THE MORNING OREGONIAN, MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1900.





changing from year to year, may be merely referred to or assumed in subse-quent documents. Secondly, there is a conscious effort to set forth a specific pol-ley to be pursued under existing circum-stances and conditions. And, third, the platform carries with it a pledge, stated or implied, that the party will be true to its historic principles and will carry out the THE OREGONIAN'S HOME STUDY CIRCLE: DIRECTED BY PROF. SEYMOUR EATON historic principles and win carry out the policy outlined. A modern platform does not appear in convention history until 1840, and its development will be traced in connection with our further study of party

THE NATIONAL NOMINATING CONVENTION

AMERICAN POLITICAL PARTIES (Niles' Register.) The Republican con-vention of 1892 passed a rule obliging every state to so elect its delegates. With

11. - NATIONAL NOMINATING MA. CHINERY. (Concluded.) BY JESSE MACY, LL. D.

The Democrats held a National Conven-tion in May, 1882, also in Baitimore, and in similar fashion selected candidates. The proposition for this convention orig-

nomination." The National Convention did indeed be-come from this date a permanent part of the great "machine" of American party organization, but there were at first some inpres and irregularities. The Democrat-ic party held diverse views as to the wisdom of calling a convention before the election in 1836. It was understood that President Jackson was determined to ma-President Jackson was determined to ma- the privilege of voting. This is designed

a Declaration of the Representations of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in Coneral Congress asended

When in the course of human works it becomes near your for & propele to where the participation of the and to get the second of the second

sume among the powers of the earth the power of all which the lows of native & of makine " god entits them a desent respect to the openions of manken's requires that they should declare the causes which impose them to the causes

We hold these hattes to be and the month that all men are encel aguel & minder the the the first count of the ale filedy I the provid of happiness; that to secure the a the

FROM JEFFERSON'S DRAFT OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

nipulate the convention, if one were called, in the interest of Van Buren-the adroit politician who had been the suc-cessful "manager" of Jackson's political canvases. Some of the State Legislatures gates, thereupon proceeded to nominate a President of their own choice. The convenwas held nevertheless, but nearly of all the delegates present were from the two states of Virginia and Maryland, while Tennessee, having appointed no delegates, was represented by a single Tennesseean, who chanced to be in Ballore at the time, and took upon himself a responsibility of casting the vote for his state. The delegation from each state, whatever its number, cast that number of yotes to which its state was entitled in the electoral college. Van Buren and Johnson were nominated. No convention was held by the whig

party in 1836, but several nominations were irregularly made by conventions in states, by Legislatures or by Legislative caucuses. From that time to the present national conventions have been regularly held by both the great parties.

. Development of the Convention, The Democratic party has had a longer and more consistent party history than any other similar organization, and was the first to provide itself with a complete-ly organized and efficient party machine." All the early conventions, as well as many of the more recent ones, have contributed something to the final settle-ment of vexed questions or rules and methods, and are all worthy of careful study. The National convention of the anti-Ma-sons in 1830 had little political signifi-cance, but is important as the first and as contributing to convention organiza-' All the early conventions, as well

tion the suggestion that each state should Bend as many delegates as it had elec-

the Democratic party the state convention has been more popular as the organ for choosing delegates and is still in use in some of the states, the party tendency to exult the state influencing action here as elsewhere. But the Congressional district convention has been most widely adopted for choosing the two delegates to which In similar instant and the object inated in New Hampehire, and the object of those issuing the call was declared to be "to concentrate the opinion of all the states." "They believed ... that the people would be disposed, after seeing the good effects of this convention in concili-ating the different and distant sections of the country, to continue this mode of momination." The National Convention fid indeed be-The National Convention fid indeed bethe district is itself entitled, while the state convention elects only the four "dele-gates-at-large" for the whole state. The

ity Rule.

The first Democratic convention adopted a rule declaring "that two-third the

whole number of votes in the convention shall be necessary to constitute a choice."

This rule has been reaffirmed (against strong opposition in 1876) by every subse-quent Democratic convention. Whig and Republican conventions require a majority

only. This "majority rule" was adopted by the Whig convention of 1840, and little else seems to have been contributed by that party to the perfection of party or-ganization. That they scarcely even ac-

cepted the convention as a National insti-

The Unit Rale.

a convention even as inte as 1844.

ARK-TER. P. ALA

> history. Before that time there were, in deed, many long popular addresses put forth by local meetings containing state-ments of party principles; many criticisms upon administrative acts, upon personal qualities and conduct; much expressed admiration or reprobation of men and things; but nothing earlier than 1840 will be found to confain the three elements now deemed essential. The document which Mr. Bryce calls our "first political platform" sets forth a specific policy ad-vocated by the National Republicans as demanded by the time and the circum-stances, but neither formulates nor im-plies the party's basal principles nor of-

THE ELECTION

OF 1828

ADAMS C Jeans III

Owner and

fers any pledges to the people. The Convention Established. Until the National nominating conven tion had become a self-perpetuating body It could not be regarded as an established institution--a permanent party organ. This completion of National party organization may be conveniently associated with the year 1852, when the Whig convention apsoluted a National Central Committee with power to call the next National convention. Similar action had previously seen taken by the Democrats. For nearly half a century, no significant

to develop party feeling and party strength to be made effective when the territories become states. Democratic conalteration in the procedure of National nominating conventions appears. Constant ventions give no votes to territorial delecriticism has followed the convention, and its rules of action, as it followed the Con-gressional caucus, but no system at all The Two-Thirds Rule and the Majorlikely to be successful against it has yet

been proposed. Jusse Mary

A JUNK-SHOP STOMACH.

thur Shutt.

tution is shown by their repeated discus-sions as to the expediency of holding such Professor William S. Halsted, of the Johns Hopkins University and Hospital, yesterday performed one of the strangest The Unit Rale. The first Democratic convention adopted a rule which, though somewhat vague, has been understood to give to the majority of the delegation from any state the right to cast the vote of the state. This dis-regards the whetes of the minority in any particular state, and at the same time makes it possible for candidates to be nominated who are appread by a minor-ity only of the narry waters of the course voting, but never overrides state instruc-

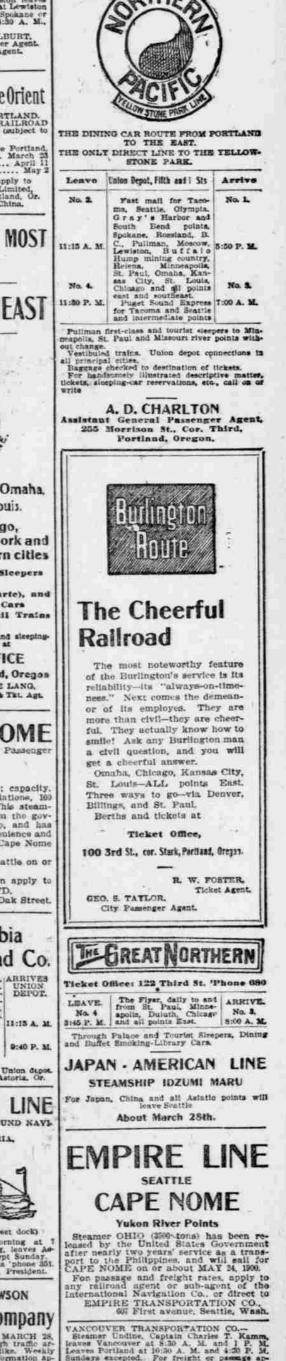
became a part of the regular Whig pro-cedure.



operations on record, says the Baltimore Sun of March 17. He cut into the abdo-men of a man, opened his stomach and removed some of the most remarkable objects ever taken from a man's stom-ach. These included knives, forks, nalls, ach. These included knives, forks, nalls, incks, watch chains, dog chains, glisses, knife handles and similar things. Arthur Shuit, who said he was by "profession" a "human optrich" and "man with a cast-iron stomach," was the subject of the operation. He was admit-ted, to the hospital Tuesday. He com-plained of a griping pain in his stom-ach and abdomen, and said he had been womiting a dark-colored liquid. He told womiting a dark-colored liquid. He told the physician who examined him that he never had any spycre diseases, but had when a child suffered with the common

tions. The Whig convention of 1839 adopted a cumbrous form of unit rule, but it never two months' attack of rheumatism in his

A physician, in speaking about operations for the removal of foreign bodies from the stomach, said: "The kinds and number of foreign bodies which have been swallowed accidentally or for exhibitional or suicidal purposes is enormous. The belly of a galley-slave was once opened and 52 articles, a barrel



toral votes. It was called by a small number of delegates, representing 10 states, and its members were appointed mainly by state conventions

The National convention of the National Republicans held in 1831 was called by the party members of the Maryland Leg-islature, the call being addressed to those who deprecate the election of Anew Jackson." The states were asked send delegates equal in number to their drew Jackson." presidential electors. The delegates were variously chosen; in one state by legis-lative caucus, in four by state conven-tions, in eight by Congressional districts. As the role of delegates was called every man of them, one after another, rose to his feet and gave the name of Henry lay as his candidate. What is called our third National con-

vention was a gathering of young men which met in May, 1832, in the interest of Clay's candidacy. It might perhaps be more properly called a ratification meet-ing, but it is made important in the hisof convention development by the fact that it adopted a series of resolu-tions, "constituting," as Mr. Bryce has said, "the first political platform ever put forth by a nominating body." Later in the same month a national con-vention of the Democratic party met in Baltimore and effected a more complete

Baltimore and effected a more complete organization than had any preceding convention. The campaign which followed resulted in the re-election of Jackson,

National Convention Rules.

The history of national conventions is nceforth largely a history of their rules procedure. These have been adopted of procedure. from time to time as the necessity has arisen, and will be found to vary in the two great parties in accordance with the fundamental principles which have divided Federalists and anti-Federalists, Feder-alists and Republicans, National Republicans and Democratic Republicans, Whigs and Democrats, and, finally, Republicans and Democrats from the beginning of our mational history. Upon the one side is a jealous fear of encroachment upon the rights of the separate states; upon the other a disposition to strengthen the pow-ers of the Federal Government, Multitudes of other questions have at different times entered into the contests between the parties and the wrangles between factions within the parties, and on a few occasions in our history the great guit fixed between the parties had seemed for the time being to be obliterated, but only to reappear as the shifting of minor prob-lems clears the vision. It is this one basal question which has persisted from the days of the constitutional debate in 1787. 59, obscured now and again, only to return in its full decisive force. Mr. Bryce has pointed out a second principle of op-position between the parties which he regards as deeper and more pervasive than any other. It is that between two ten-dencies-"the love of liberty and the love of order," the Democratic party standing for the first; the Federalist, the Whig and the Republican party for the second.

It is to the Democratic convention that we must look for the most complete and characteristic development. It has had a continuous history of 67 years, while the Whig convention was only achieving a satisfactory organization when the party which succeeded in 1856, has had a less uniform and less striking party history, as well as more brief, than has had its

Choice of Delegates and Their Num-

Various irregularities in respect to the portunity to increase your income have the facilities and solicit your choice of delegates and their admission to the convention prevailed in both parties for several years. The Whigs favored in general the choosing delegates by the Congressional districts. "as being most Democratic and best calculated to bring out the real sentiments of the people."

In Republican National conventions the it should have been of late. He said he trule never gained a foothold, though rts have been made to impose it upon party. In 1580 a rule was adopted When questioned further by the hospiefforts have been made to impose it upon the party. In 1880 a rule was adopted the party. In 1880 a rule was adopted which has since been in force. It requires that in case any delegate objects to the announcement made by the chairman of his delegation, "the president of the con-



vention shall direct the roll of members never to of such delegation to be called and the Saturday. never to have swallowed them before las Last Saturday he met a number of sturesult in accordance with the votes indi-

vidually given."

dents, so he said, and boasted to them of his ability to chew glass and swallow ten-penny nails. He was with them from 7 The Platform. In the National convention of the present the "platform" occupies a conspicuous place. It also has a history and a growth along with the development of the cono'clock in the evening until 2 o'clock in the morning of Sunday. He swallowed the broken pieces of an entire beer giass vention itself, and especially in connec-tion with the growth of the islen of the authority of the convention. Three ideas and a quarter of a pound of tenpenny nails and a box of No. 14 tacks before his interested spectators. He said he did not intend to swallow them, but merely chew them. His audience, however, jeered him so that he swallowed all of them. are now seen to enter necessarily into a political platform. There is first a state-ment of the general fundamental principles for which the party stands. These having been once formulated, and as not

WHEAT! A Most Astonishing Record

Year. 1879....

ness.

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1886..... 1885..... 1886.... 1887....

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CULLISON & CO.

rd of Trade and Stock Exchange Brok-214-215 Chamber of Commerce. PORTLAND.

891.....

Purchases of wheat made in March in-variably show a good profit during April and May, as the following table, compiled from the official records, will prove:

getting worse, at times improving. After, guished, every meal he vomited large quantities of colored fluid, and at night was unable to Translate aleep. When he started to work Monday morn-ing he vomited a good-sized clot of dark-colored blood, and Tuesday vomited blood, a quantity of bile and green fluid. He was then sent to the Johns Hopkins Hop-

pital, where, according to the symptoms, his case was immediately diagnosed as "foreign bodies in the stomach." Performing the Operation.

Shortly before Shutt was put under the annesthetic he complained of a severe pain, which he described as "something like a saw working its way down my di-gestive tract," He was then given ether by two of the bespital physicians, and then placed carefully mon the consection then placed carefully upon the operating-table. Dr. Halsted made a quick in-cision with his operating-knife into the

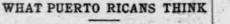
skin and muscles. Several assistants, dressed in aseptic clothing, with white caps and white slip-pers and rubber gloves, all of which had been sterilized in boliing water, handed Professor Halsted the sterilized instru-ments. He was likewise dressed in sur-We. ments. He was likewise dressed in pure white duck suit and cap and wore rubber

After the skin and muscles were laid

lowed a large fork with four prongs and it was taken out four years later. A case which was especially remarkable was that of a young girl in a convent, who suffered from hysteria. She swallowed a variety of medals and, upon being given an emetic, vomited up a cross four inches long. When this was taken from her mouth an enormous rosary, 10 feet long,

"Fear of robbery has often led to the swallowing of money and jewelry. Dr. Valliant, a celebrated physician, was pursued by Tunis pirates in Algiers and swal-lowed 15 gold medals, all of which he afterward recovered.

"False teeth are often swallowed. Tooth-brushes, spoons, seeds and many other small articles frequently get into the stomach, but possibly the most interesting cases are those relating to living animals, such as insects, fish and reptiles, but in most instances these are not authentic. Cases are recorded where beetles, young chickens, mice, leeches, cels and snafls ar claimed to have been swallowed and comited up alive. One case is on record of a living caterpillar being swallowed."



Translated from the San Juan Diario of Feb. 13, This is an impressionable country, highly impressionable, and the enthusiasm with which, in the beginning, the American Army was received has been rapidly

About 3 o'clock Sunday morning he was solzed with a sharp pain in the region of his stomach, and almost immediately chilled since Congress met. The United States, the people who took up arms vomited up a great quantity of dark, red-dish fluid. There were no signs, however, of the glass and nulls. The pain in the liberty and impairing personal rights when sasirio region developed into such strength that he explained it as feeling like something was pinching and grind-ing his vital organs. The pain also spread over his abdomen and back. All day Sun-day he experienced great pain, sometimes it comes to dealing with people outside of their own continent! Now force, op-pression, exploitation can keep a race in servitude, but can never create happy and contented citizens, unless their sense of dignity and of justice is totally extin-

· 4.4

