

FIRST CONVENTION IN PHILADELPHIA IN 1830

Called by Anti-Masons, but Did Not Nominate Until One Year Later.

IDEA OF NEW YORK EDITOR National Republicans Quick to Follow, With National Democrats.

The first national convention for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency was that of the anti-Masonic party at Philadelphia, September 26, 1830.

Although the first convention went to Philadelphia, the first nomination for the Presidency was made in Baltimore.

While the party receives the credit for the convention, the man who first proposed the idea of a national convention was Thurlow Weed of New York.

Up to the time Mr. Weed and a group of independent New Yorkers had come out for the nomination of candidates by representatives of the voters, chosen directly, all nominations had been made by a few men as an incident to their political power.

The caucus idea had been most popular in the Colonies before the Revolution and it had been continued in national affairs. It was followed until 1815, when an attempt was made in New York to obtain some expression from the voters of the several parties.

The six men were unalterably opposed to the election of William H. Crawford, who had been selected as a candidate by the Congressional caucus.

The Anti-Masonic party had come into existence early in the '20s, but it had been little more than an empty shell until after 1826, and then the fact of William Morgan caused it to grow.

Morgan was arrested, kidnapped from jail in Canandaigua, N. Y., and ultimately disappeared. His fate has never been definitely revealed.

Mr. Wood was in the publishing business at Batavia and editor of a newspaper at the outbreak of this excitement. His partner was Mason. Wood wrote a little editorial after the abduction and then went out of town.

Although passion was principally the basis of the movement, still there were cold political heads in the room.

adopted this resolution instead of a platform: Resolved, That it is recommended to the people of the United States opposed to secret societies to meet in convention on Monday, the 26th day of September, 1831, at the city of Baltimore, by delegates equal in number to their representatives in both houses of Congress to make nominations of suitable candidates for the offices of President and Vice-President to be supported at the next election and for the transaction of such business as the cause of anti-Masonry may require.

The convention met at Baltimore on the date mentioned and this time the ninety-six delegates of the first meeting had grown to 112, Indiana being added to the list of States and others sending larger representations.

The States reports which have come down agree that the first convention was both dignified and interesting.

Mr. Wirt's further honor was the nomination for the Presidency. Originally it had been intended to nominate Judge John McLean of Ohio, but when Henry

Clay's nomination became inevitable Judge McLean begged off. He was a great friend of the cause of Ashland and did not want to incur the chances of the great Kentucky vote.

Instead of issuing a platform at this convention another address was issued to the people.

The National Republicans at once fell in with the convention idea and met at Baltimore on December 12 of the same year. It had delegates from seventeen States and nominated Mr. Clay.

That time the Democrats adopted a rule which has thwarted the ambition of distinguished statesmen since that time.

TRIBUTE TO CLARKSON.

Col. Michener, Harrison's 1888 Manager Writes of Services.

Writing to J. S. Clarkson at Tarrytown, N. Y., Col. L. T. Michener of Washington, who was Harrison's personal manager in 1888, says: "I have always said, and I shall take infinite satisfaction in saying to you, that but for you Sherman would have received practically a solid Iowa vote when Allison withdrew."

GEORGE B. COX. Undisputed Boss of Cincinnati for Three Decades and More.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—George B. Cox, undisputed Republican boss of Cincinnati and Hamilton county for three decades and more, whose political commands are alleged to have been heard even over a much wider scope, is and always has been a man of profound silence.

He never made a public speech and has never been known to engage in heated argument of any sort.

Since nominally relinquishing politics Mr. Cox has devoted himself to his two other means of gaining a livelihood, the pursuits of bank president and theatrical manager.

LINCOLN'S VICTORY OVER SEWARD IN THE WIGWAM

History Says Convention of 1860 Was First in Ability and Enthusiasm.

RESULT RECORD SURPRISE Two-Thirds of Delegates Went to Chicago to Vote for the Senator.

A history of the Republican national conventions states that the convention that met at "The Wigwam" in Chicago on May 16, 1860, and nominated Abraham Lincoln, has never been excelled in ability and leadership by any convention with the exception of that in 1880.

That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends, and we denounce the lawless in-

vasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

The Seward and Lincoln delegations were by far the strongest, and on the day the platform was adopted there were several tests of the strength of the two delegations in a trial of wits.

The Wigwam had been built hastily by the Republican clubs of Chicago. It stood at the corner of Lake and Market streets and was 100 by 150 feet with a cupola 40 feet from the ground.

The scene which followed was one of the wildest excitement ever witnessed, and one accord the New York delegation of the Illinois delegation was so overcome with unexpected joy that he went.

The Sewardites were overcome and cried like heartbroken children. In the midst of excitement someone brought in a charcoal drawing of Lincoln, and at the same time word was passed to Lincoln's friends outside that he had been nominated.

At the time the nomination was made there were 11,000 persons inside and 20,000 outside the building.

The platform contained a protective tariff plank. It viewed with alarm the "reckless extravagance pervading every department of the Federal Government," and suggested that "a return

to rigid economies and accountability is indispensable to arrest the plunder of the public treasury by favored particular interests.

The platform resolved that "a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction, and that, as a preliminary thereto, a daily overland mail be promptly established."

That to the union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population, its surprising development of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home, its honor abroad, and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may, and we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced the threats of disunion so often made by Democratic members without rebuke and with applause from their political associates.

The candidates for Governor of Indiana and of Pennsylvania headed the delegations from their States, and they were deeply interested in the nomination be-

cause their State elections took place in October, and their success would depend largely upon the Presidential candidate, since the Republican party had never carried either State.

Members of the New England delegations shed tears when told that for the sake of party success they must abandon Seward.

Members of the New England delegations shed tears when told that for the sake of party success they must abandon Seward.

TAFT POLLED RECORD VOTE. Roosevelt's Plurality in 1904 Was the Largest, However.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—William H. Taft polled more votes in 1908 than were ever cast before for a Presidential candidate. His plurality fell short of that registered for Theodore Roosevelt in 1904.

Table showing electoral votes for Presidential candidates from 1824 to 1908. Columns include candidate name, electoral votes, and percentage of total votes.

HOTELS REAP HARVEST IN CONVENTION CITIES

Army of 100,000 Must Be Taken Care Of and Prices Soar Accordingly.

BOARDING HOUSES PROFIT Restaurants Also Benefited in Return for Large Guarantees.

The biggest harvest brought about by a national convention is necessarily reaped by the hotels. As they put up a good share of the guarantee fund which secures the show for their town, perhaps this is no more than right.

A convention means that a city must tuck away close on to 100,000 persons. This means that not alone will the hotels be filled but the boarding houses too will get thousands.

The hotels in convention cities have made a general rule by which they multiply their usual rates by four. That is, the average room is supposed to be good for four persons and is charged for at that rate.

Chicago has always been a favorite city because its hotels in size and number, of course, come next to New York. Then, too, it has boarding houses by the thousand, and also a big convention hall.

Chicago's hotels are the favorite convention city for Democratic conversions and the Democrats this year are returning to their old love.

Chicago's hotels are the favorite convention city for Democratic conversions and the Democrats this year are returning to their old love.

Chicago's hotels are the favorite convention city for Democratic conversions and the Democrats this year are returning to their old love.

Chicago's hotels are the favorite convention city for Democratic conversions and the Democrats this year are returning to their old love.



THE CONVENTION THAT NOMINATED LINCOLN