

SHALLENBERGER HEADS THE TICKET

Nominated by the Democratic State Convention and Accepted by the Populists

LATTER HAVE FOUR PLACES CONDED TO THEM

Mr. Berge Made a Good Run but Fell Short on Votes—The Platform, Sketch of the Leading Candidate, and Other Matters of the Convention

THE TICKET.

For United States Senator—W. H. Thompson of Grand Island (dem.).
For Governor—A. C. Shallenberger of Alma (dem.).
For Lieutenant Governor—William H. Green of Creighton (dem.).
For Railroad Commissioner—A. P. Fitzsimmons of Tecumseh (dem.).
For Secretary of State—Carl R. Goucher of Polk (pop.).
For Treasurer—F. C. Babcock of Hastings (dem.).
For Auditor—J. S. Canaday of Minden (pop.).
For Land Commissioner—J. V. Wolfe of Lincoln (pop.).
For Attorney General—Lysie I. Abbott of Omaha (dem.).
For State Superintendent—R. H. Watson of Valentine (dem.).

The democratic state convention, assembled in Lincoln, placed in nomination the foregoing ticket, those marked populist being nominated by the populist state convention and accepted by the democrats in the interest of harmony.

The convention was called to order at 2:40 p. m. The delegates were slow to gather. Chairman Allen rapped for several minutes to secure order. Secretary J. A. Maguire read the call. The first floor of the auditorium was well filled with delegates and three hundred or more were seated in the galleries.

Chairman Allen said the state central committee had selected for temporary chairman C. W. Skiles of Butler county and E. R. Berryman of Douglas county for temporary secretary.

S. S. Sidner of Dodge was made assistant secretary. R. D. Logan of Frontier county was also made assistant secretary. There being no contests, the list of delegates in the hands of the secretary were made members of the convention. The delegates present were authorized to cast the full vote of each county and no proxies were permitted. The temporary organization was made permanent.

The chair announced the following committee on resolutions:

R. L. Metcalfe, H. H. Hanks, G. M. Hitchcock, W. S. Shoemaker, Edgar Howard, G. L. Loomis, H. W. Smith, George F. Corcoran, W. H. Thompson, A. C. Shallenberger, R. S. Oberfelder, W. F. Schwind.

The motion to select officers of the central committee carried. T. S. Allen of Lancaster was named as a candidate for chairman. He was selected by acclamation.

H. S. Daniels was likewise chosen for secretary.

William Kennedy of Douglas was appointed sergeant-at-arms.

A motion to proceed to the nomination of governor was superseded by a motion to take a recess for fifteen minutes.

After a thirty minute recess had been taken the convention was again called to order, and H. H. Hanks of Otoe announced that the committee on resolutions desired an adjournment until 7 o'clock. So ordered.

Previous to the motion being put a telegram was read from Richard P. Hobson, stating that he would arrive at 7 o'clock. On motion a committee was named to meet him at the train and escort him to the convention hall.

Richard P. Hobson addressed the convention for half an hour, after the evening recess.

After the address by Richard P. Hobson, the resolutions committee reported. The two-cent passenger fare plank, reference to railway assessment and welcome to Bryan brought out cheers.

Mr. Metcalfe read the resolutions and moved their adoption. G. M. Hitchcock offered a substitute for the plank relating to the election of senator, and argued its adoption. His substitute proposed selection of a senatorial candidate by direct vote of the people.

A motion was made to adopt the platform, minus the senatorial question, and deal with the question later. This was urged by I. J. Dunn and other Omaha delegates. Mr. Dunn said he opposed nominating a candidate, and an attempt to silence him called forth a vehement warning that democrats of Nebraska would never vote before they elect any United States senator. Others spoke for and against the proposition.

Dunn's motion to adopt the platform without the senatorial plank was declared carried viva voce by the chair. The roll call was demanded and resulted 493 to 333 1/2. The chair declared Dunn's motion lost. Lancaster county divided its vote, disregarding the unit rule ordered by the county convention. The Lancaster vote was twelve yeas and ten nays.

Dr. P. L. Hall relieved Chairman Skiles. He ruled that the voting down of the Dunn resolution placed the Hitchcock resolution before the convention. The resolution was declared lost.

The plank declaring for a nomination by the convention was adopted. Edgar Howard offered the following minority report on resolutions:

"While pledging the democracy of Nebraska to every intelligent effort in the direction of state and national control of railroads and other public service corporations, we deem it expedient and right at this time to declare in favor of government ownership of railroads and telegraph lines at the earliest possible date, and for the immediate ownership and operation of sufficient trunk lines of railroad to control the rate situation."

This resolution was defeated in the resolutions committee by a vote of seven to five. The majority members asked Mr. Howard not to introduce this to the convention. Thompson, Howard and Shallenberger supported

the plank. It was argued that this was not expedient at this time. They favored it, but they did not want to speak in advance for Mr. Bryan. It would be taken as an expression of Mr. Bryan's views. There are plenty



A. C. Shallenberger.

of issues without forcing this resolution to the front.

Mr. Metcalfe spoke against the resolution, saying that Mr. Bryan will soon be at home and then will voice his views.

Mr. Howard insisted on his report and demanded a roll call.

By voice the chair declared the motion lost. On the roll call it was declared lost by a vote of 279 for and 529 against.

The roll was called and the candidates for governor were placed in nomination. Butler spoke for Berge. Clay called out twelve votes for Shallenberger.

Mayor Dahman of Omaha placed in nomination W. H. Thompson of Grand Island. Mr. Thompson refused to become a candidate.

The nominations were closed and the roll was called. As first announced, Berge had 309 2/5 votes, but many changes were made when it was apparent that Shallenberger had been nominated. Some of these reduced the Berge total and others added to it. This was the roll call result: Shallenberger 452 2/3; Berge 331 2/5; Thompson 31. The chair declared Shallenberger the nominee.

The motion to make the nomination of Shallenberger unanimous was carried by a rising vote, many delegates remaining seated. Shallenberger was called for and was introduced by Dr. Hall. He said the heat in the auditorium was nothing compared to the hot anti-railroad campaign to follow. He spoke of his work with the platform committee and urged the adoption of the penalty clause to the anti-pass plank. He favored a two-cent passenger fare act, lower freight rates and an elective railway commission.

He desired to give the commission power to appraise the railway values of the state. He wanted to give the commission enough power to make it of value to the state.

There were calls for Berge, but he did not appear. An effort was made to nominate W. H. Thompson for senator, under a suspension of the rules, but this failed at this time.

William H. Green of Creighton was nominated for lieutenant governor by acclamation.

The names of Carl R. Goucher of Wahoo and Phil S. Easterday of Fairbury were placed before the convention for secretary of state. Roll call of counties was taken and the first ballot gave Goucher 466 1/2 and Easterday 219 1/2. Mr. Goucher was declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

The names of Frank C. Babcock of Hastings and Thomas B. Garrison were proposed for the nomination for state treasurer. In presenting Mr. Babcock's name H. P. Dungan of Hastings spoke briefly of his qualifications. Mr. Oldham of Kearney also spoke in naming Mr. Garrison. He thought that the Sixth district should have the nomination, especially since Mr. Babcock is in Mr. Shallenberger's district. Mr. Babcock was nominated, receiving 414 votes to Garrison's 351. The nomination was declared unanimous.

The ticket as finally completed and accepted by the democrats contains the names of several populists nominated by the populist state convention, a number of democratic nominees having withdrawn in the interest of fusion and harmony.

We rejoice in the rapid growth of democratic sentiment throughout the country and appreciate the compliment bestowed upon the party when its principles and doctrines are bodily appropriated by the progressive leaders of the republican party. We watch with interest their efforts to force their party to accept democratic doctrine, and we deplore the hopelessness of their task. To their followers, however, we extend a hearty invitation to become democrats in fact, as they are in spirit, and to join the democratic ranks under the leadership of America's distinguished statesman, William J. Bryan.

We extend to Mr. Bryan a hearty welcome home. We rejoice that he stands today as a conspicuous and central figure in the great moral and political revolution which is now sweeping over the country. While all the states rejoice that he has become the first citizen of the world, it remains

only for our state to boast that we gave him political birth and started him upon the highway of fame and usefulness.

We recognize that in the present campaign state issues are dominant, and to the people of Nebraska, regardless of party, we offer certain pledges and promise their prompt execution if intrusted with the administration of the state government.

We will pass a comprehensive direct primary law for the whole state under which every candidate for all offices shall be nominated by the direct vote of the people.

We will enact a stringent anti-pass law to prohibit all persons except bona fide railway employees and stockmen in charge of the live stock from accepting or riding upon railroad passes, and to prohibit railroads from issuing them, and to punish railroad officials for the violation, a misdemeanor punishable by fine, forfeiture of office in case of public officials and by fine and imprisonment in case of private individuals. We will enforce the present anti-pass law, heretofore neglected and obsolete upon the statute books of the state.

We will pass a law providing for a maximum passenger rate with regard to the state of Nebraska of 2 cents a mile, including penalties for its violation.

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We therefore pledge democratic officials having to deal with asylum management to such change in the personnel of the asylums as will insure for the helpless inmates that kind consideration and care which may reasonably be expected from men whose sympathies have not become calloused by remaining long in contact with the conditions peculiar to asylum for the insane.

We invite the co-operation of all persons who approve the declaration of principle to unite with us in support of the ticket nominated by this convention.

The following is the plank on which the convention deferred action:

We favor the election of senators by direct vote of the people as soon as the constitutional amendment for that purpose can be secured, and in the present campaign we pledge the democrats elected to the legislature to support for United States senator a democratic candidate who may be nominated for that office by this convention.

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The Star Boarder's Pills

By P. A. BLYTH

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"Why are we waiting?" She was a new-comer or she would have known that in this very genteel boarding house, select as were its boarders, the star boarder was an English baronet, and that it was a feature of honor accorded him that dinner was never fairly commenced before his arrival at the table.

The baronet, to do him justice, was extremely punctual where replenishing the inner man was concerned. But on this particular evening he was not in his accustomed place, and people shuffled and toyed with rings, and tried to appear not to be waiting, till the new-comer, a vivacious, fresh-tinted little lady, a little turned 40, inquired of her near neighbor the cause of delay. But at that moment the baronet appeared, walking slowly, a heavy cloud on his brow. He took his seat by the side of Miss Brown, the lady of the establishment, presiding at the head of the table. He stooped and whispered to her in portentous tones.

"Can eat no dinner!" she answered aloud in alarmed accents.

"Nothing, nothing," said the star boarder, "unless," with a melancholy wave of his hand, "a spoonful, just a spoonful of the soup. No more, not a drop more," as in obedience to his request the soup ladle descended to his plate. "I have not missed taking them for 15 years, and I dare not attempt anything like a full meal without their aid. Until the mail arrives to-morrow morning I am a starving man," and mournfully he applied himself to the soup placed before him. That dispatched, he rose, and with a muttered apology left the apartment for the drawing room.

At his departure Miss Brown gave explanation. The star boarder could eat no dinner because his digestive pills—the last two he possessed till the morning mail brought a fresh supply—had disappeared from the box. The pill box was still standing on the mantelpiece, but the pills, so the servant reported, had been sent to fetch them, were gone.

"Does he think the servant swallowed them?"

"I don't know," answered Miss Brown, absently, too anxious for the effect upon her permanent boarder to join in the general titter around the table; "but he says he shall dismiss him at once for his carelessness."

"What is the number of the baronet's room?" The newcomer asked the question with sharp abruptness.

"No. 15."

"Then it is next to mine." The lady looked for a moment attentively at her plate, then, after the baronet's example, rising, with murmured apologies, quitted the table and the room.

A minute later found her by the star boarder's chair. "Are you quite sure? Perhaps there is some mistake. Your servant might have overlooked them. May he just give one more look?"

Divided between surprise at her interference and her pertinacity, the baronet, turning, rang the bell near him and directed his servant to look once more.

The man obeyed. He returned, perplexity on his face, with the pill box and two innocent-looking pills therein.

"There, I told you so," said the little lady, with a clap of her small white hands.

The star boarder's first sensation was joy. "Madam," he said, with a studied bow, "you have the witchery of your sex." But his brow clouded. Glancing towards his man-servant, "Your carelessness is unpardonable. I shall dismiss you from my service. You might have cost me the loss of—"

He rose hastily and, courtesy reminding him, offered his arm to his benefactress. The two returned to the dining room.

"Forgive the poor man," said the lady as they went.

"No, madam; such carelessness is too culpable."

"And you are feeling quite well this morning?" It was the morning after, and the lady whose witchery had secured the baronet his dinner leaned over his chair.

"Quite, madam," he replied gallantly, "owing to your cleverness. I have not had a dinner suit me so well or enjoyed so perfect a night's rest for a long while."

"Then you will not be so stern towards your man-servant?"

"But the star boarder shook his head. "Such culpable carelessness, madam."

The lady hesitated. "Could you keep a secret?"

"He bowed solemnly.

"Then I will tell you something. My room joins yours; they are much alike. I, too, take pills before dinner, and I went by mistake into your room and took two pills. Afterwards I slipped up and placed two of mine in your box. I feared to tell you lest they should not suit you; but you see they have acted admirably. Pray, say you forgive me."

The baronet's politeness was taxed. "Madam," he said, "the effects have been too happy for resentment. Also it follows my servant is absolved from blame."

There was a deeper tint in the lady's cheek, but her eyes were laughing. "Could you keep another secret?"

He laid his hand on his heart. "Faithfully."

FAKING VS. GOOD GOODS

Young College Man Begins a Year's Postgraduate Experience in the "University of Hustle" by Going to New York as a Helper to His Father's Dress Goods Salesman Watkins—Hears Group of Business Men "Talk Shop" in Hotel Astor Roof Garden—Cloth Manufacturer Argues for Shoddy Goods—Watkins Disagrees and Tells How "Ham Sandwich Joe" Became Rich by Making Good Goods—People Want, Not Something Cheap, But Something Good.

By CHARLES N. CREWDSON

(Author of "Tales of the Road," Etc.)

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Joannis Carolianus (the college degree version of John Charles) started in on his post graduate course by making a trip down to New York with his father's dressgoods salesman, Watkins. This salesman, at the request of the old man, was going to New York to offer suggestions to the buyer of his line.

One evening Watkins, Joannis Carolianus and the dry goods buyer sat with a group of manufacturers and salesmen in the roof garden of the Hotel Astor. They looked down Broadway at the glittering lights which shone between the great sky-scraping monuments of commerce. The scent of the geraniums that fringed the roof garden, the green climbing vines and the cake-walk played by the red-coated janitor kept the little party of business men quiet for a while; but after a bit they forgot the glittering lights, the music and the flowers, and began to talk of business.

Although he did not know it, this was the first lecture in a new course for Joannis Carolianus.

"This is a great age of faking," said a cloth manufacturer. "People somehow want to be humbugged. Quality doesn't cut much ice any more. The whole thing is appearance, not what anything really is. In my business I find that the whole thing is going to cotton backs instead of all-wools. What does a man who wears a suit of clothes know about cloth anyway? You can just as well gouge him as not and make more profit while you have the chance. Why, it's getting so that the cloth manufacturers who buy from me are handling more and more of this class of stuff and less and less of substantial, well made goods." The man who spoke was one of those manufacturers who had inherited a reputable business from his father and one who had made no progress.

Faking Never Pays.

"No, I don't agree with you for a minute," broke out Watkins. He was a man who had bucked up against the retail merchants who see all kinds of goods go onto the backs of their customers and who are the first ones to hear of kicks when the stuff they sell is poor.

"No, sir; I can't stand for that for a second. While there is a great deal of faking done nowadays, I don't believe in it. The man who makes good stuff is the man who will make more stuff. He is the man who will build a business that will expand right along."

"You saw, I am sure, the big restaurant out near the world's fair ground in Saint Louis—the restaurant owned by a darkey? Well, sir; I used to know that fellow years ago in Tecumseh, Nebraska. Out there we used to call him 'Ham Sandwich Joe.' Heavens! what a good fried ham sandwich Black Joe could make! I used to get into Tecumseh on the midnight Cannon Ball. I remember, one morning, when the Cannon Ball was late; it was about half past three in the morning when the coach stopped at the depot. Cold? Whew! I never struck a place where it gets as cold as it does in Nebraska. The snow flakes, it seems to me, start at the Canadian border and go on a bee line for Pensacola, Florida. They are all about head high and flying fast when they sweep southward across Nebraska. There wasn't any 'bus at the depot on this blizzard morning that I am telling you about and I had to lug my two heavy grips about four blocks, up to the hotel. I'd gone but a very short distance when I caught a whiff of fried ham. Hungry? Did you ever smell fried ham when you were right good and empty? When I smelt that meat-frying my appetite fell against a razor strop and it was sharp enough to split a strand of a spider's web by the time I reached Black Joe's shanty."

"I had never been in his place before. It was about a block from the hotel. As I climbed up on the stool, Joe said, 'Mawwin' Cun', what can I do for you, suh?' A brakeman who sat near remarked: 'If you want something really good you just get Joe to make you one of his fried ham sandwiches—with a bun.'

"All right, I'll take your tip, old man," said I and asked Joe to make me one. My mouth watered like a sugar-maple in sap season while the Lam was in the skillet. Joe sliced a bun in two and warmed it up a little as the ham sputtered. Talk about something good! I've never had anything in my life as good as that ham sandwich. That was 17 years ago, but whenever I think about it, to this day, I can taste it again.

Recipe for Success.

"After I'd eaten three sandwiches, a whole apple pie—and Joe could make an apple pie with nutmeg in it just as good as he could sandwiches—and I drank a pitcher of sweet milk, I asked Joe how it was that he made the sandwich so good."

"Well, Cun', I'll tell you, suh. The first thing dat am n'cessary to de makin' of a sandwich am to have good ham. Now, dis yere ham I has 'specially cured foh me, down in ole Kentucky, by my ole mammy. It hangs in de smoke house many an' many a night, and she burns sassafras bushes under it. Dat's one of de things what makes de flavor. Yes, suh, the first thing I have am good ham—and then this yere bread—dat I makes myself. You see, I jes takes a little piece ob dough from one mix'n' and holds it over till the next time. That makes the buns rise good and gives 'em dat flavor. You can't make nothin' good, Cun', unless you make it outen good stuff."

"Now, sir, do you know," said Watkins, turning to the cloth maker, "this Black Joe I'm telling you about told me how he started in that little town and afterwards went to Lincoln, Nebraska, and then to Kansas City, and then to Saint Louis, and how he, a negro, who couldn't read or write, had made a snug little fortune. He built up his business by making good stuff."