

# C. H. DIETRICH NAMED

The State Convention Nominates Him for Governor by Acclamation.

## THE NAMES OF OTHER NOMINEES

Both Thurston and Rosewater Selected as Delegates at Large to the Philadelphia Convention—The Eight Presidential Electors—The Platform Adopted—State Central Committee, Etc.

Delegates-at-Large to Philadelphia—

ROSEWATER of Douglas

JOHN H. MCKAY of Lancaster

JOHN A. ERHARDT of St. Louis

JOHN M. THURSTON of Douglas

For Alternates—

NORRIS BROWN of Buffalo

M. R. SNODGRASS

H. C. BAIRD

C. M. KALEY

For Presidential Electors—

JOHN N. NESBITT of Burr

A. B. WINDHAM of Cass

ED ROYCE of Custer

J. L. JACOBSON of Douglas

JOHN L. KENNEDY of Douglas

JOHN J. LANGER of Saline

R. L. HAGUE of Buffalo

S. P. DAVIDSON of Johnson

For Governor—

CHARLES H. DIETRICH of Adams

For Lieutenant Governor—

E. P. SAVAGE of Custer

For Secretary of State—

GEO. W. MARSH of Richardson

For Auditor—

CHARLES WESTON of Sheridan

For Treasurer—

WILLIAM STEUFFER of Coding

For Attorney General—

FRANK N. PROUT of Gage

For Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings—

G. D. FOLMER of Nuckolls

For Superintendent of Public Instruction—

W. K. FOWLER of Washington

The republican state convention was held in Lincoln on the 2nd.

Chairman Tefft called the convention to order.

L. P. Ludden read the call to the convention for Secretary Pro Tem J. T. Mallahan. Before the entire call was read the further reading was dispensed.

Chairman Tefft, in introducing the temporary chairman, complimented the republicans on the big attendance at the convention. He said it was his deliberate opinion that Nebraska was republican at that time. The great hall reminded him of an army with banners flying. He thought the magnificent gathering was a portent of coming victory. The time was coming when the time of disappointed demagogues would be washed away, that the republican party would add another great name to history. Mr. Tefft, in behalf of the state central committee, took some of the credit of the good condition of the state for the committee, as he said that was about all the credit the committee had. He was glad to know that there was such a remarkable interest in republican success.

The central committee in accordance with its usual custom had selected a temporary chairman and Mr. Tefft said it gave him great pleasure to introduce George Jenkins of Fairbury for the place.

Chairman Jenkins addressed the convention at some length, congratulating the republicans of Nebraska on the bright outlook for party success in this state.

Elmer Stephens nominated A. D. Gilmore of Nemaha and Alva Kennard of Lancaster as temporary secretaries and they were elected. The list of delegates submitted was declared the list of delegates.

J. L. Webster moved the appointment of a committee of nine to prepare a platform. This carried.

Judge Baker of Omaha moved to make the temporary organization permanent. This carried unanimously.

On motion of Judge Baker the convention proceeded to business under the call.

C. J. Greene of Omaha moved that the convention proceed to the election of four delegates at large, such election to be made by a roll call, the call to be without nominating speeches, the four candidates receiving the highest number of votes, each receiving a majority of the votes of the convention, to be declared elected. The motion was amended by providing that no delegation be passed in the roll call, but each county declare its own vote as the name of the county is called.

Roll call was taken on amendment, resulting in a motion abolishing the roll call and adopting the amendment. The motion was amended carried and roll call was ordered on delegates at large.

The committee on platform was: J. L. Webster of Douglas; S. C. Grey of Platte; P. F. Clark of Lancaster; A. F. Cady of Howard; W. D. Tilton of Gage; E. N. Allen of Furnas; E. M. Pollard of Cass; C. B. Letton of Jefferson; W. D. Holbrook of Dodge.

When the names of the delegates at large was had Adams county, the home of Dietrich, led off by giving no votes for Thurston. Antelope county followed by giving him ten votes. When Thurston's name was mentioned there were cheers and some hisses. As the vote proceeded Cass county created a sensation by skipping Thurston entirely with her twenty-four votes and placing them for Norris Brown of Kearney. Clay county cast seventeen votes for Thurston, the entire strength, and before casting the vote for the three other candidates a house consultation was necessary.

H. C. Russell of Lincoln in announcing the vote of his county said: "Seven votes for Rosewater, one of which is myself," at which there were howls of laughter.

Douglas county announced ninety-six votes for Thurston, omitting Thurston and the convention delegates at large with cheers from the anti-Thurston men. Gage county threw her whole thirty-four votes to Thurston, leaving out Brown. Howard county caused a little ripple by neglecting Thurston entirely. Lancaster county gave ten votes to Thurston, the vote being taken from Erhardt's strength. The full fifty-eight votes went to Brown.

Otoe county gave Thurston the full strength, while he secured only two votes out of Pawnee county. Richardson county gave her entire twenty-three votes to Thurston. The vote of Washington county, announced by Governor Crouse, was against Thurston emphatically. Wayne county's ten votes followed against Thurston. York county closed the roll call with twenty-two votes for Thurston, and the tension was relieved when it was certain that Thurston would be victorious, notwithstanding the fight made against him by Rosewater.

When the result was announced the

convention broke into vociferous cheering. The result was as follows:

Rosewater, 992; Thurston, 699;

Brown, 500; Erhardt, 372; McKay, 283;

Johnson, 30; Norval, 30; Mercer, 1; Field, 9; Crouse, 1; Harrison, 1; Wells, 4; Lambertson, 5.

The number necessary to a choice was 514.

Mr. Rosewater's cue was cmf cm cm

The scattering vote was as follows:

Manderson: Boone, 11; Hall, 5;

Hamilton, 1; Hayes, 4; Hitchcock, 5;

Howard, 2; Jefferson, 1; Kearney, 2;

Madison, 3; Merrick, 5; Nuckolls, 4;

Phelps, 5; Polk, 1; Red Willow, 11;

Richardson, 1; Saunders, 1; Seward, 4;

Thayer, 1; Thurston, 1; Webster, 4;

Norval: Box Butte, 5; Custer, 1;

Gosper, 5; Greeley, 4; Hall, 5; Johnson, 3;

Saline, 1; Saunders, 1; Seward, 1;

Wells: Colfax, 4.

Gere: Dakota, 1.

Lambertson: Merrick, 5.

Harrison: Seward, 1.

Crouse: Polk, 1.

Mercer: Kearney, 1.

The following were nominated for alternates to the national convention:

M. R. SNODGRASS of Burr

JOHN N. NESBITT of Burr

JOHN A. ERHARDT of St. Louis

JOHN M. THURSTON of Douglas

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M. R. SNODGRASS

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mills and factories to the millions of American skilled mechanics and are returning to them the higher wages that are the just recompense for their toil.

We endorse the legislation that has strengthened our financial system and firmly established the gold standard and made the American dollar so safe and secure that they are kept busy chasing one another around the endless circles of business, too good to go to bed and too patriotic to steal abroad. In answer to the cry for a free and unlimited coinage of silver and the claim that there is not gold enough as a basis upon which to do the business of the country, the United States treasury puts in evidence the \$120,000,000 in gold that has come to it within a year, and the \$413,000,000 in gold now held within its vaults, and the unexampled prosperity and unexampled and limitless and countless financial transactions thus sustained without seeping effort.

To the army and navy, which so gallantly and suddenly humbled our enemy and honored themselves, and doubly honored our country and the cause of humanity for which they battled, we acknowledge our debt of gratitude. The republican party has always been ready to protect its protectors and to defend its defenders.

While we are unalterably opposed to imperialism and militarism as practiced by European nations, we are willing to accept all the legitimate causes of honorable warfare, and we assume the burdens of governing and holding territory. We are in favor of increasing our navy to such strength and power as will make us secure from foreign aggression and the maintaining of such an army as may be necessary to quell insurrection, establish peace and maintain good order in our territory, to defend and protect the flag from insult at home and abroad.

But we are opposed to a large standing army in time of peace, relying on the national ardor of the people to meet any emergency with the volunteer soldiery, such as has for more than 100 years challenged the admiration of the world.

For the nation's defense, for the strengthening of the navy, for the enlargement of our foreign markets, for the employment of American workmen in the mines, forests, mills, factories and shipyards, and for the enhancement of the values of farm products, we favor such appropriate legislation as shall make the seas give evidence that American-built and American-owned and American-managed ships are carrying American foreign commerce to the four corners of the earth.

We applaud the action of the administration in securing to American merchantmen free access to trade with the Chinese empire, through the ports and harbors now closed by foreign powers, as one of the greatest achievements of diplomacy.

The republican party recognizes that legitimate business, fairly capitalized and honestly managed, has built up our industries at home, given the largest employment to labor at high wages, and enabled us successfully to compete with foreign countries in the markets of the world. But the republican party, now, as always, is unalterably opposed to all trusts and combinations having for their purpose the stifling of competition and arbitrarily controlling the productions or fixing prices. We refer to the fact that all restrictive legislation introduced in congress has been the product of the republican party, and we demand in substance the following amendment to the constitution of the United States: Congress shall have the power to regulate and control any and all corporations, co-partnerships and joint stock companies, and to enact such laws as will prevent any combination of men in restraint of production and trade, the formation of trusts and such other combinations of capital as operate to prevent free competition.

We are not unmindful of local conditions and state interests. We are in favor of a reapportionment of legislative and executive offices, to be based upon the census of 1900.

We will accord fair and equal representation to the people in all sections of the state.

We earnestly recommend that congress devote of the money now annually expended in large quantities for river and harbor improvements to relieving the arid west, and to this end we urge our representatives and senators to secure if possible appropriations for expenditures in irrigation in the western part of our state.

We favor the widest latitude of municipal rule consistent with our system of government. We favor a revision of the constitution of the state to meet the demand of her growth as she enters the beginning of the twentieth century.

We cheerfully pledge ourselves to the encouragement and protection of home companies, home associations and home societies engaged in providing indemnity for loss of property, life and limb, so that as far as reasonably may be the money collected from the people shall remain with our people and be invested and expended for the use of our people.

We invite and will heartily welcome the return to republican ranks of former members of the party, and of former patriotic citizens who may have been estranged by false allurements and insincere and unkept pledges, for the time has come when they can plainly see and knowingly understand that they are but the menial servants in the household of the democratic party.

On this platform we, the republicans of Nebraska, not dismayed by past defeat, but thrice armed by the justice of our cause, will wage our political warfare against all challengers, whether coming against us under the single banner of democrats or populists, or arrayed under the double standard of fusionists, and never quit the battle until victory shall be our reward.

To the other states Nebraska sends her greetings from this, the center of a great and free republic, as one of the great sisterhood of commonwealths, linked together in a common and immortal destiny.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

After Senator Thurston had concluded his speech, the following list of central committeemen was submitted by the odd numbered senatorial districts to serve for two years:

No. 1—F. W. Samuelson, Humboldt.

No. 2—David Brown, Nebraska City.

No. 3—H. M. Clark, Ithaca.

No. 4—A. D. Beecher, Beatrice.

No. 5—J. R. Hanna, Greeley Center.

No. 6—J. R. Manning, Carroll.

No. 7—S. J. Wicks, O'Neill.

No. 8—Frank H. Young, Broken Bow.

No. 9—H. C. Miller, Grand Island.

No. 10—William Husemeyer, Lincoln.

No. 11—George S. Emery, Beatrice.

No. 12—J. E. Hasty, Fairbury.

No. 13—M. C. Cox, Hampton.

No. 14—E. C. Webster, Hastings.

No. 15—F. M. Rathbun, McCook.

A controversy having arisen in district No. 11 between J. R. Manning and

Mr. McLes for the place, and the district not being entirely represented in the convention, the election was referred back to the district for settlement. The convention then adjourned.

## THURSTON TALKS.

Just before the convention adjourned Senator Thurston, being called upon for a speech, said, in part:

"Behold what a good and blessed thing it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. I believe heaven for the audience. I believe heaven for a great thing. I do not believe in the harmony of dictatorship, and I do believe in the harmony of the will of the majority of the republican party. I said the same thing six years ago in a state convention, and have no occasion now to repent of what was said on that memorable occasion. The wisdom of the majority is safer than the wisdom of the minority. The decree of the party is greater than the will of any living man.

"Here I will express my thanks for the honor conferred. I have never asked a position at the hands of the party as a reward, and I have never asked an honor of the party as an earnest of future faithfulness to it. If I am ever called upon to serve the republican party the service shall be given just the same whether I have been defeated or the views I have represented have prevailed. I shall be here in the state after congress shall adjourn till election wherever it shall be necessary to cause the election of the splendid ticket that has been put in the field today. I shall be here following up the republican flag, ready to walk with anybody under its fold. I am always ready to give up a personal feeling of discomfort for the good of the republican party.

"I shall not wear, this great convention is giving me a refund of the national industry that confront us. The republican party has brought prosperity back, has opened the factories, has kept the wheels of the country going, has brought plenty to the table of the many and has brought happiness to the American home. The republican party has strengthened the money of the nation and has reorganized the monetary system till the money of this country is the best in the world can show. It is already seeking avenues of investment all over the land.

"The republican party has made the American flag more than it ever meant before. Today wherever it flies the greatest potent of all the earth is ready to do it honor. The party has met every duty that has confronted it. The Philippine islands came into the hands of this nation and the party undertook without flinching the problem that it was most abhorred of all parties to perform, to bring liberty, civilization and happiness to the peoples. Wherever the American flag flies it is honored. There it shall stay till it may be hauled down in honor."

## PICK-UPS FROM THE PRESS.

A perfect network of underground tunnels is proposed for Paris, which will rival its famous sewers.

Indian widows in Sitka go into mourning by painting the upper part of their faces black down to their mouths.

The estimated cost of the projected memorial bridge across the Potomac at Washington is from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

Berlin has seventy public monuments, a larger number in proportion to the size of the city than that of any other European capital.

In Germany and also in Holland girls are chosen in preference to young men in all employments in which they can be advantageously employed.

The highest Prussian court has decided that the American title of "doctor" can not be used in Prussia without a special permit from the government.

The Society for Ethical Culture at a recent meeting in Munich discussed a plan for the establishment of public libraries and reading rooms fashioned after American models.

The sum of \$2,637,000 has been expended in New Jersey, making 440 miles of good roads. Massachusetts has spent \$2,637,300 on 250 miles, which are as perfect as any highways in Europe.

There were 583 victims of the plague in the city of Bombay during the week ending February 16. More than 61,000,000 people in India are affected by the famine, and about 4,000,000 are in receipt of relief.

## SIX JOKES AND ONE MORE.

Sillucus—Why did you never marry?

Cynicus—Because I have conscientious scruples against divorce.—Philadelphia Record.

Suburbanite—Today is one of the happiest of my life. Towne—Ah, married or divorced? Suburbanite—Neither; I put the lawn mower in the cellar for the winter this morning.—Brooklyn Life.

Millie—And what did you say to Capt. Martell? Mary—That you'd be down in a minute, miss. Millie—And what did he say? Mary—Please, miss, he said, "Then give me a kiss before she comes."—Pick-Me-Up.

She—Henry, dear, I have at last discovered that I love you! He—Ah, you have heard then, that my uncle has died and left me \$5,000? She—Sir, after that remark, we must part forever! I heard it was fifty!—Judge.

"Yes, sir," said Broncho Bob, "when I was east I was a regular literary lion. I got in with some people who are interested in dialect. 'But you can't write dialect.' 'No, I can't write it, but I kin talk it great.'—Washington Star.

He (telling a hair-breadth adventure)—And in the bright moonlight we could see the dark muzzles of the wolves. She (breathlessly)—Oh, how glad you must have been that they had muzzles on!—Baltimore Jewish Comment.

"It seems to me," remarked the prospective tenant, as he noted four inches of water in the basement, "that this cellar leaks." "Leak! Not a bit of it!" spoke up the hustling agent. "Why, that water's been here for a month; not a drop has escaped."—Philadelphia Record.

Of the 303,000,000 inhabitants of China 40,000 are said to be direct descendants of Confucius.

"This is the seventh time you've been before me," said the magistrate. "Yes, replied the culprit. 'It's strange how I keep coming to your office.'—Philadelphia North American.

# BOERS FULL OF FIGHT

Make a Persistent Attack on the Division of General Rundle.

## OTHER COMMANDS COME TO HELP

Heavy Artillery Firing, But Reports Are That Losses Are Small—General White Gets the Victoria Cross—The War Situation in General.

LONDON, May 2.—The following dispatch has been sent by Lord Roberts to the war office:

"BLOEMFONTEIN, April 30.—The Boers made very persistent attacks around Thaba N'Chu Saturday and Sunday. But the position which the Eighth (Rundle's) division holds is strong and he had the assistance of Gordon's and Dickson's brigades, the cavalry under French and Smith-Dorrien's infantry brigade, and a body of mounted infantry under Ian Hamilton. Pole-Carew's division returned from De Wet's Dorp yesterday."

Lord Roberts also reports additional casualties sustained during the fighting of April 27 around Thaba N'Chu, consisting of Lieutenant Geary and two enlisted men killed and one officer and three enlisted men wounded. Neither the commander-in-chief's nor the correspondent's dispatches throw any light upon the plans being adopted to oust the Boers from the neighborhood of Thaba N'Chu and how long before a determined effort will be made to reassert British superiority is only a matter of surmise. In the meantime the Boers are remarkably aggressive, especially in view of the large forces opposing them. A special dispatch from Thaba N'Chu dated yesterday says they made a daring attempt to cut off a British convoy which got into broken ground between Thaba N'Chu and De Wet's Dorp, opening fire from the adjacent hills. In the nick of time General Brabant, with a strong force of Yeomanry, returning from Wepener, arrived on the scene and extricated the convoy.

The same special correspondent describes the dispositions of the forces at Thaba N'Chu as follows: General Rundle is covering the advanced camp facing the Boers' position to the east, where they are