

MICKEY WON PRIZE.

Polk County Man Named for Governor by Republicans.

Steuffer Quit Race for Treasurer and Peter Mortensen Was Nominated—McGilton for Lieutenant Governor—Other State Officers Renominated.

For governor, John H. Mickey.
For lieutenant governor, E. G. McGilton.
For treasurer, Peter Mortenson.
For secretary of state, G. A. Marsh.
For auditor, Charles Weston.
For superintendent of instruction, William K. Fowler.
For attorney general, F. N. Prout.
For commissioner public lands, George D. Follmer.

Lincoln, Neb., June 20.—This ticket was nominated by the republicans of Nebraska in one of the most numerously attended, most stubbornly contested and most protracted state conventions in the history of the party. There was the most extreme tension and at several points in the proceedings it seemed that the chief prize, the governorship, was about to be snatched, now by this candidate, now by another, until finally the award was made with almost unanimity. Following is the vote for governor on the last ballot—the twelfth—just before the stampede for Mickey started: Black, 11; Dinsmore, 359; Jensen, 83; Mickey, 475; Robertson, 17. It was Robertson's vote on the twelfth ballot which went to Mickey and made his nomination possible.

The report was called for lieutenant governor, and while the figures were being added by the secretaries the report of the resolutions committee was presented and unanimously adopted. The first ballot for lieutenant governor resulted: McGilton, 464; Holbrook, 344; Steele, 95; Armstrong, 32; Rouse, 99; Robertson, 37; Sears, 8; Cady, 1. Halfway down the list in the second roll call Steele moved to make the nomination of McGilton unanimous. The motion carried unanimously and McGilton responded briefly to calls for a speech.

State Treasurer Steuffer early in the day withdrew his name. The first and only ballot for state treasurer resulted: Mortenson, 541; Saunders, 215; Johnson, 149; Bressler, 88; Sullivan, 60; Axen, 32.
Secretary Marsh, Auditor Weston, Attorney General Prout, Land Commissioner Follmer and Superintendent Fowler were renominated by acclamation without the formality of a ballot.

A motion by Paul Clark to re-elect H. C. Lindsay chairman of the state central committee and to authorize him to appoint the secretary and treasurer of the committee carried. The report of the committee on resolutions was presented after the nomination of Mr. Mickey and was adopted unanimously as read. It is in full as follows:

Platform Adopted by Party.
The republican party of Nebraska, in convention assembled, congratulates the people upon the present prosperity under republican administration, which applies to each branch of industry, and which is not bounded by any state or any interest, but applies to all the people, whether in the employment of capital or following the pursuits of labor. While the commercial and manufacturing interests are in the height of prosperity the agricultural interests are equally prosperous, and the farmer and the laborer find full and just remuneration as the results of their efforts.

We affirm the platform adopted by our party at Philadelphia in 1900.
We deeply deplore the tragic and untimely death of our great leader, the country's martyred president, William McKinley. While deeply feeling the loss, we congratulate the people of this great republic upon possessing a vice president sufficiently courageous to follow out the wise policies inaugurated by his illustrious predecessor.

We heartily endorse the administration of President Theodore Roosevelt. We especially commend the justice and wisdom of his reciprocity policy with Cuba, as embodied in his message to congress. We commend the bold stand that he has taken against the formation or perpetuation of unlawful combinations in restraint of trade. We are heartily in sympathy with the president's policy in favor of the national irrigation law and we commend our senators and representatives for their efforts in securing the passage of the same.

The American soldier needs no apology. His record is one of loyalty, bravery and generosity toward a treacherous and cruel foe. In battle, in victory and in defeat he has been the pride of his countrymen, and challenges the admiration of the world. To criticize him is unjust, to denounce him is cowardly, to deprive him of the honor won is cruel.

We favor the most speedy revision of the state constitution to meet the demands of the twentieth century conditions, and by the submission of amendments through the coming legislature or by the calling of a constitutional convention.

We demand the enactment of additional laws that will hold every custodian of public funds that may come into his possession by virtue of his office responsible for the repayment not only of the principal but also the interest accruing thereon.

We commend the economy and retrenchment inaugurated by the present state administration in the management of state institutions and the turning into the public treasury of all interest on public funds.

We realize, however, that the condition of the state finances urgently requires measures to increase state revenues and to reduce the state debt, which exceeds the constitutional limit. With this object in view, a more strict enforcement of the laws relating to assessment and

taxation is imperative. The franchises, as well as the tangible property of all corporations, should be assessed so as to bear their just and due share of the cost of government, state, county and municipal, the same as other taxable property, as contemplated by the constitution.

This state is entitled to and should receive a revenue from all non-resident corporations writing life and accident insurance in Nebraska (except mutual benefit and fraternal societies) and we recommend to the legislature the enactment of a law levying a tax upon the gross premiums collected in this state by such corporations.

We favor the creation of a board of pardons to investigate and pass upon applications for executive clemency, and to make recommendations to the governor according to their findings.

We favor the creation of a board of audit whose duty it shall be to examine and verify the accounts of the state treasurer and to make periodically public reports of the conditions of the funds and the whereabouts of the money and securities in the custody of the state treasurer.

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 at home and be invested and expended for the use of our people.

Roosevelt Twitted Senator Millard.

Washington, June 20.—Senator Platt, of Connecticut, chairman of the committee on Cuban relations was a caller at the white house Thursday. He declined to make any statement concerning the president's views as expressed to him but said that, as for himself, he would force the senators who are holding out against reciprocity to cast their vote either with or against the party. "There is not a beet sugar state," said the senator, "where, if the question was put before a republican convention, reciprocity would not be endorsed. Where a lot of men are setting themselves up in opposition to their party, they should be forced to go on record by their vote." Senator Millard, of Nebraska, who opposed the reciprocity plan, was present during part of the conference and the president remarked to him that Nebraska had endorsed his (the president's) course and turned down her own senators.

A HEAD-END COLLISION.

A Fast Passenger Train Crashed Into Another Train Standing on a Switch.

Staples, Minn., June 21.—A head-end collision occurred at Lower Lake siding, two miles west of here, on the Northern Pacific yesterday morning between No. 7 passenger westbound and No. 8 passenger eastbound. Engineer Scott, of No. 7, took the siding, expecting No. 8, which had the right of way, to pass. The latter, believing everything clear, came along at a high rate of speed. The switch, however, had in some way, not yet explained, been turned and No. 8 dashed into the waiting train. All the passengers escaped injury except Harry Zeigler, of Hammond, Ind., in the smoker of No. 8, which was telescoped. He received serious internal injuries and was taken to the hospital at Brainerd. Conductor Noble and Fireman Rasmussen, of No. 8, and Engineer Scott, and an unknown tramp of No. 7 were killed. Besides these, W. H. Montgomery, fireman of No. 7, and Express Messengers Gibson and Patrick were badly injured. The wreck caught fire and the passengers formed a bucket brigade and kept the flames under control for a time, but the work was given up and four coaches and three or four mail, express and baggage cars were burned.

Five of a Family Drowned in a Flood.

La Porte, Ind., June 21.—A telegram was received at Wanatah yesterday morning conveying the intelligence of the drowning of Nelson H. Reynolds, his wife and three children in a flood in Tennessee. A daughter was the only survivor. Reynolds and his family, who lived at Wanatah, were visiting in Tennessee. A bridge on which they were crossing a stream was swept away by a flood.

A Mob Looking for a Negro Assassin.

Meridian, Miss., June 21.—Every officer in this section is guarding the roads and trains looking for the assailant and murderer of Miss Bartfield, at Lusk, Choctaw county, Ala., an interior point. The young lady was found with her throat cut and the evidence showed that she had made a desperate fight for life and honor. The crime has been traced to a negro named Charles Odum.

Died of His Injuries.

Fremont, Neb., June 21.—D. M. Strong, a prominent attorney of North Bend, Neb., died early yesterday of injuries received by being struck by a train near this city Thursday night. Mr. Strong was returning to the Lincoln republican state convention and fell from the car platform of a moving train.

Prisoners Jumped from a Moving Train.

Guthrie, Ok., June 21.—While being escorted to the federal prison at Muskogee M. F. Olliphant and John Gehunt, prisoners, handcuffed to each other, leaped from a moving Choctaw train at Wewoka, I. T., and made their escape. The train was going 30 miles an hour when they jumped.

PLEADS FOR UNITY.

Ex-President Cleveland's Speech Before Tilden Club in New York.

Says This Is No Time to Call Harsh Names or Adopt a System of Arbitrary Proscription or Banishment.

New York, June 20.—Former President Cleveland, David B. Hill, Gov. A. J. Montague, of Virginia, and Col. Gaston, of Boston, were the speakers at the opening of the new Tilden club. William J. Bryan also received an invitation to be present, but it is said no response was received from him. There was a reception and collation in the main hall but on the floor above there was a special banquet for 70 guests. There Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Hill met. The speech-making, however, began before the banquet. Leading democrats in the city, state and nation were present. In his address Mr. Cleveland said:

I have been urged to participate in this occasion by those who have assured me that this handsome structure is to be dedicated to the rehabilitation and consolidation of the democratic party under the inspiration of a name which during the days of democratic strength and achievement was honored in every democratic household. Such an assurance made to one who followed with hearty devotion the leadership of Samuel J. Tilden when living, and who has since found in his career and fame the highest incentive to democratic steadfastness, could hardly fail to overcome the temptations of my constant retirement from political activity. Perhaps there are those who could define my position as one of banishment instead of retirement. Against this I shall not enter a protest. It is sufficient for me in either case, that I have followed in matters of when our party the teachings and counsel of the great democrat in whose name party-peace and harmony are to-night invoked. No confession of party sin should therefore be expected of me. I have none to make; nor do I crave political absolution.

I am here to take counsel with others professing the same party faith, concerning the democratic situation. I suppose we are all convinced that this situation might be improved; and some of us may think it is perilously undermined. Whatever the measure of its impairment may be, our condition as an organization cannot be improved by calling each other harsh names, nor by inaugurating a system of arbitrary proscription and banishment; nor will any members of the party aid in its restoration to solvent strength by angry insistence upon a continuation of the methods which have invited its embarrassment.

The democratic party is very far from political insolvency; but no one here should be offended by the suggestion that its capital and prospects have suffered serious injury since Mr. Tilden was elected president. The condition as an organization democratic states were not rare curiosities, northern democratic senators, now practically extinct, were quite numerous, and northern democratic governors, now almost never seen, were frequently encountered. If this state of impairment exists, an instant duty presses upon the managers of the democratic establishment; and one which they cannot evade with honor. Those of us less prominent in the party—the rank and file—are longing for the return of old democratic ways to old democratic victories. We were never more ready to do enthusiastic battle than now, if we can only be marshaled outside the shadow of predestined defeat. Is it too much to ask our leaders to avoid paths that are known to lead to disaster? Is it too much to ask that proven errors be abandoned, and that we be delivered from a body of death, and relieved from the burden of issues which have been killed by the decrees of the American people? Ought we not to be set upon something better than the husks of defeat?

Let us not forget that it is not in the search of new and gaudy issues, nor in the interpretation of strange visions that a strong and healthy democracy displays its splendid power. Another party may thrive on the ever-shifting treatment of the ever-shifting moods of popular restlessness, or by an insincere play upon unreasoning prejudice and selfish anticipation—but the democratic party, never. Democracy has already in store the doctrines for which it fights its successful battles and it will have them in store as long as the people are kept from their own, and just as long as their rights and interests are sacrificed by inequality in government burdens; by the encouragement of huge industrial aggregations that throttle individual enterprises; by the reckless waste of public money; and by the greatest of all injuries—as it underlies nearly all others—a system of tariff taxation whose robbing exactions are far beyond the needs of economical and legitimate government expenditures, which purchases support by appeals to sordidness and greed and which continually corrupts the public conscience.

My days of political activity are past and I shall not hereafter assume to participate in party councils. I am absolutely content with retirement, but I still have one burning, anxious political aspiration. I want to see before I die the restoration to perfect health and supremacy of that democracy whose mission is to bless the people—a democracy true to itself, untempted by clamor, unmoved by the gusts of popular passions and uncorrupted by offers of strange alliance—the democracy of patriotism, the democracy of safety, the democracy of Tilden, and the democracy that deserves and wins success.

GREAT BRITAIN RETALIATES.

Gov. Heard, Who Opposed Male Camp, Notified That Louisiana Cattle Are Shut Out of South Africa.

Baton Rouge, La., June 20.—Gov. Heard has been notified by the British consul that Louisiana cattle will be shut out of South Africa. This action is believed to be in retaliation for Heard's protest to the state department against male shipments and the operations of the British military camp at Port Chalmette.

INOCULATED THE MULES.

Boer Sympathizers Planted Glanders in British Fences Here That Is Proving Fatal in South Africa.

New Orleans, June 23.—It has developed about the boarding houses where the sailors and muleteers were recruited for the British during the South African war that the diseases now raging in South Africa among the live stock there are due to inoculations made in this port by Boer sympathizers and disgruntled muleteers playing even with the English. It is said that the virus used was secured from a Philadelphia chemist and that it consisted mostly of charbon and glanders. It is also stated that the British suspected that this crime was being constantly committed and for that reason removed their headquarters from this city to Montreal. The inoculations, it is stated, were also made in Lathrop, Mo., so that it was necessary to break up that camp as well. The British are now retaliating, so it is intimated, by refusing entrance of Louisiana cattle in South Africa.

ANARCHISTS ARE PLOTTING.

In Paterson, N. J., the Strike Situation Is Becoming Serious—Prayer Meetings in the Churches.

Paterson, N. J., June 23.—So serious is the strike situation considered that Gen. Campbell, in command of the militia, and Mayor Hinchliffe had a conference and, after they had been closeted together, the latter said means had been discussed for anticipating anarchists' assassination and dynamite plots which were to be put in effect July 3.

As a result of a conference of clergymen a season of prayer has been inaugurated to ask divine guidance in the matter of the anarchistic riots. Prayer meetings will be held in 25 churches during the strike troubles.

WEARY OF FACTIONS.

Illinois Democratic Candidate Threatens to Run His Campaign Independent of the State Committee.

Springfield, Ill., June 22.—John L. Pickering, democratic candidate for clerk of the supreme court, has sent letters to a number of the state central committee, requesting them not to vote for any man who is identified with either the Hopkins or the Harrison faction in Cook county, as chairman of the state committee, but to elect some man from outside the county, "one who is regular—one who has never bolted the regular organization." Otherwise, Mr. Pickering says, he will run his own campaign independent of the state central committee.

Gen. Wheaton Home from Manila.

San Francisco, June 23.—The United States transport Sherman arrived from the Philippines Saturday evening and went immediately into quarantine. Among her passengers were Maj. Gen. Lloyd Wheaton and Brig. Gen. Snyder. On board also were 1,393 men, forming the Sixth and Nineteenth infantry regiments. The ship also brought back 57 discharged soldiers, 197 sick men, three dead and 11 insane.

Hill Working for Peace.

New York, June 23.—It is reported that former Senator David B. Hill, to whom the party leaders now look for success in the coming state campaign, has arranged for a conference in this city about July 1, at which will be represented every local faction of the democracy, including Tammany hall and the followers of John C. Sheahan.

Sad Accident at Sunday Picnic.

St. Louis, June 23.—Four boys were drowned yesterday evening by the capsizing of a boat at Fern Glen, a resort 15 miles from here. The drowning occurred at the annual picnic of the St. Louis turnverein. The boys were rowing in a skiff on the Meramec river, when it capsized and the occupants were thrown out.

To Feed Every Forty Hours.

Washington, June 22.—The cattle interests of the southwest have been objecting to the present law that live stock shall be unloaded from cars every 28 hours for rest, feed and water, and the house committee on commerce ordered a favorable report on a bill urged by these interests fixing the period at 40 hours.

Big Fire in Portland.

Portland, Ore., June 23.—A fire which started shortly before midnight Saturday night in the Phoenix iron works, formerly the Wolff & Zwicker plant, burned for four hours and destroyed six blocks of buildings, which were valued at \$200,000.

A New Trial for Batson.

New Orleans, June 23.—The supreme court of Louisiana, in the case of Alfred Edward Batson, the young Missourian who was convicted in the district court at Lake Charles of murdering the Earle family, has granted a new trial.

"THE FIGHT IS ON."

These Words of Defiance Mr. Bryan Hurled at the "Reorganizers."

He Declares Every Speech Made by Mr. Cleveland "Shows More Clearly the Odiousness of the Policies for Which He Stands."

Lincoln, Neb., June 24.—The absence of W. J. Bryan from the democratic harmony dinner at New York is pretty well explained by a statement given out by Mr. Bryan yesterday evening. He says:

"The banquet given on the evening of June 19 by the Tilden club, of New York city, was advertised as a 'harmony meeting,' but it turned out to be what might have been expected of such a gathering, an ovation to the chief guest, former democrat, Grover Cleveland. There can be no such thing as harmony between men like him and those who believe in democratic principles, and he is frank enough to say so. He spent no time looking for 'middle ground' upon which to gather together discordant elements. He boldly called upon the members of the party to abandon their convictions and accept the construction which he places upon democratic principles. He even taunted the party with being a sort of prodigal son and invited it to give up its diet of husks and return to its father's house."

Mr. Bryan continues: "He (Cleveland) secured his nomination in 1892 by a secret bargain with the financiers; his committee collected from the corporations and spent the largest campaign fund the party ever had; he filled his cabinet with corporation agents and placed railroad attorneys on the United States bench to look after the interests of their former clients. He turned the treasury over to a Wall street syndicate and the financial member of his official family went from Washington to become the private attorney of the man who forced (?) the treasury department to sell him government bonds at 105 and then resold them at 117. He tried to prevent the adoption of the income tax provisions, refused to sign the only tariff reform measure passed since the war, and while thundering against the trusts in his messages, did even less than Knox has done to interfere with their high-handed methods."

"If we are to have reorganization, Cleveland himself should accept the presidential nomination. It would be due him; his reinstatement would be poetic justice to him and retribution to those whose democratic conscience revolted against his undemocratic conduct."

"Mr. Cleveland's speech should be read in full. It answers a useful purpose; it outlines the plan of campaign decided upon by the plutocratic elements for which the reorganizers stand. Tariff reform is to be made the chief issue and the men who voted for Mr. McKinley, the high priest of protection, are to carry on a sham battle with their companions of 1896, while the financiers make the dollar redeemable in gold and fasten upon the country an asset currency and a branch bank system. Trusts are to be denounced in sonorous terms, while the campaign managers mortgage the party to the trust magnates in return for campaign funds. Sometimes imperialism will be denounced, as in Mr. Hopkins' Illinois convention, sometimes ignored, as in Mr. Cleveland's speech; but whether denounced or ignored, the secret and silent power that can compel submission to the demands of the financiers and to the demands of the trust magnates can compel submission to the demands of the exploiters and the representatives of militarism."

"The fight is on between a democracy that means democracy and a Clevelandism which means plutocracy. Every speech made by Mr. Cleveland shows more clearly the odiousness of the policies for which he stands. We have more to fear from those who, like Mr. Hill, endorse Mr. Cleveland's views, but conceal their real purpose in ambiguous language."

Met a Frightful Death.

North Platte, Neb., June 24.—Henry Eirdam, aged 22, employed on the ice gang of the Union Pacific railroad, met a frightful death while icing a train of fruit. His coat was caught by the elevator machinery and he was whirled about repeatedly by contact with the shaft. Both feet were torn off, arms pulled from their sockets and his flesh torn to shreds.

Held Responsible for the Fire.

Chicago, June 24.—O. E. Miller, president, and Henry Clark Davis, general manager of the St. Luke society, were held responsible last night by the coroner's jury for the fire at the St. Luke's sanitarium, which destroyed 11 lives. Miller and Davis were arrested a few minutes after the verdict of the jury was read.