

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

ST. LOUIS, MO.
JUNE 1896.

IT WILL SEAT 14,000.

ST. LOUIS AUDITORIUM THE LARGEST CONVENTION HALL.

How the Proceedings of the Convention Will Be Handled—Number of Delegates and National Committee—Routine Work.



ST. LOUIS is a hot city in June, but so was Chicago in 1888 and Minneapolis in 1892, as Republican delegates will testify. Over-crowding and inconvenient accommodations are more to be dreaded during National convention week than hot weather. St. Louis, according to all reports, will furnish better facilities than ever before have been accorded to a National convention. The immense new auditorium, where the Republican National Convention will be held, will accommodate 14,000. There will be 909 National delegates in the convention this year—more than ever before—and the same number of alternates. There will be 53 members of the National Committee present, and the rest of the vast audience will consist mainly of "rooters" for the several candidates whose names are to be presented for the highest honor in the gift of the American people.

According to recent estimate, there will be more room. It is customary to give to the city in which the convention is held, the largest block of seats. St. Louis will have more seats in the auditorium than any convention city ever obtained before.

It has put in a modest request for 3,500 seats, and will probably receive 2,500 at least. Ohio and Iowa, being near-by and both having prominent candidates, will probably send the two largest State Delegations. Ohio, it is estimated by zealous Republicans of the Buckeye state, may have as many as 20,000 Republicans in St. Louis, but, of course, only a small per cent of them will get seats in the auditorium.

Timothy E. Byrnes of Minneapolis, who has been elected sergeant-at-arms of the convention by the National Committee, will have charge of the distribution of tickets for admission. Each National delegate and alternate will receive two tickets—and as many more as they can get. The member of the National Committee from each state will make out a list of all Republicans in his state who may want to attend the proceedings, and the tickets will be distributed among the different states, pro rata. Under the system of distribution which Sergeant-at-Arms Byrnes will employ it will be practically impossible for the friends of any one candidate to "pack" the convention hall, despite the fears of such an event which have been expressed. Mr. Byrnes has said that, so far as he has the power, the friends of all the candidates will be treated alike.

The real work of the convention, leading up to and providing for the selection of the National ticket, is done in committee rooms. Spacious accommodations for committee work have been provided in the auditorium, and the newspaper facilities will be especially convenient.

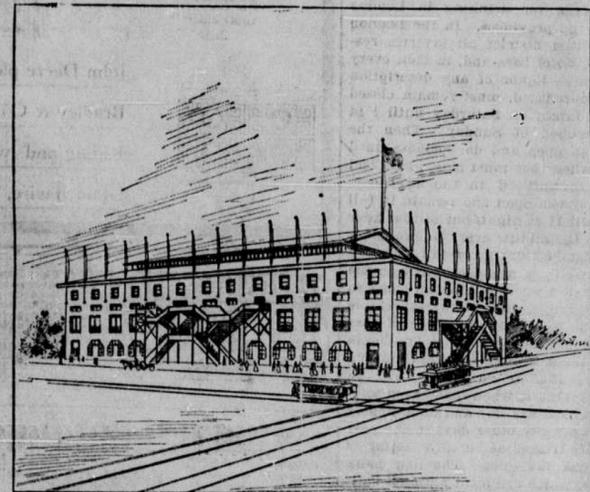
A novel scheme is to be put in opera-

recognizing delegates who think they have a duty to perform by claiming the attention of the convention.

The telegraph facilities for dispatching to every corner of the Nation the names of the nominees will be ample. Nine new copper wires are strung from St. Louis to Chicago and six from Chicago to New York. About fifty loops will be run into the Auditorium. Worned delegates can repair for refreshment to any number of gardens and open-air restaurants and cafes, where the best that St. Louis can offer will be placed before them at prices that may make them complain. But what is the loss of a few hundred dollars to an enthusiastic Republican, fired with interest in his party's welfare, and perchance, in some instances, with iron of his own in the fire?

Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, chairman of the National Committee, will call the convention to order. But important work of the convention will have been done by the National Committee even before the delegates assemble in their seats.

On the day preceding the convention a temporary roll of delegates has to be formed, for manifestly no State can have the advantage of another in representation. Some states will send contesting delegations, but only one set can be seated. It would not be proper, on the other hand, to shut a state out entirely because of contests. Each must have representation in the organization of the convention. General Clarkson of the National Committee from Iowa says there will be about 110 con-



REPUBLICAN CONVENTION HALL AT ST. LOUIS.

tested seats out of the 909, and that the nomination may really hinge upon the results of these contests.

It should not be supposed that the National Committee reserves to itself the power to decide contests; that must finally be done by the convention itself. This much, however, the National Committee will do, and its action may have an important bearing on the result in the convention—the National Committee will meet, and a sub-committee on contests will be selected. Each member of the committee will report to this sub-committee the list of delegates from his state, and if there be no contests these names will be placed on the temporary roll by the

The importance of these decisions in committee cannot be overestimated, for while they are in no way binding upon the convention, the action of the committee, based generally on good and sufficient grounds, is seldom overturned.

The National Committee selects also by a majority vote the temporary and permanent chairman of the convention; that is to say, it selects a name for each position, to be presented to the convention. A bitter contest may arise within the National Committee over these selections. Sometimes, as in 1892, the minority may withdraw their candidate, and make the selection of temporary chairman unanimous, as they did for J. Sloat Fassett. Again, as in 1884, a majority and minority report may be presented and the fight brought to a head in the opening of the convention.

As the Democratic National Convention in 1892, after Mr. Cleveland's friends, who controlled the Committee on Resolutions, had prepared a tariff plank under Mr. Cleveland's supervision, the convention, which afterward turned to and nominated Cleveland, broke away at one word from Henry Watterson and rejected the tariff plank as presented by the Cleveland committee. No better example of the American principle in politics—that the sovereign will of the people must govern—is accorded than in a National convention.

CONKLING STOPPED TO TALK.

That Incident Prevented Windom's Nomination for the Presidency.

From the Minneapolis Journal: In the political history of the state "Windom Ten" has been written down as a burlesque incident. When the campaign for the republican nomination for president in 1880 was in progress Minnesota was an overwhelmingly enthusiastic Blaine state. Senator Conkling's daring ambition was to defeat Blaine, and he was shrewd enough to see that Minnesota could not be swerved from Blaine save by springing a "favorite son." Mr. Windom was flattered by Conkling's suggestion and the poison spread to his friends, with the result that Minnesota went to Chicago solidly instructed for Windom. At that time Minnesota only had ten delegates to the national convention, and during the four days' balloting the reading clerk would announce in sten-

REPUBLICAN PARTY.

SOUND DOCTRINE OF PROTECTION THE WAR CRY.

The Democrats Will Not Be Permitted to Dodge the Issue That Is Engaging the Attention of the American People.



Englishmen appreciate the fact that the Gorman tariff's lease of life is limited. In the Manchester Courier and Lancashire General Advertiser of November 7, 1895, we find the following:

"A significant feature of the elections is that, not only do the Republican victories foreshadow a Republican President next year, but they render it probable that the Wilson tariff will, in the near future, give place to one of a more stringently protective character. This result is especially pointed to by the election in Ohio, the home of Mr. McKinley. The tariff question entered largely into the electioneering issues, the Democrats supporting the Wilson bill, the Republicans asking for further protection, and the candidate of the latter party was elected by a large majority. For the first time, Utah takes part as a state in the elections, and the tide of Republican victory has, apparently, reached as far as the Salt Lake City. The victory of Tammany Hall is not a matter upon which the United States can be complimented, and the prospect of an unfavorable revision of the Wilson tariff is one which is not satisfactory to ourselves."

London Views Our Wool Market.

Messrs. Helmuth Schwartz & Co., of London, comment upon the fact so well known here, that the United States in 1895, in addition to the unprecedented imports of raw wool, also imported "manufactures of wool to the extent of over sixty million dollars (\$60,000,000) as against less than seventeen million dollars (\$17,000,000) for the preceding year."

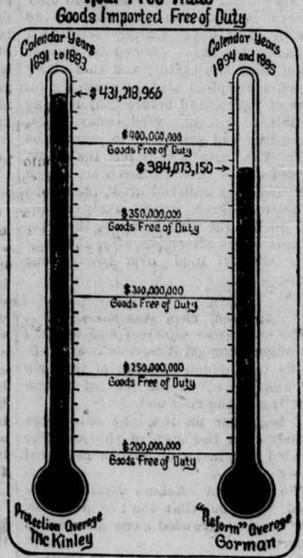
This increase in the American imports of woolen goods is roughly calculated as equal to 130 million pounds of raw wool, which is exactly the amount of the increase in the world's supply of the year 1895. If American wool had been used to manufacture the increased amount of imported woolens, more than one half of the entire American clip would have been consumed in their production.

The increase in the imports of wool, including that used in the manufacture of woolens imported in 1895, over the average of the previous four years was over 257 million pounds (a quantity within 37 million pounds of the American wool production for 1895), an increase of about 114 per cent. The effect of this extraordinary increase in imports upon American prices is now being very seriously felt.

Taxing Commercial Travelers.

The colony of New Zealand has imposed a tax on commercial travelers from other places. The apparent object of this new form of protection is to secure business for the local agent, and to prevent travelers from abroad selling direct to distributing houses. As an alternative, the object of the tax is to raise revenue. Needless to say the

Real Free Trade Goods Imported Free of Duty



measure is very unpopular with those whose prime interests are concentrated outside of New Zealand, but the colony believes in affording protection to her home industries. The tax is \$250 a year with a penalty of \$100 per day for non-payment.

Brand the Shoddy Goods.

The Ohio Legislature has a bill pending in the House that is attracting attention from the fact that it is out of the beaten track. The Canton, O., Repository, March 25, 1896, said:

"The title of the bill is 'To prevent fraud in the sale of woolen, shoddy and

cotton goods,' and is in the same line of legislation as that requiring the inspection of dairy and food products. It provides that 'any person or persons who sell, or offer for sale, any cloth fabric of any kind, in the form of clothing ready made or otherwise, shall cause the same to be tagged, or labeled, so as to show the composition of said fabric, whether the same be wool, shoddy, cotton, or if a mixture what proportion of each ingredient enters into the composition of said article; the label shall be written printed, or stenciled thereon, in the English language, the true name of such article or the ingredients entering into the composition of such a fabric or article.' All persons are prohibited from exposing for sale any article that is not so labeled, and on conviction a fine not exceeding \$25 nor more than \$100 is imposed for the first offense, and for the second or subsequent offenses a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200 may be imposed in addition to not less than 10 days' imprisonment nor more than 30 days."

GROVER'S SUIT.
The Livory of Democratic Tariff Reform Grover Cleveland.



As adopted by true democracy from the J. Bull model of the Cobden club, London.

Protect Our Shipping.

The movement to bring to Americans and American capital a fair share of the carrying trade upon the high seas and to restore that prestige which this country had when the famous clipper ships were admired in the ports of the world and which was lost soon after, is making rapid strides. Last week the Atlantic Transport Company, American, purchased the entire outfit and rights of the National Line, British, and the American flag will soon be run up on the following vessels: America, Europe, Spain, Greece, France and England. Let the good work go on until the American can ship his goods, himself travel and the Government can send its mails upon American ships, and the United States flag will become familiar once more in the seaport cities the wide world over.—Mail, Lowell, Mass.

Senator Mitchell's Belief.

The people of this country never have believed, do not now believe, and never will believe, in my judgment, not at least in the next three generations to come, if ever, that a properly devised system of protection to home industries, by which encouragement is given to home labor and home capital, and whereby the labor and products of this country are shielded from the ruinous effects of competition with the cheap labor and the products of the cheap and in many instances absolutely servile labor of European and Asiatic countries, is one that will tend to reduce the price of either American labor or of American products of either farm or shop or mine. The undeniable facts of history show conclusively that there is no warrant for any such belief.—Hon. John H. Mitchell, U. S. Senator, of Oregon.

Reed on Wages.

The truth is that this very question of rising wages is what makes a good many men free-traders. People with fixed incomes think that anything which raises wages is inimical to them. Manufacturers who have foreign markets are naturally anxious to have wages on the foreign standard, and when a great cocoa manufacturer in Boston and a great agricultural tool-maker in Philadelphia proclaim themselves on the side of free-trade we find in both cases a large foreign trade and along with it a desire for foreign wages for their workmen.—Hon. Thos. B. Reed.

How Chicago Feels.

William McKinley of Ohio represents something more than the great economic principle for which his name stands. While a large measure of the fair fame that attaches to the great protectionist comes from his championship of a principle that cannot be eradicated from the minds of a large proportion of the American people, it must be apparent to the most indifferent student of men that he typifies in his breadth of learning and in his unsullied manhood the highest possibilities of American citizenship.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Wants More Reciprocity.

The Commercial Milling Company of Detroit said: "Reciprocity would give the farmer better prices for his wheat and create more markets and, at the same time, be a feather in the cap of the politician who will bring it about."

Freckles. Talk as you will, freckles are no ornament to even a pretty girl, and on one who has no beauty to boast of they are positively hideous. Now is the time when they are "ripe," but there are several harmless ways of treating them, though so many preparations contain dangerous compounds. There is a safe formula which always prevails in light cases. Four ounces of lactic acid, two ounces of glycerine and one of rose water. Apply with a small velvet sponge two or three times daily. This lotion will cause a slight burning of the skin, which is a part of the process, but a little witch hazel cream will allay this.

If you are thinking of studying music do not fail to send for the prospectus of the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston. This will acquaint you with the greatest and most perfect School of Music, Oratory and Modern Languages in America. The best is always the cheapest in the end and the charges are low when its advantages over other similar schools are considered.

A Good Year for Fairs. Fourteen "World's Fairs" are being or will be held this year. The Hungarian Millennium is still in progress, as are also the Berlin Silver Jubilee Exhibition and the Geneva Swiss Exposition. Other cities to celebrate on a much smaller scale are Odessa, Kiel, Cannes, Mons, Rouen, Johannesburg, Brisbane, Para, Nauru, Paris and the City of Mexico. The Swiss national exposition has been devoted to the setting forth of Swiss life in a typical village, the separate houses of which have been actually transported from the different parts of the united cantons.—Philadelphia Record.

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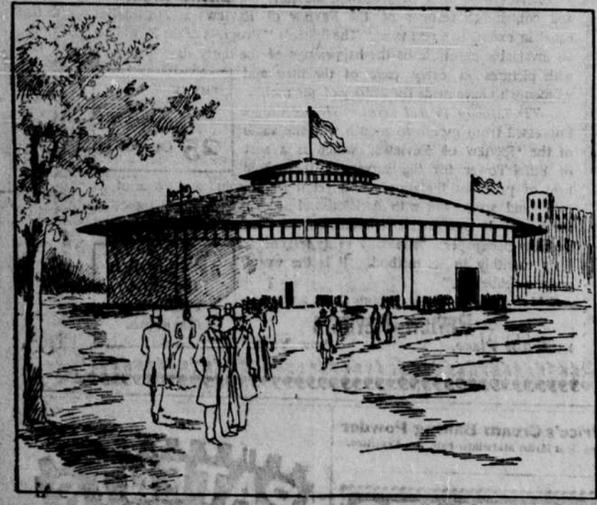
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THE FAMOUS WIGWAG CHICAGO. (Where Lincoln was nominated in 1860.)

sign in the convention hall. Each section of the hall where individual State delegations are seated, will be connected by telephone with the chairman's desk, that he may easily ascertain the name of every delegate who may claim recognition. The scheme, it is said, will do away with the usual annoyance and worry in

secretary of the National Committee. In states where contesting delegations have been elected the claims of both sides will be heard, and the National Committeeman from the state will give his version of the contest. The sub-committee will decide and instruct the secretary which delegates are entitled to representation.

An Old Loaf.

The Soar family, of Ambaston, Derbyshire, England, have a curious heirloom in the shape of a loaf of bread that is now over six hundred years old. The founders of the family, it appears, were great friends of King John. When that monarch died he made several land grants to the Soars. One of these tracts, it appears, had always been conveyed with a loaf of bread along with the "writings," and the deed and the loaf are both kept to this day as sacred relics.

Bryton Early—I thought you were going to save so much money, by resigning from the club. Minos Coyne—Well, just look how much I'm not in debt.—Life.