

CONVENTION

REPUBLICANS NOMINATE THEIR STATE TICKET.

SELECTED DELEGATES.

John M. Thurston, Attorney for the Standard Oil Trust, Selected As a Delegate.

For Delegate-at-Large:

-JOHN M. THURSTON
-EDWARD ROSEWATER
-J. H. MCCLAY
-JOHN A. EHRHARDT

For Governor:

.....C. H. DIETRICH of Adams

Lieutenant Governor:

.....E. A. SAVAGE of Custer

Secretary of State:

.....GEO. W. MARSH of Richardson

Treasurer:

.....WILLIAM STUEFFER of Cuming

Auditor:

.....CHARLES WESTON of Sheridan

Attorney General:

.....FRANK N. PROUT of Gage

Land Commissioner:

.....GEORGE D. FOLMER of Nuckolls

Superintendent of Schools:

.....W. K. FOWLER of Washington

For Presidential Electors:

.....J. F. NESBIT of Burt

.....R. B. WINDHAM of Cass

.....Ed ROYCE of Custer

.....L. W. HAGUE of Kearney

.....S. P. DAVIDSON of Johnson

.....J. L. JACOBSON of Douglas

.....J. L. KENNEDY of Douglas

.....J. J. LANGER of Saline

Lincoln, Neb.—(Special.)—In the language of a prominent republican, the state convention "has come and went." It is well that it is so, although there are those who could be induced to debate the proposition.

The ninety counties in the state, with the exception of the single-barreled expression from Hooper, were on hand and participated. Perhaps one other exception should be made. Douglas was on hand, but the returns do not show that it participated to any appreciable extent. Ordinarily the republicans of Douglas participate in the state conventions of the party, but they started the new century on a new plan. This year they were "harmonious." When they will try it again is uncertain, but there are those who figure that it will not be for at least three weeks. Certain it is that at midnight Webster, Gurley and Greene had not begun to draw up the provisions of the next "compromise agreement."

Douglas and Lancaster were a unit for the first time since the memory of man runneth, and "the rural deerswicks" simply turned in and made the mook like a pair of deuces.

HOW THEY LOOKED.

It all came about over the fateful question of whether Rosewater or Thurston or neither or both, should be sent as delegates-at-large to the national convention. Both were elected, although the counties controlled by Rosewater and Thompson had said nay. The more they nayed the harder the convention did its some more.

Thompson sat on the platform. Rosewater occupied part of a seat with the Douglas delegation. As the vote on the vital proposition piled up, Thompson's face was something well worth looking at. Rosewater's physiognomy was simply a reflection of how he felt, and some of the flies of early springtime went there to roost.

When the votes were counted it was found that the "big four," so called because they were large, small and middle-aged, had been elected. The chairman announced that the state had elected four delegates to assist in the nomination of William McKinley.

ON RECORD FOR TRUSTS.

There is no disguising the real situation. The republican state convention embraced its opportunity, and did the thing that a lot of the wise ones desired to be bad politics. It ignored the fact that Senator Thurston had appeared in court as the champion of the Standard Oil company while drawing \$2,000 a year as United States senator. Thereby it strangled its convictions. It also tried to make Edward Rosewater believe that it loved him still. Therein it stifled its conscience.

Rosewater had protested that if Thurston were named as one of the delegates he would refuse to serve with him. Both were named, and Mr. Rosewater went upon the platform and was placed on exhibition with the other three prize winners in the primer show, and he offered not a word of protest. Therein he was consistent.

The convention did not hesitate to condemn its feelings, both pro and con, and did this through the medium of its own organs and even the more prominent ones. It did its blighting quite liberally, both Rosewater and Thurston getting their full share.

The ticket that was named went to the polls and was elected through the aid of an entire state ticket board in the state with accuracy and precision, and a report for the state of the system.

and Colonel J. H. Ager was so impressed by it that he gravely remarked to an acquaintance of long standing as a candidate after candidate was nominated with acclamation: "This is going with remarkable smoothness. Do you think it possible that there could have been anything like a slate prepared?"

Judge Crouse is but one of the many whose ideas are strictly along the lines laid down by the Christian scientists. He hid him hence on the first outgoing train, merely tarrying long enough to express deep regret that he had not made a speech on the convention floor that would have warped the arches of the roof. He said it was his purpose to have had his say, but that Charley Greene of the Douglas delegation upset the whole creamery. He did not think that Greene intended it that way, and shared the prevailing view that Greene was imbued with the same idea as all the rest of the anti-Thurstonites—to fix it so that Thurston could not get a chance to make a speech before the vote was taken.

JUDGE CROUSE'S CONFIDENCE.
"That was where Greene made a mistake," soliloquized Judge Crouse, "and it is a mistake that will cost the party dear. Oh, yes, we will win. Of course we will win," said the judge with all the confidence of a barefooted man trying to dodge a rocking chair in the dark.

John A. Ehrhardt of Stanton, one of the delegates-at-large was telling a little story which satisfactorily explains why E. Rosewater's plot to wipe him off the slate Tuesday night did not succeed. Rosewater, it is known, is filled with an abiding confidence that when the Nebraska delegation goes down to Philadelphia, on June 19, the whole national administration will fall on its neck and demand that Rosewater be made national committeeman. He had Ehrhardt as a man not likely to abandon Schneider, even though Mack and Mark themselves begged him to, so the words went forth that Ehrhardt must be decapitated.

The Douglas county delegation set forth on this mission and C. J. Greene soon ran up against Ehrhardt himself. "Greene," says Ehrhardt, "did not know my name. He has known me for years as plain John, and nothing more."

"John," he said, "we want to lay out that amn Ehrhardt, and I want you to help us. We want to make it Rosewater, McClay, Norris Brown and Norval. What can you do for us?"

"Well," continues Ehrhardt, "I told him that I might be able to help the scheme along a little if I went into it." And so he went to work and explained the thing in detail and concluded: "Now, John, are you willing to sign an agreement today with us to fight against Ehrhardt?"

"I might," I answered, "if it wasn't for the fact that my name happens to be Ehrhardt."

Greene collapsed.

As soon as Rosewater learned of the faux pas of his subordinate, Ehrhardt was hurriedly summoned to a conference, in which the would-be Warwick made an unsuccessful attempt to extricate himself from the hole.

"I told him before I left the room," says Ehrhardt, "that my vote would never be cast for Edward Rosewater for national committeeman."

And so the plan to wipe Ehrhardt off the map, died the death just as the battle against Thurston ended in defeat on the floor of the convention.

THOMPSON'S CONFESSION.

A subject on which the anti-Thompson men in Lancaster like to dwell is the position of the boss of Lancaster. Thompson denied some time ago that he was in any combination with Rosewater. But he went out of his way to force the solid vote of Lancaster to Rosewater, to the utter bewilderment of the old school politicians. They would not believe it when they first heard it, but there was no longer room for doubt when they saw it. They declared that it was the work of a kindergarten, but Thompson smiled as he contemplated what was in store. He hasn't smiled since. After the roll call was completed it was pleasant to look from the face of Thurston to that of Thompson a few feet away. You could get all styles of beauty and expressions and emotions and one price admitted to all.

The convention ordered all resolutions referred to the committee without reading or debate. In this way nothing came before the convention except the original proclamation of the committee, and the wishes of a number of sympathizers with the struggling South Africans who wanted an expression to that end were in no way realized.

EXPLANATION IS ASKED.

United States Inquires Why Warship Board American Vessel.

London.—(Special.)—It has been learned by a representative of the Associated Press that United States Ambassador Choate has asked Lord Salisbury for explanations as to the alleged abuse of international right in the case of the American ship Sea Witch, which, according to the statement of her commander, Captain Hows, was boarded by the British warship Wasp within the three-mile limit of Portuguese territory in East Africa.

The American ship Sea Witch left Wallaroo December 2, and arrived at Delagoa Bay February 12. She called March 4 for Port Natal (Durban), and arrived there March 9.

INVESTIGATE ALLEGED FRAUDS.
San Francisco, May 4.—The freight bureau is investigating the alleged wholesale defrauding of railroads by eastern shippers by sending into California cartridges in kegs labeled nails and the cartons labeled bolts, thereby securing lower freight rates.

EXPLOSION.

FERRIBLE LOSS OF LIFE IN A UTAH MINE.

300 MINERS KILLED.

The Disaster is the Worst Ever Recorded in America for the Number of Victims.

Seefeld, Utah.—(Special.)—The latest estimate of the number of killed in the terrible mine explosion is 250, but the total death list may yet reach 300. Relief work is still in progress, being conducted by shifts of men. The shift now in the mine has fifty bodies ready to bring out and the number of corpses yet to be reached is still uncertain.

Arriving trains are constantly bringing relatives of the victims from outside points, and the coal company has designated a company to carry the dead to Ogden, Salt Lake and other cities. Owing to gas, No. 4 mine has been abandoned as a means of rescue and bodies are arriving at the mouth of No. 1 mine by the carload.

Ferriah level has been cleared of dead and all are burned and unrecognizable.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—(Special.)—Every house in the little town of Seefeld is a house of mourning. The awful scene of yesterday had passed away when the day dawned this morning and an awful calm of despair had taken its place. The agonized shrieks of the widows and the moans of the fatherless were no longer heard. The stricken ones were beyond comforting, and their grief could find no utterance.

When the removal of the bodies from the mines began yesterday hundreds of men volunteered for the purpose. The rescuers came from other mines and towns surrounding and worked incessantly to bring out the burned and mangled remains of the dead miners. The bodies were taken to the company building as soon as they were brought out of the mine and were there dressed and laid out preparatory to the coroners' inquest and for identification.

Many of the rescuers came near losing their lives from the fatal after-damp, but the work was continued in the face of all danger, and most of the brave fellows remained at their posts until they were almost ready to drop from exhaustion and the deadly effects of the poisonous fumes.

HE BEGGED FOR DEATH.

Joseph Kirton was the first man brought to the surface. He was still alive, but presented a terrible sight. His scalp was burned to a cinder and his face was almost unrecognizable. In his horrible pain he cried out to his companions, begging them to end his misery by taking his life.

It was 2:30 in the morning when Superintendent Sharp sent his valiant workers to their beds and was himself the last to leave. When active work ceased at the mines 157 dead had been recovered. Fifty of these were laid in a row in the little meeting house of the Latter Day Saints, while others were stretched out in the improvised morgue, just as they were found in the mine, awaiting the touch of rough but loving hands to compose their limbs, wash the dust from their faces and close their staring eyes.

According to the closest estimate there were about 300 men all told employed in the two mines, which are practically one mine. About fifty of these were working in what is known as the No. 1 back level, and raised so far that it had spent its force before the shock could reach them, and they all got out. They heard the report, but did not grasp the situation at once, one of the men stopping to load a car after it occurred.

WORK IS RESUMED.

Superintendent W. G. Sharp resumed work with a will at 5 o'clock, when a rescuing party of sixteen, directed by State Mine Inspector Homer Thomas and including Messrs. Sharp, Frank Cameron, superintendent at Castle Gate, and James Harrison, entered tunnel No. 1. It was not long before the bodies commenced to come out.

All efforts are now being concentrated to bringing out a large number of bodies known to be in No. 4, where eighty-five men perished. Here the force of the explosion broke down the timbers and the bodies can only be got at through No. 1. Up to noon 140 bodies had been brought out.

The theory of Bishop Parmelee is that some of the fins recently imported secretly took giant powder down into the mine to assist them in their work. They were exceedingly anxious to make a good showing and make as much money as possible and it is thought this form of explosive was used, in order that great bodies of coal could more easily be dislodged. It is thought that when the giant powder was touched off, it ignited some of the dust of which every coal mine has more or less.

Inquiry among the miners disclosed the fact that they entertained various opinions, some being bitter in their denunciation of the company and others took a more conservative view of the matter and said it was one of those things over which no man has control and for which no man or men should be held responsible. One of the miners sent over from Castle Gate to help in the rescue work, talked interestingly when he came out of the tunnel.

BELIEVE AGUINALDO DEAD.

Rumor That the Filipino Leader Was Killed.

Manila.—(Special.)—General Funston has discovered a rebel warehouse near Cabanatuan, province of New Eji, containing all the archives of the Malolos government. Aguinaldo's correspondence up to the time of his flight, and much valuable historical matter. The belief is growing that Aguinaldo was killed by the Igorrotes. There is no proof that he has been alive since Major Peyton C. March, of the Thirty-second regiment, abandoned the chase after the Filipino leader in the Benquet mountains, although an insurgent officer who recently surrendered to General Young says the insurgent Tino, holds this belief. Tino held regular communication with Aguinaldo until December 28, since when he has heard nothing of him, and Tino thinks Aguinaldo would find means to communicate with him if alive. Major March's information was that there were only half a dozen soldiers with Aguinaldo when he fled beyond the Bontoc wilderness, where the savages are hostile to all strangers. Friends of Aguinaldo's wife assert that she has heard nothing from him since they departed. She is in a delicate condition and nearly prostrated with worry. Therefore she has not been informed of the death of her child and thinks it is with friends at Bacoor.

The sultan of Sulu, with a retinue including several of his wives, has sailed for Singapore, ostensibly on a religious mission. A Hong Kong dispatch to a Manila paper says the sultan has gone to Singapore in order to protest to the British against the Americans establishing a tariff against imports, claiming that it is a violation of the treaty of 1877 between Spain, Great Britain and Germany, Germany guaranteeing the Sulu Islands free trade, whereas the Americans have established a tariff nearly doubling the prices of tobacco, rice and the Sulu staples of life, most of which are imported from Singapore.

The Filipino crew of the steamship Escano recently mytined in the channel between Cebu and Leyte and killed the captain, the mate and the owner, Senor Escano, and his son, with knives, after a desperate struggle. The mutineers then scuttled the ship and escaped to the Leyte mountains with \$25,000.

KILLED BY FILIPINOS.

Samar Island Garrison Attacked By the Natives.

Manila.—(Special.)—The American garrison of Catubig, island of Samar, consisting of thirty men belonging to the 43d regiment, has been attacked by rebels. Twenty of the Americans were killed. The remainder were rescued.

The Americans were quartered in the Catubig church, which the enemy, numbering several hundred men, surrounded and fiercely attacked. The Americans fought for two days, and then the rebels managed to ignite the roof of the church and it burned away and finally fell upon those inside the edifice. The walls remained intact, however, and were used as a shelter by the besieged Americans for three days longer, the enemy attacking the building on all sides at once.

The Americans continued firing from the windows and doors of the church, and did great execution among the Filipinos. It is estimated that over 200 of the latter were killed, many dead bodies being removed from the scene of the fighting.

TEN RESCUED WHEN ALMOST STARVED.

After five days resistance by the Americans a lieutenant and eight men arrived from Laoan and engaged the besiegers, who thereupon retired. The fortunate arrival of these reinforcements prevented the annihilation of the American force entrenched in the church, who had repeatedly declined to surrender when ordered to do so by the Filipinos. The ten survivors were without food, had little ammunition and were physically exhausted when relieved.

This fight has encouraged the Filipinos, who are now acting in an aggressive manner and threatening that section of the coast, particularly the town of Catarama, whence the garrison will probably be withdrawn to Laoan.

PUBLISHERS FEEL TRUSTS.

Association Requests Relief From Congress.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Representatives of the American Publishers' association presented a measure to the finance committee asking that some relief be afforded on account of the higher price of paper. The delegation said the association represented 22,000 papers. No particular legislation was advocated.

The delegation was received by Senator Allison, acting chairman, in the absence of Senator Aldrich. The resolution recited that the price of printing paper used by newspapers has increased from 60 to 100 per cent, without reason or warrant to be found in the conditions of the industry, which was believed to be the working of a trust. The association appealed to congress to inquire into the conditions complained of, to the end that suitable legislation might be provided to remedy these conditions. As newspapers are sold at a fixed price, the resolution says, publishers cannot put the increased cost of the paper on the consumer and in many instances this increased cost means the confiscation of profits and in others it creates actual loss.

A copy of the resolution was also presented to the delegation to the house ways and means committee.

CITY TAKEN.

BRITISH FORCES ENTER TOWN OF BRANDFORT.

THE BOERS ESCAPED.

The Latest Drag Net Spread To Gather in the Boers Has the Same Old Hole.

Brandfort, May 4.—Brandfort was captured by a combined movement of Colonel Tucker's and Colonel Pole-Carew's divisions on the east and center, and General Hutton's mounted infantry on the west. The British surprised the Boers, who retreated hastily. Four thousand of the enemy moved here yesterday evening in order to oppose our advance. Colonel Tucker's artillery had a sharp duel with the enemy's guns and put two of them out of action.

Today was full of fighting, with occasional lively skirmishes. The Boers' defensive line remains intact. The British attempt to cut off Commandant Dewet and scatter the Boer force which threatened Lord Roberts' flank and rear, has been a complete failure so far.

There was heavy firing yesterday on the Thaba N'Chu and Sanna's Post road, the British being slowly beaten back. General Dewet coming from the south and Lemmer from the north, caught the British Thaba N'Chu reinforcements in an apex forcing their withdrawal on Monday.

In yesterday's fighting the Boers had the better position, but the British were of superior numbers. The Boers' attack was begun on Sunday under Generals Dewet, Gobler, Lemmer and Botha. They attacked the large British column near Thaba N'Chu, which was trying to intercept General Dewet's retirement from Wepener.

The battle raged all Sunday for several miles along the Bloemfontein road. The general result was indecisive, but the British were apparently retiring in the direction of Bloemfontein. The Boers captured a number of prisoners. Skirmishing along the Modder river indicates that Lord Roberts' main army is advancing northward.

BRITISH ARE KEPT MOVING.

The Boer Forces Allow Them Little Time for Rest.

Pretoria, Wednesday, May 2.—An official war bulletin issued here reports that on April 28 the federals captured nine prisoners and ten horses east of Thaba N'Chu, and that on April 29 a British mounted corps appeared near Brandfort. The federals attacked them on two sides and the British retired. Two federals were wounded and eleven prisoners were taken.

Another account, semi-official, of this affair, says that the Wakerstrom and Ermelo commandoes had a skirmish with the British near Brandfort. After a sharp fight eleven prisoners were taken and nineteen British were left dead on the field, including Captain Laddy. A few federals were wounded. The heavy bombardment by the British has been resumed at Fourteen streams.

The correspondent of Reuters Telegram agency in the Boer camp at Brandfort wires that when the British appeared ten miles east of Brandfort General Delary ordered a charge of 500 Boers, who drove them back to their entrenchments.

The federals found four dead on the field and took seventeen prisoners, mostly wounded, including Lieutenant Crane.

Later in the afternoon General Delary learned that the British had forced their way twenty miles east of Brandfort and seven miles north of the Modder river. With 250 men Delary set out in pursuit of the British who numbered 1,300.

The forces met in the open country, a sharp engagement followed and the British retired. As the Boers had had a heavy day they were not pursued. The federals had five men wounded.

An American has been arrested in connection with the Begbie explosion.

DENVER WATER DAM BREAKS.

Flood Will Not Hurt City But Will Damage Ranches.

Denver, Colo.—(Special.)—The Denver water company's new dam in Platte canyon broke this morning, releasing a billion gallons of water stored in the reservoir. The flood will reach Denver about noon today. It is not expected to do any damage here, but may cause trouble for the ranchmen and railroads in the eastern part of the state, where the river is already out of its banks in some places.

The river had risen four feet at Littleton, twelve miles from Denver, at 1 o'clock. No inconvenience will result in this city from the breaking of the dam, as the water company's storage system embraces other reservoirs, which are ample to supply all needs of the city.

The Castlewood dam, at the head of Cherry creek, is leaking badly, and it is believed it will give way soon.

Charles Luther was arrested at Los Angeles, Cal., by government officials charged with selling bogus stamp collections. He claims to come from Cincinnati.

MAKES BRITISH TIRED.

They Find It Necessary To Take a Day Off for Rest.

London.—(Special.)—The war office has received the following report from Lord Roberts:

"General Hamilton met with considerable success and drove the enemy out of the strong position they had taken up at Houtnek with comparatively small loss to us. The Boers dispersed in several directions, many to the east and north, leaving us twenty-six prisoners in our hands, including one commandant and sixteen other wounded men. General Hamilton is now in camp at Jacobusrust. As the men needed rest after fighting seven out of the last ten days, I ordered them to halt for the day. General Broadwood's brigade of cavalry arrived upon the scene in time to afford valuable assistance by threatening the enemy's rear.

"During the afternoon General Ian Hamilton was joined by General Bruce Hamilton's brigade of infantry. The enemy admit having twelve killed and forty wounded yesterday. Amongst the former was Lieutenant Gunther, a German officer belonging to the Fifty-ninth regiment, and amongst the latter was Maximoff, the Russian commander of the Foreign Legion. Twenty-one out of fifty-two of the enemy's casualties occurred among the members of that legion. Two Frenchmen were among the killed."

Lord Roberts' telegram throws no light on the object and possibilities of the extensive operations in the neighborhood of Thaba N'Chu.

PEACE ENVOYS SET SAIL.

People Give Them God Speed As They Sail Away.

Rotterdam.—(Special.)—The Boer delegates were warmly greeted as they drove to the quay and boarded the Maasdam, bound for New York. Dr. Leyds, the diplomatic agent of the Transvaal, will accompany the party to Boulogne sur Mer. The vessels in the river displayed the Transvaal, Orange Free State and Dutch flags, while numerous societies, with bands playing national airs, assembled on the quay, one association singing the national anthem, in which many of the public joined.

After Dr. Leyds and the Boer delegates had boarded the vessel, Mr. Fischer addressed the crowd. He remarked that in the song just sung reference was made to the people and the country, "but," he added, "no mention is made of the peace and liberty, without which there can be no question of peace in the country."

Continuing, Mr. Fischer said: "We are going to a country which fought for liberty with the same country with which we are fighting. We also hope to obtain this liberty. We have not sought for the support of factions in Holland, nor will we seek for them in America. We will only seek the people. On our return we hope to be able to say that in them also we found supporters of our cause."

The Maasdam sailed at 4 p. m.

NEW YORK CENTRAL GIVES IN.

Grants Some Demands and Strike May Soon End.

Buffalo, N. Y.—(Special.)—A new wage schedule satisfactory to the strikers' committee was granted today by Superintendent of Motive Power Waitt after an all-day conference with the men. It covers the car repair and yard men of the New York Central railway, the men who started the strike. Nothing has been done regarding the grievances of the freight-handlers or the men who struck in the other car shops.

Superintendent Waitt had no power to deal with them. He satisfied his own men, however, by conceding an increase of wages all through the list. He did not agree to reinstate the discharged men, but promised they should have preference in future vacancies. The carpenters will get 21 cents an hour under the new schedule, the machinists 22 cents and the airbrake inspectors \$62.50 instead of \$50 a month. Chairman Fish of the executive board of the strikers laid the agreement before a general meeting of the strikers tonight. The men accepted the agreement but decided not to return to work until the other roads adopt the same schedule in their car shops.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The strike of the molders in the E. P. Allis works continues, and the men say they will not return to work until the non-union molders, Eugene Grant, has been discharged.

Helena, Mont.—The strike situation on the Montana Central branch of the Great Northern remains unchanged. No freight trains are moving. It is thought the strike will not extend to the main line of the Great Northern.

Quincy, Ill.—The stove trimmers, cupola tenders and grinders in four of the Quincy stove foundries struck today for a 20 per cent advance in wages. The foundries are shut down and 1,000 men are idle.

Little Rock, Ark.—All the motormen and conductors on the Little Rock street car system struck this morning for an increase in wages. Only five cars are now in operation over the twenty-eight miles of track.

New York.—The day shift of the Oxford Copper Smelting company, 500 men at Constable Hook, N. J., struck today for a nine-hour day.

Ludington, Mich.—The Pere Marquette Railroad company today put fifty so-called "imported scabs" to work handling freight under police protection. The men take the strikers' places.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Five hundred laborers at the Pan-American exposition grounds struck today for an increase of wages.