THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871. OMAHA, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 27, 1894. SINGLE COPY FIVE CENTS.

HOLCOMB THE MAN

He is Made the Regular Nominee of the Democratic Party for Governor.

WAS BY AN OVERWHELMING CHOICE

Four of the Other Populist Nominees Placed on the Party Ticket.

AND THIS ACTION WAS BY ACCLAMATION

Exceptions Made in Cases of Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer.

BRYAN PLATFORM AND ENDORSEMENT

Administrationists and Railroad Element Were Overpowered at Every Point.

OBJECT OF NOMINATIONS PLAINLY AVOWED

"He Serves His Party Best Who Serves His State Best"—Minority Bolts, as Was Predicted—New Central Committee—Convention Incidents.

Governor .....SILAS A. HOLCOMB
Lieutenant Governor ..JAMES N. GAFFIN
Secretary of State .....F. R. ELLICK
Auditor of State .....J. C. DAHLMAN
Treasurer .....G. A. LUIKHART
Attorney General .....D. B. CAREY
Commissioner of Public Lands and Buildings .....S. J. KENT
Superintendent .....W. A. JONES

In spite of the opposition of the railroads, and, therefore, of the republican machine, combined with the administration, federal office and corporation democrats, exerted both before and during the democratic state convention, in an effort to further the election of Tom Majors for governor, that convention last night nominated outright Silas A. Holcomb for governor, by a vote of more than two to one and accepted by acclamation four of the other nominees on the populist state ticket, naming straight party candidates only in the case of secretary of state, auditor and treasurer.

As was predicted, the minority bolted, taking the delegates from eight counties, and put in nomination a "straight" ticket made of straw from beginning to end.

THEY GET TOGETHER.

The delegates to the democratic state convention began to gather at Exposition hall at an early hour yesterday afternoon. The visitors' gallery filled at a particularly early hour, for everybody expected a great break.

The delegates to the convention had no trouble in finding their places. The floor of the house was divided off according to congressional districts, and the delegates were seated together without difficulty. There was a noticeable lack of the confusion incident to democratic conventions. There was little of log rolling going on while the delegates were gathering. Every delegate knew just where he stood, and there was little need of lobbying.

The size of the crowd disclosed the fact that there were quite a few democrats left in Nebraska, and the sight of "Captain" Murfin and a number of other republican hangers-on disclosed the further fact that the republican machine had a deep and abiding interest in the deliberations. And every time you located a republican puller you located an administration democrat who had much to say about party honor and Jeffersonian principles.

At 2:10 Senator Allen entered the hall and was warmly greeted. A moment later Congressman Bryan walked down the aisle and shook Senator's Allen's hand. Then came the first demonstration. Mr. Bryan wore a flower in his buttonhole and looked pleased because of the applause which greeted his appearance.

John Powers, populist candidate for state treasurer, sat in his shirt sleeves in the gallery and watched with interest all that was going on below him.

TEMPORARY CHAIRMANSHIP.

It was not until 2:25 that Euclid Martin, chairman of the state central committee called the convention to order. Secretary Sheehan of the same committee read the official call in a loud tone of voice, clearing the way for the first preliminary outbreak.

The contest came at the first throw from the box. Chairman Martin announced that in accordance with long established usages the state central committee had decided to recommend for temporary chairman of the convention Hon. Matt Miller of Butler county. The recommendation of the state committee was seconded by Judge Crawford of Cuming county.

W. S. Shoemaker of Douglas moved an amendment to the effect that Ed Smith of Douglas county be made the temporary chairman.

The nomination was seconded by a score of 16 to 1 delegates and was supported by a vigorous speech from Congressman Bryan, who said that the convention might as well settle the matter right where the convention sat.

"The first contest in this convention," said Mr. Bryan, "is over the temporary chairman. It is not a personal contest between the candidates. We have won the battle for 16 to 1. The state central committee, despite the wishes of a large portion of the democrats, has seen fit to reject the chairman selected by the silver men. We believe that it would have been fairer for it to have taken the person we selected as chairman. I wish to call the attention of the delegates to the fact that we might as well commence this fight right now. We have had some conventions in this state where the temporary organization refused to act fairly. I wish to call the attention of every 16 to 1 man to the responsibility of the situation and the necessity of winning this part of the battle. There has been no underhand fight on our part. Let every delegate stand unqualifiedly by his instructions and by the distinctly expressed will of the people. We ask you to name Ed P. Smith, our candidate, as your chairman."

Matt Miller's name was withdrawn from the contest by a Butler county delegate, who seconded the nomination of Ed Smith. The convention was not disposed to have it this way so easily, and the Bryan men kept up the fight. Matt Miller himself took the floor and invoked harmony in a burst of democratic oratory. He made a speech in which he said he was not a candidate for the place for which he had been designated by the state central committee. But his speech was one of those negative efforts, and when he finished the Bryan contingent renewed the contest under the impression that Miller's withdrawal was attached to a string.

C. J. Smythe demanded the yeas and nays on the question of the election of chairman and asked for a call of the counties.

Batty of Adams got the ear of the convention long enough to assert that his county had overcome the enemy by a vote of 16 to 1 and then seconded the nomination of Smith of Douglas.

W. H. Thompson, the little giant of Nebraska's democracy, who hails from Hall county, made another demand for harmony.

SMITH WENT IN.

Finally Miller, in another impassioned speech, definitely withdrew from a race in which he realized that he was badly handicapped, and W. H. Thompson moved that Ed P. Smith be made the temporary chairman of the convention by acclamation.

S. M. Walbach arose to a question of privilege and said that he wanted to set himself aright before the convention. He wanted everybody to understand that he was for Bryan.

Smith was elected with a mighty shout, and took the platform. When he stepped upon the stage he shook hands with Mr. Martin. He said he took the election as a tribute, not to himself, but to the younger democracy with which he was associated. He was proud in belonging to that party whose members fought among themselves like the devil at the primaries and fought republicans the same way at the polls. This was the most important state convention ever held by the democracy of Nebraska. All eyes were turned toward Nebraska, and all were asking: "What will Nebraska democrats do?" He reviewed briefly the democratic victory of 1892, and denounced as traitors the senators who opposed the progress of tariff reform. He asked every loyal democrat to place the seal of condemnation upon the brows of those democrats, whether from New York or New Jersey, Maryland or Ohio, who proved false to the cause of tariff reform. The speaker then dipped into eloquence in his description of the battle for tariff reform, and his mention of Grover Cleveland as the great leader of tariff reform was greeted with the wildest demonstrations of applause. He scored the democratic senators who fought the tariff bill, and bitterly denounced the republican senators who stood solidly against the Wilson bill as being owned body and soul by the corporations. Then he went into a history of silver and said that he was convinced that his brand of democracy was all right. Then he turned his attention to state affairs. He said that long continued republican rule had resulted in a reign of boodleism and railroad domination. He urged democrats to remember that he served his party best who served his state best. He closed with an earnest appeal to democrats to stand by Bryan for United States senator.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

At the conclusion of Chairman Smith's somewhat lengthy address, Clegg of Richardson moved that D. B. Honin of Douglas, F. J. Morgan of Cass and C. E. Apgar of Adams be made temporary secretaries. The motion was carried without opposition.

The preliminary committees were provided for, McManigal of Lancaster moving a committee of seven on credentials, Lang of Douglas a committee of seven on permanent organization and Caspar of Butler a committee of seven on rules and order of business.

The committees were announced by Chairman Smith as follows:

On Credentials—McManigal of Lancaster, Thompson of Hall, Connor of Douglas, Devries of Dodge, Carson and Judge Crawford of Cuming.

On Permanent Organization—Lang of Douglas, Hale of Madison, Walsh of Red Willow, Ogelsby of Cherry, Vance of Seward, Fritz of Thurston, Palm of Lancaster.

On Rules and Order of Business—Caspar of Butler, White of Frontier, Brand of Rock, McKee of Thayer, Thomas of Colfax, Casselman of Brown and Rourke of Hall.

Then, on motion of Smythe of Douglas the convention took a recess of one hour in order to give the committees an opportunity to get through with their business. There were loud calls for Bryan, but he did not appear.

OPPORTUNITY FOR TOBE.

The recess proved a disappointment to those who expected the committee on credentials to adjust the differences between the contending factions in Otoe, Saline and other counties inside of the sixty brief minutes contained in an hour. Two hours passed after reassembling without speech or incident to break the monotony of the long wait. Everybody knew that the credentials committee was sweating behind closed doors in a room at the rear of the hall, and everybody felt that time was a little too slow in passing. The "straights" were anxious for an adjournment until 8 o'clock in the evening, but hardly dared to force the issue. The antis forced it for them, and in an ill-advised moment George Tierney of the Douglas county delegation moved a recess until 8 o'clock, and the administration men seconded it with a chorus of approving yells. The motion was carried. In an instant the jubilant administration men had grabbed their hats and were making a hurried rush for the various exits. The Bryan men saw their mistake at once and frantically endeavored to regain their lost advantage. Word was sent to the credentials committee, and McManigal from that body rushed back into the hall, and mounting a chair, vainly implored the convention to wait "only fifteen minutes." Chairman Smith tried to stem the tide of vanishing delegates, but his appeals were vain. The convention disappeared even while he asked it to resume its hastily vacated seat.

The straight outs did not hesitate to take advantage of the opportunity so generously afforded them. The entire coterie of Tom Majors strikers were at once put to work, and Cap. Murfin, J. H. Ager, Billy Druesdow and half a score of other railroad republicans and oil room workers were immediately active, in conjunction with Tobe Castor, and a small army of B. & M. claim agents and right of way men, internal revenue attaches, land office men and deputy United States marshals, jostled with republican members of the State Board of Transportation. The whole crowd was using every seductive influence known in railroad politics to turn the anti-monopoly delegates from their purpose of endorsing Holcomb.

PASSES AND WHISKY.

Railroad passes were distributed freer than the whisky that flowed from the hastily improvised oil rooms in the upper floors of the Paxton.

Long before the hour for reassembling the administration delegates were loudly proclaiming that their tactics had succeeded and that they had fixed enough delegates to prevent Holcomb's endorsement. S. S. Alley insisted that 121 Bryan 16 to 1 delegates had served notice upon Bryan, his supporters and advisers that they would bolt the convention before they would consent to the endorsement of Holcomb.

At 8:35 the committee on credentials made its appearance and Chairman Smith called the convention to order. W. S. Shoemaker of Douglas dramatically took the floor and moved that the doors be thrown open and a few Bryan men admitted. No one objected and the doors swung open to admit a few more people into the hall, already packed to suffocation.

Chairman McManigal from the committee on credentials then presented the long delayed report. The committee reported but three contests, from Otoe, Thayer and Madison counties. The Bryan delegates from the last two named counties were admitted without controversy.

WOULD NOT STAND IT.

As to Otoe county, the committee recommended that each faction be given nine delegates. The convention adopted the report, but everything was not satisfactory to the statesmen from Otoe. D. P. Rolf, as chairman of the administration delegates from that county, got up and said that he and his colleagues would not accept the terms of the compromise. He said they were either entitled to the full representation or none at all, and consequently he for one did not propose to stand it. Whereupon Rolf and the administration delegates from Otoe walked out of the hall, accompanied by the hisses of the entire Bryan contingent.

C. D. Caspar, chairman of the committee on rules and order of business, made the following report, which was adopted, as a matter of course:

Mr. Chairman: Your committee appointed to formulate a plan to expedite business without confusion would respectfully submit the following rules and order of business:

1. The appointment of a committee on resolutions.
2. The expression of our choice by the nomination of a candidate for United States senator.
3. Hearing and acting upon report of the committee on resolutions.
4. Election of a state central committee.
5. Nomination of candidates for state officers.

OLDHAM SPEAKS AGAIN.

The committee on permanent organization recommended the election of W. H. Oldham of Buffalo as the permanent chairman of the convention, with D. B. Honin of Douglas, F. J. Morgan of Cass and C. E. Apgar of Adams as secretaries. The recommendation was adopted and the permanent chairman took the platform. He said in part:

"I would be an ingrate indeed if I did not feel grateful for the honor you have conferred upon me in calling me to preside over the greatest convention ever held in the history of Nebraska. I take it for a compliment paid to the young democracy of the west end of Nebraska, where it requires a hero to profess his democratic principles. It has been said that we are populists. This I deny. I am a democrat who would not sacrifice a single democratic principle to the populist."

The new presiding officer then made a ringing free silver speech, denouncing the republican party for demonetizing silver, and saying that while the Wilson bill was not what democrats wanted, it was infinitely better than McKinleyism. Then he paid a glowing tribute to Bryan, saying that democracy would stand by Bryan because Bryan had stood by democracy.

The speech being finished, Robert Clegg of Richardson moved the appointment of a committee of seven on resolutions. The chair appointed as such committee Clegg of Richardson, Smythe of Douglas, Thompson of Dodge, Dollman of Dawes, Killager of Nemaha, Stevens of Adams and Marvin of Gage.

BRYAN FOR SENATOR.

At this juncture came a part of the long-expected triumph of Bryan over the serried hosts of the administration democracy. Edwards of Lancaster moved that W. J. Bryan be nominated for United States senator, and a roll call was demanded.

The Bryan men proposed to put every man on record. Chairman Oldham inquired with a perfunctory suggestiveness whether there were any further nominations, but there were none.

W. H. Thompson of Hall county claimed that there was no opposition and he therefore moved that the roll call be dispensed with and that Bryan be made the democratic candidate for United States senator by acclamation. There were vociferous objections and the roll call was ordered. Every county represented cast its vote for Bryan, and Kitchen of Douglas, Dahlman of Dawes and Thompson of Hall were designated as the committee to conduct the nominee to the platform.

THE PLATFORM.

Bryan had modestly withdrawn himself temporarily from the house and while the committee was searching for him the committee on resolutions made its report through C. J. Smythe. The report was:

We, the rank and file of the democracy of Nebraska, at last in convention assembled, send greeting to the common people who constitute the strength of the democracy of the nation.

We renew our allegiance to the principles taught by Thomas Jefferson and courageously defended by Andrew Jackson; and we demand that the great political problems of today be solved by the application of these principles to present conditions.

Believing that a public official is a public servant and deserving of praise or censure according to his acts, we commend President Cleveland for his honest and economical administration of the government, and dissent from such of his financial views as are repugnant to the teachings of the fathers and opposed to the welfare of our people.

Believing that "all men are created equal," and that all are alike entitled to the consideration of government, we denounce as unjust and unjustifiable the protective tariff system which, through the instrumentality of class legislation, robs the many for the benefit of the few. We demand a tariff for revenue only, and point to the Wilson bill as it passed the house of representatives as a reasonable fulfilment of the promises made by the democratic party in the campaign of 1892. While we do not condone the acts of those democratic senators who modified the Wilson bill in the senate, we accept the bill as it finally passed as the best measure attainable under the circumstances, and as a great improvement over the McKinley law.

We especially approve of the income tax and favor its retention as a permanent part of our revenue system.

We endorse the language used by Hon. John G. Carlisle in 1878, when he denounced the "conspiracy" to destroy silver money as "the most gigantic crime of this or any other age," and we agree with him that "the consummation of such a scheme would ultimately entail more misery upon the human race than all the wars, pestilences and famines that ever occurred in the history of the world." We are not willing to be parties to such a crime, and in order to undo the wrong already done and to prevent the further appreciation of money, we favor the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth.

We regard the right to issue money as an attribute of sovereignty and believe that all money needed to supplement the gold and silver coinage of the constitution, and to make the dollar so stable in its purchasing power that it will defraud neither debtor nor creditor, should be issued by the general government as the greenbacks were issued; that such money should be redeemable in coin, the government to exercise the option by redeeming in gold or silver, whichever is most convenient for the government. We believe that all money issued by the government, whether gold, silver or paper, should be made a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that no citizen should be permitted to demonetize by contract that which the government makes money by law.

We are in favor of the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and in case the senate refuses to allow an amendment which will secure the direct election of senators, we are in favor of calling a convention of states to submit such an amendment for ratification by the states.

We are in favor of a constitutional amendment making the president ineligible for re-election.

We are in favor of the operation of the telegraph in connection with the postal system.

We are in favor of a liberal pension policy.

We are in favor of the arbitration of differences between large corporate employers and their numerous employes.

We are in favor of the foreclosure, as soon as due, of the liens of the government against the Union Pacific and other Pacific railroads.

Believing that the duty of the representative is to represent the will and interests of his constituents, we condemn as undemocratic any attempt by caucus dictation to prevent the representative from voicing the sentiments of his people upon public questions.

We believe in the right of every individual to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and we condemn as unamerican and contrary to the spirit of our institutions any attempt to apply a religious test to the citizen or to the official. We appeal to all democrats who may have been led into political hostility to the members of any church to remember the principles of religious liberty promulgated by Thomas Jefferson and defended by the party which he organized.

We approve of the maximum rate bill passed by the last legislature, and favor its re-enactment if it is declared void by the court on account of irregularities which can be remedied.

IT CAUSED A WRANGLE.

At the conclusion of the reading of the platform George P. Marvin of Gage county and editor of the Beatrice Democrat, presented a minority report upon the money plank. It was as follows:

We hold to the use of both gold and silver, without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts.

Marvin stated that the resolution he had just read was the one upon which Grover Cleveland had swept the country in 1892, and that it was the plank upon which W. J. Bryan had been elected to congress.

C. L. Meissner of York county moved as a substitute that the convention exclude any censure of the president of the United States on the monetary question, and that the platform contain no reference to the free coinage of silver.

Judge Doane of Omaha moved that the minority report, together with the motion of the delegate from York county, be laid on the table.

Smythe of Douglas protested that Doane's motion, if carried, would carry the whole question with it, thus killing the platform submitted by the majority committee on resolutions.

Judge Doane insisted that his motion would have no such effect, and then the convention again listened to the reading of the conflicting planks. Then Meissner of York sprang his motion again, but the chairman ruled it out of order.

W. H. Thompson of Hall county started in to speak to a question of privilege, but as soon as it was discovered that he was talking against Marvin's substitute, he was cried down, and the chairman ruled him out of order. The "little giant" refused to subside, and completed his remarks, emphasizing his every sentence by shaking his fist at the chairman.

The roll call was then taken up. The only incident during the call was when Keya Paha county was reached. The committee on credentials had reported that this county had no representation present, but an enterprising statesman promptly voted against tabling the minority report.

Secretary Dan Honin at once detected a large-sized mare's nest, and he called the Keya Paha party down.

WASHINGTON KICKS.

When Washington county was reached its vote was cast against tabling the Marvin resolution, but the vote as announced by Chairman Greenlee of the delegation was challenged. The chairman asserted that the Washington county delegates had been instructed to vote as a unit.

The effort to break away from the instructions was encouraged by the free silver men.

Judge R. A. Batty of Hastings asserted that the national democratic convention had clearly established the rule that a state delegation should be bound by its instructions on the unit rule. He maintained that the same rule would apply to county delegations so instructed.

Greenlee of Washington county insisted on reading the instructions given to his delegation, and his demand was seconded by Judge Doane. But Chairmen Oldham insisted on polling the delegation before allowing the instructions to be read to the convention. The chairman announced that if the poll of the Washington delegation revealed a majority in favor of tabling the disputed resolution he would order the secretary to so record the entire vote, and that if the majority was the other way he would so order it. The names of the Washington delegates were called and a majority voted to lay on the table. Then the chairman read the instructions, which clearly required the Washington county delegates to vote as a unit for the Chicago platform represented by the minority resolution. Congressman Bryan got the attention of the convention and asked in a spirit of fair play, that the vote of Washington county delegates be recorded as a unit against tabling the Marvin resolution. His remarks were heartily applauded, but the vote of Washington county was counted against the minority report just the same.

The roll call disclosed 392 votes in favor of tabling the minority report and 159 against. It was tabled.

The platform as read by the majority of the resolutions committee was then adopted.

AND THIS CAUSED TROUBLE.

C. J. Smythe of Omaha then inaugurated a riot by presenting the following resolution:

We fully endorse the course of Hon. W. J. Bryan in congress, and we compliment Senator Allen and Congressmen McKeighan and Kem on the work done by them in behalf of the people of Nebraska.

Pandemonium at once took the boards for a star engagement with cheers and hisses. Scores of delegates were throwing their voices to the roof in condemnation of a resolution which proposed to compliment populist congressmen.

Postmaster Marvin claimed that the majority of the committee presented the resolution without consulting him, and he wanted to present a minority report. He was willing to compliment Bryan, but he would not so compliment any populist on earth.

Shoemaker of Douglas mounted a chair and attempted to speak, but his voice was overwhelmed with angry yells of the excited men on the floor. He refused to be put down, and held his place long enough to assert that Allen, Kem and McKeighan had voted with the democrats on every democratic measure.

Smythe said that he was in favor of extending the congratulations of the democratic party to Allen, Kem and McKeighan and these men, he said, were entitled to it. Honest democrats would vote for the resolution in spite of the protest of democratic hirelings, who had traveled to the convention on B. & M. railroad passes.

Marvin claimed the right as a member of the resolutions committee to present a minority report, but the chairman again ruled him out of order and put the question on the adoption of the resolution. There was a chorus of yells for the question and the chairman declared the resolution adopted.

BRYAN TO THE FRONT.

Then Congressman Bryan appeared and was introduced by W. H. Thompson.

Mr. Bryan disclaimed any intention to make a speech. He regarded the United States senate as the grandest representative body of the grandest nation on earth. He recalled the time four years ago when he was honored with his first nomination to congress and was elected through no merit of his own. He could hardly realize that now he had been honored with a nomination to the senate. He could hardly realize that so much history had been made in so short a time. He realized that he had done but little of all that he had been expected to perform. He realized his inability to come up to the full expectations of his people, but he promised all his effort and all his ability to the discharge of the responsibility that had been placed upon him.

Recalling the well known precept of Thomas Jefferson, that all men are created free and equal, he said that that sentiment would be his motto. It was because he believed that all men are created equal that he was opposed to the imposition of a tax upon one class of people, under the guise of a protective tariff, for the benefit of another class. It was because he believed that all men are created free and equal that he opposed the idea of farming out the government's prerogative of issuing all the money of the nation, and for that reason he favored the abolition of the national banks, and also opposed that other form of national banking, the sub-treasury scheme. It was because of this belief that he had felt called upon to advocate on the stump in every part of the state the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the advice or consent of any other nation on earth.

ATTITUDE TOWARD CLEVELAND.

He regretted that he had been called upon to oppose the will of President Cleveland. He voted with the president when he believed that the president was right and against him when he believed he was wrong. President Cleveland never asked him what the million of people he represented wanted, and President Cleveland never dared tell him what he had to do.

One year ago, Mr. Bryan said, he stood in a democratic convention that showed a different attitude toward him. Then, he said, he was deprived of the privilege of serving on the committee on resolutions. He told that convention a year ago that if he was wrong he could not be held in the party by democratic promise, and if he was right he could not be put down by democratic censure. He warmly eulogized Allen, Kem and McKeighan, saying that they had been ever found standing by his side in every battle for the people of his state and of the west. They had voted for tariff reform, free silver, the income tax and the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people, when many democrats voted against these principles of democracy. He thanked the convention again for the honor put upon him and promised to carry the platform into every county of the state as far as possible. If he was successful the credit of victory would belong to the people and the honor to his party as much as to him.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The convention then proceeded to the selection of a state central committee, the following being the official list by senatorial districts:

First, Robert Clegg; Second, M. T. Connor; Third, William Hawk; Fourth, F. J. Morgan; Fifth, William O'Connor; Sixth, C. J. Smythe, Lee Herdman, J. J. O'Connor; Seventh, J. C. Crawford; Eighth, W. G. Bartlett; Ninth, —, —, Huffman; Tenth, James Mallon; Eleventh, David Breed; Twelfth, George Phillips; Thirteenth, Wilson Doolittle; Fourteenth,

(Continued on Second Page.)

TO PRESERVE THE PARTY

Democrats Who Follow Where the Pie Plate Waves Name a Ticket.

BOLTERS HOLD A QUICK CONVENTION

Eight Counties Answer to the Call and Endorse the Candidates Selected by a Committee—Martin Still a Power in Politics.

Governor .....P. D. STURDEVANT
Lieutenant Governor .....R. E. DUNPHY
Secretary of State .....D. T. ROLF
Auditor .....OTTO BAUMAN
Treasurer .....LUKE BREIDENTHAL
Attorney General .....JOHN H. AMES
Commissioner of Public Lands ....JACOB BIGLER
Superintendent of Public Instruction.... .....MILTON DOOLITTLE

The bolters mustered the strength of Gage, Red Willow, York, Fillmore, Holt, Saline, Otoe and Cuming counties only and repaired to the Paxton cafe. There was a distressed and bewildered look on every face.

Euclid Martin was called upon for suggestions. He said he hardly knew what to suggest. He said that the call was for a democratic convention to place a democratic ticket in the field, not to endorse a populist ticket. He charged the men controlling the main convention with trickery and deceit. "I am a democrat," said Mr. Martin, "and I intend to have a democratic ticket in the field if it has to be by petition."

Marvin of Gage said he thought there were enough democrats in Nebraska to nominate a state ticket, and not be led into the populist camp by their admiration of one man.

West of Polk said something should be done to get a ticket in the field. He was willing to lose a few nights' sleep in order to have it made up without loss of time.

Judge Crawford of West Point said that more than a third of a century he had attended democratic state conventions. He had walked barefooted to state conventions when the men controlling the convention and leading democracy into the populist camp were in their swaddling clothes. He said he had seen the folly of following strange political gods. He would not allow any men to lead him into a populist camp. He told again how he made and saved the democracy of Cuming county, and how he had worked harder than anybody for the party of Jefferson and Jackson.

Mr. Alley said he was sure he was addressing democrats. He, too, had worked with Nebraska democrats for thirty years. He and his friends conceded much to the fusionists. They had even conceded a platform that was not democratic, and stood up for a man who had consorted with other parties. They had been forced to sit and listen to insulting words against the only man democracy had elected to the presidency since 1856. He was going to return the banner of democracy to the men who entrusted it with him, unsullied and unpolluted by such a mob of populists as had gathered at Exposition hall. Alley said he attended democratic conventions when Bryan was in swaddling clothes, and he had been forced to see this 4-year-old deliverer of democracy bound, hand and foot, to the populist party. He wanted a straight ticket, and he wanted it right away.

It was moved that the old state central committee take charge of the meeting, and it was so ordered, so Euclid Martin stepped to the front.

M'SHANE CALLED OUT.

John A. McShane was called out and said his first experience politically as a democrat was in 1879, when he ran for the legislature. He was one of six democrats in the two branches. Then he grew reminiscent and told how those six democrats stood together in voting for a democrat. He referred to the election of Senator Allen by the aid of democratic votes, and said it was a failure, as an experiment with populism. He referred to the senatorial fight, and said he had to laugh at Bryan's claims to having elected Allen. He said that he and other democrats took Allen into a room in the Lincoln hotel and there Allen pledged himself to vote with the administration on all questions, sure, and possibly, on the coinage question. On that question he would not vote to make a silver dollar that did not contain a dollar's worth of silver. By making these pledges he secured six democratic votes and was elected. He said he favored Bryan for senator, but he was not in favor of allowing Bryan to lead the democracy into the populist camp.

Marvin of Gage favored putting a ticket into the field instanter. McShane said the old state central committee had not been wiped out by a populist convention. Therefore he favored continuing it in charge, allowing it to put a ticket in the field. But this did not meet with approval. It was moved that a committee of six be appointed to make up a ticket and report back at once. It was carried, and Huges of Cuming, Cook of Gage, Campbell of Red Willow, Meissner of York, Sturdevant of Fillmore and Rolfe of Otoe were named.

Glover of Hamilton, Doolittle of Holt and Marvin of Gage were named to draft resolutions, and the bolters took a recess.

NAMED A FULL TICKET.

After a brief consultation the committee reported a full state ticket as follows: Governor, P. D. Sturdevant of Fillmore; lieutenant governor, R. E. Dunphy of Seward; secretary of state, D. P. Rolfe of Otoe; auditor, Otto Bauman of Cuming; treasurer, Luke Breidenthal of Gage; attorney general, John H. Ames of Lancaster; commissioner of public lands and buildings, Jacob Bigler of Chase; superintendent of public instruction, Milton Doolittle of Holt. This report was accepted.

It was decided that the old state committee should hold over, with Euclid Martin as chairman, and a committee to frame a platform was sent out.

THEIR PLATFORM.

At 2:25 a. m. the committee on resolutions reported as follows:

The democracy of the state of Nebraska, through its delegates assembled, sends greeting and congratulates the country and the people of this state upon the restoration of business confidence and the improved industrial conditions, the result of democratic legislation.

We endorse the administration of Grover Cleveland as wise, patriotic and statesmanlike, and we congratulate him upon his selection of that sound democrat and economist, J. Sterling Morton, to a seat in his cabinet.

We reaffirm our allegiance to the principles of the democratic party as promulgated by Thomas Jefferson, and emphasized by Andrew Jackson, and exemplified in the wise, able and patriotic administration of Grover Cleveland.

We endorse the principles of faith as set forth in the national democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1892, including the money plank, and we accept the construction placed upon that plank by Grover Cleveland as a sound interpretation, and insist that every dollar issued or coined by the government shall be as good as every other dollar.

While the Wilson tariff bill does not embody the full measure of tariff reform, we regard its passage as a step in the right direction and we heartily endorse its provisions as securing cheaper and freer raw material and lower taxes.

We believe in and demand reasonable and just railroad legislation.

We denounce the republican party of this state for its extravagant and criminal management of public affairs.

Believing in the eternal principles of democracy, we are unalterably opposed to fusion with any political party and proclaim ourselves democrats in fact as well as in name.

Chase County Democrats.

WAUNETA, Neb., Sept. 26.—(Special.)—The democratic representative convention held at this place Monday resulted in placing J. D. Shahan of Champion in nomination from this district.

Allen at Blair Today.

BLAIR, Neb., Sept. 26.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator William Vincent Allen will speak at the Washington county fair tomorrow between 10 and 12 o'clock. He will have a good audience of farmers.

CALLED ON VAN WYCK.

Independent Club of Nebraska City Pays Him Its Respects.

NEBRASKA CITY, Sept. 26.—(Special.)—The members of the Independent club and Otoe Cornet band paid their respects to ex-Senator and Mrs. C. H. Van Wyck, at the general's beautiful home in Wyoming precinct last night. They left this city in conveyances about 7:30 p. m., reaching Wyoming shortly before 9 o'clock. The visitors, to the number of about 125, were most hospitably received by the general and his wife, who stood upon the porch and received the guests, giving each a hearty hand shake and cordial welcome. The evening was pleasantly passed, Mrs. Van Wyck's well known reputation as a royal entertainer being fully established. After music and social conversation, elegant refreshments were served. The company returned home about midnight.

General Van Wyck is looking well, and says he is feeling remarkably well. The Bee correspondent asked him what he thought of the political situation in Nebraska, to which he replied that it would be hard to tell, but he thought the people were beginning to think for themselves, and would make an effort to defeat corporation rule. The democrats, he said, not only in this state, but all over the country, nominate men, not to elect them, but with the intent to defeat any candidate who gives the people a hope for reform.

It is rumored that General Van Wyck will be nominated by the populists of Otoe county for state senator. He is not seeking the nomination, but should it be unanimously tendered him, he might accept. Should he be nominated his great personal popularity, leaving populism out of the question, would prove a serious obstacle to his opponents.

BOLTED IN FAVOR OF DECENCY.

Cheyenne Daily Leader Refuses to Support the Democratic State Ticket.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 26.—(Special Telegram.)—The Cheyenne Daily Leader, which for over a quarter of a century has been the principal organ of the democratic party of Wyoming, this morning pulled down the democratic ticket nominated at the recent state convention and announced that hereafter it would act from an independent standpoint. John F. Carroll, who is one of the leading democrats in the state, took occasion to give his opinion of the self-appointed leaders who have assumed to manage the affairs of the party during the past two years. The Leader was bitterly opposed to the renomination of Congressman Coffeen, and it was predicted at the time that the action of the convention would disrupt the democratic party of Wyoming. The prophecy has come true. The respectable element of the party endorses the action of the Leader. Democrats, as well as republicans, tonight predict the election of Frank W. Mondell, the republican candidate for congress, and a republican majority in the next legislative assembly, which will elect two United States senators.

BURLINGTON GETS THE BUSINESS.

Trouble Likely to Ensue Over the Transportation of Troops.

CHICAGO, Sept. 26.—There is certain to be much trouble in the Western Passenger association over the rates of several lines for the transportation of troops from Fort Leavenworth to Atlanta, Ga., and to Governor's Island, N. Y. When bids were opened this morning at the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri it was found in the lot for Governor's Island the Rock Island, Chicago Great Western, Atchison and Burlington had made bids. Every bid cut the agreed association tariff at least one-third. The Burlington, which was a trifle under its competitors, secured the business. On the Atlanta detachment the Burlington was again successful, because although not the lowest in figures, it allowed the free transportation of ninety-two pounds excess baggage per man. The Atchison, Missouri Pacific and Burlington were after this business and not a single bid was over 40 per cent of the agreed association tariff. This wholesale slaughter of rates is bound to make no end of a row in the Western Passenger association and among the eastern lines as well, for the Burlington must necessarily route the troops over some Central Traffic association line east of Chicago. The Erie, Lake Shore and Pennsylvania declare that they bid full tariff rates for the business.

The meeting of the Trunk Line, Western Freight and Central traffic associations today was taken up by a discussion by the Illinois, Indiana and Iowa roads on the question of divisions on percentages. No action of any kind was taken and the meeting will reconvene tomorrow.

The Rock Island and Burlington today put in the same rates to Council Bluffs as the Atchison announced yesterday to Kansas City—$6.75 tickets from Council Bluffs to Chicago, good from September 28 to October 6, good from Chicago to Council Bluffs from October 1 to 8. The reduction was simply to keep the rate to Omaha on an equality with that to Kansas City.

IMPORTANT LAND CASES DECIDED.

Several Large Private Land Claims Declared to be Invalid.

SANTA FE, N. M., Sept. 26.—In the United States land court a rehearing of the case of William Pinkerton against the United States concerning the Gervacio Molan grant of 575,000 acres in Mora county was refused. The grant was released some time ago and the claimant applied for a new trial. The government gained quite a victory in the Canon de Chama grant. In this case the claimant, the Rio Arriba Land and Cattle company, applied for a confirmation of over 472,000 acres, included within the boundaries of this grant. The court confirmed the title to only 2,000 acres, being all that part situated in the Chama river canon, which had been parcelled out and allotted in severalty to the settlers. All over and above the actual allotments were rejected. This sustains the position taken by United States Attorney Reynolds that the surplus lands in community grants never passed to the grantees, but remained vested in the government. The court also entered an order dismissing the Peralta grant claim, which was heard yesterday. This was the greatest of the Cochiti cases, being a claim for 460,000 acres, including Canada de Cochi and other grants. The action greatly simplifies the Cochiti grants. The court announced today that it would decide the original Cochiti case by Saturday or Monday.

Husband Turns Avenger.

NAVADA, Cal., Sept. 26.—Some time yesterday an unknown tramp attacked Mrs. Williams at her home in the old Toll house, three miles above Columbia hill, and assaulted and robbed her. Last night the woman's husband learned of the outrage. He trailed the tramp to Swetland, where he found him in bed early this morning and shot and killed him, firing the fatal shot just as the constable who accompanied him was going to arrest him. Williams is now in jail. The tramp came from Sierra county and had robbed several cabins on his way down. He found Mrs. Williams alone in her cabin and for over twelve hours he remained there, subjecting her to the most shocking treatment.

Wyoming Democrats Put Up a Ticket.

BUFFALO, Wyo., Sept. 26.—(Special.)—The democratic convention placed the following ticket in nomination: State senator, Robert Foote, sr.; house of representatives, J. M. Lobban and Mr. Henry; county clerk, O. H. Flagg; prosecuting attorney, T. P. Hill; sheriff, Orin Kilkenny; county treasurer, J. D. Hansinger; clerk of the district court, Thomas Millar; assessor, Charles Simmons; surveyor, J. Brown Parker; superintendent of schools, Mrs. Eliza Adams; coroner, Dr. W. Gossett; county commissioners, J. G. Oliver, Peter Watt and A. L. Brock.

Assassinated in His Own House.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 26.—A special to the Times from Hazard, Ky., says Judge Combs was assassinated at his home Sunday. He was shot from a corn patch on the opposite side of the street from his residence. Two unknown men were seen running from the spot and they joined a third man. Unknown parties shot at him twice last May.

NO NAME BUT HILL

Mere Mention of David B. Stampedes the New York Convention.

NOMINATION FORCED UPON THE SENATOR

Convention Would Not Listen to His Refusal to Accept.

PUT FORWARD BY AN UNKNOWN ADMIRER

Promptly Seconded by Senator Gay and Congressman Bourke Cockran.

HITT MOVED TO MAKE IT UNANIMOUS

There Was No Opposition to the Motion and the Nomination Was Made Without a Dissenting Voice.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 26.—A scene such as no delegate in the state democratic convention, which closed today, ever witnessed, and which is without parallel in the history of conventions, except, perhaps, that in 1876, when Seymour was nominated by acclamation, took place today, when all mentioned candidates were forgotten, and the mention of David B. Hill's name caused a stampede in his favor. Fifteen hundred people stood upon their feet yelling themselves hoarse, two bands of music tried to drown the tumult, and Senator David B. Hill pounded violently but ineffectually with his gavel in attempting to restore order. It was a scene of enthusiasm such as would not probably be witnessed again in a decade.