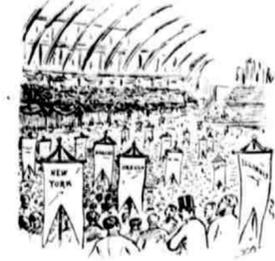


GREAT CONVENTIONS.

THEY WILL MAKE HISTORY AT MINNEAPOLIS AND CHICAGO.

The Republicans Will Make Short Work of Their Nomination—A Protracted Struggle Expected at Chicago—Inside History of Memorable Conventions.

[Special Correspondence.] WASHINGTON, May 26.—Two weeks hence the Republican national convention will be in session at Minneapolis; two weeks later the Democrats will meet at Chicago. As it looks now, these conventions will be the most interesting in the history of our country. Year after year these great conventions increase in magnitude and grow in dramatic and sensational importance. They are becoming more important than con-



gress itself, and though they do their work in a few days, they not only choose the president for the coming four years, but in their platforms control legislation and direct the efforts of parties. The first great convention in this country, the one which showed the possibilities of these gatherings of political laymen, was held in Chicago in 1860, when Abraham Lincoln was nominated. Probably the world never saw a more potent gathering than this. It left its mark on all time. It brought on the rebellion, freed the slaves, changed the American constitution.

It is odd that the nominations in Democratic conventions are not so bitterly contested as in Republican conventions, notwithstanding the fact that in the former the two-thirds rule naturally contributes to the stubbornness of the contest. In 1876 Blaine was then the rising man of his party. As representative and speaker he had attained phenomenal popularity. Nearly every one believed he would be nominated.

But between him and Roscoe Conkling there had sprung up bitter personal enmity, growing out of the famous "Turkey gobble" speech of Blaine's a few years before. Conkling, with much of the power of the Grant administration behind him, went to the convention with no other purpose in view than the defeat of Blaine. He became a candidate himself, not with the hope of being nominated, but that he might better contend against his adversary. Bristow, who as secretary of the treasury had won fame in the prosecution of the whisky ring, was strongly supported. Encouraged by the Conkling war on Blaine, three states put forward their own sons—Pennsylvania naming Hartranft, Indiana Morton and Ohio Hayes.

In the light of subsequent events it is almost pitiful to look back to this convention. Blaine was clearly the popular choice, and would have been nominated, but for a succession of accidents. First, if Pennsylvania, deftly encouraged by Blaine's enemies, had not put Hartranft forward, Blaine would have been chosen, as Pennsylvania was enthusiastically for him, and gave him her vote when it was too late. Second, if there had not been in the convention a certain obscure but bright Ohioan, now holding office in this city, Blaine would have been chosen. This Ohioan had faith in Hayes, and saw an opportunity to do him some good. He went to the friends of Governor Morton, of Indiana, and proposed to them that when the danger of a "break" came, Ohio and Indiana were to join hands for the one of their candidates who was at that time the stranger.

On the first ballot Morton had 125 votes and stood next to Blaine. But his friends made the mistake of throwing all their strength on the first roll call. On the second ballot they lost, and Bristow passed Morton. Hayes had started with only 65 votes, but he held his own; and after the fourth ballot, when other states had retired for consultation, Ohio sent word to Indiana that the time had come. On the fifth ballot a part of the



DIRECTING THE BLAINE TEMPEST. Indiana delegates went to Hayes, giving him 102 to Morton's 95. The next ballot Hayes gained more from the same source, and on the seventh Indiana led the mighty "break" to Hayes, which resulted in his nomination over Blaine, the figures being 384 to 351.

The Republican convention of 1880 was a remarkable struggle. Here Conkling and Blaine were again the great combatants. Conkling was there in person leading the Grant forces. Sherman made his first appearance as a presidential candidate. Edmunds, Washburne and Windom were the others. Gallant was the struggle between the Blaine and Grant forces. For the latter 306 men stood from first to last like the Old Guard; 275 men rallied about the Blaine

standard. For two days the battle continued. Through thirty-five ballots there was little change—Grant's highest vote being 313 and Blaine's 284. In the convention, conspicuous in all debates, leader of the struggle against the unit rule which only the Grant man favored and all the others opposed, was James A. Garfield. How the convention, weary of the bitter conflict, sought solution of its great problem by bringing Garfield to the front in an incomparable whirlwind, is history. The anti-Grant forces had simply united to defeat a third term.

In the last four conventions of Democracy there have been but six ballots. Tilden won on the second at St. Louis, Hancock on the second at Cincinnati, Cleveland on the second at Chicago, and was renominated by acclamation at St. Louis. In the last four conventions of the Republican party there have been no fewer than fifty-five ballots, Hayes being nominated on the seventh, Garfield on the thirty-sixth, Blaine on the fourth and Harrison on the eighth. Without exception, the candidate who entered the Democratic conventions with the largest number of votes has won the prize. Only one of the leading candidates in the Republican conventions of the last sixteen years has achieved success—Blaine, in 1884.

This year, unless all signs fail, history will be reversed. At Minneapolis the Republicans are likely to make short work of it—naming Blaine or Harrison in the first two or three ballots. At Chicago all the politicians are expecting—for the first time in many years in a Democratic convention—a bitter, protracted struggle. If choice be made in less than eight or ten ballots there will be general surprise.

A ballot in a national convention! What memories the phrase calls up, what scenes of excitement, tension, expectancy, hearts beating faster, hearts almost ceasing to beat at all! "The secretary will call the roll of states," commands the presiding officer. A hush follows. There is something strange in the air. The states are assembled before the president in a national convention! Never before has the sisterhood of states appeared so impressive; never before have you watched with such eager eyes, listened with such straining ears as now. A president is to be made.

There is nothing else in a national convention to compare with this roll call of the states. It is quiet, orderly, unaccompanied as a rule by applause or other demonstrations; but majestic, awful in its tension, its potentiality. Next to the balloting in interest is the applause. When a wave of applause—of human feeling manifesting itself in cries, in waving of hands, hats, handker-



HOW A PRESIDENT WAS MADE. chiefs, flags, banners—rolls through one of these vast audiences, the most impressive spectator is lifted from his feet, is made to suffer with the sensation of physical and mental expansion, of inexplicable inflation, as if all the particles of his being were endeavoring to separate themselves one from another and mingle with the electric currents in the air.

These waves of applause are well recognized weapons in national conventions. The nomination of Lincoln in the Wigwam, with all the mighty consequences that followed in its wake, was won with a persistent, planned and irresistible whirlwind of demonstration. The great politicians of the east, the trained leaders, were for Seward, and never dreamed of defeat. But they were quickly surprised, then dumfounded, and finally overthrown by an artfully contrived western cyclone. From that day to this the coup d'etat has been a well recognized factor in national conventions.

In the Chicago convention of 1884 the Blaine whirlwind was directed—it was not necessary to organize it—by Carson Lake, now the brilliant political writer of the New York Press. He stood on the secretary's platform and deftly directed the storm with his handkerchief for a baton, taking care that it should break forth at the right time and stop short of weariness and absurdity.

A memorable scene was that in the Democratic convention of 1884. Cleveland was strongly in the lead and the convention had adjourned for the night. Shrewd, alert, masterful Dan Manning received word that something unusual was going on in Ben Butler's room. Evidently a plot was being hatched. What was it? Who could ascertain? "Leave it to me," said a young delegate from Illinois, William A. Day. Outside Butler's room was an iron balcony. Here Day took up his station—looked, listened. All is fair in war and politics. Before midnight he reported to Manning: "Butler, Kelly and their crowd will tomorrow attempt to stampede the convention to Hendricks. They will pack the galleries and set loose a cyclone."

In an hour all the Cleveland leaders were put on their guard. "No matter what happens in the convention tomorrow, keep your heads; stand firm; keep cool." The word was passed along. When the storm broke—and a magnificent, inspiring, electrical storm it was—the Cleveland delegates sat unmoved. When the wind ceased, the thunder was silent and the sun came out they proceeded quietly and easily to the nomination of Cleveland. But for the iron balcony and the bright, quick Mr. Day, Cleveland might never have been president. WALTER WELLMAN.

FARMER INGALLS.

How the Ex-Senator Manages His Farm Near Atchison, Kan. [Special Correspondence.]

ATCHISON, May 26.—Before he sails for Europe, which he will do in a few weeks, ex-Senator John J. Ingalls, who is now a farmer, expects to have his crops planted. The ex-senator has always loved the woods and fields and meadows, and since his retirement from office he has devoted a considerable por-



JOHN J. INGALLS.

tion of his time to them. His farm, a 500-acre tract, is on Walnut creek, five miles south of Atchison, and he drives out at regular intervals to superintend the planting of crops, or such other work as may be in hand. The farm is a model in every respect. The owner knows every person about the place and as he trudges around addresses them by their first names. Some of his men address him familiarly as "John." He is a favorite among the children of his laborers.

The ex-senator also owns a thirty-acre tract just across the road from his paternal residence, which is situated on a picturesque knoll in South Atchison, commanding an excellent view of the city and surrounding country. This tract has been redeemed from its wild state and converted into a pasture and truck farm. The greater portion of it is given up to blue grass, on which grazes a herd of sleek cows. The garden contains almost ten acres, and is planted in vegetables of every description and variety. In this garden the orator does his individual farming. He has been known to hold the plow and use the hoe in this garden, a sight sufficient to have attracted a multitude if it had been previously advertised. The garden is his pride and the envy of the neighborhood. Not a weed is allowed to grow in it. The keen eyes of the ex-senator can detect a weed the moment it appears above the surface of the ground. The yield of the garden is very large. Mr. Ingalls' hired man is generally the first to appear on the market with a wagon load of fresh vegetables when the season opens, and every morning thereafter until there is no longer a demand to be supplied.

At this season of the year Mr. Ingalls may generally be found in his garden, giving orders to the laborers with the air of a man who has tilled the soil all his life. When the garden is at its best he takes a keen delight in showing it to visitors. On chilly days he strolls about his garden wearing the white slouch hat with which the people of this section have become familiar, and the long gray overcoat which he has worn every spring and fall for six years. When it is unbent the flaming red necktie becomes visible.

RICHARD S. GRAVES.

Two Famous Bonifaces.

[Special Correspondence.]

LEBANON, O., May 26.—This old village is not alone proud of having produced such an eminent man as Tom Corwin, but also boasts that two great American hotel keepers were born here. One of these is John B. Drake, of the Grand Pacific, Chicago. He began life humbly enough, compared with his present position. His first hotel experience was in the old Williamson tavern on Broadway in Lebanon, an old fashioned building, which is yet standing and used as a hotel. It was of greater value then than now, as it was in the days of stages, and Lebanon was an important station on the stage route. Young Drake did everything as clerk, from helping the travelers from the stage until he showed them to their rooms with a tallow candle. He manifested his intuitive knowledge of how to run a hotel to please very early.

One day Landlord Williamson told him to buy some turkeys for the next day. Young Drake could find none for sale. Old man Sauser had some, but refused to sell at any price. Williamson, when told that none could be had, said briefly, "We must have turkeys." Young Drake thought his job depended upon it and he waited until night, when he stole out to old man Sauser's turkey roost and nabbed several fat gobblers and hens and surprised Williamson with his enterprise the more when he told how he got them. When the turkeys were being roasted, Young Drake told Sauser who took his turkeys and then induced him to take an advance on the market price. Later on Sauser's son married Drake's cousin, and is living here today. The landlord is the only one living of his name in his branch of the Drake family.

Harvey Bates, who built the famous Bates House in Indianapolis and died a millionaire, was once a poor orphan boy in Lebanon. He was taken in by an old farmer, who treated him so cruelly that a merchant named Eddy, backed up by indignant citizens, made the old tyrant give the boy up and took him into his store. Bates prospered, went west, became rich and never forgot his benefactor, having been enabled in later life to help some of the Eddy family acquire riches and distinction. F. B. GESSNER.

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Fashion and Art Papers, and all kinds of magazines, periodicals, novels, etc. always to be found at the new COURIER News Depot, 1134 N street.

Get your flower and garden seeds and plants from the new Lincoln frame and art company, with Elite Studio 236 south Eleventh street.

The new Lincoln frame and art company make a specialty of frames for the crayon work, with Elite Studio 236 south Eleventh street.

Ozell is doing a fine business in his new stand (Masonic Temple corner) near the location of his former successes. The place is as neat as a pin, the service pure excellence and the fare identically the same as in past years, notwithstanding the fact that his price now is but 30 cents. No tickets, no trust, and no bust, but a fine meal for cash and cash only.

In you want anything for the baby, for the sick room, for wearing apparel, for foot-wear, sportsmen's goods, and anything in the line of rubber goods, call at the Lincoln Rubber Company and take advantage of the goods that are offered at sacrifice to close the business.

General M. E. Conference, Omaha. The B. & M. will sell tickets from all points to Omaha and return at one fare for the round trip for the benefit of those desiring to attend the meeting of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. Tickets on sale April 28th to 30th, inclusive, good for return until June 1st. For full particulars call at B. & M. depot or city office, corner Tenth and O streets. 4-23-92. A. C. ZIEMER, C. P. & T. A.

New England Crystal meal, the latest and finest production for mush or baking purposes. Ask for it at grocers.

Only Ten Cents a Pack. The celebrated "Burlington Route" applying cards are now sold at ten cents per pack, 50 cents is the usual price; for such cards, which, high-class and exclusive parties will soon be in order, and we would suggest that you buy in a stock of these cards for future requirements. A. C. ZIEMER, City Passenger Agent.

We will take your subscription for any publication at publishers' best prices, at the COURIER News Depot, 1134 N street.

M. E. General Conference, Omaha. On May 2, 4, 7, 11, 14, 18, 21, 25, 28 and 30, the B. & M. will sell tickets from stations within 200 miles of Omaha to Omaha and return at one fare and a third for the round trip, for the benefit of persons desiring to attend the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, tickets good for return for one week from date of sale. Full particulars at B. & M. depot, or city office, corner O and Tenth streets. 4-23-92. A. C. ZIEMER, C. P. & T. A.

The General Assembly at Portland. All who desire to attend the General Presbyterian Assembly at Portland, Oregon, in May, should make due arrangements to save over twenty-four hours in time by taking the Original Overland Route, the Union Pacific. Fast time, unequalled service, Pullman Sleepers and Dining, and the grandest scenery on this continent. E. B. SLOSSON, C. T. A., 41-101 1044 O street.

CREEDMINING CAMP.

A Second Leadville—Fourth Place Already Gained by the Young Giant.

The whirligig of fortune has stopped at Creede, nothing yesterday, it is a town today and will be a city tomorrow. Many a man will date his rise in this world from the hour he stepped into the Wigwag. The camp has practically existed only since last May. The D. & R. G. Ry. did not get in until October, and regular passenger trains did not run until December. Yet no other mine camp ever made so much ore during the same period of its early existence. Leadville itself fell far behind. The extraordinary output has come from exactly five mines, and one of them has shipped only a nominal quantity. Early investors promise prompt and quick returns. Pamphlets containing a full and complete description of this wonderful mining camp, together with other valuable information, routes, rates and tickets may be obtained at B. & M. depot or city office cor. 10th and O streets. A. C. ZIEMER, City pass. and ticket agt.

LEGAL NOTICE.

G. M. Arnold, defendant, will take notice that on the 26th day of March, 1892, James Bank, plaintiff herein, filed his petition in the District court of Lancaster county, Nebraska, against said defendant and Wallace Melville and John C. Cato, the object and prayer of which are to correct a mistake in six certain promissory notes made by the defendants Melville and Cato and delivered to the Picher & Baldwin Company for the use of plaintiff, also to correct a mistake in the mortgages securing said notes, and upon lots four and five in block twenty-six, lot twenty in block thirty-seven, lot five in block thirty-eight, lots thirteen and fourteen in block thirty-seven and lots two, three and six in block twenty-six in Picher & Baldwin's second addition to Lincoln, Nebraska, to cancel said notes and mortgages and to compel said defendants to execute and deliver new notes and mortgages in the sum of \$2125.00 upon said property, or in default thereof, that the decree of the court stand as a lien upon the property for said amount. You are required to answer said petition on or before the 10th day of June, 1892. Dated this 26th day of May, 1892. JAMES BANK by Abbott, Sealeck & Lane, Attys.

SHERIFF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the district court of the Third judicial district of Nebraska, within and for Lancaster county, in an action wherein Catherine S. Bowman is plaintiff, and Bezekiah Hewitt, Celestia L. Hewitt, John D. McFarland, Gusta Elmood, and H. Edwood, first name unknown, defendants, I will, at 2 o'clock p. m. on the 10th day of May, A. D. 1892, at the east door of the court house in city of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska, sell at public auction the following described real estate to-wit: Lot number six (6) in block number six (6) in Yule street addition to the city of Lincoln, Lancaster county, Nebraska. Given under my hand this 6th day of April, A. D. 1892. 4-6-92. SAM McCLAY, Sheriff.

\$50,000.00 TO LOAN

At six per cent. per annum and a cash commission or at eight per cent. no commission. for periods of three or five years on well located improved real estate in Lincoln or Lancaster county.

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Truly, it was an enchanting scene, so bright, so beautiful and novel withal, that I walked about with curious delight, forgetful of all the means which enabled me to intrude upon the fishes' domain, until I was brought to my senses by a sharp jerk on the life-line, this being an interrogation from Jack as to whether I was all right. I answered in a similar way and, as I did so, a familiar object caught my eye in the shape of the "Burlington Route" trade mark. It was exquisitely painted on a little ledge of rock and I could plainly read the flaming announcement of their new express trains and the remarkable time being made between Denver, Lincoln, Omaha and Chicago. "Ye gods!" I cried, "What enterprise! An advertisement even here! Is there no place on earth or under the waters where this wondrous Railroad is unknown?" Our new vestibuled specials, Nos. 3 and 6, are among the fastest and most luxuriously appointed passenger trains in the world, and are deserving of hearty support and generous patronage. The distance between Denver and Lincoln is now covered in the unparalleled time of twelve hours and ten minutes, while the run to Chicago is made in fifteen hours and fifty-five minutes. These trains, as well as our celebrated "Flyers," are equipped with dining, sleeping, chair and smoking cars, of exquisite design and workmanship. Brains as well as money was liberally used in their construction. Apply to agent, B. & M. depot, or at the city ticket office, corner O and 10th streets, for further information.

J. FRANCIS, Gen. Passenger Agent, OMAHA. A. C. ZIEMER, City Passenger Agent, LINCOLN.



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