



THE CONVENTION HALL
WHERE REPUBLICANS WILL SOON ASSEMBLE.

Arrangements Made to Seat Fifteen Thousand People—Description of the Interior—Built for the Recent Export Exposition.

The plans for the alteration of the Export Exposition auditorium for the purposes of the Republican national convention at Philadelphia, June 19, provide in a most liberal way for delegates, alternates and visitors. Just 14,508 seats have been arranged. This will be the largest number of seats ever provided at a national convention.

On the main floor of the hall are the seats for the delegates, and immediately behind them come the alternates. Each one is allowed a floor space of one foot and ten inches by two feet and six inches, which is more room than delegates ever enjoyed before. Then, going toward the stage, comes the space reserved for the press. This is on a vast platform raised four feet above the level of the main floor. There will be seats for 500 reporters. Each reporter will have a floor space of two feet four and one-half inches by four feet one and one-half inches, and this, like the delegates' room, is more than any other convention has allowed. Leading back from the press section will be wide aisles, going under the rooms to the telegraph and telephone stages at the rear of the building. Out there will be scores of operators, clicking out the news to a waiting nation, and between the press section and the telegraphers there will be a steady stream of hustling messenger boys rushing with "copy." The press space will be for working newspaper men only. The Philadelphia papers will have a large staff and the big New York and Chicago dailies have three men in the hall all the time and a fresh relay always waiting to take the places of those who get fagged out.

Next beyond the reporters comes the stage. This is raised four feet from the press stand, which brings it eight feet above the main floor of the hall. This will be given over to the national committee and distinguished guests from all over the country; back of this again are special guest seats.

So much for the main hall. Now we'll go back to the main entrance which is at the opposite end of the building from the stage. Between the doors and the auditorium is a spacious lobby, where hundreds may cluster and chat without disturbing proceedings within. Connected with this are ample rooms and places where the weary sightseer may snatch a few moments' rest. At the back of the hall, in the rear of the stage, is a space almost as large. Here, as has been mentioned, are the telegraph and telephone offices, and also rooms for the national committee and any special committee, which may have occasion to retire and confer. Besides these rooms there will be one large room in each corner for the press, where reporters may get away from the crowds and work out their copy at their leisure. Back of the gallery on the second floor are more rooms and further space for those who do not care to stay within the hall.

THE REPUBLICANS IN 1876.

A Speech That Vividly Recalls the Issues Then Predominant. In the convention of 1876 that nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for the presidency was delivered the most remarkable nominating speech ever delivered in a national convention. It was that in which Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, speaking for the Illinois delegation, put in nomination the beloved Blaine. He said: "Massachusetts may be satisfied with the loyalty of Benjamin H. Brewster; so am I; but if any man nominated by this convention cannot carry the state of Massachusetts, I am not satisfied with the loyalty of that state. If the nominee of this convention cannot carry the grand old commonwealth of Massachusetts by 75,000 majority, I would advise them to sell out Faneuil hall as a Democratic headquarters. I would advise them to take from Bunker Hill that old monument of glory. "The Republicans of the United States demand as their leader in the great contest of 1876 a man of intelligence, a man of integrity, a man of well-known and approved political opinions. They demand a statesman;

they demand a reformer after as well as before the election. They demand a politician in the highest, broadest and best sense—a man of superb moral courage. They demand a man acquainted with public affairs—with the wants of the people; with not only the requirements of the hour, but with the demands of the future. They demand a man broad enough to comprehend the relations of this government to the other nations of the earth. They demand a man well versed in the powers, duties and prerogatives of each and every department of this government.

"The Republicans of the United States want a man who knows that this government should protect every citizen, at home and abroad; who knows that any government that will not defend its defenders, and protect its protectors, is a disgrace to the man of the world. They demand a man

who believes in the eternal separation and divorce of church and school. They demand a man whose political reputation is spotless as a star; but they do not demand a certificate of moral character signed by a confederate congress. The man who has, in full, heaped and rounded measure, all these splendid qualifications is the present grand and gallant leader of the Republican party—James G. Blaine. Our country, crowned with the vast and marvelous achievements of its first century, asks for a man worthy of the post, and prophetic of its future; asks for a man who has the audacity of genius; asks for a man who is the grandest combination of heart, conscience and brain beneath her flag—such a man is James G. Blaine. For the Republican host, led by this intrepid man, there can be no defeat. This is a grand year—a year filled with the recollections of the revolu-

THE CONVENTION IDEA

BIRTH OF REPRESENTATIVE NATIONAL COUNCILS. Originated in the Campaign of 1832—The Congressional Caucus and Its Unpopularity—The State Legislative System That Followed It.

As regards the selection of candidates for president the theory of the constitution is that the people have free choice in the matter. And according to that theory the electoral college is the only body standing between the people and the object of their choice for the presidency. But in fact the electoral college has never stood in any self-determining way between the people and the presidency. The body that did so stand, or, rather, assumed itself to be the people, was the house of representatives of the United States. From the beginning down to 1832 the house intervened and took from the people their prerogative to elect freely in the presentation of candidates for the presidency. At first the representatives acted as a caucus for all the people and all parties and named the candidates for whom the people should vote. But soon the parties were in different camps, so to speak, and the members of congress of each party held their own caucuses and named candidates to be voted for by their own following. Formerly the congress had a committee of correspondence, whose duty it was to communicate with influential citizens of the several states in order that acquiescence and active co-operation might be had over the country. When parties were formed, as almost immediately was the case, then each party raised a congressional committee, and these committees now continue in the congressional campaign committees.

The first revolt from the congressional caucus was in 1835, when seven members of the "Republican" caucus at Washington bolted the congressional nomination. The state

AMUSING TRICK

Played on a Big Crowd by a Patent Medicine Eater. "I never heard that expression 'got 'em on a string,' " said a guest of the Greenwich last evening, "without remembering an incident that occurred a number of years ago in a town out in Kansas. I was spending a few days in the place looking after a cattle deal, and early one evening a patent medicine fakir put in an appearance on the Court House square. He was in a fine two horse rig and had a partner with a banjo, who soon drew a big crowd. Then the fakir proceeded to hawk a cure-all liniment at a dollar a bottle. The price was steep and the stuff went slowly, and I noticed that at each sale he wrapped up the bottle in a sheet of white paper, upon which he ostentatiously penciled a large cross. When four or five were disposed of, he called on the purchasers to bring up their wrappers and handed over a crisp dollar bill in exchange for each. 'I am doing this simply to introduce our wonderful pain specific,' he shouted, who's the next lucky man to take a bottle in a marked wrapper? At that the sale picked up and when he repeated the little comedy of selling the nostrum and redeeming the wrappers a couple more times, the stuff was going like hot cakes. Men fairly tell over each other to get to the buggy and every now and then the fakir would hawl out, 'Hain't time to stop just now, gentlemen, but be sure to preserve your wrappers.' When he had sold perhaps 400 bottles, and the crowd was about cleaned out, he stopped suddenly and held up his hand for attention. 'Now, gentlemen,' he said, producing a ball of narrow pink tape, 'I want all of you who have a marked wrapper to take hold of this ribbon. Get in line, please!' The crowd obeyed with a rush, and presently 400 men were strung out along the curb, holding to the tape and wondering what was going to happen next. The fakir drove slowly up the street, paying out the tape as he went. 'Hold on to the magic ribbon,' he yelled. 'Don't let go of the magic band!' The tape was five blocks long, and when he pulled out the last of it he whipped up his team and vanished in the gathering night, leaving 400 large, able-bodied clumps hanging patiently to his infernal string. When the trick dawned on them he was half way to the next township. Was I in line, did you ask? Yes, I was. I was."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

FAMILY HORSE

Ate the Heads of Live Lambs Until Dosed with Red Pepper. Rochester Spc. New York Mail and Express: Fred Wilner, a well-known and prominent farmer of Portage, Livingston county, reports an astonishing occurrence on his farm. On numerous occasions of late he has found in his pastures young lambs of his herd with their heads completely eaten away, but not mutilated in any other portion of the body. After being several in this manner Mr. Wilner armed himself with a rifle and spent the greater part of two days and nights in an effort to solve the mystery, but without avail. Monday morning he discovered several more dead lambs in the field with their heads eaten off and also a dead lamb in the barn. Not having time to bury the carcass found in the barn he threw it into the yard, when suddenly, to his amazement, a six-year-old family horse rushed up and commenced eagerly eating his head off. When the next lamb died Mr. Wilner placed a lot of cayenne pepper on the head and threw it to the horse, who, after taking a few bites, dropped the carcass, and cannot now be made to touch a lamb or any other animal.

Valueless to Him. Gen. Wheeler is not a prophet without honor at the capital, but a hero with a large following, who have for him a sincere if sentimental admiration. At the Cosmos club the other day the treasurer of a certain patriotic organization, who had just received a check for dues from "Little Joe," was debating with the secretary of the society the advisability of keeping the check for the value of the autograph and depositing cash to the proper amount instead. "I prize that autograph very much," he said. "It is worth many times \$2 to me, and I think I shall keep it." Gen. Greely, who happened to be in the room, and who could never be accused of sentimentality, overhearing the conversation, called out to the treasurer, "Oh, deposit the check, deposit it. I will give you fifty of Wheeler's autographs just as good as that!"—New York Tribune.

Prettily Turned. The car was crowded, therefore quite a number of passengers suspended themselves from the straps and swayed with every motion of the car. A young man in the garb of a mechanic clung to a strap with one hand, while the other hand hung to a dinner pail. He was standing in front of a woman who was richly dressed and seemingly blessed with an abundance of this world's goods. As the car swung round a corner the strap to which the young man clung parted with a snap and the young man was precipitated into the lap of the woman. As soon as he could recover his standing position he raised his hat and apologized, by saying: "Pardon me, madam. I am sorry to disturb you, but really this is the first time the street car company ever conferred a favor on me." The woman appreciated the gallantry and the compliment.—Omaha World-Herald.

Didn't Read the Letter. A little girl of four years, having written a letter consisting simply of waving lines, asked her father to mail it. "What did you say?" asked papa. "I don't know," said Rosamond. "Why, you wrote it!" exclaimed papa. "Yes, but I did not read it," was the innocent answer.

Individual Fruit. "That new boarder is making trouble in the house." "How so?" "He brings a can of peaches to the table with him at every meal."—Indianapolis Journal.

REPUBLICAN PARTY.

HISTORY OF ORGANIZATION UNDER VARIOUS NAMES. The Conservatives of 1790, the Federalists of 1790 and the Whigs were the predecessors of the Present Party—the Many National Conventions.

It should not be inferred, however, that that was the beginning of the Republican party. The lineage of it may be easily traced back to the beginning of the republic. The Conservatives in the continental congress were the founders of the principles which even today find more or less expression in Republican platforms. Later the Conservatives were known as Federalists and rallied around the leadership of Alexander Hamilton at the same time that the Anti-Federalists looked to the leadership of Thomas Jefferson. Inasmuch as President Washington recognized the Federalists by making Hamilton his secretary of the treasury (then the most important cabinet office), Republicans claim that he was their first president. And if Washington was the first Republican president, Adams must be adjudged the second, for he was the recognized candidate of the Federalists.

In these early days nominations for the presidency were made in congressional caucuses. Thus, the congressmen chosen two years prior to the presidential election nominated the presidential candidates, separating into party caucuses for that purpose. That method not being popular, however, strenuous efforts were from time to time made by the electorate to have it superseded by a system that would more fully conform with the ideas of popular sovereignty. Then state legislatures began, each on its own account, to make presidential nominations, but holding their action subordinate to final selection at Washington.

The Whigs or Federalists held a national convention in 1825 in Philadelphia and nominated William Henry Harrison and John Tyler. This was the first convention of the party based on the system that now obtains. The Federal party was now wholly known as the Whig party. The next Whig convention met in Baltimore and nominated Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen. Each party adopted a platform, the Whigs declaring for a well-regulated currency and a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection. This was the first year of national platforms.

In 1847 the whigs met in national convention in Philadelphia June 9 and nominated Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore. No platform was adopted, but in a brief address to the whigs of the country was quoted Gen. Taylor's alleged utterance that had been voted in 1843 his vote would have been for Gen. Harrison—which, it was contended, was evidence enough that he was a trustworthy whig. In 1852 the whigs held their convention in Philadelphia and nominated Winfield Scott and William A. Graham of North Carolina, or, as Daniel Webster read those names, "Fuss 'n feathers and tar." The year 1856 brought in new issues and, on one side, new men. It was the year of the know-nothing re-election, when a secret political society

threatened to destroy both the old parties and to change the foundation principles of the republic. The republican party—made by a union of the free soil party and the northern-portion of the whigs—held their national convention that year in Philadelphia and nominated John C. Fremont and William A. Dayton. The main plank in their platform was in opposition to the extension of slavery.

The republicans held their 1860 convention in Chicago. It nominated Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Ham-

Grant, held a convention in Cincinnati and nominated Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown. The democrats held their convention in Baltimore and endorsed the nomination of Greeley and Brown. But some democrats were dissatisfied, and the straight-outs, as they called themselves, held a convention in Louisville, Ky., and nominated Charles O'Connor and John Quincy Adams.

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In 1880 James A. Garfield was nominated at Chicago for president and Chester A. Arthur for vice president, and both became president. Senator Hoar was permanent chairman. In 1884, at Chicago, James G. Blaine and John A. Logan were nominated respectively for president and vice president. John B. Henderson was the presiding officer.

In 1888 the republicans nominated in Chicago Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton. M. M. Estee of California presided. In 1892 the republicans held their convention in Minneapolis and nominated Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid. William McKinley presided. The last republican national convention (1896) was held in St. Louis, and nominated William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart.

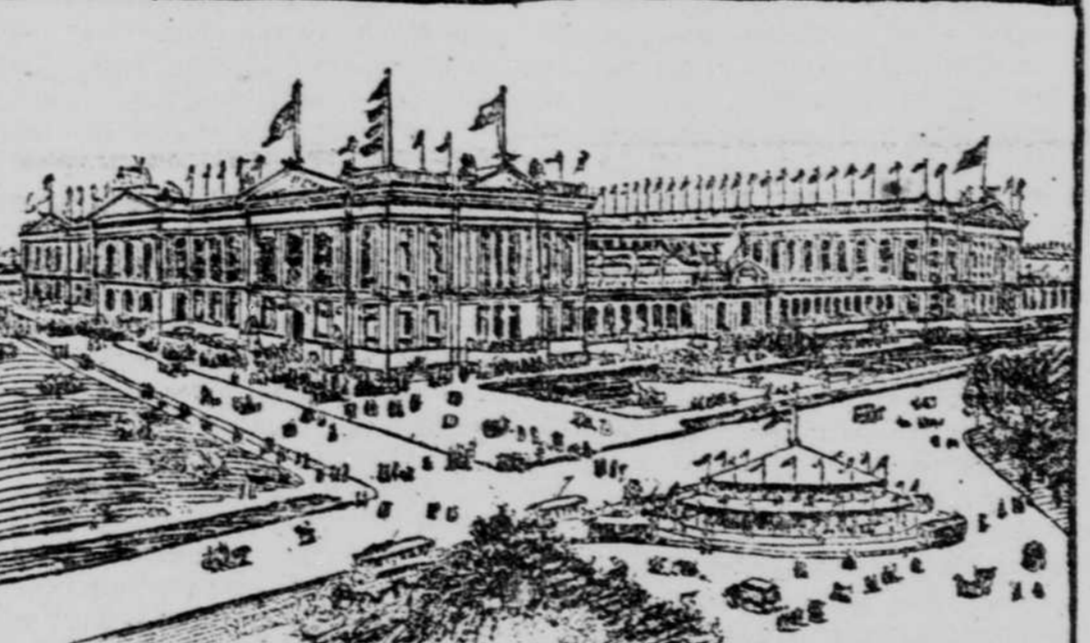
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HISTORY OF VEGETABLES.

Garden Products Developed by Cultivating Wild Species. It is difficult to imagine that 300 years ago a boiled potato or a dish of mashed turnips was not to be had in Europe for love or money. In those days people lived chiefly on bread and meat and beer, and the bread and meat were, as a rule, of such quality as would have caused a riot in the workhouse of today. Beans they did have—at least, the upper classes had them. Henry VIII. was very fond of beans, and had a Dutch gardener over, who found English soil would grow broad beans every bit as well as Dutch. They rather sneered at peas in the year 1600. Such as were eaten were imported from Holland. "Fit dainties for ladies; they came so far, and cost so dear," says one writer. But Mother-Country peas were highly cultivated from very early times. Last year, in the Isle of Bute, a splendid crop of peas was raised from seed, which was at least 2,000 and probably nearly 3,000 years old. This seed came from an Egyptian tomb. The flowers had a beautiful red center, surrounded by white petals, and the peas were well up to the modern market garden standard. Cabbage has always been a pet vegetable of the Dutch. We got it from them in 1510, and in 1900 we still use thousands of pounds of Dutch cabbage seed. And the extraordinary part of it is that cabbage is in reality a native of Great Britain. All our garden vegetables are merely types improved by long cultivation of wild species.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Malay Sylla. "I notice that Senator Beveridge called Aguinaldo a Malay Sylla. Who was Sylla, cad?" "Some derved Hoosier, I s'pose, that Beveridge knows to h'me."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.



CONVENTION HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

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tion; filled with proud and tender memories of the past; with the sacred legends of liberty—a year in which the people call for a man who has preserved in congress what our soldiers won upon the field; a year in which they call for a man who has torn from the throat of treason the tongue of slander—for a man who has snatched the mask of Democracy from the hide-

ous face of rebellion; for a man who, like an intellectual athlete, has stood in the arena of debate and challenged all comers, and who is still a total stranger to defeat. Like an armed warrior, like a plumed knight, James G. Blaine marched down the halls of the American congress and threw his shining lance full and fair against the brazen forehead of the defamers of his country and the maligners of his honor. For the Republican party to desert this gallant leader now, is as though an army should desert their general upon the field of battle. James G. Blaine is now and has been for years the banner of the sacred standard of the Republican party. I call it sacred, because no human being can stand beneath its folds without becoming and without remaining free. "Gentlemen of the convention, in the name of the great republic, the only republic that ever existed upon this earth; in the name of all her defenders and of all her supporters; in the name of all her soldiers living; in the name of all her soldiers dead upon the field of battle, and in the name of those who perished in the skeleton clutch of famine at Andersonville and Libby, whose sufferings he so vividly remembers, Illinois—Illinois nominates for the next president of this country, that prince of parliamentarians—that leader of leaders—James G. Blaine."

Senator Thomas H. Carter. "Yes," said Farmer Corntossle, "let Josh go right ahead playin' golf. I reckon it'll do him good." "You said you thought it was a waste of time yesterday," said his wife. "I've changed my mind. If he keeps on practicin' with those sticks for a few years mebber there won't be so much danger of cuttin' hisself when he tries to han'tle a scythe."—Washington Star.

The "elephant beetle" of Venezuela is the largest insect in the world. A full-grown one weighs half a pound.



ALEXANDER HAMILTON.



SENATOR CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.



SENATOR STEVE ELKINS.



SENATOR JOSEPH B. FORAKER.