

MICKEY FOR GOVERNOR

Polk County Man Nominated on Thirteenth Ballot.

M'GILTON FOR SECOND PLACE

Mortensen Is Named for State Treasurer on First Ballot.—Convention Endorses Administration of President Roosevelt.

Lincoln, June 19.—The Republican state convention nominated the following ticket:
 For Governor—John H. Mickey.
 For Lieutenant Governor—E. G. McGilton.
 For Treasurer—Peter Mortensen.
 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 of Public Lands—George D. Follmer.

The convention was one of the most numerous attended, most enthusiastic, most stubbornly contested and most protracted 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. The contest for the governorship gave room for a display of political maneuvering and finesse that called into requisition all the shrewdness of the most astute and experienced politicians in Nebraska. It was a battle royal, waged for more than seven hours, in which the forces were marshaled and deployed under skilled generalship that seemed almost equally matched on both sides.

One by one weaker candidates were forced off the field, one column advanced and another pulled back, taxing the staying qualities of the supporters of the different aspirants to the very utmost.

Convention Called to Order.
 The Auditorium was packed when Chairman Lindsay of the state committee called the convention to order and introduced Temporary Chairman Norris Brown at 2 o'clock. Some delay and confusion attended the seating of the delegates, owing to the great throng present, but when order had been obtained Mr. Brown addressed the convention in eloquent words, which were cheered again and again by the Republicans present. Mr. Brown said, in part:

"It is a great honor to preside even temporarily over a Republican convention in a Republican state in a Republican year. It is humiliating to the good people of Nebraska to remember now that in 1896 they published to the world their temporary incapacity for self-government, and yet there was some excuse for that mistake; we were in great pain that year; we had been suffering since 1893 the joys of unparalleled Democratic prosperity of the free trade brand. The happiness which that industrial remedy brought and which was vouchsafed at the time by the once peerless leader was too painful to be joyful. So it happened that Nebraska's vote went to a cause that was lost, to a ticket that was defeated and to a party that is now stranded on the rocks of fusion and the sands of reorganization. Reorganize what? Is there anything left to reorganize? Towne has quit; Peffer has escaped; Stewart has reformed; Henry Watterson is already and always well organized; Tammany Hall has moved its greatest feature to England, and his successor has resigned; Hill 'is a Democrat'; Chairman Jones is a trust plutocrat; Allen is an editor; Grover Cleveland has gone fishing, and Bryan lives in a barn. Now what is there left to reorganize? Of course, they might reorganize the World-Herald, or the Jacksonian club, or Edgar Howard, or Ben Tillman or a few affairs like that, but what would the product be when the job was completed?"

"Incidental to that mistake in national affairs an additional disaster befell us locally. The allied forces of reform, pretending to innumerable virtues and standing on diversified platforms, took charge of state affairs and began to administer to the governmental needs of the people. As the administration continued the needs of the people multiplied. No sooner had the reformers gotten possession of all the offices than one by one the promises of the several platforms were forgotten or repudiated. Let me forget let me mention a few: There was the reform secretary of state; he was duly installed in office by a confiding and unsuspecting public; under the law he became the personal custodian and guardian of the state constitution; that instrument limited his salary to \$2,000 a year; he swore to observe its mandates and its limitation; and yet with the constitution in one hand this reformer proceeded to fill his pockets with the other out of funds belonging to the state far in excess of his salary. I call upon the fusion convention, which meets next week at Grand Island, to tell the people why he took it and why he refuses to put it back."

"But that is not all. Along with this secretary a reform state auditor, clothed in the garb of Populism undisciplined, was elected. His first official act was to surround himself in the insurance department with grafters who would put to shame the prophet of Tammany hall. 'Great is Tammany and Croker is his prophet.' But then these are only trifling examples of practical reform as administered by

that administration. For the real article we are compelled to look to the fusion state treasurer. In that office there was reform with interest—2 per cent a month; such was the rate earned by the permanent school funds deposited in pet banks, and yet not one cent of it ever found its way into the state treasury. Who got it, and who keeps it?"

"I congratulate this convention that under the direction of a Republican treasurer the opposite rule has been followed. Every cent of interest earned and collected on every fund, wherever invested or wherever deposited, has been covered into the people's treasury."

Populist Definition for Economy.
 "The opposition was not content with the promise to be good and honest. They went further than that and said they would be economical. Do you know the Pop definition for economy? Here it is: The legislature to appropriate as much as possible, to be expended as soon as possible, in order that the deficiency may be as large as possible. Let us look at the record a moment. The legislature of 1899 met the demands of these honest economizers with liberal appropriations, yet three months before the biennium had ended the money had all been spent and a deficiency created. By the time the Republican legislature met in 1901 it was compelled to appropriate money to pay the debts created by the peculiar methods of these self-advised masters of finance and economy, the total deficiency amounting to \$149,112.05. But that was not all. In addition it was necessary to appropriate money to pay miscellaneous debts created by that administration in the sum of \$33,632.92, so that the grand total of expenditures in excess of the appropriation was \$182,735.97. Such are the dimensions of the gold brick handed to the people by our fusion reformers. Is it any wonder that our deliverance came in 1900, when the opposition with its unfulfilled promises and its broken platforms were repudiated by a sensible and patriotic people? Since that year the state has remained Republican and its affairs managed on the basis of a very different kind of economy. Its officers have limited their salaries to the amounts fixed in the constitution and the total expenditures have not only been kept within the total appropriations, but there stood at the end of the first year to the credit of the present state administration the sum of \$87,231.61. The difference, therefore, between the two kinds of economy, Republican and fusion, reaches the significant sum of \$269,967.58."

"Republicans, one of the material issues of this campaign is, shall the state and its taxpayers be again turned over to the tender mercies of deficiency builders, salary purloiners and interest collectors?"

"There are many other controlling reasons why the verdict of the people in 1900 should not be disturbed. What a proud year that was for Nebraska. It was a glad homecoming. That was the year our state lifted its head, looked the rest of the union in the face and said, I want to bear my share of the burdens of good government; I belong in the McKinley column, and what a column that was, with McKinley the good, the wise, the patient, the lamented McKinley, its commander. He was a commander that neither retreated nor resigned; neither did he advise others to retreat nor resign. His order was always forward, never to the rear. He stood for the honor of the American flag wherever it was and for the triumph of American arms wherever engaged. To his honor it is known of all men that McKinley spoke no words of encouragement for the enemies of the American soldier. He was their friend, not their critic. It was left to others to discourage while he cheered them on; others revile while he commended; others to belittle while he exalted. He voiced the heart and conviction of the union. He was right, the opposition was wrong. It has been Republican doctrine since the days of Lincoln to present at all times to the enemies of the republic an unbroken front. That cannot be done if the people withhold from the soldier in battle the blessings of love and gratitude and support."

Duty of Nebraska.
 "My friends, I believe it to be the sublime duty of Nebraska this year to vote out of political existence every candidate and every party and every platform that breathes sympathy for the fighting foes of the nation's flag. Let us stand at the back of McKinley's successor, the worthy, the aggressive, the sensible, the plain spoken and the courageous president, Theodore Roosevelt. The great work begun by his predecessor must be completed. The country demands it. The present financial and industrial systems are established policies, but they must be preserved and made permanent. Cuba is free, her freedom the gift of America, but she must be encouraged and protected, and, if she is willing, annexed. The Philippine islands are ours; they must remain ours and their people be given those blessings of education and liberty that fall from the folds of the American flag. The far eastern belongings of this country must be civilized if it takes the nation and the Republican party the rest of the century to do it. Labor is employed as never before in its history; it must be kept employed. The nation's commerce exceeds by millions all former records; it must be expanded still more, even if it requires the building of both canals instead of one across the isthmus. A shorter water route to Asia and Europe is indispensable to the American merchant, the future master of the trade of the world."

"The interests of labor and capital must have the equal protection of the law. Labor has the right to organize and combine for peaceful and lawful purposes; capital has the right to cooperate and congregate so long as its purpose is peaceful and lawful. But neither has any right to trample on the rights of the public by the use of violence, or by limiting production, or by controlling the prices of the necessities of life, or by stifling competition. Such are the principles of the Republican party, and such is the work at hand for it to do. How can these principles be best subserved and that work best promoted? Let me tell you; go out in the state with your coats off and elect the nominees of this convention; but that is not sufficient, keep your coats off and see that Nebraska sends to congress six Republicans instead of two. This state has violated the constitution long enough by having only two congressmen at Washington. Tell me, what good does it do anybody to have a Pop in congress? We have tried them; which one ever earned his mileage, to say nothing about his salary? They never bring anything back except garden seeds and a tale of woe and view with alarm everything in sight. I will tell you what they do down there; they talk and vote for a war and then refuse to vote ammunition for the soldier. They talk and vote for a treaty of peace and then complain about its logical results. They favored paying twenty millions for the Philippines, and now they want to give them away. They say they favor trust legislation, but they vote against the consideration of a trust amendment to the constitution. The simple truth is they talk too much and do too little. They interfere with the dispatch of business at the national capitol and they should all be brought home to stay."

"Republicans, let us keep Nebraska in line from one end of the state to the other for Republicanism, for McKinleyism and for Theodore Roosevelt."

There being no contests, the convention proceeded to permanent organization with G. P. Davidson of Johnson as chairman.
 Accepting the gavel, Judge Davidson said: "I appreciate very keenly the honor you have done me here this afternoon in selecting me to preside over this magnificent convention, and I thank you for the mark of your favor. I join with my predecessor in congratulating you and the Republicans of Nebraska for the auspicious circumstances under which we have assembled here today. As a Republican I am proud of the results of the leadership of those Americans, McKinley and Roosevelt. Republican statehood has given the word 'expansion' a new meaning. The Republicans are always ready to do honor to brave heroes who have added new luster to the ensign of this great nation. Shame on the man or set of men who would slander the American soldier. As Americans we have no apologies to offer. But the recent advances of this nation are only prophetic of its oncoming greatness. Americans were never in a position where they could feel prouder of the nation than now."

On motion of Lincoln Frost of Lancaster a committee on resolutions was appointed by the chairman.
Balloting for Governor.
 The convention quickly resolved to proceed under the order of business as set forth in the call. A motion to take an informal ballot for governor was defeated.
 First ballot—Governor: Robertson, 252; Black, 202; Mickey, 132; Van Dusen, 54; Dinsmore, 94; Savage, 2; Jessen, 109; Sears, 111; Wilson, 146; Dean, 1.
 Second—Robertson, 285; Black, 173; Mickey, 136; Van Dusen, 45; Wilson, 107; Dinsmore, 108; Jessen, 110; Dean, 13; Norris Brown, 1.
 Before the third ballot was taken Van Dusen withdrew.
 Third ballot—Robertson gained 7; Mickey, 7; Dinsmore, 70; Sears, 5; Black lost 13. Wilson 23, Jessen 4.
 On the fourth to sixth ballots, Robertson and Dinsmore gained steadily, the losses being against Sears, Wilson and Jessen.
 On the fifth ballot, Sears dropped to 15 ballots. At the close of the ninth ballot recess was taken to 8 o'clock. It was believed that a deal would be made at the recess whereby Mickey would be chosen and the first indication of the change to him occurred on the tenth ballot, when Wilson was withdrawn and Lancaster cast the votes for Dinsmore, and 26 for Mickey. But county dropped Sears on this ballot and went to Dinsmore. Tenth ballot—Robertson 323, Black 140, Mickey 123, Wilson 1, Dinsmore 339, Jessen 97.
 On the eleventh ballot Dinsmore received 414 votes, restoring him to within five of his highest vote. Jessen increased his vote 31, while Robertson and Black fell back. Crouse received 2 votes.
 Twelfth ballot—Antelope county changed from Robertson to Mickey and Cherry followed suit. The Robertson following then commenced going rapidly to Mickey. Lancaster gave Dinsmore 40, Mickey 12. When the call was completed half a dozen delegates clamored for recognition of the chair. Confusion reigned supreme for fifteen minutes, the convention stampeding for Mickey. But few of the counties were able to make their desired changes, and the twelfth ballot was read, Mickey 475, Dinsmore 339, Jessen 83.
 On the thirteenth ballot Douglas county completed the deal by casting 95 votes for J. H. Mickey. Mr. Dinsmore withdrew shortly thereafter and Meeker of Clay county moved that the nomination of Mickey be made unanimous. Carried.
 After Mr. Mickey and each of the gubernatorial candidates had been

presented to the convention, it proceeded to ballot for lieutenant governor. First ballot—McGilton 464, Holbrook 344, Rouse 99, Armstrong 32, Steele 95, Sears 8, Robertson 37, Cady 1.
 During the second ballot 8 out of Fairbury moved the unanimous nomination of E. C. McGilton of Douglas for lieutenant governor, which was carried.

George W. Marsh of Richardson was renominated for secretary of state and Charles Weston for auditor.
 On the ballot for state treasurer the vote was as follows: Mortensen 541, Bressler, 88, Saunders 213, Johnson 149; Axen 32, Sullivan 50; necessary to choose 537. Mortensen was unanimously nominated.

The convention rapidly concluded the nomination of the state ticket by unanimously nominating W. K. Fowler superintendent of public instruction, F. M. Prout attorney general and George D. Follmer commissioner of public lands and buildings. H. C. Lindsay was re-elected chairman of the state central committee.

Platform Adopted by Party.
 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:

The Republican party of Nebraska, in convention assembled, congratulate 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 equally 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 this 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 defeat, he has been the pride of his countrymen, and challenges the admiration of the world. To criticize him is unjust, to denounce him cowardly, to deprive him of the honor won is cruel.

We favor the most speedy revision of the state constitution to meet the demand of the twentieth century conditions, either by the submission of needed 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 of 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's 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 shares 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 nonresident 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.

MOVE FOR GENERAL STRIKE.
 Mitchell Issues Call for National Convention of Miners.
 Indianapolis, June 19.—An official call for a national convention of the United Mine Workers of America was issued yesterday from the national headquarters in this city by Secretary Treasurer Wilson. The convention will meet here July 17 to determine whether the soft coal miners of the country shall go out on a strike to assist the striking anthracite miners of Pennsylvania. The basis for the apportionment of delegates to the convention is one for every hundred members of the local unions or fraction over fifty. This will give the convention a voting strength of from 1,700 to 1,800. A bare majority can declare a strike.

The national officers, it is understood, have opposed any general strike order. They are unwilling, unless as a last resort, to break the interstate agreement existing between the miners and operators of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and the bituminous field of Pennsylvania. The five districts, at whose demand the national convention has been called, voted to make such a demand nearly a month ago. It was believed that it was only at the solicitation of the national officers that they agreed to delay filing the demand until the present time.

The four states in the interstate agreement, it is believed, will stand together to oppose a general strike. They are thought to be pretty thoroughly organized in this purpose, but the banners of the strike advocates will come dangerously near to controlling the convention.

UNION PACIFIC IN LABOR WAR.
 Company Refuses Boilermakers' Demand for Increase and Latter Strike.
 Omaha, June 19.—The Union Pacific is confronted by an aggravated labor war. Yesterday every boiler-maker in its employ laid down his tools and walked out of the shops, tying up the entire system from Omaha to Ogden.

The strike is the result of an order issued by the Boilermakers' union upon the failure of the Union Pacific officials to accede to demands of the men for higher wages. The workmen and officials met in conference yesterday, the former presented their request for an increase in their scale and the latter refused to grant it, thus precipitating a strike which may end in the congestion of all the mechanical departments of the road.

In the Omaha shops there are but thirty or thirty-five boiler-makers, but there are shops scattered all along the road from this city to the western terminus, and every boiler-maker in all of these shops is affected by the order to strike and has rigidly obeyed it. This means that hundreds of boiler-makers are now idle.

Thirty-One Injured at a Fire.
 Guthrie, Okla., June 19.—Thirty-one persons were injured last night by a gasoline generator explosion in the New York Hardware company's store. At 8:30 o'clock fire broke out in the rear store, demanding the attention of two fire companies. While the firemen were fighting the flames, an immense crowd gathered in the street before the plate glass front of the building. The fire ignited gasoline, which exploded, blowing out the front of the store into the crowd. Heavy plate glass went into the air, making serious wounds wherever it struck persons in falling.

Engineer Killed in Wreck.
 Kansas City, June 19.—Chicago and Alton local passenger train No. 14 was derailed two miles west of Mexico, Mo., about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while running on schedule time. The engine and three cars were derailed. Engineer M. Keller of Slater was thrown out of the engine and killed. Thirteen passengers were slightly injured, but all continued the trip to their destination. The cause of the derailment is yet unknown. The track was repaired and trains passing over it within three hours after the accident occurred.

Marching Miners Turned Back.
 Roanoke, Va., June 19.—The band of marching miners reached Pocahontas last night and was met there by the sheriff of Tazewell county, Virginia, who, with a force of deputies, compelled the marchers to leave that county. They went back to the West Virginia side. No shots were fired and the miners retreated peacefully. All the shiners in the territory affected by the strike have instructions to keep the marchers moving. Fully 60 per cent of the miners in the district are said to be at work.

Morrison Juror Arrested for Theft.
 Eldorado, Kan., June 19.—Dell Baker, one of the Jessie Morrison case jurors, was arrested yesterday, charged with robbing Walter Warner, another juror, of \$65. The two men slept together last night and in the morning Warner missed the money. He jerked Baker's hat off and one of the coins dropped out, it is alleged. The selection of the jury has not been finished.

Blaze at Cripple Creek.
 Creede, Colo., June 19.—Fire started yesterday in a vacant building formerly occupied as a saloon. One whole block on Main street was destroyed. The New Happy Thought mill, which cost \$225,000, was saved with the utmost difficulty.

Warned to Expect a Famine.
 Bombay, June 19.—The meteorological department predicts a deficiency of rain almost everywhere in the Bombay presidency, especially at Gujerat, and warns the government to prepare for a severe famine.

END ALMOST IN SIGHT
 Congress Will Probably Adjourn in Short Time.

SENATE NEARING A FINAL VOTE
 Interest in Isthmian Canal Question Steadily Increases as Days Go By. Voting on Amendments Begins Today.

Washington, June 19.—The near approach of the end of the present session of congress was signaled by a general political speech by Richardson (Tenn.), the leader of the minority. Taking advantage of the latitude allowed during the debate, he delivered a set speech of over an hour and a half. He arraigned the Republican party for its failure to keep its platform promises, dwelling especially on the question of trusts and the necessity for tariff reduction. Shellenbarger (Dem., Neb.) also made a political speech, condemning the administration for removing Miss Taylor, a clerk in the war department for criticizing its Philippines policy and for justifying General Wood's expenditures for the promotion of reciprocity legislation. Cannon, chairman of the appropriation committee, in a brief reply to both speeches, said he was ready to go to the country on the record of the Republican party. He caused much merriment on his side of the house by describing the Republican party as pulling the wagon, while the Democrats stood off and found fault. Bartlett (Dem., Ga.) offered an amendment to the deficiency bill to reimburse the Cuban revenues for the salary allowed by Secretary Root to General Wood out of the island revenues. In the course of some remarks early in the session, Cannon declared that if he could have his way congress would adjourn sine die before July 4. The general deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the supply bills, was passed. A night session was held, at which the house considered bills reported from the committee on Indian affairs.

MAY DEFEAT SUGAR DUTY CUT.
 Seventeen Republican Senators Announce Opposition to Reduction.
 Washington, June 19.—The Republican senators held a conference last night on the subject of Cuban reciprocity, and after a flood of short speeches adjourned until next Friday without action of any sort. Seventeen senators, one after another, announced unalterable opposition to a reduction of the duty on Cuban sugars and the announcement was made that two others not present stood with them. Senators Platt (Conn.) and Spooner (Wis.) took the lead in behalf of the proposed legislation and endeavored to convince the beet sugar senators that the measure they had framed jointly would not injure any American interest, but their speeches made no impression on the opposition and the conference adjourned until Friday at the decree of the friends of the reciprocity, in order that they might have a last opportunity to try to agree on a measure that the beet sugar senators will accept. It was the general opinion after the conference that this session would adjourn without Cuban reciprocity legislation of any sort.

Voting on Isthmian Canal.
 Washington, June 19.—Interest in the isthmian canal question increases as the time for a final vote in the senate approaches. Today at 2 o'clock the voting on the amendments to the pending Nicaragua canal bill will begin and a final disposition of the matter is expected to be reached soon afterward. The senate yesterday devoted its entire session to the consideration of the canal question. Extended speeches were delivered by Spooner (Wis.) and Hanna (O.) in advocacy of the adoption of the Panama route and Pettus (Ala.) advocated the selection of the Nicaragua route. Teller (Colo.) briefly announced his support of the Panama project, while Jones (Ark.) indicated his leanings toward the same route.

Officers Called to Account.
 Washington, June 19.—Major General MacArthur, commanding the Department of the East, has called the officers of a general court-martial, convened at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, to account for their action in the case of two privates tried for desertion. One of the enlisted men was sentenced to confinement for two months at hard labor and the other to dishonorable discharge. General MacArthur, while formally approving the sentences, pronounced them "manifestly inadequate."

Packers Granted More Time.
 Jefferson City, Mo., June 19.—The state supreme court took up the motion of Attorney General Crow to strike out the return of the packers for argument today. Attorney New of Kansas City appeared for the packers and asked for time to prepare his argument and briefs. The court granted the packers eight days in which to file briefs and the case will be submitted without argument.

File Million Dollar Mortgage.
 Guthrie, Okla., June 19.—A mortgage for \$1,000,000 has been filed by the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf at Tecumseh, Okla., and while not made known definitely, it is reported that it is for the construction of the Choctaw extension southwest from Guthrie through Tecumseh, Shawnee and Denison, Tex., to the gulf.