Lig Fight Now On in the Republican Etate Convention.

OMAHA MEN DISOBEY INSTRUCTIONS

Led by Stuht Eighteen of the Douglas Delegates Proved Recreauts.

THEY FAILED IN THEIR DESIGNS

Honorable Men Stood Firm and the Treachery Was Defeated.

FIERCE FIGHT ON THE EMERGENCY

Crounse's Followers Etruggle Against a Hard Combination and Win.

REPENTANCE SOON FOLLOWS TREASON

Yen Who Desert d Their Lenders Are Auxious to Return.

BRAD SLAUGHTER'S PLANS MISCARRY

His Echeme to Nominate Jack MacColl Falls to the Ground.

SWINGING AROUND TO CROUNSE NOW

Many Delegates Coming Over to the Side of Washington County's Man.

PEACE PROMISED FOR TODAY'S SESSION

Indications That the First Ballot Will Place Judge Crounse in Nomination for Governor-Effect of Sober

Thought-The Situation.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 4 .- | Special Telegram to THE BEE. |-It is generally conceded that Brad Slaughter's pet scheme is destined to fail of fruition.

That he has carefully planned for several months to secure for Jack MacColl the gubernatorial nomination at the hands of the republicans of the state of Nebraska there is not the slightest doubt, and that Hon, Lorenzo Crounse will receive that nominais no longer doubted by any one who pretends to be at all familiar with the inwardness of the political situation here.

Slaughter's Personal End. For personal reasons Staughter has been opposing Crounse's nomination, and the complications which developed in the convention today are que to schemes formulated by him for the purpose of defeating hat candidate and securing the nomination of his personal choice. Thummell of Hall was one of the instruments through which he hoped to accomplish that end, and it was through him that Cady was sprung as a candidate and a number of delegates who would otherwise have gone to Crounse were held in line for that ambitious banker through the representation that the unattainable was within their grasp.

Temporary Insanity. The action of certain Douglas county dele gates was not due to any dark horse influence, but may be charged up to emotional insanity, pure cussedness or some of the other phases of the same disease.

That the result was far from being what was expected is not for a moment to be doubted. Some of the bolters undoubtedly labored under the hallucination that the initial break was all that was necessary to speedily bring about the utter demoralization of the delegation, and that the distaste for Crounse, of which they had delighted to talk so glibry, would at once be made manifest, They reckoned without their host, as their traitorous conduct served but to intensify the feeling for Douglas county's choice.

They Repented Swiftly. On the spar of the moment nineteen of the delegates went back on their instruction, but almost in the next moment realized what they had done, and on the next ballot six of them renewed their allegiance to Judge Crounse, and tonight the remaining thirteen, that ill-fated number, at a caucus of the delegation at which every one of the balkers and nearly all of the delegates were present, decided by a unanimous vote to resume the position in which they originally stood in the convention, and not only instructed the chairman to cast Douglas county's ninety-four votes for Crounse in the ballots to be taken tomorrow, but unreservedly declared their determinanation to stand by their candidate to the last

Other Delegates Come In.

This is not the only one of the recent de velopments in the situation that has intensified the confidence of the Crounse men, as a large number of the delegates from other counties who have been steadfastly supporting other candidates tonight announce their determination to array themselves with the Crounse supporters on

the morrow. There has been a noticeable flocking of delogates to the Crounse headquarters at the Lincoln tonight, so much more so than twenty-four hours ago that it has ocen the subject of general comment, and the sentiment everywhere expressed is to the effect that the political avalauche in this direction can betoken nothing but the nomination of Judge Crounse on the first ballot tomorrow

HOW THE CONVENTION ORGANIZED.

Hays and Cady the Temporary and Perma-

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 4.-|Special Telegram to THE BEE. J-Nearly 1,800 fans agi-

at 10 o'clock this morning, stirring up the August weather in order that the 842 dele-August weather in order that the 842 delegates to the state convention need not be unduly ruffled. The handsome opera house presented an animated appearance. The majority of the delegates occupied the body of the house, but 200 of them were seated upon the stage. This division of the house naturally created some dissatisfaction, as the charman was, of course, unable to face in both directions at the same time and it necessitated in some instances the double stating of questions as they were put, while ever and anon the stage element complained that they stood little chance of recognition. It is safe to say, in view of this experience, a different plan of seating will be followed at future conventions here. tions here.

Preliminary to the Opening.

The first ripple of applause broke forth when Dr. S. D. Mercer, chairman of the state central committee appeared on the stage at 10:37 accompanied by John R. Hays of Norfolk, who was agreed upon last evening by the state central committee for tem-porary chairman of the convention, Jim Hubble occasioned a laugh when he proporary chairman of the convention, similarly before the propelled his angular frame upon the stage and dropped into the chair of the presiming officer. He abandoned it for a divan near by, which he shared with T. J. Cottrell of Dodge county. Hubble was delibered to the propension of the propension o of Dodge county. Hubble was clothed in the armor of a representative of the Jefferson County Journal and the disguise protected him from serious bodily in-

The members of the York Glee club filled in a part of a tiresome wait singing, "In a Little While," and were compelled to respond to an oncore.

Secretary Seely announced that the terms under which the state central committee secured the opera house provided there should be no smoking or spitting upon the carpet and he requested the delegates to see that the secure that the contract was not violated.

Chairman Mercer Talks. Chairman Mercer stepped to the front of

the stage at 10:45 and called the convention to creer in a somewhat lengthy address. He said:
"Everywhere within the limits of our

"Everywhere within the limits of our great, growing and prosperous state there seems to be now, more than ever before, a zealous determination, touching the deep emotions of men to defend, protect and perpetuate the doctrines of the grand old republican party. Today every county, aye, every precinct, of the state is here in convention assembled. Every caste of good society is represented. Here in this hall labor and assembled. Every caste of good society is represented. Here in this hall labor and capital sit side by side. Here, in this convention, is also the buyer and the seller, the producer and the consumer, all earnestly and actively moving in the interests of one common cause, and that cause is good government. Upon that condition and that alone, we will build our platform and through it reiterate and reconfirm to the and through it reiterate and reconfirm to the people the doctrines of our party already evolved in the national platform as established and endorsed by the strong men who have successfully guided and directed the affairs of this nation for the last thirty-two years, through the vicissitudes of war and famine, peace and prosperity, until she has risen above her peers resting now risen above her peers resting now upon the very summit of success, supported by the silent power of 65,000,000 of peorle. The wants of every institution, locality or interest may be brought here today and placed upon one common altar, and then this as a great arbitrating board, will consider all, and from them evolve such as will best serve all the people and injure none, Then we will cavil no longer about this location or that section; this carrier or that ship-per; nor will we perpetuate longer an unholy bias or prejudice about men, but accept whoever and whatever you give us, because we have faith in the integrity of your motives.

Party Promises Must Be Kept. "During these thirty-two years of republican rule, the population has doubled; so-cial and commercial affairs have increased more than a thousand per cent, while cauca-tion and the general growth of practical arts and science have kept pace with the rapid results alone ought to convince the skeptical who continually cavil about the ilis of this land, and claim there is no hope ex-cept to follow a glaring igns fatuus that occasionally rises up in the midst of dark isms from some calamity swamps. If we would continue these ancient and honorable doctrines and get even better results, we must keep faith with the people whom we serve. Today we must make no promise which our party representatives will not faithfully keep. If we do not it will be a cause for discord and ill results will follow evil causes. In fact, all things visible and invisible, palpable and impalpable, on the earth or in the heavens above move by the laws of cause and effect, under the in-spiration of a Deity. The earth revolves spiration of a Deity. The earth revolves upon its own axis, while the sun, moon and stars travel in their respective orbits, all with mathematical accuracy in the position, distance and velocity of each. But the influence that one planet has over another, or all have over the inhabitants of any, is a knowledge return the control of th served to be known alone to Him who creates the cause to produce the effect. So it is with man. His physical power, individually or collectively, may be calculated, but the influence one man may have over another, or a collection of men may have over other men, is a knowledge also reserved to be known alone to the Creator of the to be known alone to the Creator of the emotions of men that spring into activity and produce effects when the cause trigger is touched. Hence, we cannot now discern the consequences of our present actions, but we are working for that which ought to be, and we have no guide for the future except the lamp of the past, but its continuous incandescent rays light up our

hope and rekindle party zeal. Liberty Through Revolution.

"Some things, however, men do know and some duties they do realize, first among which is an inalienable right to worship God according to the dictates of conscience; and, second, their intuitive duty to defend and protect their personal rights, individual and collective liberties. It was an attempt to oppose these principles that drove the pilgrims on the Mayflower. It was an attempt to abridge these liberties that sent the tea overboard in Boston harbor. These are the kind of things that caused a mighty convulsion among the emotions of n, the effect of which was the deciaration of independence, vouchsafing life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness to an American people. It has been said that these princi-ples are but giaring, gittering generalities; still they are as potent to our constitution, laws and happiness as are to our moral and Christian world the sacred doctrines of faith, hope and charity, of which charity is greatest of all. To these principles there has always been a fiend, and that menster is thirsty for unearned gain. In the beginning of our nation it creot among the laws and even hid itself in the constitution until high courts recog-nized in the face of our pretended liberty the claim of one man to own another, and this the monster propagated until the ration was half siave and half free. And then it grew and grew until he who called himself free was no less a slave than the man of bondage, because the labor of the free man sought reward only in competition with that of the ward only in competition with that of the

The Grand Old Party's Record. "Under our boasted liberty this condition continued 100 years, until justice could no longer be silent and then a mighty revolution came. New principles were evolved, and away back in the 50s the republican party was conceived and born into power in Then strong men stood agnast and for a little while the nation stood still. The social and commercial world began to quiver and shake until the political sea rolled high. The storm grew darker and darker, and the waves rolled higher and higher, until the old ship of state was to a hither and thither as if she would be aki hither and thither as if she would be aki a twain, until the deep emotions of ma were touched by the trigger. Then they sprang from everwhere, until millions came and formed the line clear across and all around; and still they came until there was not a home in the land without a vacant chair. Then the thunder of war shook the nation from center to circumference and the lightning of battle flashed along the line. But not a man faltered, though 400,000 fell and their bones rest today in national cemeteries, where they must ever remain as eternal monuments to must ever remain as eternal monuments to

tated the atmosphere in the Lansing theater at 10 o'clock this morning, stirring up the blood, the nation stood sponsor to the cause and the convention need and the republican party, in power at Washington, was guaranter for the result. In a not be unduly ruffled. The handsome little while the bright sunshing of peace came little while the bright sunshing of the boat the beauties in Lincoln of a free ballot and a fair count. [Laughter and applause.]

"Or suppose, again, that he should, after nights of study, headache and trouble, come reading of the Boyd county call, which was and lighted up a nation, not of slaves, but of free men. Then those who survived the con-flict came home, but 300,000 were crippled and maimed, and their joy of meeting was further marred by shaking the hand of 10,-000,000 widows and orphans, whose friends had failen in the cause. But the slave nation was made free; men again sought the peaceful avenues of life.

It Still Has a Mission.

"But ere long the monster ca.ne again but clad in another garo, and sang to us the song of a siren about buying cheaply in foreign lands, but left out the chorus that told of low wages at home if we were compelled to com-pete with the serfdom of overcrowded na-tions until our wheels should stop [still, and then we pay the advance demanded by that then we pay the advance demanded by that thirsty monster, crouched across the sea, until we would again be slaves, serving the master fectories of Europe with our labor in direct competition with the serfdom of Europe, China and India, too. Destiny, which shapes all our ends, had still kent the republican party in power, and she caught up the chorus, sounded the large and neal, waked up the emotions allorm and again waked up the emotions of men, who came again, but peacefully, to the rescue in the halls of congress and worked with a right good will until the full worked with a right good will until the ful-crum was placed upon which rests the lever of the protective tariff. Thus we fixed American freedom again, with McKinley in the van, as firmly as we did expel slavery with Grant in command.

Drive Out the Monsters.

"I believe this selfish fiend, the monster thirst for gain, is preparing to come again, because I hear the rumbling from afar and the clouds of doubt hang heavily in the positical horizon. Already the thunder of discord has shaken the confidence of some bonest men who believe there are too many in politics alone for gain. Prompted, some are, no doubt, by a laudable ambition to rule the right way, but in all parties there are too many ready to take money or its equivalent and then aid in torturing justice in the interest of money speculators or institutions organized with money, to make money even at the expense of good government or moral reckoning. These things the republican part; has always deprecated, and sooner or later it will purge the morbid element from its ranks. Then and not till then will that great mass of men return who bonestly went away because they had been stulg with the intrigue of subterfuge and could see no hope except by absenting themselves and visiting for a time

with that modern party, whose votaries may well be known as Ishmaelites, "Let us not falter. The younger men are coming. Our vacant ranks have already been filled, but column after column will yet be formed. If some elements drop like the dry bark from a tree, or wither with senile atrophy, the new growth will take their place and the fruit will be better.

Another step to Rise.

"The republican party has already declared in the interest of the ancient, honorable and constitutional doctrines of bimetallism and has airoady recognized that it is her duty to make every dollar as good as any other dollar, not only in this country, but to make our dollar equal those of other nations, and when this shall have been done, through the redium of an international conference, and other nations brought to our bimetallic standard with honor to silver, we will have fulfilled another mission and risen a step higher. Let us take further measures to remove the causes that depreciate the value of silver. The men who are guiding us now are leading in that direction, but we are on the verge of a mighty conflict. We must expect the shot and shell of false secusation and the sharp darks of calumny as we cross this policical sea. The storm may grow strong and the waves roll high, yet with a commander, mate and pilot like Harrison, Reid and McKinley, and a sturdy crew of old soldiers, who have done duty before, supported by young recruits who are ambitious, too, no matter how dark the storm may grow, when November comes, the old ship of state will sail majestically into the port of \*success, and then every tongue will sing 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty.'"

Then They Sung "America." Dr. Mercer's address called forth applause, but the audience was restless and several times showed a desire to get down to business by a continued demonstration, although it was perfectly good natured. As the docto took his seat, a cornetist in one of the bal conv boxes sent forth the familiar strains of "America." and the great audience joined heartily in singing the national hymn.

At the conclusion of the singing, Chairman Mercer announced that the state contral committee had agreed on a temporary organization for the purpose of saving the time of the convention and announced the officers as

Temporary chairman, John R. Hays of Madison county; secretaries, L. V. Haskell of Polk, G. E. Copeiand of Antelope, S. M. Bailey of Jefferson. Chairman Hays was then introduced, and Norfolk's popular one-armed son was received with a hearty round of applause. He spoke as follows:

Republican Triumph Means Prosperity. "Mr. Chairman and Ladies and Hentlemen we stand within the walls of a beautiful temple, in the midst of a city bearing a name that which no other more adorns the pages of history; the capital of a state in whose prosperity and in the intelligence of whose people we justi-take so much pride. We stand upon this platform and look in the faces of the bighearted and browed representatives of the best people on the face of the carth. To be called upon to preside even temporarily over the deliberations of the largest convention ever assembled within the confines of our commonwealth, is a distinguished honor for which I want to return to you my profound thanks. [Applause.] "There are those gathered here today who

were republicans at the time the party was born; there are others who, from the accident of birth or for other reasons, later became members of the party. But I greet you all, whether new or old, as animated by the single desire for the success of the republican party, well knowing that that means prosperity and the happiness of the whole people. [Applause.] When the republican party set its stamp of approval upon the emarcipation proclamation, it at the same time set its stamp of disapproval upon inadequate compensation of lavor, to which it has ever since been consistent. "it was the province of the republican party to establish, and later to maintain, and

now again it seems to be the province of the party to defend, the best currency tha world has known. [Applause.] Labor Adequately Rewarded.

"It has so wisely framed the laws of the country that never before have the laboring men been so adequately rewarded and never before, in any country in the world, have the whole people lived so well as they do here in our commonwealth and in the whole country abroad. Besides we have found here, since the republican party took the helm of state, the most marvelous pros-perity, aprosperity that has excited the at-tention and admiration of the entire world. "We believe this prosperity and this hap piness may be best continued by the succesof the republican party. [Applause.]

of the republican parts. [Applause.] And I think I hazard nothing today in saying that in whomsoever's hands you shall this day place the banner of republicanism, on the sh day of next November it will be placed upon the topmost eminence of a triumphant victory. [Applause.]

"I think there is not one republican among all the 65,000-000 of our people who might not be safely trusted to read the platform. It would be regarded as good republican dectrine. But it is not so with our can doctrine. But it is not so with our friends, the enemy. It requires an immense rhetorical skill to trame their doctrine and

put in form what they believe. Did you ever think of it? Dilemma of the Democrats. "Suppose some enthusiastic democrat of the city of Lincoln, after having studied over the cemocratic platform, framed not long since, anticipated making a trip to the far east, say the city of Boston, but by some curious freat, instead of being landed there, he should is landed at New Orlesus or Atlanta. Fut thinking he was to lioston he bogan to talk to

of a free ballot and a fair count. [Laughter and applause.]

"Or suppose, again, that he should, after nights of study, headache and trouble, come to the conclusion that he understood what the democratic platform meant after seeing it explained by the New York Sun, by the Springfield Republican and other distinguished lights in that party, and he should intend making a journey, and not knowing where in had landed, he finally brought up in Samtel J. Randali's old district in Pennsylvania and began to explain to the workingmen in the manufacturing establishments the wonderful results that would come to them if they would only adop' the beneficent system of free trade, what kind of a functal de you suppose would await him!

what kind of a functal do you suppose would await him?
"Again, suppose some democratic patriot should conclude he understood what was meant by the coinage plank of the democratic party, and starting on a journey, as he supposed for the cast, should be set down in Danyer and when he got to Denver should try to explain how the unit deligs of the coinage of both gold and silver dollar of the coinage of both gold and silver should be of equal value and one equal to the other for the payment of debts. Do you suppose they would put silver handles upon his coffin! [Appiause and sughter.]

"The republican party believes in protection. It believes in protection because it builds factories. That this is desirable I need not call the attention of you gentlemen living away out here in the west where we have not had time to build up these splendid industries.

It is the People's Will.

"There is no hamle, there is no neighborhood, no town or city, the inhabitants of which are not ready to tax themselves to death, that is not cready to give half the townsite for the location of any considerable manufacturing enterprise in their midst. Ought these great enterprises not to be protected! Are not they located because of the beneficent policy of protection? We believe in protection, furthermore, because it keeps the money of our people among ourselves, thus having a tendency to bring about the great financial heaven of delight that is spoken of by our new found foes. The \$50 per capita is a matter conceroing which their piatform is absolutely silent. We believe further that it is the true policy because it increases the it is the true policy because it increases the wages of our people. It has been said that the gates of Castle Carden swing inward, but never outward. There are millions coming to this country every year, but not many of them going back except a few who, having come over in the stoerage, go tack in the cabin. And those who have coming are coming because of those who had gone before, coming to the tand of promise, and because of the beneficent laws made here they are enabled to gather their friends together and send them over or bring them here. They live there in a country where everything is so cheap that nobody can have anything

so cheap that nobody can have anything [Applause.]

"We believe in the pelicy of protection because it is the American doctrine; it has been the American doctrine from the very first inciplency of the government. We believe in the policy of projection because we believe in our country. I believe first of all in the town in which I live; next after that I believe in the country in which it is located; after that the state; and after that the United States; and last of all the foreign countries of this world. [Applause.] I say to you here today, as was said in words more to you here today, as was said in words more cloquent than mine last evening, that this country never will go back upon the doctrine of protection until other countries have brought their labor reward up to a level with ours; we never will oring ours down to a level with theirs. [Applause].

Assaults of the Opposition.

"The democratic party started out a modiately upon the passage of the law known as the McKinley bill in violent opposition; they were in hysteral lar a long time after the passage of that bill. Lies were told in infinite number and the result was that the republican party went down in that year of 1800 with the McKinley bill upon its back, but it was rewarful enough, it was strong enough the next year to land the author that bill in the gubernatorial mansion of the state of Ohio, from the windows of which he may look out upon the revival of prosperity of the whole country, to which he so much contributed. [Applause.] "In view of the opposition to the McKin-ley bill one would believe that something would have been done toward the repeal of

the law, which was being so infamously attacked. I point to the result and I ask you what has been done by the democratic house. One would think that the first bill introinfamous in its character, or at least to have done what they could toward that end. But no. They introduced a bill for the purpose of repeating the duty on binding twine; they introduced a bill admitting free of duty cotton goods; they introduced a bill for the purpose of admitting wool. It was their whole aim, they said, to reduce the bounty upon wool so that every farmer might get enhanced so that every farmer might get enhanced prices for the product of his farm and at the same time you and I might obtain cheaper clothing. I think the prosperity of the country foretells success. I think the wonderful crops that are now promised us predict the success of the republican party, and I am informed that even the apples of discord in the democratic party, to say nothing about them at Kenney, are larger this year

about those at Kearney, are larger this year than over before. [Applause and laughter.] Good Enough Party for Anybody.

"But if it must be that the republican party shall go down this year before the hosts of its old-time enemy. I think it not improper that we might be permitted to ask, as did the chamberlain of his king when sentenced to death, who asked that he might be permitted to die upon that spot which his great policy had not made better and more prosperous. In the care of the escort ap-pointed by the king he traveled over the kingpointed by the king he traveled over the kingdom from north to south and from east to
west and finally returned to the king with
the report made by his officers, and thereupon was again intrusted to him the great
seal of the state. That party which was
founded by Washington, which was emancipated by Lincoln, which was saved by
Grant, which was sanctioned by Garfield
and which has been giorified by a McKinley,
a Washington is good enough for a Blaine and a Harrison is good enough for me. [Great applause.] I speak for myself and again cordially thank you for this favor beg to ask your further pleasure. [Applause.]

There Was Only One Contest,

Ross Hammond of Dodge county was the first delegate who claimed the chair's attention, but the chair called for the reading of the credentials as found by the secretary. It was stated there had been two contests, but one had been amiesbly settled. On motion of A. E. Cady of St. Paul, the credentials of all counties where there was no contest were accepted without reading.

It was announced that the contest was in

It was announced that the contest was in the Boyd county delegation and this conclusive proof that the more mention of Boyd was enough to create trouble caused the convention to go with with delight.

Dan Nettleton moved to seat both contesting delegates and allow each a half vote.

C. C. McNish wanted the delegation headed by Matthews seated, claiming it was the delegation elected in accordance with the call. He urged that Hoyd county cast 500 republican votes and was entitled to six delegates. Peobles of Thurston moved to give each

Peebles of Thurston moved to give each side ten minutes in which to present the case and it was so ordered after an unsuccessful attempt to refer the matter to a committee of five. The conventible wanted to hear and pass upon the case itself and after the give club had randered a farewell selection Mr. C. E. Kenaston, representing the contestants, was given the loftial inning. He attributed all the troubleto a county-southed and the unfair setton of the chairman fight and the unfair setion of the chairman of the county central committee in giving of the county central committee in giving some precincts five times as much representation as they were entitled to and others were as unjustly cut. He charged that the opposition had cast 250 lilegal votes out of 530, and while claiming to control things had scated every country officer, a democrat. He said his delegation was a representative one, including three old solders, and if recognized and given the reins would pleage themselves to keep out the democrats.

Harry Brome of Omaha appeared for the Matthews delegation and claimed their seats

reading of the Boyd county call, which was admitted by both sides to be correct, and the Matthews delegation was seated by an almost unanimous vote.

Cady for Permanent Chairman. B. H. Robison of Douglas moved to proceed to permanent organization and presented the name of A. E. Cady of Howard county for permanent chairman.

Callahan of Saline moved as an amendment that the temporary organization be made per-

manent and put the question, which he de-clared carried.

Before the amended question could be put

Chairman Hays asked that no votes be cast for him and that Mr. Cady be elected by acclamation,
The name of S. M. Bailey of Jefferson was presented by Colonei C. J. Bills.
Robison's question was divided and the convention decided to proceed to permanent organization, and the rollcall was ordered on clamation.

organization, and the rollcall was ordered on preference for permanent chairman.

The rollcall was interrupted by Mr. Balley, who moved that further call be dispensed with and Mr. Cady declared the permanent chairman. The motion carried, and D. H. Wheeler of Douglas and S. M. Balley of Jefferson were appointed a committee to escort Mr. Cady to the chair.

Gave Them a Brief Speech.

As he was presented Stuht of Douglas moved that the chairman put his speech in print. Mr. Cady said that he cherished the fond anticipation that his speech would find its way into print and proceeded as follows; "Gentlemen of the Convention—I sincerely thank you for this ex-pression of your confidence, One of the fundamental principles of the republican party is, when they want a thing done to do it. One of the constituent ele ments of that policy is brevity. 1 am a re-publican. What is your further pleasure?" [Great applause, ]
S. M. Bailey was elected secretary and H.
M. Waring of Douglas and G. E. Copeland of

Antelope assistants. The chair was instructed, on motion of Ross Hammond, to appoint a committee of

nine on resolutions.

Hon. John C. Watson of Otoe moved that
E. Rosewater of Douglas be placed on that Committee, Bartlett Bartlett of Douglas said he was requested to call attention to the fact that Mr. Rosewater was not a member be convention.

Will Make the Platform. A motion to take a recess of two hours led the chairman to call attention to the fact that the house would be otherwise engaged in the evening and the convention insiste on the numing of the committee on resolu

The chair presented the names of Ham mond of Dodge, Sutherland of Burt, Bartiett of Douglas, Page of Lancaster, Watson of Otoe, Stull of Nemaha, Thummell of Hall, McNish of Cuming and Sinclair of Buffalo. At 12:45 the convention adjourned until 2 o'clock. The committee on resolutions was requested to meet at once in room 15 Capital hotel.

PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Pure Republican Doctrine Promutgated in Plain Terms. It was not until after 2 o'clock that Chairman Cady rapped for order and

called for the report of the committee on resolutions It was read by Ross Hammond. Following is the full text of the committee's report: Labor's True Champion.

Labor's True Champion.

The republicans of Nebraska in convention assembled affirm their faith in the principles enunciated in the piantorm agouted by the national republican convention at Minneapolis, and most heartly endorse the wise, clean, firm and truly American administration of President Harrison.

The republican party is the friend of labor in the factory, mill, mine and on the farm. It will at all times stand ready to adopt any measure that may improve its condition or promote its prosperity.

We deplore the occurrence of any conflict between labor and capital. We Jenounce the azitation of demagogues designed to foment conflicts; and we most carnestly disapprove the use of private armed forces in any way to settle them. We believe that an appeal to law and its officers is ample to protect property and preserve the peace and favor the establishment in some form of boards or tribunals of conciliation and arbitration for the peaceful settlement of all disputes between capital and labor and such questions as pertain to the safety and physical and moral wellbeing of the workinzmen.

We believe in protectinz the laboring men pertain to the safety and physical and moral wellbeing of the workingmen.

We believe in protecting the laboring men by all necessary and judicious legislation, and to this end we favor the enactment of suitable laws to protect the health. Life and limb of all employes of transportation, mining and manufacturing companies while engaged in the service of such companies.

Corporation Regulation. Corporation Regulation.

The farmers of this state, who constitute the chief element of our productive wea theoreting population, are entitled to the cheapest and best facilities for storing, shipping and marketing their products, and to this end we favor such laws as will give them cheap, safe and easily obtainable elevator and warehouse facilities, and will furnish them promptly and without discrimination at just and equitable rates proper transportation facilities for all accessible markets.

We demand the enactment of laws regulating the rate charged by express companies within this state to the end that such rates may be made reasonable.

We favor the adoption of the amendment to the constitution providing for an elective railroad commission empowered to fix local passonal factors and second second

road commission empowered to fix local pis-senger and freight rates.

We are in favor of the postal telegraph and postal savings banks system and rural free leilvery.
Trusts and combinations to control and un-

duly enhance the price of commodities are a great evil and we favor all proper legislation to eradicate and repress them.

The revenue laws of this state should be carefully revised by a commission of competent persons representing the principal industries of the state to the end that all property rightfully subject to taxation may be made to pay its just proportion of the public revenues.
The debt of this nation to the men who pre-

served it can never be paid in dollars and cents. The republican party of Nebraska cordially and carnestly favors a system of pensions so liberal as to properly provide for the living and tenderly protect from want the widows and orphans of the dead.

Adopted Enthusiastically.

The resolution endorsing the administra tion of President tfarrison was heartily applauded, as was the one denouncing the em-ployment of Pinkertons. The allusion to ower freight rates also brought out ap-plause. The whole platform was received with enthusiasm, and on motion of J W. Tucker of Cherry county the platform was adopted without a dissenting vote.

A supplementary resolution was also introduced by the committee with the explanation that it was not to be made a part of the plat-

form. It was as follows: Resolved. That we endorse the movement inaururated by the American collect league and p.ed.:e our hearty support toward ad-vancing the college movement in Nebraska.

Adopted.

E. M. Pellard, second vice president of the American Republican College league, was given ten minutes in which to address the

PREPARING TO NOMINATE.

convention as the representative of the new organization. His effort was well received.

How the Greatest Fight in the Party's History Was Started. Mr. Broatch of Douglas moved to proceed to the nomination of candidates, and that speeches be limited to five minutes.

Lancaster county wanted to do away with speeches, but the amenument was lost and the original motion provailed, after a delegate declared: "I don't believe in this idea in going blind into these things. I have atood in conventions where this same thing was done. Now I sav if there is a chndidate here that dare not have a man stand up for one mirute and tell us who he is, then for God's sake withdraw."

speech. A case interrupted him to ask if his candida as a republican.

"You bet he was, from one end to de odder," responsivention howled leave the stage date until his att. good-natured dole

Galleries I ed by Majors. H. C. Russell o offax presented the name of the hickory-shirted statesman of name of the hickory-shirted statesman of Nemaha and in so doing worked the old soldier racket for all it was worth. He hauled the delegates over imaginary battlefields through white and crimson snow, but studiously avoided any reference to the Washington record of his candidate.

It was during his remarks that it became apparent that Wait Seely had been busily

engaged in Majors' interests right up to date, as the galleries gave unmistakable evidence of having been packed for the Nesaaha man-E. M. Bartlett of Douglas ascended the stage to second the nomination of Judge Crounse. Here again the gallery got in its work and hisses greeted the first mention of the Douglas county candidate. Mr. Bartlett

Judge Crounse's Claims. "I rise to second the nomination of the gen rise to second the nomination of the gen-tleman who has been presented here by his old neighbor and friend, and whom everybody will recognize by the manner in which he spoke of him as Hon. Lorenzo Crounse, [Applause.] I do not come here, gentlemen, to cast reflections or inuendos or compari-sons upon any other candidate. They are sous upon any other candidate. They are all republicans, and whoever is nominated by this convention will receive the hearty support and accord of every man in this convention. We are here, not to cast reflections upon any candidate, but to select a candidate who will down the democratic and independ-ent parties of this state-[applause and cheers]—and in doing that, fellow citizens, I want to say that no man in the state of Ne-braska or the United States carries any more braska or the United States carries any hore honorable record as a soldier in the war of the rebellion than does Hon. Lorenzo Crounse. Not only did he enlist, but he backed up his enlistment by fighting for his country, and he carries today honorable scars received in defense of that country. [Cries of "Good" and appliance.]

"More than that, fellow citizens, we have arrived at a period in the history of this country when the great state of Nebraska stands out in beautiful comparison with the other states of this union as one of the greatest and most respectable and responsible states, so far as republicans are concerned, in the United States. We when approaching a time great World's fair will meet in Chicago; we are approaching a time when brains must prevail, when men of ability, able to meet upon a common platform the best intellect upon a common platform the best intellect and brightest talent of the other states of this nation, must be selected. Hon. Lorenzo Crounse is not only a soldier, but he is a statesman, and we can refer with pride to the decisions rendered by him upon the su-preme bench of this state, which compare avorably with any decisions that have bee

handed down by any judge upon the cench of this state. Let us not make a mistake, fellow citizens. Let us nominate a man of ability, a man of talent, a man who can meet upon common plane the best intellects of the United States; nay more, let us nominate a man who can march at the head of a solid republican phalanx and meet in joint debate the best intellect that the opposition of the common state sition, be it democratic or independent party, can produce. That man is Hon. Lorenzo Crounse, and if you nominate him he will lead the republican party in November next to one of the grandest victories we have ever schieved in Nebraska," [Prolonged applause

and cheering. | Collins of Logan seconded the nomi nation of Majors. He feelingly referred to his remarks to his fellow citizen of inde pendent procivities, Colonel Schrader, the man who had taken it upon himself to down the supreme court of this state.

Chairman Cady Nominated.

A. A. Kendall of Howard presented the name of A. E. Cady, and the mod-est chairman immediately called Judge riays to take his place as presiding officer. Mr. Cady's nomination was seconded by O A. Abbott of Hall county.

Jass county, through Orlando Tefft, ar nounced that it would be pleased to have the other delegations join with it in the nomina-tion of Lawson Sheldon. In seconding the nomination of Judge

Crounse in behalf of Douglas county Ben S. Ben Baker's Plea for Peace,

"Gentlemen of the Convention-On behalf of Douglas county I rise for the purpose of seconding the nomination of Lorenzo Crounse. In doing so 1 want to say that it is conceded that the battleground in the coming campaign points a great extent to Douglas county, isses. When the rest of the convention Hisses. have finished their work I will go ou. In seconding the nomination of Lorenzo Crounse I want to say that he is not upon the ground; be has not made a light for the nomination but it has been an uprising of the people of the state. (Cries of "No.") Mr. Chairman I have not one word to say disparaging of the gentleman who has been nominated, and I might say many good things may be said of him. They are all worthy and all good men, but, gentlemen, this is not the time to jerk the suife from its scabbard. It is well for us to bury our natchets and our knives. It might be well even to plant them in fertile soil that they might sprout and bud and bloom, not to glittering steel, but to eternal violets of peace. [Applause.] "I would not say one word deroga-

tory to the noble and good mentioned here, but it is worthy consideration at least to say t Lorenzo Crounse is the strongest man to take before the people in this campaign and no man can say upon this floor but what Lorenzo Crounse stands today in the hearts of the people of this state as a soldier, a jurist and a noble citizen and would carry as it seems to me more votes and render victors more certain than any other man presented to this convention." [Cheers and applause.

Called for Church Howe. Stull of Nemaha managed to claim attention of the impatient delegates long enough to briefly second the nomination of Majors and then the convention uprogrously demanded the rollcall on first nominating bailot. Senti-ment, however, took another switch just at this time. Some of the Nemaha delegate nsisted that Church Howe take the plat form, and the cry was immediately echoed from all parts of the house. Howe went forward to the stage, and as he faced the convention was greeted with deafening

cheers. Mr. Howe said:

"The duty of presenting or seconding the name of our fellow citizen of Nemana was name of our fellow citizen of Nemaha was not assigned to me. Mr. Stuil, who has just left the stand, spoke for Nemaha county, but your unanimous call left nothing for me to do as a republican but to respond. I am here to say simply that those who have spoken for Nemaha county, endersing Colonel Majors, speak the sentiment of the people of Nemaha, irrespective of party. [Cheers.] While I know in the minds of many there is running at this time a little question as to how sincere this may before as I sat opposite my blue shirted friend over there, I could see in the faces of many, 'are they really working together it. this fight? [Laughter.]

Will Stand by Tom Majors.

"Now I want to say this, that when my county has a candidate in my party's convention, I am with my county always. When I am a caudidate for office and am defeated, I am a caudidate for office and am defeated. I take that defeat and ask for no vindication from my party. I take my medicine. No party can afford to be an insurance company to have a man a good standing with the opponents of his party after he has nade a campaign. So I say to you, 'we are sincere in Nemaha county; we are for Colonel Tom Majors.' I haven't a word to say against the other gentlemen. We are loyal down there to the party, but let me say in conclusion, while I am on this stand, that we have a great fight before us. God's sake withdraw."

It was flually decided to limit nominating speeches to five minutes, and the presentation of candidates for governor was deciared to be in order.

Sprick of Washington, an old neighbor of Judge Crounse and friend of many years' standing, presented his name in a short

been nominated—it matters not whether he has been our friend or our enemy. "But I say to you that this fail is as 1861 to 1865 was to the people of this country. You lose this battle and you and I will not attend another republican convention for many years. Now, I say, do your duty. You have got ammunition. You have the guns and you have the soldiers. Choose good leaders today and we will go to victory together in November." [Applause.]

Taking the Ballers. At the conclusion of Mr. Howe's rather

noncommittal speech the rolleall was ordered, Hays still occupying the chair. Adams county opened the ball with eight votes for Crounse and eight for Majors, and Antelope followed, throwing its full eight votes to Crounse. The ballot was unmarked by noticeable incident. The chairman announced the result as follows: Total num-ber of votes cast, 845; necessary for a choice,

Reese.

The second ballot was immediately ordered. Judge Crounse showed a gain in several of the counties near the top of the list. Boone was the first to show a change in its vote. In the first ballot it threw its votes for Cady and on the second two of them went to Crounse. Three of Box Butte's delegates also left Cady and went to Crounse. Buffalo followed suit with two more for Crounse than on the first ballot and one more Butler county delegate described Majors and enrolled county delegate descrited Majors and enrolled Limself with the Crounse followers. Cedar county took three from Majors and placed

them where they would do the most good, and so on down through the list. The result of the second ballot was announced as fol 
 Crounse
 388

 Majors
 388

 Cady
 8

 Sheldon
 49
 Ree e T. O. C. Harrison

Mr. Harrison's support came from Biains county and the casting of the vote was a little bit of pleasantry that was appreciated by the convention.

Here Came the Explosion.

When the third ballot was ordered the house fairly rocked with the cries of the enthusiastic Crounse followers.

Before the rollcall was begun seats were deserted and the aisies were filled with indeserted and the aisles were filled with in-tensely lobbying delegates. Everything was lovely until Douglas county was called, and Chairman Broatch cast the ninety-four votes solidly for Crounse, as on the two preceding ballots. No sooner were the words out of his mouth than Ernest Stuht jamued to his feet and demanded that the delegation be

In an instant the convention was in an uproar. It was several minutes before even the semulance of order was restored. The Majors men were intensely clated over the prospect of the final consummation of the much counted on split in the Douglas dele-gation, and the galleries seemed determined to make the most of the opportunity.

Chairman Broatch claimed the attention of the presiding officer and vehemently retterated:

"Douglas county casts ninety-four votes for Lorenzo Crounse." Made a Show of Himself, Stuht was again recognized, having donned stint was again recognized, naving donned a circular band of pink pasteboard on which appeared in large letters the inscription, "Rosewater Collar." The Majors men howled with delight and their noise was redoubled

when Chairman Cady, who had again as-sumed the casir at the prospect of trouble, sustained the call for the poll of the delega-Chairman Broatch obtained recognition

and started down the sisle. The convention was intensely excited as he was assisted Douglas County's Instructions Read, He was met with loud cries of "No speech" from the various anti-Crounse fac-tions. The chairman insisted that he be heard, and Broatch read the instructions of the Douglas county convention governing the action of the delegation in the state conven-

tion. When he read the clause touching the decision of the majority in governing the delegation, he repeated and emphasized the word "majority."

He also read the record of Croanse's endorsement, and declared that the delegation was doing nothing more or less than endeavoring to carry out the trust reposed in it

by the republicans of Douglas county. "Mr. Chairman and Gentiemen of the Convention—I am here as the chairman of the Douglas county delegation. We are here in the interest of everything that is fair. It is to the interest of all parties that the nomi-nees of this convention should receive fair play. Now we had in Douglas county a convention, and that convention adopted this resolution which I have read." Major D. H. Wheeler of Douglas also climbed upon the stage and vigorously backed up the position taken by the chair-

man, but it was no use.

Chairman Cady's Ruling. It was right here that Chairman Cady showed his horns. The instant that Mr. Wheeler stopped talking he said: "I understand that tals is not a question for debate. I understand it to have been the ruling of the national convention that any delegate, regardless of any instructions from his con stituency, was entitled to the right to call for a poil of the delegation. [Applause.] There will be no unfair advantage taken of

Robison of Douglas rose to the question of Robison of Douglas rose to the privilege. He said: "I nope you will permit this matter to resit with the delegates of Douglas one moment and that you will permit me this one word of explanation. The resolutions read before you were passed before a single delegate and been elected to this convention. Gentlemen, we accepted as delegates the trust of the republican party of loughs county in that convention assembled desire to cast any man's vote, and I wish to say more, that so far as Mr. Stuht is con-cerned, he does not seem satisfied with the instructions under which we are acting, but I believe I voice the sentiment of the Don-glas county delegation regardless of the in-

structions." Foreing a Poll of Douglas. At this point a delegate from Lancaster raised the point of order that the chair having already ruled on the chair having already ruled on the question the appear was out of order unless he desired to appear from the decision

of the chair.

The chair man said, "The chair states its understanding of the usage to be that any delegate has the right to ask for a poll of his delegation; that the convention in which he sits as a member is not passing upon any in-structions or contract made between himself and his constituency. I wish to assume no arbitrary authority in this matter. I want to ask if there is a dissenting voice to that ruling. If there is one solitary delegate of this convention that dissents to that ruling, then I shall ask the convention to pass up

Agee of Hamilton moved that the roll of the Louglas county delegation be called and that the members vote as they please upon the call of their names.

Troup of Douglas said he wished to ask if

the chair based its ruling upon the decision in the national convention of Chicago eight

in the national convention of Chicago eight years age.

"Yes," replied the chairman, "and the convention of twelve years age."

"Will the chair permit me to explain the difference between this case and that one?" asked Troup, but amid the yells of the Majors men the chairman said.

"There has been a motion made that that matter be left to the convention, and the chair does not desire to assume arbitrary authority in the matter. Gentlemen of the convention, the motion made by the gentleman from Hamilton—Mr. Agee—is that the list of delegates of Douglas county be called for the purpose of ascertaining howe ach delegate desires to vote."

And the motion was put and declared car-

And the motion was put and declared car-The poll of the Douglas county nelegation was declared ordered while at least a dozen of the delegates were demanding recognition. Church howe jumped into the aisle and the tumult subsided a moment while he asked pertinently: "Gentlemen, do you realize

[CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.]