

BROWN AND SHELDON

These Are Names That Were Uppermost in the State Republican Convention.

FIRST FOR SENATOR AND LATTER FOR GOVERNOR

Edward Rosewater Fails in Senatorial Endorsement by Four Votes---Ticket in Full as Nominated and the Platform Upon Which the Party Will Go Before the People of Nebraska.

- Senator ... NORRIS BROWN, Buffalo
- Governor ... GEORGE L. SHELDON, Cass
- Lieutenant Governor ... M. E. HOPEWELL, Burt
- Secretary of State ... GEORGE C. JUNKIN, Gosper
- Auditor ... E. M. SEARLE, Keith
- Treasurer ... L. J. BRIAN, Boone
- Attorney General ... W. T. THOMPSON, Hall
- Railway Commissioners ... H. J. WNETT, Lancaster
- ... ROBERT COWELL, Douglas
- ... J. A. WILLIAMS, Pierce
- Land Commissioner ... H. M. EATON, Dodge
- Superintendent of Instruction ... J. L. M'BRIEN, Fillmore

The fifth ballot resulted as follows: Curtis, 53; Brown, 407; Rosewater, 306 1-2; Melkeljohn, 21; Millard, 39 1/2; Evans, 10; Crounse, 15. Sixth ballot: Brown, 453; Rosewater, 29 1/2; Evans, 17; Curtis, 45; Melkeljohn, 18; Millard, 38 1/2.

After announcing 433 votes for Brown, Chairman Andrews asked if the nomination should be made unanimous. H. H. Baldrige of Omaha moved to make it so, and the motion carried in the midst of great confusion. The calls for Attorney General Brown were renewed, and a moment later he appeared. Chairman Andrews presented to the convention its senatorial candidate, who said:

Chairman Warner of the state central committee called the Republican state convention to order at 2:10 p. m. He introduced Rev. J. H. Presson as the chaplain.

Secretary A. B. Allen read the convention call.

Chairman Warner introduced Temporary Chairman Andrews, auditor of the treasury department and a resident of Hastings. Mr. Andrews delivered his address, asking leave to abbreviate and print what he omitted because of the temperature. The auditorium was packed with a sweltering

"I took you men of this convention a good while to get unanimous. I want to say that I thank you for this honor. I appreciate the compliment. I feel deeply grateful to those men who made the fight for me and won and I feel no resentment against those who made the fight against me and lost. But the fight that has just ended was but a preliminary skirmish. I am ready to go out now and make a real fight.

At the conclusion of Mr. Brown's remarks, Mr. Rosewater was loudly called for and at length responded, being given an ovation as he appeared on the platform. He said in part:

"I need hardly say to you that I appreciate the cordial greeting you have given me here at this parting, for it is a parting hour for me in this contest. I was desirous of the place in Washington, but now shall go back to the place in Omaha to labor with the pen which is sometimes mightier than the sword. In the campaign that is now closed, there have been no differences between Mr. Brown and myself which would call for a committee of conciliation. I have endeavored to treat him fairly and I think he has no cause for complaint, or will have in the coming campaign."



Norris Brown.

It required but two ballots to nominate Sheldon for governor. The first ballot gave Sheldon 402 votes. The next ballot was a band wagon procession with a rush to get in. The vote stood as follows: Wall, 29; Miles, 66; Harsh, 9; Rouse, 33; Sheldon, 671; Steele, 11; Conraway, 4; Weston, 37.

Sheldon was called for and briefly addressed the convention. He spoke earnestly, solemnly, and with little show of exultation over the victory.

A recess was taken until 8:30 to enable the resolutions committee to complete its work.

L. E. Wetling acted as reading clerk. The chair announced the roll call on the nomination for lieutenant governor. The vote resulted: Wilsey, 187; Hopewell, 390; Ludden, 45; Cunningham, 26; Young, 203. There was no nomination. In the ballot following much of Wilsey's strength went to Hopewell.

Ludden's strength in the second ballot consisted of two each from Banner, Blaine and Kearney, and one from Valley. Hopewell was declared nominated. He was called for and he thanked the delegates and promised to perform the duties of the office to the best of his ability.

Judge Frost moved that in voting for railway commissioners the three candidates receiving a majority be declared the nominees. This carried.

The vote announced showed the nomination of Dr. H. J. Winnett of Lincoln for railroad commissioner, he being the one successful candidate on the first ballot. The vote stood: Winnett, 554; Harmon, 272 1/2; Cowell, 253; Caldwell, 180 1/2; Whitmore, 168 1/2; Mortensen, 204; Sadleir, 354; Williams, 250 1/2; Parker, 41; Steele, 8; Andrews, 3; Cad, 4; Mathens, 17.

Dr. Winnett was called and thanked the convention for what it had done for Lancaster county.

Other nominations for railroad commissioners followed as given in the ticket.

While the vote on railroad commissioner was being tabulated Chairman Andrews of the resolutions committee was presented. He read the proposed platform. Mr. Anderson moved the adoption of the resolutions. The platform as presented was adopted. [It will be found printed elsewhere.]

Secretary of State Galusha was defeated on the second ballot. The first ballot showed a pretty race between Galusha and Junkin, in which they tied with 409 votes each. Douglas voted 50 for Galusha and 35 for Junkin on the first ballot. Lancaster voted 3 for Galusha, 29 for Junkin and 11 for Boslow. There was much changing about on this ballot from ballots cast on other candidates. On the second ballot Junkin was nominated, 473 votes to 377 for Galusha. The nomination was made unanimous. Mr. Jun-

kin appeared and thanked the convention.

On the vote for auditor of Ed. G. Searle of Keith county moved to make it unanimous. This carried.

Lawson J. Brian, of Boone county, had a good lead on the first ballot on treasurer, but not sufficient to pull him through. A perceptible gain was indicated early in the second ballot. The first ballot resulted as follows: Kyd, 170; Good, 201 1-2; Brian, 363 1-2; Bothwell, 56; Steele, 58.

On the second ballot Mr. Brian was nominated.

Superintendent J. L. McBrien was renominated by acclamation. Mr. Mc. Brien thanked the convention, bidding the delegates "good morning."

A delegate from Madison county moved a suspension of the rules and that the nomination of Deputy Attorney General William T. Thompson of Merrick be made by acclamation. The motion was carried with enthusiasm.

A similar motion was made on the commissioner of lands and buildings, but a roll call was demanded. Lind was sprung on the convention by Boyd county, and Judge Wilson of Sarpy by Cass county, but Eaton had a good lead and was never in danger. The vote was Eaton, 553 1-2; Lind, 154 1-2; Wilson, 140.

Judge Reese of Lincoln moved that the thanks of the convention be accorded to the chairman. The motion carried by acclamation.

The chairman called for the list of new members of the state central committee. A Douglas county delegate moved that the convention name the secretary of the committee, but Judge Frost of Lancaster, as a substitute, moved that the candidates selected by the convention name the officers of the state committee. The substitute carried easily.

Judge J. H. Strode of Lancaster, moved that the candidates selected be empowered to fill the vacancies in the ticket which might occur. The motion carried.

Nothing being left for the convention to do except submit the names of the new committeemen, adjournment was taken while this was being done. The convention adjourned almost to the minute at 2 o'clock, just twelve hours after it had convened.

THE PLATFORM.

We, the republican delegates of Nebraska, in convention assembled, congratulate the country upon the splendid achievements of our party during its fifty years of history under the leadership of our illustrious statesmen, from the immortal Lincoln to the invincible Roosevelt. We declare anew our adherence to the principles enunciated in the republican national platform. We also reaffirm all the doctrines and declarations of our last state platform.

We especially commend the inspiring character and untainted leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. It is with exceeding pride that we contemplate the confidence reposed in him by the people of our own country, and the admiration he commands from the whole world. Nebraska rejoices in the fact that the president has received the united support of our entire delegation in both houses of congress for the many beneficial measures he has recommended in direct line of interest and advantage to the people, which they have assisted in framing into wholesome laws. Among the most noteworthy are:

- The railroad rate bill.
- The Panama canal bill.
- The electric and canal system.
- The pure food bill.
- The irrigation bill.
- The employers' liability bill.
- The meat inspection bill.
- The denaturalized alcohol bill.
- The Oklahoma statehood bill.
- The naturalization bill.

Our country is at peace with all nations of the earth and is experiencing an unparalleled season of genuine prosperity. Never before in our history as a nation has our credit been better than it is today. Money is plentiful, the wage earners, the farmers and the business people are prosperous, owing to the wise, judicious and careful administration of the laws enacted by the republican party, bringing its control of our national affairs.

We declare our unalterable allegiance to the principle of protection, under the beneficent operation of which our country has grown both rich and great. While yielding nothing from our adherence to this principle, we believe that changes in schedules should follow changes in conditions. The history of the republican party demonstrates that such revision can safely be trusted only to the party which honestly believes in protection and earnestly endeavors to justly apply the principles to conditions as they exist.

We most heartily approve the action of our officers, both of the nation and in the state, in their splendid efforts to insure justice for the people against conspiring trusts and combinations and all forms of graft, that all may have a "square deal."

The glorious record of the past is the party's best pledge for the future.

We endorse and commend the economical and law-enforcing administration of the affairs of the state under Governor John H. Mickey. During the

last six years under the republican administration the state of Nebraska has been well governed; all of its state institutions have been ably and economically managed and are sustained at a rate per capita unusually low.

We believe that the Union Pacific and Burlington railway companies should have accepted the valuation placed upon their property by the state board of equalization and assessment, and paid the taxes, as all persons and other corporations have done. We approve the action of the legal department of this state in its efforts to en-

force the provisions of the revenue law and secure the payment of taxes and pledge our support in compelling the railway companies to pay their taxes in the same manner as a private individual.

We demand that the next legislature enact a direct primary law, providing for the nomination of all state, county and district officers, including congressmen and United States senators, by direct vote; and until such law is enacted, we favor the nomination of United States senators by state convention, and we pledge the republicans elected to the legislature to support for United States senator the republican candidate who may be nominated for that office by this convention.

We favor the amendment of the constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people.

We declare ourselves as unalterably opposed to the domination of corporations in public affairs, and favor the enactment by the next legislature of an anti-pass law that will prevent the issuance of any free passes, ticket, free transportation, or transportation known as newspaper or editorial mileage, except to bona fide employees of a railroad company, and to members of their immediate families and caretakers of live stock.

We are heartily in favor of our party unreservedly pledges its endorsement of the proposed constitutional amendment providing for three railway commissioners to be elected by direct vote of the people, and demand that the next legislature shall confer upon such commission power to prohibit rebates, discriminations and special rates to corporations, persons or localities and to see to it that any and all abuses are corrected, and that the freight and passenger rates obtained for the people. We hereby direct the officers of this convention to certify this resolution to the secretary of state as provided for in the law submitting the constitutional amendment relating to the railway commission.

We confidently believe that the voters of this state will adopt the constitutional amendment providing for a railway commission, and that they will fall so to do, we demand that our next legislature shall frame such laws as will give to the people of this state the same advantages that congress has already given the nation under the "railroad rate bill" in matters of interstate commerce.

We also pledge the enactment by the next legislature of a law along the same lines as has been adopted by congress to the ability of employers to their employees, to the end that such employees may recover for any injuries suffered, notwithstanding the negligence of a fellow workman.

We demand an impartial enforcement of the revenue law by county and state auditors, and that the property, both corporate and individual, shall be assessed at its actual cash value, thereby assuring a fair and equal assessment, and the raising only of such revenue as is needed to meet the current expenses of our state government and the most rigid economy.

While we believe that the present method of assessing railroad property in cities and villages and distributing the same through the county assessors is just and fair in so far as it relates to county, state and school taxes, we do believe that the revenue should be so amended that the railroad property within cities and villages shall also be taxed the same as other property of like value and purpose.

We recommend that the legislature enact such measures as will insure inspection and uniform tests of dairy products to the end that the growing dairy interests of the state may be better protected and encouraged.

The republican party of Nebraska is proud of its record and achievements and appeals with confidence to the people of our great and growing commonwealth for their approval of our policies, as bringing the greatest benefits to the people of our state and union.

George C. Junkin, nominee for secretary of state, was born in 1858 in Fairfield, Ia. His education was received in the Red Oak, Ia, public schools. He came to Nebraska in 1886, and settled near Smithfield. Since that time he has lived on the same place he settled on engaging in farming and stockraising. He was a member of the legislature for two terms, his work in that capacity being chiefly responsible for his candidacy for secretary of state. He was the author of the Junkin anti-trust law, and of the commodity rate law.

Norris Brown was born at Maquoketa, Jackson county, Iowa, May 2, 1863. When he was six years old his parents removed to Woodbury county, and took a homestead. The family removed to a farm in Green county, Iowa, in 1876. Mr. Brown, then a youth, rode horseback eight miles each day to attend school at Jefferson academy to prepare for the university. He entered the state university at Iowa City in 1879, was graduated from the classical course in 1883, receiving the B. A. degree, and two years later received the M. A. degree. He read law and was admitted to the bar October 15, 1884. He opened a law office at Perry Ia., where he lived until 1888. In April, 1888, Mr. Brown and his brother, Frank, opened a law office in Kearney, Neb.



Edward Rosewater.

The Lady's Pictorial says that "In her heart of hearts" a woman likes a good mustache. What's the matter with her lips?

Sea Water Drawn into Clouds.

The layer of the sea taken up in clouds each year is now estimated at 14 feet in thickness.

LABOR'S OWN DAY.

PECULIAR SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS ANNUAL CELEBRATION.

All Industrial Workers Interested in Festival Which Shows the Marvelous Growth of Trade Organizations.



LABOR DAY HAS a peculiar significance to all workers. It is a day for relaxation and amusement. Relaxation from the cares of life is beneficial to the mind and body. Amusements of the innocent kind enjoyed on Labor day are conducive in the highest degree to the happiness of all. The women and children secure their share of the enjoyment of the occasion, hence considering the number of families in the country, millions of individuals have a happy time. As other millions, unconnected with labor organizations, also benefit by the holiday, the enjoyment is general throughout the United States.

In viewing the parades the onlookers are impressed with the sober grandeur of industry. Labor is not only honorable, but is necessary for the development of intelligence and power, and represents many phases of life. To quote a well-known friend of all industrial workers:

"Labor is at once a burden, a chastisement, an honor, and a pleasure. It may be identified with poverty, but there is also glory in it. It bears witness, at the same time, to our natural wants and to our manifold needs. What were man, what were life, what were civilization, without labor? All that is great in man comes of labor—greatness in art, in literature, in science."

The demonstrations upon Labor day recall also the marvelous growth of the labor organizations of the United States. There has been a wonderful transformation in respect to the number, character and influence of trade-unions within a quarter of a century.

The most inveterate opponents of labor bodies are obliged to admit that the industrial community as a whole is under many obligations to the unions. This is because they have mitigated many public evils. They have reduced very materially what used to be the unreasonable number of hours in a day's work. They have proved health conditions in factories and mines and have procured the passage of laws which have led to improved sanitary conditions in many communities. They have also handled vigorously the child labor question and prevented many children from working in factories. By uniting and laboring for their own self-protection and advancement they have also been enabled to assist thousands of workers who do not belong to their organization to a large measure of industrial prosperity.

Pessimists are prone to predict dangers ahead from trade unions. As the labor organizations have come to stay in this country and are filled with brainy men of lofty aims and laudable projects, designed to raise the standard of labor and to benefit the masses, there should be universal hope instead of fear for the future of American industries. The times are changing, and are changing for the better in labor circles. The subject of wage agreements between large employers or combinations of employers and trade unions is attracting more attention every year. The importance of continuous industry, uninterrupted by strikes or lock-outs, is recognized by all parties concerned and sensible conciliation and arbitration are beginning to take the place more and more of costly disagreements.

The outlook for industrial prosperity is so bright that America's workers are justified in celebrating their holiday with a feeling of pride in the strong influence they will exert toward creating the conditions of that new prosperity.

Has Done Much for Cities.

Gen. William J. Palmer, of Colorado Springs, one of the founders of the city and of Manitou, has done more toward the municipal improvements of those cities than has any other man in the United States for his home city. He has given to Colorado Springs a system of parks and boulevards that would have been impossible as a public enterprise.

Woman's Likings.

The Lady's Pictorial says that "In her heart of hearts" a woman likes a good mustache. What's the matter with her lips?

MISS LEOPOLD, SEC'Y LIEDERKRANZ,

Writes: "Three Years Ago My System Was in a Run-Down Condition. I Owe to Per-na My Restoration to Health and Strength."



MISS RICKA LEOPOLD, 137 Main street, Menasha, Wis., Sec'y Liederkranz, writes:

"Three years ago my system was in a terrible run-down condition and I was broken out all over my body. I began to be worried about my condition and I was glad to try anything which would relieve me.

"Per-na was recommended to me as a fine blood remedy and tonic, and I soon found that it was worthy of praise. 'A few bottles changed my condition materially and in a short time I was all over my trouble.

"I owe to Per-na my restoration to health and strength. I am glad to endorse it."

Per-na Restores Strength.

Mrs. Hattie Green, R. R. 6, Iuka, Ill., writes: "I had catarrh and felt miserable. I began the use of Per-na and began to improve in every way. My head does not hurt me so much, my appetite is good and I am gaining in flesh and strength."

Australia's War on Rabbits.

Australia is now going to make war on her rabbit pest scientifically, having raised \$75,000 for experiments on Broughton Island, off Newcastle, writes Consul Goding. Dr. Danyasz, of Paris, will be in charge, and it is proposed to infect rabbits with such contagious diseases that will spread among their kind, but do no harm to other animals or humanity.

Chinese Ingenuity.

Many attempts have been made to find an unfailing supply of pearls. The Chinese, it is said, have solved in their own way the problem of how to make a mussel "lay" pearls. Five or six small beads, made of mother-of-pearl and strung together by a thread, are dropped at the proper season into the open mouth of the shell. Two years later the mussel, when recovered is made to disgorge the beads, now covered with a pearly crust, indistinguishable from the naturally made pearl.

Butler's Stolen Fee.

The late Hon. Joseph Q. Hoyt, formerly of Boston, when a lad attended a circus and his silver watch was stolen. The supposed thief was arrested, and was defended by Benjamin F. Butler, who proved he did not take the watch, and never was at the circus.

During the civil war Hoyt was introduced to Butler at a dinner at the Astor house, in New York, and the latter remarked: "This is the first time I have had the pleasure of meeting you."

"Oh, no!" said Hoyt, who then related the circus incident.

"Was that you, Hoyt?" asked Butler, and, being answered in the affirmative, Butler laughed and said: "That was an awful good watch, Hoyt. That is all I got for defending the thief."

SALLOW FACES

Often Caused by Coffee Drinking.

How many persons realize that coffee so disturbs digestion that it produces a mucky, yellow complexion? A ten days' trial of Postum Food Coffee has proven a means, in thousands of cases, of clearing up bad complexions.

A Wash. young lady tells her experience:

"All of us—father, mother, sister and brother—had used tea and coffee for many years until finally we all had stomach troubles more or less.

"We were all sallow and troubled with pimples, breath bad, disagreeable taste in the mouth, and all of us simply so many bundles of nerves.

"We didn't realize that coffee was the cause of the trouble until one day we ran out of coffee and went to borrow some from a neighbor. She gave us some Postum and told us to try that.

"Although we started to make it, we all felt sure we would be sick if we missed our strong coffee, but we were forced to try Postum and were surprised to find it delicious.

"We read the statements on the pkg. got more and in a month and a half you wouldn't have known us. We were all able to digest our food without any trouble, each one's skin became clear, tongues cleaned off and nerves in fine condition. We never use anything now but Postum. There is nothing like it." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a reason."

