

# REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

VOL. XVII.

LOUP CITY, SHERMAN COUNTY, NEBRASKA, FRIDAY, JUNE, 29, 1900.

NUMBER 33.

## McKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT

### Candidates for Both President and Vice-President Named by Acclamation.

### A BRIEF REPORT OF THE CONVENTION'S WORK

### Gigantic National Republican Assemblage in a Constant Mood Which Required Very Little to Touch Off the Pent Up Enthusiasm—The Platform.

William McKinley was nominated for President by Senator Foraker in an address of a quarter of an hour's duration, which was concluded at 11:15 o'clock, Thursday, June 21, 1900.

Applause followed for thirty minutes.

Roosevelt seconded the nomination, followed by Thurston of Nebraska, Knight of California, Yerkes of Kentucky, and Mount of Indiana.

McKinley was nominated by acclamation at 12:41.

Roosevelt was nominated for Vice-President by Colonel Life Young of Iowa. Murray of Massachusetts seconded the nomination, followed by Ashton of Washington and Senator Dewey of New York.

Roosevelt nominated by acclamation at 2:06.

Convention adjourned sine die at 2:12. (Philadelphia time.)

The republican national convention, date June 21, 1900, will long be remembered by Philadelphia. Before 10 o'clock, the hour set for the reassembling of the convention, the hall was surrounded by an immense army of people who besieged all the doors and entrances, clamoring for admission. When the doors were opened they surged in like a flood, submerging the vast hall.

Three minutes before the Kansas delegation, headed by Colonel Burton, with bright silk sash pinned to their hats, and their arms outstretched as they marched down the main aisle bearing a white banner inscribed in big black letters the words: "Kansas is for Roosevelt."

As the delegates debouched into the pit the utmost good nature was manifested. The contest was not a contest which the day was to witness. Governor Roosevelt entered at exactly 10 o'clock. He made a rush of it today, but he did not escape the keen eye of the thousands and they set up a cheer at sight of him.

He was surrounded by the delegates who congratulated him with congratulations. He made no protestations or dissent, but smilingly repeated his thanks to the vast throng that put his arms around the governor and whispered in his ear. All states were represented in the welcome, with Kansas, the indomitable Roosevelt plumes, leading the demonstration. A few minutes later another outburst greeted the entrance of Senator Hanna. His progress was impeded at the way down the aisle by delegates who insisted upon shaking his hand. He stopped a moment to chat with Senator Davis, and when he reached the platform, Governor Roosevelt, who was holding a reception.

He pushed through the throng and greeted the delegates with a friendly nod. With his hand upon Roosevelt's shoulder, he whispered in his ear. For two minutes they remained thus in close communication. Then he created a stir a little later, but it was Matthew Stanley Quay who aroused the shouts of the local crowd.

Henry Cabot Lodge, the permanent chairman, reached the stage at 10:15 and there was an interesting conference of the leaders in the west side of the hall. The whole audience rose to its feet and stood until it was concluded.

At 10:20 the big band from Canton, O., the president's home, made its way into the hall from the west side and played the national anthem. The whole audience rose to its feet and stood until it was concluded.

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Roosevelt demanded, amid thunderous applause: "Is America a weakling that she should shrink from the work of a great world power. The giant of the west, like the gladiator of old, looks into the future with hope and expectation, which the love of all institutions have made dear to us. (Tremendous applause.)

In conclusion, Governor Roosevelt declared the republican party and the American people challenged the future and they were eager for the labor laid out for them as if by Providence.

The closing words of the governor brought another demonstration and for a minute it seemed that the convention would go mad and standards again left their sockets to be waved on high. As the governor left the platform he waved a salutation to the moving throng and one in particular toward the radiant face of his wife sitting just outside the area of delegates.

Gradually the convention came back to quiet and the chairman recognized Senator Thurston of Nebraska for a speech, seconding the nomination of the president. Mr. Thurston said: "Gentlemen of the convention: There are voices today more powerful and eloquent than those of the preceding nomination of William McKinley. They come from the forest and the farm, the mountain and the valley, the north and the south, the east and the west. They are the voices of happy homes, of gladdened hearts, of bustling, striving, earnest, prosperous millions of people, of a nation that has employed labor, reopened factories, renewed national credit and faith.

"His alma mater was the tented field, his diploma of valor bore the same sign, as did the emancipation proclamation.

"Other candidates of other parties will seek the public confidence and the popular vote, but I believe that the human vision to believe them eagles; but the eagle calmly circles high above them all, the sole possessor of the empyrean blue. So in the realm of the statesmanship of the United States, William McKinley stands above all others, the greatest of the age. Washington, Lincoln, Grant and Garfield, our president now, our president to be, William McKinley, Ohio, stands above them all. Speeches seconding the nomination were also made by John W. Yerkes of Kentucky, George Knight of California and Governor Thurston of Nebraska. The latter closed the convention again demanding a vote and the chairman announced that the roll of states would be called. The Ohio delegation, which was the largest, was called first and they responded unanimously. At 12:37 p. m. the vote began.

During the call of states on the vote for the presidential candidates, the galleries were noticeably quiet and there was no unusual demonstration among the delegates until New York's vote was announced by the chairman. When Pennsylvania's vote was announced by Senator Quay many of the delegates arose and cheered. The Ohio delegation, which was the largest, was called first and they responded unanimously. At 12:37 p. m. the vote began.

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Some of the states were not content with casting their votes for McKinley. The chairman announced the vote which the delegates cast for the president. When he announced Hawaii, the delegations stood and cheered the announcement of the possessions of its two votes for McKinley.

The tally clerks quickly made the official summary and handed it to the chairman. Mr. Lodge took the paper and advancing to the front of the stage, said: "The total vote cast is 590. William McKinley has received 529 votes, a unanimous vote and the chairman declares that William McKinley is your nominee for the presidency for the term beginning on the 4th of March, 1901."

Now again pandemonium broke loose in one swelling chorus of enthusiasm for the new candidate. Up went the plumes and the shouting during the speech of men and women, mingling their shouts and their frantic demonstration. The almost anxious look upon his face, once or twice, however, he got away from his intensity and applauded. When Foraker finished Roosevelt arose with the rest, but undoubtedly with the prospect of his own nomination on his mind only stood silent, not joining in the cheers and both hands in his pockets. But when Senator Foraker came down the aisle he grasped him by the hand and slapped him on the shoulder, smiling and laughing aloud.

It was Governor Taylor of Kentucky who stood on an end chair with his delegation and waved his right hand as the procession of plumes returned from the platform.

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sets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce in return for free foreign markets.

Measures for Workingmen.

In the further interest of American workingmen we favor a more effective restriction of the immigration of contract labor from foreign lands, the extension of opportunities of education for working children, the raising of the age limit for child labor, the protection of the workman against contract labor and an effective system of labor insurance.

Our Merchant Marine.

Our present dependence upon foreign shipping for nine-tenths of our foreign carrying is a great loss to the industry of this country. It is also a serious danger to our trade, for its sudden withdrawal in the event of a European war would seriously cripple our expanding commerce. The national defense and naval efficiency of this country, moreover, supply a compelling reason for legislation which will enable us to recover our former place among the trade-carrying fleets of the world.

Liberal Pension Laws.

The nation owes a debt of profound gratitude to the soldiers and sailors who have fought its battles, and it is the government's duty to provide for the survivors and for the widows and orphans of those who have given their lives for the nation. The pension laws, founded in this just sentiment, should be liberal and should be liberally administered and preference should be given wherever practicable with respect to employment in the public service to soldiers and sailors and to their widows and orphans.

Civil Service System.

We commend the policy of the republican party in maintaining the efficiency of the civil service. The administration has acted wisely in its effort to secure for public service in Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippine Islands, only those whose fitness has been determined by training and experience. We believe that employment in the public service in these territories should be confined as far as practicable to their inhabitants.

Negro Disfranchisement.

It was the plain purpose of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution to prevent discrimination on account of race or color in the right of the citizen to vote. Devices of state governments, whether by statutory or constitutional enactment, to evade the purpose of this amendment are revolutionary and should be condemned.

Improvement of Public Roads.

Public movements looking to a permanent improvement of the roads and highways of the country meet with our cordial approval and we recommend that the earnest consideration of the people and of the legislatures of the several states be given to the extension of the rural free delivery system wherever its extension may be justified.

The Public Domain.

In further pursuance of the constant policy of the republican party to provide free homes on the public domain, we recommend that the national government reclaim the arid lands of the United States, reserving control of the distribution of water for irrigation to the respective states and territories.

Statehood for Territories.

We favor home rule for and the early admission to statehood of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma.

Reduction of War Taxes.

The Dingley act, amended to provide sufficient revenue for the conduct of the war, has so well performed its work that it has been possible to reduce the war taxes and extend the income tax. It is the government's revenue and so great is the public confidence in the integrity of its obligations that its newly created debt bonds are sold at a premium. The country is now justified in expecting, and it will be the policy of the republican party, to bring about a reduction of the war taxes.

Isthmian Canal.

We favor the construction, ownership, control and protection of an isthmian canal by the government of the United States.

Markets in the Orient.

New markets are necessary for the increased surplus of our products. Every effort should be made to open and obtain new markets, especially in the Orient, and the administration is warmly recommended to make every effort to commit all trading and colonizing nations to the policy of the open door in China.

New Cabinet Officer Recommended.

In the interest of our expanding commerce we recommend that congress create a department of commerce and industries in the charge of a secretary, with a seat in the cabinet. The United States singular system should be reorganized under the supervision of this new department upon such a basis of appointment of secretaries as will render it more serviceable to the nation's increasing trade.

Protecting American Interests Abroad.

The American government must protect the person and property of every citizen wherever they are wrongfully violated or placed in peril.

Women's Aid in the War.

We congratulate the women of America upon their splendid record of public service in the volunteer aid association and as nurses in camp and hospital during the recent campaigns of our armies in the eastern and western India, and we appreciate their faithful co-operation in all works of education and industry.

## CHADRON'S BIG SHAM

Indians and Cowboys to Mix Up on the Glorious Fourth.

MORE THAN 4,000 TO PARTICIPATE

Chief Red Cloud to Command Five Hundred of His Braves in Sham Battle Together With Many Other Troops and Tribes.

CHADRON, Neb., June 25.—The committee in charge of the Fourth of July celebration at this place has arranged for the entertainment of the public in grand style. The most novel feature of the celebration will be a sham battle between 2,500 Sioux Indian and 2,000 cowboys. The Sioux will come from the Pine Ridge agency and the cowboy brigade will be composed of old-time riders, who used to ride the ranges in the early days of this country. The battle has been arranged through the personal efforts of Colonel W. F. Hayward, who has just returned from a visit to the reservation. The plan is for the Sioux to make a sham attack on the city at daybreak, armed with their rifles and belts full of blank loads, the town to be defended by the cow punches, in charge of Colonel Jay L. Torrey, who was colonel of a regiment of rough riders in the Cuban war. The colonel is proprietor of a ranch in the Big Horn mountains, and has been invited to come with as many of his old command as possible, and take charge of the defense. The cow punches will be mounted and armed with carbines and six-shooters, with double rounds of blank cartridges.

The Indians are quite friendly and peaceable, some of them being half and quarterbreeds, and most of them speak the English language, so no real danger from them is apprehended. They will come over the day before and camp outside the city limits the night of July 3, which they will spend in dancing war dances and singing war songs, accompanied by the squaws.

Excursion trains and special rates are being arranged for from all directions, and the time of arrival will be such that visitors will arrive in time to witness this novel event. The battle will be of greater interest when it is remembered that Chief Red Cloud, the greatest living Indian chief, will lead with 500 braves from his district, and will be supported by Chief American Horse, who has in his command a great many of the Wounded Knee warriors and some who were in the Custer massacre.

There seems to be no doubt that the battle will appear real, and every precaution will be taken to avert any possible danger.

Two Licenses for One Couple.

TABLE ROCK, Neb., June 25.—There was quite a romantic runaway marriage here, or rather at Pawnee City. Mr. William Holman Jennings of Lincoln, who formerly practiced law here, being the groom and Miss Addie Shaw Lyman, who has lived here since a child, being the bride. Mr. Jennings came down here Thursday night, with a marriage license securely hid in his inside pocket, which he had procured that day from the county judge of Lancaster county. Finding an irate father, with the aid of friends a swift team was procured and the couple drove to Pawnee City, where another license was procured and the couple made one. The Lancaster county document he took back with him to Lincoln. Arriving home and driving up to the residence of the bride they were not permitted to enter and took their dinner at the house of a mutual friend.

Re-Establish Blair Road.

WEST POINT, Neb., June 25.—The county board of supervisors has decided to re-establish the boundaries of the historic "Blair road" within the confines of this county. This is one of the oldest established roads in the state and runs in a diagonal direction from the southeast corner of the county to the city of West Point, thereby saving the farmers living along the route a considerable distance to the county seat. It was established by a special act of the legislature on February 15, 1859, but the records of that body being inaccessible to the people of this county heretofore the fact was denied and the road allowed to fall into disuse.

Old Settlers of Sarpy.

PAPILLION, Neb., June 25.—The old settlers of Sarpy county held a picnic at Howard's grove Saturday afternoon. John L. Goss of Bellevue was speaker of the day. Fully 500 people from the surrounding country were present. The Papillion band furnished music for the occasion.

Seven Year Men Sue.

CLAY CENTER, Neb., June 25.—An adjourned session of the district court is being held here, with Judge Stubbs presiding. The man Nelson, who broke jail here two years ago, and was brought back by Sheriff Secord last week from Cortage, Mo., was arraigned in court and pleaded guilty to burglary, receiving a sentence of seven years in the pen.

No Duke to Van.

When Mayor Van Wyck, of New York, met Colonel John F. Gaylor of this city, he said: "Ah, colonel, how do you do? I see you and I are getting our names in the paper a good deal lately." To which the quick colonel replied: "Yes, as a J.C.E." Mr. Van Wyck did not think it as funny as others who heard it.