposition, after its thorough discussion during a political campaign, will attract a majority of the votes of the country. It must be that many of the illusions influencing those now relying upon this alleged panacea for their ills will be dispelled before the time comes for them to cast their ballots, which will express their sober, second thought. The adoption by the Democracy of this proposition would, I believe, give to our opponents an advantage, both in the present and in the future, which they do not deserve."

THE COUNTRY'S GOOD.

"My attachment to true Democracy is so strong that I consider its success as identical with the promotion of the country's good. This ought sufficiently to account for my anxiety that no mistake be made at our party convention. In my opinion, no effort should be spared to secure such action of the delegates as will avert party demoralization. It is a place for consultation and comparison of views, and those Democrats who believe in the cause of sound money should there be heard, and be constantly in evidence."

"A cause worth fighting for is worth fighting for to the end. If sound-money Democrats suppose there is danger of a mistake being made, such danger should stimulate their activity in averting it, instead of creating discouragement."

"I am very far from arrogating to myself a controlling influence upon the policy of my party; but, as an unforgotten Democrat, who has been honored by his party, and who desires hereafter no greater political privilege than to fill the place of private in its ranks, I hope I may not be blamed for saying this much at this time. In the interest, as it seems to me, of the grand old organization, so rich in honorable traditions, and so justly proud of its achievements, and always so undaunted and brave in its battles for the people's welfare."

SILVER STEERING COMMITTEE.

Democratic Movement to Watch General Party Managers.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Senator Jones, of Arkansas, who heads the Arkansas delegation to the Chicago convention, and who is one of the leading men in the silver movement, has invited each silver delegation to the convention to send one representative