THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

SEVENTEENTH YEAR. OMAHA, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 16, 1888. NUMBER 333.

PRESIDENT MAKERS CHOSEN.

Eight of Them Nominated By the State Convention.

EGAN RECEIVES 590 VOTES.

Thurston Follows and Then Come Norval and Heist With Four Well-Known Alternates—Interviews and Notes.

The Convention.

It was just 8:32 last night when Hon. G. J. Meiklejohn, of Nance county, chairman of the republican state central committee, called the republican state convention to order. For over an hour before his gavel descended the delegates and people of the city began to assemble in the hall, and when the body was called to order every seat in the house, both on the floor and in the gallery, was filled. Mr. Meiklejohn at once announced the object of the convention and asked for the nomination for chairman.

Cadet Taylor, of Douglas, nominated as president of the convention John I. Nesbitt, of North Platte, and he was elected.

Mr. Nesbitt in taking the chair, thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him, as it was by the northwestern and western parts of the state. He stated that the great northwestern farming territory of this state would be in the front rank when the great majority was cast at the coming fall election. Chairman Nesbitt then asked for nominations for secretary.

D. H. Mercer was nominated secretary but declined, stating that he wanted to remain on the floor.

A. E. Cady, of Howard county, was then selected as secretary of the convention and Jack Emery, of Gage county, as assistant secretary.

Walt M. Seeley then read the call of the convention setting forth its object. Mr. C. E. Yost interrupted and moved that the further reading of the call be dispensed with, which motion was carried.

At this point a question arose in regard to the representation from Perkins and Keith counties. After some debate a motion was passed that Perkins county be allowed five delegates and Keith county four.

After the conclusion of the reading of the list of delegates Charles Greene, of Douglas, moved that the convention proceed to a permanent organization and nominated Hon. Thomas J. Majors, of Nemaha county, as permanent chairman.

Mr. Miller moved that the temporary organization be made permanent, which motion was carried amid great cheering.

A. E. Cady was called upon to address the convention. He made a very short and quiet speech, in which he lauded the great party and denounced the administration of Grover Cleveland.

Charles Hall, of Lancaster, moved that a committee of three from each congressional district be appointed on credentials.

Gilchrist, of Box Butte, moved that the resolutions reported by the committee be read and referred to the committee on resolutions without debate. The motion was carried.

Charles Hall moved that the convention proceed to the election of four delegates to the Chicago convention.

Before this motion was put Brewster, of Blaine county, obtained the floor. When he announced his name and county he was received with cheers. He stated he had the honor of being from a county named after the next president of United States. This was cheered to the echo. He proceeded with his speech and in concluding asked that the delegates be selected from the various parts of the state and in just proportion to the voting population.

At the conclusion of his remarks the motion before the house was carried by an overwhelming majority.

Judge Robertson then moved that the delegates be nominated one at a time.

J. C. Watson, of Otoe, asked that he be permitted to submit some resolutions. The request was granted, and ex-Senator Van Wyck submitted the following:

Resolved, That high taxes, high tariff and high transportation rates are destroying the prosperity of producers.

That the revenue whereby the expenses of the government are paid should be drawn from the wealth of the nation, whereas by our present system the thousands of millions collected for carrying on the war, for paying the national debt, the hundreds of millions now in the treasury and the millions gathered each day have much of it been forced from the pockets of labor. Years ago the money centers secured from congress a repeal of the income tax, the tax on bank deposits, railroad receipts and others, while the tax on lumber, sugar and salt remain before, while the tax on coarse fabrics are higher in proportion than those on silks, satins and diamonds.

Resolved, That more money taken from the pockets of the people than sufficient to defray the expenses of the government is an injustice. That hoarding in the treasury cannot be justified by buying our bonds before due and giving 25 per cent for the privilege of buying them, and is only a benefit to the bond holders, as producers and laborers do not hold bonds.

Resolved, That while the people are suffering from some unjust provisions in the tariff, the greatest cause of complaint in excessive rates of transportation and manipulation of trusts whereby the production of the soil return scarcely the cost of producing and so tight to the consumer on the seaboard that labor cannot enjoy the boast of years ago of "meat three times a day"

Resolved, That we condemn the interference of railroad corporations in the politics of the state by ruling conventions and preventing legislation for the benefit of the people, the formation of trusts to prevent the competition in trade.

That the danger to the people is indicated in the bold creation of an elevator trust to control and limit the price paid for grain.

That they have in plain defiance of a plain law passed by the last legislature and a powerful railroad corporation demanding a decision from the federal court that it is above and beyond state control, while they insist upon holding the people in thraldom through the conventions of the state they despise.

Resolved, That we demand such reduction as will not longer extort higher transportation rates from our people than charged in states east of the Missouri river.

The names of the following committee on resolutions were then read. They were as follows:

Robbins, of Valley; Gurley, Douglas; Cole, Adams; Lambertson, Lancaster; Bixby, Lincoln; Majors, Nemaha; Cole, Adams; Richards, Dodge; Jenson, Filmore; Dolan, Red Willow.

The call of counties was then begun for the nomination of delegates. Cass county was the first county in the call that failed to pass. When it was reached Orlando Teft took the floor in behalf of Captain H. E. Palmer, and after making a thrilling short speech he announced that gentleman's name, which was received with a meager amount of applause.

When Cheyenne was called Mr. Lee announced that his county had no candidate, but that when Lincoln was called, in behalf of his county, he would name a delegate from Lincoln.

When Colfax was called Weber placed the name of J. P. Hartman before the convention as a candidate for their choice.

When Douglas was called it was greeted with a storm of applause. W. F. Gurley addressed the convention and in a short but eloquent speech presented the name of John M. Thurston. Hon. P. Hawes gained the floor as soon as order was restored and seconded the nomination of Mr. Thurston.

Gregg, of Gage, seconded the nomination of Palmer.

Heimer, of Hamilton, after an eloquent speech setting forth what the republican party must do to win, presented the name of E. L. King of Polk, as a delegate that would represent the people. Mr. King's name was greeted with a very light applause and the call was proceeded with.

Kirkland of Gage, in an eloquent speech, seconded in behalf of his county the nomination of Palmer of Cass.

When Lancaster was called, Lambertson presented the name of Patrick Egan to the convention. His address was a very patriotic one and was loudly applauded.

P. O. Hawes also gained the floor and seconded the nomination.

Grimes of Lincoln county, in behalf of the western part of the state, nominated Judge George W. Heist who, judging from the applause with which his name was received, had many friends in the convention.

Brierly of Perkins seconded the nomination of John M. Thurston, Patrick Egan and Judge Heist, and bid the state God speed in sending such men to represent her in the national convention.

Simons of Seward presented the name of R. S. Norval of his county as a delegate to the convention.

Reimer of Cheyenne addressed the convention at length in behalf of Herst.

Corwell of Thayer said his county was for Palmer.

Judge Crounse of Washington in a very spirited anti-monopoly speech, presented the name of G. W. Boggs of Washington as their candidate. Mr. Boggs' name was kindly received, and was eloquently seconded by a number of men in the convention.

All the nominating addresses were eloquent, and for the most part short and to the point. At the conclusion of the call of the counties for nominations the voting was begun.

A delegate rose in his seat and moved that one representative from each congressional district be elected and that the fourth be selected in a sort of go-as-you-please fashion. Hascall of Douglas, arose to object, but was called down by Watson of Otoe, who raised a point of order to the effect that the motion was entirely out of order. The point of order was sustained.

Hascall of Douglas, then moved to elect one delegate and take a formal ballot on three others. The motion was ruled out by the chairman.

Delegate McBride of Lancaster, moved that Patrick Egan be nominated by acclamation.

Webster of Douglas, amended by adding the name of John M. Thurston, and without doubt the motion would have been put and carried but for the objection of Johnson of Nickolls, and King of Polk, who objected to "springing" any one or more candidates on the convention in very vigorous terms. The storm that would have ensued was quelled by the "peace be still" of the Douglas county candidate, who arose and informed the convention that he did not wish an election unless it came as the deliberate action of the body assembled, and that if one man objected to a vote by acclamation he stood ready to help him vote it down.

This little talk had the desired effect, and the turbulent waters were quelled. The voting now began. Adams county led off by casting 4 votes for Thurston, 7 for Egan, 14 for Heist, 3 for Boggs, 14 for Norval and 14 for Palmer. Antelope and Arthur fell in by casting their entire vote for Thurston, Egan, Heist and Norval. Blaine county gave the first three named and Boggs its entire count. Cheyenne followed suit except that Norval got the last eleven votes instead of Boggs. Douglas county cast 36 votes for Thurston, 33 for Egan, 22 for Heist, 3 for Boggs, 34 for Norval, 3 for Palmer and 17 for Hartman. Gage gave Thurston 18, Boggs 1, and Egan, Norval and Palmer 19 each. Hall cast 11 for Thurston, 11 for Egan, 11 for Heist and 11 for Palmer. Lancaster gave Thurston 20, Egan 25, Heist 19, Boggs 6, Norval 22, Palmer 5, and Hartman 2.

At the conclusion of the vote the secretary of the convention asked for a little time to compile the figures, and while waiting Colonel W. P. Hepburn, of Iowa, made a speech in which he reviewed with alarm the course the democratic party was taking in regard to protection, railroad monopolies and trusts, and pointed with pride to the brilliant record the republican party had succeeded in piling up—a grand and glorious record. The republican party had increased the wealth of the nation from $14,000,000,000 in 1860 to $43,000,000,000 in 1880. He severely criticised all reformers and said he did not believe in reforms anyway.

The secretary then announced the vote as follows:

Egan	594
Norvan	568
Thurston	449
Heist	369
Palmer	291
Boggs	270
Hartman	150

Amid tremendous cheering Mr. Thurston came on the platform and thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him in electing him for the second time a delegate to the national convention. His heart beat in sympathy with the republicans of the state and nation, and his only hope was that the national convention would be deliberate in its action and would nominate James G. Blaine [great applause], who was honestly elected in 1884. With a promise to honestly represent the party in the convention, Mr. Thurston closed, and was followed by Mr. Egan, who promised to vote for a man whom the party would not be ashamed of.

Judge Norval made a short speech, in which he pledged his hearty support to the ticket.

The chair asked that the convention excuse the non-appearance of Judge Heist, who was unable to attend, and then announced the report of the committee on resolutions. Mr. Irwin of Douglas, then read

THE PLATFORM.

We, the representatives of the republican party of the state of Nebraska, in convention assembled, do hereby condemn and arraign the democratic party and its administration of public affairs for its failure to keep the promises it made in its platform and by its leaders of the campaign of 1884; for denying to the people of Dakota the rights of statehood; for its failure to reduce the surplus by reduction of taxes and proper and necessary expenditures of public improvements; for the effort it is now making to tear down the American system of protection, fostered and built up by the republican party around the farm and factories of America.

As the business of the country now demands revision the republican party, alive to the demands of every material interest, will see to it that such revision shall be made at the earliest practical day. We condemn the action of the democratic majority in congress, that after repeated pledges of tariff reform, it has utterly failed, while having a large majority in the house of representatives where tariff bills must originate to bring about such reform which must come from the party that has ever been the friend of the American laborer and producer.

We denounce the Mills bill as an attempt to force free trade upon the farms and manufactories and workingmen of the north while giving protection to the sugar and cotton planter of the south. Under democratic administration great corporations have formed trusts, and no attempt has been made by the democracy in power to check their growth. We condemn President Cleveland in the use he has made of the veto power and in ordering the return of the rebel flags, thereby disgracing an office that has been honored by Washington and sanctified by the blood of Lincoln.

We pledge ourselves to place in control of the nation men who will carry out the great mission of the republican party—a free ballot and a fair count.

Protection to each citizen everywhere, at home and abroad.

Protection to manufacturers and farmers, that this nation may keep her proper place as the grandest nation amidst the nations and the ages.

The enactment of such laws as will destroy trusts and prevent corporations from controlling the commerce of this nation.

The enforcement of the civil service laws.

The enactment of such laws as will compel corporations to listen to the voice of labor and submit to arbitration any difference of opinion, to the end that labor, while ever careful of property rights, and holding no sympathy with those who would with the communist divide, or with the anarchist destroy, reasserts its determination that the great railway corporations of this state which hold relations of closest interests to the people shall be the fairly paid servants of the state and not its masters. The work of legislative control in the state and nation shall continue until all cause for complaint of exorbitant rates and unjust discrimination in favor of individuals or localities shall cease to exist. Assuming the responsibility which fairly belongs to it of having originated all legislation looking to railroad control and the creation of those tribunals and commissions which have been enabled to grapple with corporate power, the republican party will see to it that by all needed enlargements of power these commissions, national and state, shall be armed for battle and for victory. While favoring such change in the constitution of this state as will permit the railroad commissioners to be elected by the people, it hereby voices its confidence in the existing board of transportation, and commends its efforts to obtain for Nebraska the same tariff of rates for freight and carriage of passengers as is accorded neighboring states similarly circumstanced. It is grossly unjust and a grievous wrong that Nebraska should pay more for the transportation of her products and the carriage of her supplies than her neighbors, Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota, and the republicans of this state, with its 3,000 miles of easily constructed and cheaply maintained lines of railroad, will not cease their efforts until all wrongs be righted.

We renew our pledge made in the platform of the last state republican convention in the following words:

Sympathy for the wronged and oppressed of every land is avowed, and at this crisis in the affairs of the people of Ireland, hearty encouragement is expressed to them in their struggle for liberty and self government.

Liberal pensions to disabled and needy veterans of the union army are recommended to congress; but jobbery and favoritism, such as were exposed by President Cleveland's veto measures are emphatically condemned.

For the best interests of all the people of the United States, and their more harmonious cementing into a fraternal nation, sectional issues and the keeping alive of the hatreds of the late civil war are reprehended and denounced.

A motion was then made by a delegate from Cass that Messrs. Palmer, Boggs, Hartman and Likes, the latter of Hayes county, be elected alternates by acclamation, which was carried.

Delegate Gurley, of Douglas, arose in his seat and kicked against the proceeding and was supported by Judge Hascall, but both were promptly "squelched" by the chair.

After an announcement by the secretary to the effect that all desirous of attending the Chicago convention should meet at the Millard at 10:30 this morning to make arrangements, the convention adjourned sine die.

Looking at the Delegates.

There was little difficulty experienced in seating the delegates. Each member was provided with a ticket which indicated the apportionment of the auditorium to his delegation, and a corps of competent ushers did the rest. Their watchfulness, however, did not prevent the intrusion of people who had no right to the floor. Some of these, and they are to be found in every gathering of the kind which takes place in this city, forced their way to the front and actually usurped the seats intended for delegates from abroad. One of these made a pestiferous specimen of himself. He clapped and yelped and howeled at the slightest provocation and made life miserable for every body within observing distance of his idiotic antics. The space allotted to spectators on the floor was filled, the galleries were packed, and in the boxes was a gathering largely comprised of ladies, whose presence lent and inspiring influence to the delegates and imparted feature of interest not altogether usual on such occasions. Judges Groff, Hopewell and Patrick Egan occupied one of the proscenium boxes. Among the delegates were noticeable many of the old familiar faces with a surprising panorama of new features which represented the young blood which has lately been introduced into the commonwealth from abroad. Judiciary Committee Russell of Schuyler, was there with his gaatee and lost no opportunity to prompt the chair when that official gave evidence of getting lost in the mazes of parliamentary practice. Brad Slaughter of Nance, put in an appearance, also ex-Congressman Majors, whose smile at times was as long as his imperial. Carns, too, displayed his tawny mustache, and the swarthy features of T. J. Alexander, with still blacker beard, loomed in the background. The great, rotund Peter Schminke of Nebraska City, with his broad, good-natured face, shone beside the bald-headed figure of Major Watson of the same place, and elbow to elbow with Senator Van Wyck, whose sharp features, glassed eyes and silvery hair were noticed in the front of the assemblage. Thurston sat impassive in the middle distance and eyed one of the proscenium boxes, while Tefft of Cass, modestly buried himself in one the lower seats in front. Charley Greene, with his strawberry hair, supported bust, who was as sober as a newly sculped bust. Governor Saunders was patriarch of the tribe, hearing and almost seeing everything, but refraining from projecting himself into prominence, something which may not be said of Sabin, who made himself numerous in the early part of the convention. Dorsey, fresh from his walk-away at Norfolk; Valentine, of West Point, his long-retired predecessor and Meiklejohn who looked as if he were biding his time, held seats upon the stage. Lambertson of Lincoln, with his elephantine brow, towered above his Lancaster associates and was heard only when he nominated Egan. Judge Robertson of Madison, excitedly watched every transaction from the middle aisle with a curl, by no means hyperion, waving over his brow. Then there was Jim Paul of Howard, as meek as a lamb; Slater of Wayne, as quiet as a crib-rocked child and seemingly oblivious of the last legislature; Peters of Albion, who seemed to recall the attempt to sell the salt lands a little more than a year ago; Hascall with his towel-combed hair and tie-less collar, who smiled with a smile that was without meaning; Frank Ransom, Jensen, Cole of Adams, Simmonds of York and a host of others whose names are not among the unfamiliars of the party in the state.

In many respects the convention was a model one. It was cool, calm, passionless, and when it lent its ear to speakers it weighed well what the speaker had to say. It appreciated a joke and displayed its appreciation in laughter and applause. It dropped heavily on some long-winded orators, and the dropping will be remembered in future years. There was an exception to the rule, however, and no difficulty would be found in ascertaining to whom to charge the act which constituted the exception.

Chairman Nesbit's voice filled the auditorium, and woke the noisy delegates to applause. Secretary Cady's speech was a little gem for a man who makes a living in a bank, though it lacked dignity in the subject, the latter being the ennobling one of Cleveland's collars and pants.

Dave Mercer's modesty impelled him to decline the secretaryship. This declination knocked out Rothacker who, after that was not heard beyond his delegation.

The first brush of the evening drew blood, and the fluid spattered all over Charley Greene. The latter wanted Tom Majors of Peru to be placed in the permanent chair. This was a singularly magnanimous act because in the morning the gallant Thomas had said that Greene's election as district delegate had savored too much of the corporation. But the convention did not want to follow Greene and swallow Majors or else was satisfied with Nesbit; at all events, Charley's motion was lost is a blizzard of nays, and thereafter Charles held his peace.

That Blaine has not lost hold upon this state was evidenced by the cheers which greeted Brewster of Blaine county. The yell was intended for the latter name and gave the delegate a hearing he could at the time have hardly gained.

The introduction of Senator Van Wyck's resolutions led to a disgraceful scene. The gentleman had scarcely risen to read the words he intended for the consideration of the convention when some hidden monopoly servant sought to prevent him from doing so on the ground that the resolutions could not be introduced with a speech. To deliver a speech was not the senator's intention, and under the ruling of the chair the resolutions were read. There was scarcely an applauding hand when the senator read of and denounced excessive taxation, excessive rates of transportation, the formation of trusts, elevator and otherwise, and at the close, appreciation came from a few, but the spectators on the floor and in the gallery applauded the sentiment to the echo. Then another capper moved that the resolutions be referred to the democratic party. Comedian Hascall tried to be funny and wanted the resolutions referred to another convention, but the words floundered in his throat and the comedian sat down discomfitted. The resolutions were not respected by the committee, and many of the delegates showed plainly the disposition to resent the insult inflicted upon the senator from Otoe.

The Van Wyck episode was in a measure recalled when Judge Crounse, of Calhoun, nominated Boggs. It was a cool and masterly effort. It was a mild but cutting rebuke to those who had made fulsome nominating remarks. He spoke of the danger which would result from the selecting of railroad attorneys to Chicago, and, when he asked what the people would do about it in the fall, a loud burst of applause greeted him, which was taken up by the gallery and prolonged for several minutes. Several times the cappers who had insulted Senator Van Wyck tried to unnerve the gentleman from Calhoun, but without success. But they succeeded in another manner and defeated Mr. Boggs, whom he had placed in nomination.

The election of Pataick Egan was accomplished long before the vote was completed, and the total received by him in a measure gives rise to the belief that for the time at least the "idol of Nebraska republicans" was not the only image which could stand upon a pedestal.

The speeches by the delegates-elect were short and the election of each of the gentleman was greeted with cheers, Thurston set the crowd wild when he announced that he was for Blaine. Egan is also a Blaine man, Norval has no preferred candidate, while Heist is supposed to be for Blaine also. The latter gentleman was unable to attend the convention.

Talks.

George W. Dorsey, Fremont—There were only twenty-eight votes against me in the convention last night, but the result of the nomination does not alienate my opponents from me. Mr. Kincaid was not in the field. The other votes were divided among a host of other candidates. Meiklejohn had only his county, Russel had only his. The other votes were scattering. With regard to the removal of the Niobrara land office to O'Neill, the circumstances are such as I have already published in THE BEE. I understood that a start had been made to make the change and the commissioner of the land office told me some time ago that the intention was to move the office to the place where it would be of service to the greatest number of people. We were told, however, that we would be notified of a chance to argue the case but were not given the opportunity. The office was changed when we heard first about the president's order. But this is a past question and I don't see any necessity to reopen it.

Lambertson, Lincoln—[Mr. Lambertson is the ex-United States district atttorney of this district.]—The people down our way are pretty badly divided with regard to presidential preferences. There are Blaine, Gresham and Sherman men. Blaine, probably, having the lead. Gresham, just now, has a negative strength gained outside his own state, but he is not strong at home. Harrison is an abler man, and a man with a pure record.

A Prominent Republican—[This delegate did not want his name to be mentioned]—I am a Blaine man, and I think nearly all our delegation are for Blaine also. They represent the sentiment of nearly all the republicans in our neighborhood. So far as the delegates at-large to the convention are concerned, Thurston, Egan, Heist and Norval, seem pretty prominent. Our delegation does not know what it can do. I don't think it can do anything. This is one of the worst railroad conventions I ever saw. Everybody I see seems to be a railroad man in some way or other, and I suppose that nearly everyone I see is a delegate.

An Opponent of the Gang—The faithfulness with which H. H. Shedd of Ashland and Charley Holmes, of Tecumseh, serve the railroads of the state and their loyalty to their masters, shone forth in all its glory at the Ashland convention. Mr. Wilson, of Johnson county, was a candidate for Chicago as was also Mr. Scoville, of Saunders. When it was learned that Omaha and Beatrice had joined hands to make the political attorneys of the B. & M. and the Rock Island the representatives of the farmers and laborers of the First district in the Chicago convention it became necessary to do something to defeat them Saunders county and Johnson had not yet joined its railroad forces for Omaha and Beatrice and the candidates and delegates opposed to the combine went to Charley Holmes and Shedd and offered to send the Johnson county man, Mr. Wilson, and the Saunders county man, Mr. Scoville, as the representatives. All other candidates opposed to the railroad candidate stood aside and offered this freely to Saunders and Johnson counties, yet, Mr. Holmes and Mr. Shedd persuaded their resspective counties that it was their duty to join hands with the railroads and give the honor to the corporation attorneys from Omaha and Beatrice, rather than that Saunders and Johnson should have their delegates elected. Why is it that Johnson county and Saunders county allow such men as Charley Holmes and Shedd thus deliver them over bodily to the corporate influence? Are there no independent republicans in either of these counties? Holmes' record as a railroad legislator, and Shedd's record as a close friend of corporate influence ought to relieve them forever, still they are allowed to speak for the farmers and wage-workers of their county and to deliver to the corporations on all occasions the power of the counties in all public matters. When republicans, for the good of the community, out of patriotic motives to their party, willingly withdraw themselves as candidates and give up for the good of the party and only ask that men be selected who are not political attorneys of the railroads, their offers are treated with contempt by the Holmes and the Shedds. These two gentlemen had it in their power to have their counties represented by their own men at Chicago, but they were so completely under the corporate influence that they refused and sold out their constituents to the Omaha-Beatrice gang.

To show the manner in which the Douglas county and Gage county delegates fulfill their promises, it is an open secret that having promised at Ashland to make Palmer a delegate at large to Chicago if Cass would fall in for Greene and Bates, the same men are on hand to-day requesting Palmer to withdraw his name from the list of aspirants.

There is no hope of a different result at the convention to-night. The same scenes are being enacted to-day that took place at Ashland. Every train brings a crowd of railroad attorneys and strikers who are of the belief that all public affairs should be controlled by the corporations. To the disinterested spectator, it is a gathering of "the people-be damned" gentlemen. Nemaha will be represented at Chicago by a delegation as completely under the control of railroads as the managers could wish for. The mass of wage-working, patriotic republicans of the state, must, when this galaxy of corporate servants pass before them, feel a great pride in their representatives. Think of the farmers, laborers and the great mass of the people of this state sending to Chicago as fit representatives men whose business to it serve the corporations in everything. ss have warned the party time and again Wch the day was not far dita na when the people would rise in their might against a party which repeatedly betrayed them. A few more Ashland outrages and a few more delegations such as no doubt will be chosen to-night, and Nebraska will be in the list, at least, of doubtful states, if indeed it does not place itself on record as one of the democratic column.

Governor Thayer—I did not come here to attend the convention. I had some business to attend to and may not remain over to-morrow. There is, I know, quite a feeling in favor of Blaine throughout the state, but I have not examined into it enough to know whether it is greater for him than for any other candidate. I am waiting to hear the nominee of the convention so that I may support him.

"Dock" Schwenk, Norfolk. [The doctor is the biggest man of his weight in the north countree.]—I am down here to see General Brooke about the Grand Army encampment. We want to get the regular troops to go out there during the gathering of the old soldiers. I don't think the department encampment will interfere with us, even if it should be held at Kearney. General Brisbin told me he had received a general order to the effect that there would be three encampments of the regular troops this year, so that I don't think that Kearney will have a monopoly of the business.

Notes.

Jake Roberts declared he was satisfied.

J. B. Strode of Lancaster, was charmed.

Mrs. Van Wyck accompanied the senator.

Thomas H. Benton circulated freely and often.

General Van Wyck was there with the documents.

Major Pearce, of Waverly, was not among the missing.

State Treasurer Willard looked on but did not participate.

Colonel O. C. Sabin, an old wheel horse, took an active part.

Governor Thayer failed to meet a man who was not his friend.

M. B. Hill of the Beatrice Republican, was with the Gage delegation.

Ed Roggers came in from Lincoln to see how politics is run these times.

Brad Slaughter, with a new and elegant suit of clothes, was in his glory.

It was also noticeable that the M. P. had some kind of an elevator trust.

Atlee Hart lugged a proxy from Dakota county and viewed the gathering.

Judge Appleget of Johnson, looked as a visiting member upon the multitude.

O. A. Corbin, candidate for state senate from Johnson, was talking for Blaine.

Charles H. Gere, J. Stuart Dales and Dr. Roberts were university officials present.

C. O. Bates, delegate to Chicago from the Big First, was there to congratulate his colleagues.

J. C. Watson likened the Otoe delegation to Joseph's coat; not for its colors, but its difference in choice of delegates.

Attorney General Leese was busy shaking hands with his many friends. He stopped in the city en route to Cheyenne county.

THE FLOOD.

Matters Growing Worse Along the Mississippi Bottoms.

QUINCY, Ill., May 15.—The flood situation grew worse to-day and it is now almost certain that the Indian Grove will be abandoned for years to come. People in the doomed region have made a hurried and disorderly retreat for the bluffs, a pouring rain adding to the miseries of the homeless unfortunates. The entire Indian Grove region is completely covered with water. This evening a crevasse in the Snye levee below the city is flooding the lower half of that district, twenty-five miles in length and the people are abandoning everything in their flight. Still another crevasse is threatened between Quincy and Hannibal. No loss of life has yet been reported, but the damage to property in the two districts is known to be not far from $1,500,000.

MUSCATINE, Ia., May 15.—The water reached 17 feet 5 inches above low water mark at noon to-day, one inch higher than ever before recorded here. The levee protecting Muscatine island is in utmost danger. Teams and men have been telephoned for to help prevent the break. The lumber mills have all shut down.

The Methodist Conference.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Bishop Andres occupied the chair at the day session of the Methodist conference. Bishop Ford offered a resolution providing for the extending of the inquiry as to the organic union of the Methodist Episcopal church still further, and include the African Methodist Episcopal church and all the boundaries of Methodism in this country. Referred to committee.

The report of the general conference commission on the consolidation, unification and reorganization of church benevolence was handed in and occasioned considerable debate. Dr. Cool of New York, offered an amendment to the report by consolidating the board of education and Freedman's Aid society. Lost, the colored brethren voting against the amendment. A vote was then taken upon the adoption of the resolution. Lost. A motion favoring the appointment of a committee to combine with other denominations and form a national Sabbath, was passed. The election of bishops was discussed at some length and the election was postponed until Thursday of next week.

St. Joe Needs More Schools.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—At a meeting of the school board it was decided to submit to a vote of the people at the annual school election, June 8, a proposition to vote $100,000 bonds for building six new school houses. At present the schools are overcrowded, and in several of the schools only half-day sessions can be taught. The new school enumeration will show 19,000 children of school age in the district, an increase of 1,500 in the school population in one year. Sites will be purchased in the new additions which have been laid off to the city. The bonds will be at 5 per cent interest and run twenty years, with the privilege of calling them in in ten.

We Want Them Out West.

ST. PAUL, May 16.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—To-day inaugurated another radical improvement in St. Paul-Chicago transportation facilities in the shape of a through vestibuled train service. The first train left at 7:30 o'clock this morning over the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway and is undoubtedly superior to the limited vestibuled trains between Chicago and the east, as it is entirely a vestibuled train, baggage car, coaches and all, while in other trains of this kind the improvement is confined to the sleepers, including perhaps the dining car. Other Chicago and St, Paul roads are to adopt the vestibule service.

Identified the Floater.

ALMA, Neb., May 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The body of an unknown man was found last week below the scene of the Rope creek wreck and buried here. It was to-day identified as that of Charles Hewett, a leading merchant of Winimac, Ind., with a wife and four children. Dick Rogers, a friend of the deceased, has arrived here and will take the body to Winimac to-morrow. The clothing and effects were positively identified by Rogers, and the body will be exhumed to make certain. Hewett had been to Colorado looking for a location. His family only connected him with the Rope creek wreck by a letter from an Alma lady. Rogers says he was the most popular man in the county, and feels grateful to the Alma people for their care of the body.

The Experiments a Success.

RAPID CITY, Dak., May 15.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The experiments on refractory ores from the Ruby basin district at several of the mines by Prof. Clark of Nevada, on a working scale, have proved a complete success. Mine owners are immensely pleased and the people of Deadwood, near where the district is located, are greatly excited over the prospects. The problem has long been a stubburn one and its solution is hailed with joy by all the miners.

A Very Heavy Verdict.

JANESVILLE, Wis., May 15.—The jury in the case of Heddles vs the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company rendered a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at $30,000. The suit was brought to recover for injuries to a seven-year-old boy who was terribly mangled while crossing the company's tracks.

Collision in Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 15.—Eleven persons were killed and thirty injured by a collision on the Moscow & Kursk railway.

VARIOUS POLITICAL POWWOWS

Empire Democrats Cheer For Hill and Endorse Cleveland.

RECEPTION OF MAYOR HEWITT.

Some Applaud Him While Others Hiss—Two Labor Parties in Session at Cincinnati — Conventions Throughout the Country.

Grover's Own Crowd.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The democratic state convention to choose delegates to St. Louis was called to order at 12:45 to-day. Frederick A. Coulder was chosen chairman.

Coulder, in taking the chair, made a brief speech in which he reviewed the outlook for the democratic party four years ago and today. He said: "How different the outlook to what it was even with our sanguine hopes of 1884. Then we could only make promises; now we can stand upon facts, and we say to all our fellow citizens of the country to whom we made pledges, point out a single word we have broken. [Applause.] We made you promises when we were out of power. Point out one that we have not kept. [Applause]. You were told that democratic victory meant financial distress and ruin. Look about you now. When was our name more honored at home and abroad? When has our treasury been guarded more intelligently or honestly? I ask what promises we have broken or pledges we have left unfilled. I refer you to the history of the last three years. It is easy to draw a platform and prate about moral ideas." The speaker then spoke in terms of praise of the courage and honesty of President Cleveland, as exemplified in his tariff message.

At the conclusion of Coudert's speech the usual committees were appointed and a recess was then taken until 7 o'clock this evening.

During recess the committee on delegates and electors proceeded first to select delegates-at-large. Governor Hill's name was first proposed, but received only five votes. The delegates-at-large finally chosen for submission to the convention are: Alfred C. Chapin of Brooklyn, Edward Cooper of New York, George C. Raines, of Rochester, and Roswell P. Flower of New York. The selection of congressional delegates followed, Oswald Ottendorfer and Wilson S. Bissell being chosen electors-at-large. The committee completed its work by selecting district electors.

At the reassembling of the delegates at 7:30 o'clock, Chairman Coudert came in arm-in-arm with ex-Mayor Grace. Mayor Hewitt's name brought down a storm of hisses, but they were soon drowned by cheers for the American mayor. Cheers that shook the house greeted the mention of Hill's name. The convention formally opened at 8:56 when the reports of the committees were heard and the temporary organization was made permanent. The platform was then reported and adopted. The platform congratulates the party that all the pledges made at the last national convention have been fully kept and realized; it urges the necessity of a reduction of taxation and endorses the doctrine contained in the last annual message of the president to congress; summarizes the wholesome acts of Cleveland's administration, and points with pride to the fact that the victor at the last presidential campaign is a member of the democracy of the state. The platform concludes: "In the light of such achievements and to the end that the reforms already inaugarated may be fully completed, the delegates selected by this convention are instructed to present to the democratic national convention the name of Grover Cleveland as their candidate for president of the United States."

"His wise guidance and administration of public affairs as chief executive of the nation has exhibited to the democracy of the land and to all our citizens the value and beneficent results of the faithful discharge of public duty. During his incumbency our system of government has been restored to the honest simplicity impressed upon it by its founders. Integrity and ability have been substituted for artifice and incapacity in public place; the civil service has been purified, elevated and improved; economy has been inaugurated; useless offices have been abolished and business methods have been introduced in the management of government affairs; millions of acres of the public domain have been wrested from the grasp of foreign and domestic speculators and restored to settlers seeking homes; the waste and corrupt misuse of funds appropriated for the rebuilding of our navy have been exposed and corrected, and scandals arising therefrom no longer offend the moral sense of the people; thousands of names of deserving union veterans have been added to the pension rolls; the right of every citizen has been maintained at home and abroad; sectional hate has been discouraged and friendly relations among all our people have been promoted."

Resolutions were then adopted committing the party to an uncompromising warfare on trusts and commending the administration of Governor Hill. The names of the delegates and electors were then approved, and after listening to short speeches from Daniel Dougherty and Assemblyman Corrigan the convention adjourned sine die.

Colorado Republicans.

DENVER, Colo., May 15.—The republican state convention met at Pueblo to-day to nominate six delegates to the Chicago national convention. H. A. W. Tabor called the convention to order. Melville Edwards was chosen permanent chairman and I. N. Stevens secretary. Committees were then appointed and the convention took a recess.

Upon reassembling the following delegates were selected: H. R. Wolcott, W. A. Hamill, J. W. Wingate, J. W. Hobart, C. M. Donaldson and J. M. Henderson.

The convention adopted resolutions endorsing the recent remarks of Senator Ingalis in congress, expressing appreciation of him as an exponent of republican principles, and inviting him to address the state convention at Denver in September. The resolutions favor the protection of American industries; demand that silver coinage be placed on an equal basis with gold; favor liberal pensions; a free ballot and a fair count, and the wise expenditure of public moneys for internal improvements; welcomes to our shores all who are in sympathy with free institutions, and who are able to maintain themselves, but asking legislation to keep out imbeciles and convicts.

A resolution instructing the delegates to vote for James G. Blaine was presented, but the convention decided to send its delegates uninstructed.

One Thousand Prohibs.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 15.—The prohibition state convention assembled in Representatives hall at 10:05 this morning with perhaps 1,000 delegates in attendance.

The convention organized permanently by electing Rev. Dr. James G. Evans, of Onarga, president, a vice president from each district, R. A. Burnett, of Chicago, secretary, and five assistants. A great many resolutions were read and passed without debate. Over $10,000 was subscribed for campaign purposes.

At the evening session the finance committee reported pledges of $4,000 for the campaign fund, and the state organizer's report showed they had collected $2,600. Mrs. Frances E. Willard was unanimously chosen one of the delegates-at-large and on the roll call the following were selected as the other three: James Lamont, Rockford; Hale Johnson, Newton, and J. B. Hobbs, Lake Bluff. At 11 o'clock the convention adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Union Labor Convention.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—At noon to-day the national convention of the union labor party was called to order with the representatives of twenty-eight states present. S. F. Morton of Chicago was elected temporary chairman. After the opening address and the appointment of committees the convention adjourned until 3 o'clock this afternoon.

A sensation was caused by the offering of a resolution by Gilliard, of the Labor Age, requesting Dr. McGlynn to address the convention. A storm of opposition was raised by the delegates and the chair suppressed the trouble by ruling the resolution out of order.

A motion to expel the reporter of an evening paper who had given offense by a too graphic account of the morning proceedings, was the first business offered before the union labor convention in the afternoon session. The committee on credentials not being ready to report, the time until 6 o'clock was spent in listening to speeches from the venerable Jesse Harper and others. After the committee on credentials had made its report the chair announced the presence of a conference committee from the united labor convention headed by Dr. McGlynn. The convention authorized the chairman to appoint a similar committee to confer with regard to uniting the two conventions. Adjourned.

LATER.—The conference committees of the two conventions have been in session all night, and at midnight gave no indication of progress. The general impression is that the committees will unite upon a plan of fusion.

A Union Proposed.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—At 2 o'clock the delegates of the united labor party were called to order by John Mackin, of the executive committee. There were no contests. William B. Ogden, of Kentucky, was elected temporary chairman and escorted to the chair by Mr. Cowdry and Dr. McGlynn. C. A.