

Famous Gatherings of Representative Republicans in the Past Forty Years.

STIRRING SC INES AND VIGOROUS CONTESTS

From Fremont, the Pathfinder, in 1856, to the Man of St. Louis in 1896 -Many Surprises and Some Bitter Disappointments.

WASHINGTON, June 4 .- The republican national convention to be held in St. Louis on June 17 will be the eleventh in the history of the party. These gatherings have furnished seven of the ten presidents elected since 1856. The republican national convention of 1856, which nominated John C. Fremont over the venerable John McLean, served mainly to clear the way for the work which the republican party had in hand. During the ensuing four years the party gained in

numbers and discipline, while the cardinal aim of the leaders of the party took clearer form and became an explicit demand that the extension of slavery should be arrested, and that in the formation and admission of new states the principle of freedom should govern. It was this that animated the national convention which assembled at Chicago on May 16, 1860. The convention was held in a large structure known as the Wigwam, which had been built for the purpose and had a seating espacity of 10,000. When the time for the opening of the convention came, every seat in the Wigwam was taken, while thousands outside were vainly seeking admission.

SEWARD WAS CONFIDENT.

Until the convention opened William H. Soward was regarded as the inevitable nominee, and his services seemed to give him first claim upon the honor. He had governor of the great state of New York before he was 40, and for years the elequent leader of the party in the United States senate. His honesty and remark-ble abilities had never been questioned even by his bitterest political enemies. The other leading candidate before the conven-tion was Abraham Lincoln of Illinois. Lincoln's past political services compared in no way with those of Seward. He had been three times a member of the Illinois legislature and had served a single term

Those were the only public congress officus he had ever held, but by a series of dele joint debates with Stephen A. Douglas, far during the preceding year, conducted on Lincoln's part with consummate skill and political sagacity, he had gained a com-manding position in his own section, while the great speech which he delivered at Cooper Union in the winter of 1859 had shown the republicans of the east that another great man had arisen in the west. A few days before the national convention the Illinois republicans met in state con-vention and designated Lincoln as their candidate for the presidency. This was the first formal announcement of the oblect for which Lincoln and his friends had

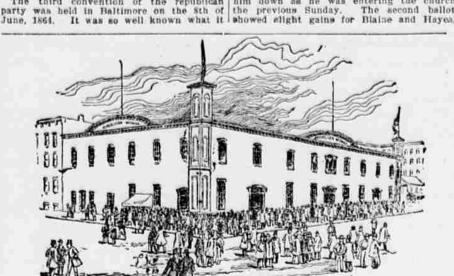


to the man from Illinois, the audience broke out in prolonged cheers and a scene beg-garing description followed. After quiet was in a measure restored, William M. Evarts arose, and with pallid face and in a voice broken by emotion, moved on behalf of Seward's followers to make the nomination of Lincoin unanimous. This action was seconded by John A. Andrew. of Massa-chusetts, Carl Schurz of Missouri and Austin Blair of Michigan, and was adopted without a dissenting vote. Then with a speech by O. H. Browning of Illinois, thanking the delegates for the honor they had conferred upon the state's favorite son, the greatest

upon the state's favorite son, the greatest convention in the history of the republican party came to an end. All are familiar with had the advantage of having entailed no the details of the memorable campaign which personal enemies, and he had the pres-followed, and the series of great events by tige of having defeated Alten G. Thurman which Lincoln proved the wisdom of the con- in a desperate battle for the governorship vention which made him the leader of his of Ohio. So in the night the combination

party. Nearly all of the men who played a leadination of Hayes as the only man whom the opposition to Blaine could unite. On the following morning the convention ng part in the convention of 1860 are dead. Weed, Davis, Swett, Morgan, Wilmot, Stev-ens, Curtis, Andrew, Corwin, Giddings and ens, Curtis, Andrew, Corwin, Giddings and proceeded to ballot, and on the first ballot Cameron long since joined the majority. Mr. Blaine received 285 votes; Morton, 124; Andrew G. Curtis and Austin Blair died but yesterday. Among those who allot frist ballot the first ballot the second s Andrew G. Curtia and Austin Blair died but yesterday. Among those who still remain are William M. Evarts, Colonel A. K. Mc-Clure and Judge Carter. Their recollected, would form a symposium of great and absorbing interest. LINCOLN RENOMINATED. The third convention of the recublican The third convention of the recublican

The third convention of the republican him down as he was entering the church arty was held in Baltimore on the 8th of the previous Sunday. The second ballot party



THE WIGWAM AT CHICAGO WHERE LINCOLN WAS NOMINATED.

would do that the convention caused no and losses for the rest. On the fifth ballot would do that the convention caused no great popular interest. There were 500 delegates, and all of them exemed to be far more concerned over the pounding which Grant was giving the enemy in Vir-support Hayes, while Pennsylvania split its The delegates understood that they had simply met to ratify the will of the party. They made a union Breekinridge, a Ken-tucky clergyman of that name, temporary chairman, and ex-Governor Dennison of Ohio unquestionably numbered a majority in the republican party. The nomination of vice was chosen permanent chairman. Parson The nomination of vice Brownlow spoke, and Henry J. Raymond reworted the platform, which was simply an president went to William A. Wheeler of affirmation of the platform of 1860, and pledg-New York. ing the support of the nation to Lincoln un-til resistance to the federal government was The republican national convention of 1880 was more dramatic in its conduct and

outcome than all the other great gather-ings of the party. Though unknown at the Upon the first ballot, and the only one, every vote excepting those from Missouri, was cast for Lincoln, the Missouri delegates, time, it has now become a matter of his that Conkling, Cameron and acting under instructions, voting for General with others of lesser fame and influence, Grant. The only business to cause any excitement was ever the nomina-tion for vice president. For reasons which had formed a combination while Grant was on his tour around the world to bring him forward as a candidate before the convenseemed good to him, Mr. Lincoln desired that another than Vice President Hamlin should This combination involved the securing o

the solid delegation from the three powerful nominated and had suggested the name tates of New York, Pennsylvania and Illi-nois. The purpose was avowed in the fall of 1879, and in the early winter of 1889 con-ventions were held in New York and Pennsylof Andrew Johnson. Colonel McClure has recently revealed at some length the reason why this change was deemed advisable, and has put it beyond cavil that Johnson was nominated mainly at the suggestion of Lin-coin. There were, however, other candi-dates for the vice presidential nominationvania, where the party organization was strong enough to commit the delegates then elected to the support of General Grant and Hamlin, Andrew Johnson and Daniel S. kinson. On the first ballot the vote binding them together by the unit rule. JUDGE ROBERTSON'S BOLT. tood: For Johnson, 200; for Dickinson, 113;

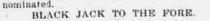
However, early in March of that year Judge for Hamiln, 145; with twenty-six for Ben Butler, who had been suggested to Lincoln William H. Robertson of New York an-nounced that although he had been instructed as an available candidate. Dickinson might by the New York convention to vote for have been nominated had his own state sup-Grant, he was going to disobey such instrucported him; but he only secured twenty-eight tions, because he had also been instructed by of New York's sixty-six votes, Johnson get-ting all the others, but six, which went to his home district to vote for Blaine and he was elected by the district, and not by the convention. He published a letter in which he announced this purpose, and gave the Dickinson was a brilliant, able tica

nomination. It is a very honorable office and it may be the Chance of my life-time to gain such distinguiabed honors. I think ! will accept it."

MIGHT HAVE BEEN RENAMED. "President Arthur, could have been renomi-nated in 1884," said Senator William E. Chandler to the wilter, "had he permitted this friends to use the erdinary means at the command of a president to bring such a result about." Senator Chandler might have added that the bent of the republican party was so firmly set for the numination of Blaine, and the opposing elements, were so woak that Blaine's nomination was practically a fore-gone conclusion in 1884." The convention met Chicago on Jungedi Most of the Arthur legates, before the proceedings began, con-tered their candidate beaten, yet the con-DIT-DHvention's first act for french them a little of Ohio. So in the night the combination was perfected looking to the ultimate nom-Stephen B. Elkins, managing for Blaine, had worked up a Blaine-Logan combination, iuffu-enced by which the national committee was UDOF induced to recommend to the conventor Blaine's friend, Powell Clayton of Arkansas for temporary chairman. This Henry Cabo Lodge opposed by nominating John R. Lynch colored senator from Musissippi; George William Curtis and Theodore Roosevelt se onding the nomination in telling speeches On the roll call Lynch was found to have de-feated Clayton by a number of votes. The Blaineites received another slight snub. colution like that which Conkling invented 1880 was introduced at their instance. that every delegate taking part in the con-vention was "bound in honor to support the ballot ominee." Against this George William Cur-

tis protested, saying, "A republican and a free man I came to this convention, and by the grace of God a republican and a free man I will go." The resolution was withdrawn. However, Blaine's star was clearly in the ascendant. To detest his nomination all his opponents needed to units upon Arthur. The ascendant. Arthur men pleaded with Curtis, Lodge and Roosevelt, who did their best against filains, to turn from Edmunds to Arthur. "Clinging to Edmunds you will surely nominate Blaine," they said. But between Blaine and Arthur the Edmunds men saw little to choose. They tried to bring out Robert T. Lincoln, but all in vain. At each ballot Bisine gained, while Arthur lost.

Hawley gained, while Artnur lost. Hawley gained two votes on the fourth hallot. Lincoln jumped from four to eight on the third, but sank to two on the fourth. ballot. There was 'noted a curious tendency in the knees of some of the Edmunds men, particularly these from Massachusetts, to knock together ardibly whenever the name of Blaine was mentioned in their hearing," and little by little, deserted their favority. Arkansas started a bolt of southern delegates away from Arthur. Ascured that he himself could not win, Logan turned over to Blaine his Illinois delegation. Upon the "the Plumed Knight" ballot WBA fourth



As soon as General Artbur was notified of the result he telegraphed his congratulations to Mr. Blaine, but he had received a mortal wound, for he hal set his heart upon an indorsement of an administration entered upon under extraordinary difficulties, and co conducted as to command the admiration of the country. He retired from office broken in health, to die within a year. General Logan, with a good deal of reluctance and considerable telegraphing, was induce to consent to receive the nomination for vice president, and it was given to him without

grious contes Mr. Baine might have been renominated



DAVID DAVIS.



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been silently working for more than a year. In after years Thurlow Weed, one of the most astute politicians this country has ever known and who had charge of Sew-ard's canvass, said: "When I learned what the Illinois republicans had done I realized that our condicate was for the first image that our candidate was for the first lime seriously menaced." It is more than prob-able that had Lincoln's candidacy been announced six months before, his nomina tion would have been rendered impossible.

In the morning hours preceding the open ing of the convention, Seward's partisans paraded the streets with bands of music and did all in their power to increase the prevalling enthusiasm for their candidate. Thurlow Weed, as before stated, was Seward's manager, and he had capable as-sistants from all parts of the east, while Lincoln's interests were looked after by David Davis, Norman B. Judd, Leonard Swett, Burton C. Cook, and others. It was, in very truth, a struggle of giants. The convention was called to order a little after noon on Wednesday, May 16, by Ed-win D. Morgan of New York, chaiman of the republican national committee. David Wil-mot of Pennsylvania, author of the famous proviso, was made temporary presiding officer. Compleuous among the delegates were John A. Andrew and George S. Boutwell of Massachusetts; William M. Evarts Preston King and George William Curtis o New York; Thaddeus Stevens and A. K. Mc Clure of Pennsylvania; Tom Corwin and Joshua R. Giddings of Ohio; Horace Greeley, who, denied a place in the New York delegation, had secured a proxy from Oregon, and many another man afterward flustrious in the annals of the republican party. ASHMUN IN THE CHAIR.

Following the speech of the temporary presiding officer, an adjournment was taken and when the convention reassembled, a permanent organization was effected, with George Ashmun of Massachusetts as per-manent chairman, Ashmun's selection being regarded as a fitting recognition of the old Webater whigs, a majority of whom had just joined the new party. The following day a platform was adopted and a motion made to proceed with balloting for nominations, but an adjournment was secured before this motion could prevail. This was the crucial moment in Seward's fortunes. Had the motion been adopted and balloting begun, the New York senator would doubtless have been nominated. As it was, the delay worked irreparable harm to Seward's cause and at the same time advanced the interests of Lin-coln. At this point the labors of two men were most important in clearing the way for Seward's defeat and Lincoln's nominetion. These men were Andrew G. Curtin, the republican candidate for governor of Pennsyl vania, and Henry S. Lane, who had bee nominated for governor by the republicans of Indiana. Both Pennsylvania and Indiana were at that time October states and defeat in either in October would presage defeat in the national election of the following month With this contingency in mind, both Curtin with this contingency in mind, both Curtin and Lane were carnest in impressing upon the delegates that if Seward was nominated, neither of them could be elected. On the evening of the second day, the Indiana and Pennsylvania delegates met

in conference, and after a long debate, de-cided to swing into line for Lincoln at the proper time on the following day. This decision, so favorable to Lincoln, was se-cured by promises on the part of Davis and the other Lincoln managers, that if Lincoln was nominated and elected, Simon Cameron

mag, with a somewhat erratic pointest career, and those who knew him best in New York have always rejoiced, in view of the fact that the vice president became after-ward president, that even Johnson was nan, with name of some fifteen others who had agreed to stand with him in this regard. On the chosen to that office instead of Dickinson.

Dickinson.

GRANT WINS AGAIN.

The convention of 1872 was a more or less perfunctory affair. The renomination of Grant was a foregone conclusion and met with no opposition. The only excitement in the convention, aside from the enhastasm which Grant's name aroused, was the con-teat for the vice presidential nomination. Mr. Colfax, during his term in office, had Mr. Colfax, during his term in office, had alienated many republicans and had made himself most unpopular with the corps of newspaper correspondents in Washington. For the first and only time, probably, in po-litical history the correspondents banded themselves together for political work. They found many willing cars among the members of the convention, and as their candidate.

publication of this letter, under the leader-ship of James McManes of Philadelphia, a portion of the Pennsylvania delegates also broke away, and refused to be bound by the instructions committing them to Grant. Had nominated at Chicago. Illinois elected all its delegates in state convention and committed them to Grant.

The national convention met at Chicago June 2. Conkling, who had charge of the Grant canvass, sanguine of carrying the convention, but fearing a "bolt" afterward, introduced a disciplinary resolution, which was passed by a vote of 719 to 3, declaring In the probability in the probability in popularity the correspondents banded themselves together for political work. They found many willing cars among the members of the convention, and as their candidate. Henry Wilson, was a man of much personal popularity and great political influence the members of the convention of 1876, was now definitely abandoned. This gift of a voice the republican nomination was James G. Blaine. Many able men were members of the convention which met in Clincinnati on June 14. The platform was reported before the nominations were made. It represented no represented no memorable query: "What are we here for the name, and he then told the delegates the presented the there for the name, and he then told the delegates the memorable query: "What are we here for the name, and he then told the delegates the present to the plation was made to complete the memorable query: "What are we here for the name, and he then told the delegates the present to the delegates the memorable query: "What are we here for the name, and he then told the delegates the section of the name, and he then told the delegates the section of the name, and he then told the delegates the section of the name, and he then told the delegates the section of the name, and he then told the delegates the section of the name, and he then told the delegates the section of the name, and he then told the delegates the section of the name, and he then told the delegates the section of the name, and he then told the delegates the section of the name, and he then told the delegates the section of the section of the name, and he then told the delegates the section of the name, and he then told the delegates the section of th

hast moment to forbid the use of his name in the national convention which met at Chicago on June 19. With Blaine out of the way John Sherman developed the greatest strength, and Judge Gresham was next Chauncey M. Depew, General Alger, General Hawley again, General Harrison and Senator

Hawley again, General Harlas and the second and the first ballot Sherman received 229 votes, Gresham 114, Depew 99, Alger 84, Harrison 79, Allison 72, Blaine 33, and Hawley, as twice before, 12. The balloting was protractel so that an adjournment had to taken over Sunday, and for a time the convention seemed all at sea. Sher man had plainly exhausted his strength

Logan

A GROUP OF GREAT REPUBLICAN LEADERS. PHELPS. ROBERTSON. WILSON. WINDOM. HAMLIN. ASHMUN. INGERSOLIA E > Le HAYES. LINCOLN. LOGAN. BLAINE. GARFIELD.

new issues, but pledged the party to the main-tenance of the constitutional amendments and to steady progress toward the resumption of specie payments. It was adopted without dissent, and then Richard Thompson pre-sented the name of Oliver P. Morton, and Judge Harian that of Benjamin H. Bristow, seconded by George William Curtis. Stewart L. Woodford, in a brilliant speech, nominated Rutherford B. Hayes in nomination without a ripple of enthusiasm. When the state of Maine was called "Bob" Ingersol went to was nominated and clected, Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania, and a grominent Indiana republican, abouid have places in the cabinet. When the convention met again on Friday morning. May 18, the Seward men were anxious and Lincoln's adherents enthusiastic and hopeful. Seward was placed in nomination tion by William M. Evarts in one of his noblest efforts; Norman B. Judd, in a stirring specimen of prairie eloquence nominated Lincoln, and the names of the other candi-dates were then presented in quick succes-sion. On the first ballot Seward received 1845, and Lincoln 102; on the seward hallot Seward received 1845, and Lincoln 181. When the third ballot began the result was certain, and when Carter of Ohio, arose and announced a change of four votes

James A. Garfield, who received seventeen votes, fifteen more than any preceding ballot had given him. He had been somewhat prominent in the convention, having charge of Sherman's cause, and being, in some sense, the leader of all the forcus opposed to Grant, but scarcely any one had dreamed of his being nominated. It having now become plain that the New York split must defeat Blaine and Grant alike, the bulk of the Blaine and Sherman delegates, under instructions from their chiefs at Washington, went over to Garfield. Conkling's old guard of 306 dele-tractived when he was nominated. Har-received when he was nominated. Har-received when he was nominated. Har-tractive was blaine and the consultation with the Beders of the New York delegation. It was understand the force opposed to Grant, but scarcely any one had dreamed of his being nominated. It having now become plain that the New York split must defeat Blaine and Grant alike, the bulk of the Blaine and their chiefs at Washington, went over to Garfield. Conkling's old guard of 306 dele-tractive was blaine the plaine the bulk of the blaine and the sective was nominated. Harrison was unanimously declared the publican candidate and Levi P. M was nominated on the first ballot for vice William Walter Phelps, 103 for Bradley and 11 for Bruce.

The story of the republican national convention of 1892, which re 13d in the renom-instion of General Harrison with Whitelaw Reid as his running mate, is familiar to all.

Next President Has Made Two Trips to This State, Each Time Being Accorded a Magnificent Reception.

Omaha has been twice favored with the

presence of the man whose nomination and election to the presidency seem to be an as-sured fact. Although these two visits of sured fact. Although these two visits of sured fact. Although these two visits of factions was stopped long enough for mem-William McKinley were so recent as to be bers of both sides to hear the address on remembered by the greater number of protection. Omahans it may be interesting at this time for all to glance backward a few years and read again of the hearty manner in which he was received by the people of this state, whose admiration for the great champion of itol, was listened to by more than 15,000 protection has never been questioned.

The first of these two visits was in August, 1892. It was on Friday evening, August 5, just after the republican state convention at tell you, my friend, what I think about siljust after the republican state convention at the solution of for the support of Benjamin Harrison, then candidate for president; of Crounse, and of protection.

McKinley's name was already the common word among the shops and homes to the country. That the he was highly esteemed among Nebraskans four years ago is evidenced by the fact that upward of 20,000 people gathered on the High school grounds that fair moonlit evening to greet the distinguished Ohioan. It was such an audience as had never before been seen in Omaha. The people lined the sidewatks and from each side of the grounds a continual stream of pushing, jostling humanity was elbowing its way toward the building. Long before dark the grounds building. Long before dark the grounds seemed nearly full and yet hundreds more were wedging their way into the human mase. At 8 o'clock the entire south slope was an eddying sea of faces. A large plat-form had been erected at the southeast corner of the High school and from there the great tariff advocate delivered an address preat taring advocate derivers in address that held the attention of the vast concourse of people gathered about him. A report says "the proceedings were uninterrupted, cave by the rumble of the cable trains and the applause that rose and fell under the spell of the speaker's magnetic utterances." FIRST INTRODUCTION TO OMAHA.

Governor McKinley was accompanied on Governor McKinley was accompanied on this occasion by Charles J. Green, George P. Bemia, Edward Rosewater, W. J. Connell, C. R. Scott, Andrew Rosewater, Thomas Swobe, Ralph Breckinridge and other prom-inent citizens. He was introduced by the first named republican, who said: "Fellow citizens, I have the honor of introducing to you Ohio's distinguished statesman and gov-ernor, William McKinley." The speaker was enthusiastically greeted, but the moment he began to speak silence was preserved, and excepting when the

was preserved, and excepting logical points of his excepting when the was preserved, and excepting when the logical points of his address elicited the audible approbation of the audience, the speaker was heard with the most carnest attention. The address was a concise and effective presentation of the differences between the two great political parties on this important question. He relied on a plain statement of indisputable facts and the logic

of his arguments was irresistible. After the speech, Major McKinley was driven from the High school grounds amidet fundamental principles of the republican party that followed was listened to with the plaudits of people who lined the streets to The Bee building, where he made an in-formal call upon the editor of The Bee, Mr.

in 1888, had not III health forced him at the last moment to forbid the use of his name MAJOR M'KINLEY IN NEBRASKA Resewater, in the editorial rooms. From there he was driven to his special train, which left for the east in the morning. FOLOWED TO OMAHA, Over 600 enthusiastic republicans came up to Omaha from the Capital City in order to

RUUMRUUMRUUMUUMU

On Tuesday of the same week Governor McKinley was given a memorable reception Ovations Tendered Ohio's fen on His Visits to Nebraska. At Beatrice. The places of business through-out the town were closed in honor of the visitor, and flags and bunting of national THOUSANDS CROWDED TO HEAR HIM to be and building of national pointed holiday. In the lengthy procession which escorted Governor McKinley about the town were republican clubs from all quar-ters of Nebraska, and even from Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. The address of the tariff

champion was delivered before a crowd esti-mated to contain 12,000 people. At Lincoln, on the following day, Major McKinley appeared before a notable gather-ing of republicans. The state convention, which later nominated Lorenzo Crounse for governor, was then in session. Thousands of republicans from all parts of the state were

In the afternoon he held an informal re-ception at Burinigton beach. In the evening there was a grand street parade through the principal streets of the capital city. His ad-dress, from the north entrance of the cap-

people. During the course of his remarks some one

shouted, "What about silver?" Governor McKinley instantly replied, "I'll more than everybody else want an honest dollar. When the farmer sells a bushel of wheat he must use a full bushel and when he gets his pay he demands a full dollar, worth 100 cents

RETURNED TWO YEARS LATER.

ar the time as something remarkable for so large an assemblage. A striking feature of the gathering was the unusually large pro-portion of women. They not only filled the 1,200 seats reserved for them, but were scat-tered all ever the sudiversion Major McKinley next visited Omaha in October, 1894. His visit here was the con-clusion of a triumphal march eastward across the state of Nebraska. In all the cities where he had spoken he had been actered all over the auditorium. It was just 8 o'clock when the Ohioan en-tered the hall and passed down the aisle corded enthusiastic receptions and at even Then the cheers broke out in earnest and Then the cheers broke out in carnest and the tumultuous ovation continued until after the major was scated on the platform. After the applause and the cheering had somewhat subsided, John M. Thurston arose those towns where his train had stopped for but a few moments his few words from the car platform had been taken up and cheered to the echo.

to the echo. Beatrice put on gala attire on the morn-ing of October 4, and at noon all business was suspended to allow the citizens to pay tribute to the author of the great tariff bill. He arrived on a special rain over the Rock somewhat subsided, John M. Thurston arose and introduced the guest and speaker of the evening. The introduction concluded as follows: "He (McKinley) is now fighting to save the life of American industry, as he then fought to save the life of the American He arrived on a special train over the Rock Island road, and spoke for ten minutes from a platform that had been erected at the east end of the depot. An immense crowd listened to the speech. As soon as it was finished the governor left for Lin-coln on a special train over the Burlington road. His special was closely followed by commonwealth. The author of the Wilson bill is being banqueted in England, but Wilbill is being banqueted in England, but Wil-liam McKinley holds his levees and receives his ovations from the people of the United States. I have the honor to present to this magnificent body of my fellow citizens the next president of the United States." As Governor McKinley came forward at the conclusion of Senator Thurston's final sentence the mighty audience arose with him, and for two minutes the cheers of the crowd rang through the building. Men stood road. His special was closely followed by another well filled with republicans who were not satisfied with a ten-minute speech from the great protectionist. The run from Beatrice to Lincoln was a notable one, large him, and for two minutes the cheers of the crowd rang through the building. Men stood on chairs and shouled, hats were thrown in the air, women waved their hand-kerchiefs. It was Omaha's welcome to the country's next president. When quiet had in a manner been re-stored, Major McKinley commenced his ad-dress. At first he spoke in a low voice and the vast number of people in the distant parts of the Coliseum were unable to bear him, but in a few minutes the speaker him, but in a few minutes the speaker crowds having gathered at all the stations to cheer the distinguished visitor as he

passed by. Both special trains arrived in Lincoln about 2:30 o'clock that afternoon. It is said that no politician ever received such an ovation in Nebrazka's capital city as that which was accorded McKinley that afternoon. While he was the capital's guest all lines of business were suspended and citizens and thousands of visitors turned out enmasse to welcome the guest from Ohio. When he arrived he passed through a reception com-mittee of 100 men, drawn up in two lines on the depot platform, to his carriage. Fol-lowing the latter, which was drawn by four plumed horses, there was a parade three miles in length.

miles in length. miles in length. Governor McKinley spoke from a platform which had been erected in front of the Lin-coln hotel. The entire postoffice square was coin noise. The entire postence square was no densely packed with listeners that it was said at the time that a toothpick could not have been wedged in between any of them. Governor Crounse introduced the iion of the occasion and the short address on the

## Her Reason.

Harlem Life: "So you feel you cannot marry him?" "Yes. I am fully decided." "Why, don't you like him?" "O. I like him well enough, but I can't get him to propose." rapt attention. Immediately after this speech McKinley was escorted to the Commercial

platform speeches throughout Iowa.

warmed to his subject and his voice easily penetrated to the most distant parts of the uilding. Major McKinley spoke a little more than

an hour. Save for a brief reference to the pension question, he confined himself strictly

to the tariff and arraigned the democratic

to the tarin and arranghed the democratic party and the Wilson bill in severe terms. After his address he was given an informal luncheon at the Millard hotel. The follow-ing morning he left for the east. His first stop was at Des Moines, though he made

FOLOWED TO OMAHA.

hear the doctrines of their party expounded at greater length. The party arrived in this city shortly after 7 o'clock that ovening. Several hundred Omahans and a brass band

were at the so-called union denot to wel-

come Governor McKinley. The first man to shake the hand of the man from Canton was

A reception was to have been given to McKinley at the Millard hotel, but he stopped there only long enough to exchange

a few words with General Manderson, Gen-

eral Cowin, Edward Rosewater and a few other friends.

In conversation with a Bee reporter at

that time he said that he had addressed over

125,000 persons during the few days imme-diately preceding his visit to Omaha. He re-ferred to the outpraring of the people which

had attended his western trip as something unparalleled in his experience.

The largest audience that ever assembled under one roof in Omaha crowded the Coli-

seum that night to hear the man who was

then looked upon as the nation's next presi-

faces looked upward at the great tariff cham-plon when he arose to speak. The great audi-

ence was by no means composed wholly of Omaha people, for the afternoon and even-ing trains coming into the city from all direc-

tions were crowded with republicans, who eagerly soized the opportunity of hearing

McKinley speak on the tariff question. All stree's leading to the Collseum were black with people that October evening.

black with people that October evening. The street cars were inadequate to the task imposed upon them and hundreds were com-pelled to walk. Long before 8 o'clock there was not a vacant seat in the building. The order that was maintained was spoken of at the time as something remarkable for so

It was estimated that fully 12,000

John M. Thurston.

dent.