

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY'S FIRST NATIONAL CONVENTION TO BE OBSERVED IN PHILADELPHIA

Jubilee Will Last from June 17 to 20 and the Opening Session Will Probably Be in Historic Musical Fund Hall, the Place of the Original Convention---Relics and Survivors of Eremont Campaign to Be There.

THE fiftieth anniversary of the republican party's first national convention will be celebrated in Philadelphia in an imposing manner on June 17, 18, 19 and 20. J. Hampton Moore, president of the National League of Republican Clubs, and the originator of the jubilee, says he expects the celebration to equal in importance the historic battle of Gettysburg of eight years ago. Distinguished republicans from all parts of the country will be present, and one of the cherished plans is to have the opening session of the biennial convention of the National League held in Music Fund hall, where the convention which nominated Fremont for president met fifty years ago.

While as many places claim the honor of having been the scene of the birth of the republican party as there were cities of old to claim Homer for their own, it remains that in Philadelphia, in June, 1856, the republican party first became a factor in national politics by nominating a presidential ticket.

War Clouds Were Lowering.

The political situation of the country at that time was extremely complicated. The shadow of the coming war was ominously deepening. The Kansas-Nebraska contest had revived the agitation of the slavery question, which the whigs had deceived themselves into supposing had been settled by the compromise measures of 1850. Kansas was bordering on civil war over the contention of the pro-slavery and anti-slavery factions within and without the territory. The democrats had reunited and carried the country with Franklin Pierce in 1852, and the old whig party was expiring. The American "know-nothing" party, was also approaching a state of extinction. In several parts of the north a new political party, the republican, had come into being and was composed largely of whigs, but with a liberal contingent from the democratic party. The new party, having tried its strength in several states in 1855, when it carried Vermont and Ohio and barely failed in New York and Wisconsin, now strove to enter the national arena with a presidential ticket, the time for which seemed to be propitious.

The American party and the democratic party had each nominated candidates for the presidency before the republican national convention met. The former selected for standard bearers Millard Fillmore and Andrew J. Donelson, and the latter selected James Buchanan and John C. Breckenridge. This was the situation of the country and of politics when the republican convention convened in Musical Fund hall in Philadelphia.

The Convention of 1856.

Every free state and Delaware, Kentucky and Maryland sent delegates. These numbered 565, and among them were Thurlow Weed, Horace Greeley, Lieutenant Governor Raymond of New York, General Webb, Speaker Banks and Israel Washburn of Maine. The convention has been aptly described as one of the most spontaneous ever known in our political history. Those who are charmed with red tape and imperishable rules and regulations would have been alarmed at the free and easy manner in which the delegates were chosen.

As a rule the delegates were a representative class of men, and all with such hearty sympathy with the movement that there was not the slightest sign of friction during the three days of the convention except for the contest for seats by two sets of delegates from the first four districts of Pennsylvania. Even this was a minor matter, and the convention, upon the recommendation of the committee on credentials, settled it very simply by declaring that the delegates first chosen were entitled to seats.

The convention was called to order by E. D. Morgan of New York, who nominated Robert Emmet of the same state, as temporary chairman. Colonel Henry S. Lane of Indiana was elected permanent chairman. The arrival of the Kansas delegation in the hall was the signal for enthusiastic applause.

Fremont Named Unanimously.

The principal work of the second day's sessions was the adoption of a platform of principles presented by David Wilmot, chairman of the committee on resolutions. There was a demand in some parts of the hall to proceed with the nominations. Finally a ballot was taken, and it was found that out of the votes cast for presidential nominees, John C. Fremont of California received 359; John McLean of Ohio, 190; Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, 2; and William H. Seward of New York, 1. It was agreed to make Fremont's nomination unanimous.

The "favorite sons" had been withdrawn in view of the tremendous popularity of the California "pathfinder." His selection was also due, in some degree, to the fact that he had already been mentioned by the leading "know-nothing" politician.

A Lincoln Incident.

Interest in the final day's session centered upon the bringing forward of Abraham Lincoln's name for vice president. It had been moved that an informal ballot be taken for vice president. A delegate from Illinois arose and nominated Lincoln.

"All I will say," he remarked, "is that he is a good fellow, a firm friend of freedom and an old-line whig."

Mr. Archer of Illinois spoke in favor of Lincoln, whom he said he had known from childhood, and who, he said, was a pure patriot. He thought Lincoln could carry the state beyond a doubt for Fremont, Illinois, he added, would be safe without him, but doubly safe with him.

"Can Mr. Lincoln fight?" inquired Judge Spaulding.

"Yes, sir," responded Archer, "he is a son of Kentucky, and a tall man whichever way you can fix him."

When the informal ballot was taken it was found that Lincoln had 110 votes, but William L. Dayton of New Jersey had 259. Mr. Dayton, having the apparent strength of the convention, was, therefore, unanimously elected.

John A. Kasson's Recollections.

A staunch defender of the contention that the republican party in theory and in principle, if not in name, is six years older than history gives it credit for is the venerable John A. Kasson of Washington, D. C., a writer of wide fame on American political topics. Mr. Kasson eloquently contends, in a letter addressed to President Moore, of the National League of Republican Clubs, that the republican party practically had its birth at the Buffalo convention of 1848, in which sixteen of the northern states were represented, voicing all shades of political opinion. At this somewhat muddled convention ideas were promulgated and a platform adopted which, Mr. Kasson contends made the proceedings



JOHN C. FREMONT. WILLIAM L. DAYTON. First National Standard Bearers of the Republican Party.

of the 1848 convention practically the corner stone of the republican party. Mr. Kasson, who was present at the convention in Buffalo in 1848, has this to say about it.

"Your letter of the 6th instant is received and has awakened many recollections which have almost passed out of the public memory.

"Chief among them is the Buffalo convention of 1848, which established the fundamental and vital principles of the later republican organization. They did not assume the name, to be sure, but they did, as a presidential convention of a newly founded party, adopt a platform of principles which was the basis on which the subsequent republican platform was built up. It is this fact which has been ignored by party historians who have assumed that a party name alone, and not its characteristic principles, constitutes its life and history.

Buffalo Convention Led Way.

"Observe how clearly the Buffalo convention of 1848 deferred the fundamental power of the coming republican party. At the opening of the convention Preston King's three preliminary resolutions (which were adopted by acclamation) declared it the duty of the general government: First, to abolish slavery, whenever it had the constitutional power; second, that the institution in the states was solely under state authority; third, that slavery in the territories should be prevented by congressional action. There were representatives from sixteen states there gathered from all existing parties, some bearing the names of democratic, whig, liberty party, and others barbarous, native american, etc. The crowd assembled in connection with this conven-

tion was estimated at 50,000. Among the delegates were some of the brightest spirits and ablest intellects of the whole nation. Charles Francis Adams presided and the sessions continued two days.

"The origin of the republican party sprang from the extension of slavery in Kansas. Early in 1856 Salmon P. Chase, afterward governor of Ohio, called a meeting at the Monongahela house in Pittsburgh, which was attended by Mr. Chase, Richard White, Russell Erett, Jake Walters and Mr. Long. After that conference a call was issued for the Pittsburgh convention of 1856. That convention met in old Lafayette hall, Feb. 22, 1856, in Pittsburgh, and in turn issued the call for the national convention which took place in Philadelphia June 17, 18, 1856."

Philadelphia's Fremont Men.

In connection with the celebration of the republican jubilee of republicanism and the nomination of Fremont as its first candidate, it is interesting to turn

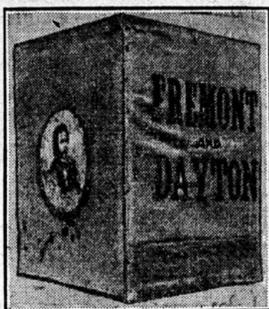
back to the history of the first republican association formed in Philadelphia. John C. Fremont was chosen as the standard bearer of the new party on Wednesday, June 18, 1856, and on Saturday evening of the same week, June 21, 1856, a number of patriotic Philadelphia citizens with progressive ideas and a hatred of slavery in their hearts, got together in a practical way to assist in carrying out the work the convention had mapped out for its adherents to do. One of the prime movers and active spirits in that primitive little band of Philadelphia republicans was Charles Humphreys of 621 West York street. He is still living and thus describes the way in which the first republican association in Philadelphia came to be organized:

"Positively the first republican association formed in Philadelphia after the nomination of Fremont and Dayton for president and vice president by the republican national convention was organized on the night of June 21, 1856. The following gentlemen met for conference and organization at Clarkson hall, Cherry street, above Sixth street, at that time: William E. Thomas, fourteenth ward; Charles Humphreys, fourth ward; and platform, S. Pieter a tenth ward; James Alcorn, fourteenth ward; James Trueman, tenth ward; William Kenney, tenth ward; Joseph Trueman, thirteenth ward; John M. Kennedy, ninth ward; George A. Coffee, eighth ward; Alexander Walken-shaw, eighth ward; Benjamin I. Huckle, fifth ward; James Waterhouse, third ward; David Foy, first ward.

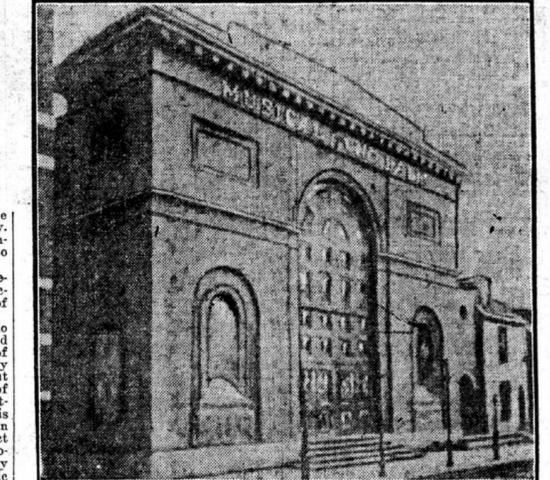
"The republican organization organized by electing Charles Humphreys president and Joseph Trueman secretary. They indorsed the nomination and platform made by the national republican convention. A committee was appointed to canvass every ward in Philadelphia and organize republican clubs. A committee of five to visit the newspapers and see which would indorse the nominations and the platform of the republican party. This committee visited all of the papers; but one paper would indorse the republican nominee and platform. After a long conference with Morton McMichael, proprietor of the North American, he agreed to place Fremont and Dayton at the head of his paper and support the platform of the republican party. From this time and date commenced the great struggle for the victory of the republican party which came in four years after. There are but two members of this association now living. They are Charles Humphreys, 621 York street, and James Trueman, 4595 Chester avenue, Philadelphia."

Among the many letters of interest Mr. Moore has received in relation to the jubilee, is one from Major Francis F. Fremont, a son of the first presidential nominee of the republican party. Major Fremont is the commandant at Fort Jay, Governor's Island, opposite New York city, and expresses his intention to be present at the opening exercises of the jubilee on the afternoon of June 17.

The transparency shown herewith is now in the rooms of the Fourteenth Ward Republican club, 401 North Thirteenth street, Philadelphia. It is one of that organization's most cherished possessions, and was carried in a Fremont parade in 1856 by James F. Freeman. He is still living, and retains a lively recollection of those stirring times.



FREMONT TRANSPARENCY Carried in the Campaign of 1856.



MUSICAL FUND HALL, PHILADELPHIA. As it Was in 1856, When the First National Republican Convention Was Held There

Local "News" a Quarter of a Century Old

The Minneapolis Evening Journal.

Vol. 3. No. 62. MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1881. 50 CENTS A MONTH.

THE JOURNAL.
Official Paper of the City.
FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1881.

While the fervor of the writer may be commended, his criticism is not entirely endorsed, it should be understood, in the following example of western journalism from the Yankton Herald:

"The Herald, as its readers will remember, was never an enthusiastic admirer of Pat Donan. It has denounced him as a journalistic louse at the time of his first entrance into the newspaper field of the territory. The red-hot caverns of an orthodox hell have been resounding with the yells and howls of men who were angels of light in comparison! We hope to see the territory generally lend its aid to the holy task of stamping under iron hoofs such newspaper gorillas."

In the interest of suffering humanity the chief of police is hereby requested to abate the nuisance caused by the funny business of the hackmen. This afternoon they have amused themselves by driving back and forth and round and round the Nicollet house, enjoying the evident discomfort of pedestrians and shopkeepers of the vicinity. The police have a perfect right when vehicles are formed in a procession, as the hacks have been today, to order the foolishness stopped. Things have come to a pretty pass if a handful of hackmen can defy the rules of law and decency.

The electric light, it appears, is not so cheap as many of its advocates would have people believe. Leo Daff, electrician of the New York Electric Light company, says the cost of producing electric light by incandescence is greater than producing gas light in the proportion of 1,500 to 92.

Somebody wants Col. McCrory to stop running his motor trains during church hours Sunday, as the noise of the wheels disturbs the attention of the congregations worshipping in the churches, corner of Seventh street and First avenue S.

James Gordon Bennett is said to have been so overjoyed at the winning of the Derby by an American horse that he straightway announced his intention of going on a six months' drunk.

The announcement that one thousand dwelling houses are in process of erection in Minneapolis and that one thousand more are needed is calculated to give an idea of the rapid increase of the city's population.

It takes from two and a half to three hours to make the trip to Stillwater under the present running arrangement.

ABOUT THE STATE

Over 225 houses have been built in Brainerd this spring, and there is no let-up in business now that the fall road shops is a settled fact. Fine and more substantial buildings will be erected.

Last Saturday evening there was organized at Winona a lodge of the order of the Knights of Pythias. The ceremonies of the creation were conducted by the grand chancellor of the order, E. W. Harvey.

Detroit is becoming a great fishing resort for persons living along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad. Three pike, pickerel and bass in one day last week on the beautiful lake.

The Relief No. 5 is the name of a new company that has been organized in the second ward at Red Wing. There are about twenty-five property owners of that ward who will take charge of an extinguisher until a new clarn can be built and a new engine furnished by the city authorities.

DAKOTA DOTS

Miles City becomes a money order postoffice July 1.

Saloon licenses yield Bismarck an income of about \$5,000 a year.

Bismarck is likely to have a long-felt want supplied—a brickyard.

The name of the postoffice at Alice has been changed to Northcote.

Fargo is getting ready to have her streets paved and Minneapolis is behind her little Dakota rival.

It is estimated that by the last of the week there will be over 7,000 Indians within sixty-five miles of Bismarck.

Sanborn is booming. Fifteen new buildings have been erected in the last six weeks and many more are in contemplation.

Articles of incorporation have been recorded for the "University of Dakota." Measures will be immediately taken to select the land for a site upon which to erect the buildings and put the university in operation.

ABOUT THE TOWN

Adam Forepaugh's, or Hindpaws, or Long Pause or somebody's pet's picture ornaments the streets.

The Typographical union is contemplating the erection of a handsome monument on their lot at Lakewood.

The third ward democratic committee for the year is composed of Daniel Walte, Herman Westphal and Lambert Hayes.

Architect Dennis ordered 75,000 pressed brick this morning for the Johnson, Smith & Harrison, the Van Valkenberg and Chute buildings.

Frank J. Horan, merchant tailor, has for years been the acknowledged leader of fashions in gentlemen's garments. His store and office is at 29 Washington avenue S.

Officer McKlerman has had his hands full, keeping expressmen on Second street in good temper. They dispute the new ordinance with every breath they canle.

Sarah Farr of this city met a number of leading ladies of Stillwater yesterday, and the preliminary steps for the organization of a local society for prison visitation and reformatory work were taken.

The new officers of the Hennepin County Medical society, elected at the annual meeting, are: President, Charles Simpson; vice-president, A. C. Fairbairn; secretary, W. Spring; treasurer, Winthrop Miller; librarian, William Hamilton.

The Y. M. C. A. held its annual meeting last night and President Miller submitted his report, showing receipts for the year to be \$1,578.99; standing indebtedness, \$259. There were 10,000 visitors during the year to the reading room.

The St. Paul and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul now carry the smoke immediately forward from the sleeper. The arrangement secures anti-tobaccoists from the disagreeable odors of the weed, while not depriving its lovers of their slights.

Stiles Gray has plodded along in this world until patience has lost its virtue and has bought Jessie Williams' bay colt, said to be the fastest roadster that ever served a warrant or leveled a f. a. The municipal courts will henceforth be served with neatness and dispatch.

Burglars last night opened a window of J. R. Elliott's house at the corner of Tenth street and Tenth avenue S and ransacked the place, but got nothing of value. The rascals also broke into Wyman Elliott's on the next corner and took his vest containing a valuable gold watch off the bedpost at his head.

PERSONAL MENTION

De O. Scott has resigned his position in the postoffice and will act as clerk of one of Commore Trimmerman's Minnesota steamers.

Baz Armstrong of Cleveland, accompanied by Mrs. Harriet Murphy, arrived in Minneapolis this morning, and is a guest of Hiram Murphy, 212 Ninth street S.

SAME OLD COFFEE
SAME OLD FIRM

Articles are larger than any just other Coffee Concerned in the world combined.

With a frontage of over 1700 feet on the River, half way between the great Bridges which join New York and Brooklyn, the Arbutuck establishment is one of the show sights of New York. In millions of homes in every section of this country Arbutuck's ARIOSA Coffee is the only coffee used, almost the only drink except water; consequently the name of "Arbutuck" has been most familiar to the people during the last 37 years, there being no other trade-marked article so widely distributed or in such universal demand. From a small beginning the sales have grown to exceed the combined sales of every other packaged coffee in the United States—and why? Because Arbutuck has given the people the greatest coffee value for their money all of the time, and have sold their ARIOSA Coffee in sealed packages for the consumer's protection, to insure their actually receiving what they paid for, both in quality and in weight. The sales of ARIOSA demonstrate the common sense and appreciation of the American people, and ARIOSA has contributed to their development and prosperity by giving them their money's worth of coffee that increased their power and ambition to work and placed them foremost among the world's greatest nations.

This is the same old ARIOSA and the same old firm that introduced it 37 years ago.

The test of superiority has taught the careful mother that buying ARIOSA Coffee not only means money saved but that she is actually supplying the best coffee for the coffee drinkers of her family.

By the original "Mother's" process patented by this firm, the pores of the coffee are hermetically sealed after roasting with a coating of fresh eggs and granulated sugar which holds the "goodness in," and preserves for you intact wherever you may be, the delightful aroma and flavor due to our skilled blending and roasting which are not to be compared with crude and primitive methods on a smaller scale.

Buy a package, take it home and grind it as you best to use it. That is the way to get the best results. Coffee deteriorates after being ground or exposed to the air, two reasons why you should refuse to take loose "scoop" coffee—and these are others of importance. Warming ARIOSA slightly makes the grinding easy.

If your grocer tells you he has no Arbutuck's ARIOSA, send us direct. For \$1.80 we will send 10 lbs. in a wood box, transportation paid to your freight station. Price of coffee fluctuates and cannot be guaranteed for any period. The coffee will be sent in the original wrappers bearing the signature of Arbutuck Bros., which entitles you to presents. New Book with

colored pictures of 97 presents will be sent free if you write for 2, 4,000,000 presents given away in 12 months.

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Three Months, \$25.

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Your success or failure in business depends materially on the KIND of instruction you receive, and the INFLUENCE your school exercises in your behalf. This college places more students in GOOD PAYING POSITIONS than any other three schools in the Twin Cities combined.

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Both Phones. **RUGG & BOYCE, 305 Central Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.**

There is an art in writing a Journal want ad for a servant. Many servants are already employed, but are looking for better positions. State the advantages of the position you offer when you advertise.