

# FORMER FIGHTS FOR U.S. SENATOR

### In Whole History of Nebraska Only Three Times Elected and Only Two of These Re-Elected.

## SEVERAL RECORD BREAKERS

### Early Battles Often Waged Long and Bitter Before Conclusion.

## FIRST HITCHCOCK CAMPAIGN

### Most Protracted that of 1901 Which Elected Millard and Dietrich.

## TRIAL OF THE OREGON PLAN

### Latest Senatorial Fight About to Culminate by Legislative Ballot Unique as Ratification of Direct Primary Nominations.

The two houses of the legislature will ballot separately for United States senator Tuesday, and in joint session Wednesday the result will be announced and the choice of a successor to Senator Burkett proclaimed.

For the first time in the history of the state the legislature is simply to rally the choice made by direct primary nomination and endorsed at the polls, the election six years ago of Senator Burkett and of Senator Brown four years ago being validation of a convention nomination, although at least twice previous to 1906 the people had expressed a preference for United States senator, as provided by the law of the state, but this preference had been ignored.

The first senatorial battle in Nebraska occurred in 1861, while the capital was still at Omaha. The principal competitors were Alvin Saunders, who had been territorial governor for six years; Algernon S. Paddock, territorial secretary; General John M. Thayer and Chaptain Thomas W. Tipton. The contest was short, sharp and decisive. Thayer and Tipton were chosen. They drew straws for their respective terms, Thayer securing the longer, or four year term, and Tipton the short, or two year term.

At the end of his term in 1863, Mr. Tipton was re-elected to a full term of six years after a most exciting canvass. His chief competitor, David Butler, then governor, came within two votes of carrying the caucus nomination. Mr. Tipton, who died about seven years ago, was one of the two men whom Nebraska has honored by re-election to the United States senate. General Charles F. Manderson being the other senator who served two terms in succession. Senator Paddock served two terms in the United States senate from Nebraska, but they were not consecutive terms.

## Third Contest Fierce.

In the third senatorial campaign, in 1870 and 1871, the fighting was fierce, vindictive and desperate. General Thayer was a candidate for re-election, and the seat of the Omaha, which Thayer then resigned. His only competitor before the people was A. S. Paddock. Thayer was supported by General Grant and the stalwarts who held office under him, while Paddock headed the opposing faction. After a desperate battle in which the backers of both are said to have spent huge sums of money, the Douglas county republican primaries, Thayer came off victorious. He carried the primaries and elected his full republican delegation from Douglas county, in spite of a bolters' ticket, supported by many self-styled Simon-pure republicans. Regarding himself victorious, Thayer resigned his office and returned to Washington, remaining at his desk until the legislature convened. In his absence a new candidate was sprung, in the person of P. W. Hitchcock, who had kept discreetly in the background while the canvass was pending before the people. Hitchcock was a radical republican at the outbreak of the war and as such had been rewarded by the party with the office of United States marshal and territorial delegate to congress. After the assassination of Lincoln he Johnsonized to keep his grip upon the patronage. In 1868 he accepted the nomination of Iowa and Nebraska at the hands of President Johnson, and with other officers, who had affiliated with democrats at that critical period, he was summarily deposed in 1869, after Grant became president. With a number of "independent" republicans and the solid democratic force, Hitchcock defeated Thayer in a pitched battle before the legislature.

The fourth senatorial contest was fought in 1875, when Tipton's second term expired. Although the vacancy occurred south of the Platte river, Thayer and Paddock were again competitors. By this time the Platte had been recognized as the state dividing line and it had become an accepted rule that both senators should not come from the same side of the river. Thayer had taken up his residence in Lincoln to avoid this obstruction during the preceding year, and Paddock had established himself on a sheep farm near Beatrice. In the popular tongue this migration was called the "transference" and from Omaha to the South Platte. When the legislature convened the race appeared to be between John M. Thayer and Elmer S. Dundy, with Thayer considerably in the lead. Dundy at that time resided at Falls City, Richardson county, removing a year or two later to Omaha. In the start Paddock maneuvered but two lonely votes, with the aid of a dozen stray democrats to keep them company. J. N. H. Patrick, who figured as the moneyed candidate, was keeping his name before the legislature with the loud and bold voice of Church Howe. After two days' balloting Thayer was on the point of carrying away the prize when Judge Dundy, exasperated by the alleged alliance between Thayer and Patrick, threw the votes of his followers to Paddock, who had also negotiated for and secured the solid democratic support.

## Jay Gould Takes a Hand.

The fifth, and up to that time, the most exciting campaign, was fought in 1877. Jay Gould had personally taken a hand in the state campaign and the people had been roused to a high state of excitement at the effort to break the legislature through his influence and that of federal officials, backed by an unlimited supply of money and patronage. In many, if not most of the counties, candidates for the legislature were pledged to oppose the re-election of P. W. Hitchcock. When the legislature met the opposing factions confronted each other like hostile armies, with lines of shotguns from desktop to desktop keeping the managers informed of every movement. The field which opposed Hitchcock was known as the "unilateralists" and composed of Alvin Saunders, Clinton Briggs, Lorenzo Crouse and Charles F. Manderson. On the third day after the balloting began an anti-Hitchcock caucus consolidated all the forces of the "unilateralists" upon Saunders, and the next day the stampede came over all the anti-Hitchcock republicans to Saunders on the first ballot.

The sixth senatorial conflict, which resulted in the election of Charles H. Van Wyck, took place in 1881. In this contest, in the previous campaign, the force of public sentiment was with the field, and secured the re-election of Senator Pad-

dock. The difficulty of uniting the field seemed almost insurmountable, for on the day the caucus had begun, and after a stampede had almost brought about Paddock's re-election, an anti-Paddock caucus was held, amid the most intense excitement, and centered upon Van Wyck, electing him thirty minutes later on the seventeenth ballot.

In the senatorial contest of 1883 the seventeenth ballot was again the tallman that decided the fateful struggle. Fifteen days were consumed in balloting and ten days elapsed before the necessary number could be secured to hold a caucus. Alvin Saunders was a candidate for re-election, but the republican vote was divided between him and John C. Cowin, Charles F. Manderson, Joseph H. Millard and John M. Thayer. Millard was regarded as the candidate who had the financial strength behind him, but he was unable to secure the votes necessary to his election. Charles F. Manderson, who from the start to the day previous to the ending of the race mustered only eight votes, was finally given the caucus nomination over John C. Cowin, the highest competitor, and was elected the next day by the unanimous republican vote. J. Sterling Horton received the bulk of the democratic votes.

## Paddock Reverses Result.

In 1887 came another hotly contested senatorial fight, Charles Van Wyck asking for re-election. He had taken advantage of the provision of the constitution allowing him to submit his name for an extended term for a special term. The field was unquestionably the choice of the people. The opposition, however, had centered its efforts in procuring legislative nominations for men who could be depended upon to ignore the popular will. Although the organization of the house was effected by the Van Wyck forces in the election of their candidate for speaker, in the formal ballots the votes for senator were divided between Van Wyck, Paddock and a few others. After a few days' balloting the republicans were consolidated on Paddock by means of a caucus and he was elected for a special term. The democrats divided their votes between Dr. George L. Miller and John A. MoShans.

The senatorial election of 1893 was again protracted. The legislature was divided between republicans, populists and democrats in such a way that no one of them had the necessary number to elect. The balance of power lay with the democrats, who, by throwing to republicans or populists, were able to decide the politics of the successful man. It took the democrats a long time to determine which course to pursue. In the interval the balloting continued from day to day with the populists voting in succession for John H. Powers, the defeated candidate for governor; W. L. Greene, later congressman from the Sixth district, and William V. Allen, then a judge on the district bench. The republicans tried to break the deadlock by swinging back and forth from Paddock to Thurston, but in vain. Finally, upon the eighteenth ballot, the democrats, who had been holding out, swung in with the populists and gave seventeen votes and the election to William V. Allen.

## Hayward Wins Long Contest.

The senatorial contest of 1895 was devoid of excitement, the prize being tendered to John M. Thurston by a written agreement signed by all the republican members of the legislature before the session was under way. The senatorial contest of 1899 precipitated a protracted deadlock. M. L. Hayward, finding himself defeated as the republican candidate for governor, responded to an unmistakable popular call to enter the race for the United States senate. His principal competitor was David E. Thompson of Lincoln, who, up to the time it became known that the legislature had gone republican, had scarcely been suspected of harboring senatorial aspirations. The race was large, including among the candidates, John L. Webster of Omaha, G. M. Lamberton, M. B. Reese and Allen W. Field of Lincoln, E. H. Hinshaw of Fairbury, E. J. Hainer of Aurora, C. E. Adams of Superior, J. B. Weston of Beatrice and a number of others, but none of them mustered a formidable strength. Strange to say, the situation developed into an alignment with Hayward, the strong man, and the field combined on one side, against D. E. Thompson on the other. The policy pursued by Thompson of making mysterious claims of hidden strength to the followers of Hayward out of a caucus until nearly two months of balloting had elapsed, the vote of the republicans in open session being scattered among the various candidates, while the fusionists continued to record themselves for William V. Allen. At last a complete agreement was reached by the republicans, calling for a two-thirds vote by a peculiarly open-and-shut ballot which allowed certain members of the caucus to vote secretly at their option. Even then the caucus could arrive at no result for several days, until a break was made in the following of two or three of the smaller candidates, and the nomination was declared for Mr. Hayward. Stories were rife at the time of an attempt to repudiate the caucus decision, but when the ballot was taken in joint session all the republicans voted for Hayward, while the opposition died in the ditch with Allen. To elect Hayward it required forty-three joint ballots, extending over the forty-ninth day of the session, leaving a period of vacancy in the state's senatorial office for several days, when Senator Allen's term expired, and M. L. Hayward, when his successor secured his credentials.

## It was owing to the death of Hayward before he had an opportunity to fill his seat and the appointment by the governor of Senator Allen to fill the vacancy after the legislature of 1901 was called upon to elect between two United States senators—a situation not presented since the original election of two United States senators by the first state legislature immediately after Nebraska was admitted to the union.

## Memorable Fight in 1901.

The principal candidate for the short term was again D. E. Thompson of Lincoln, the issue being in his firmament being E. H. Hinshaw of Fairbury, now congressman from the Fourth district; E. J. Hainer of Aurora, former congressman, and Francis Martin, state senator from Richardson county. Facing the other goal the leaders were Edward Howe, editor of The Omaha Bee, George D. Melklein of Fullerton, former assistant secretary of war, State Senator F. M. Currie of Cass county, and Lorenzo Crouse, state auditor and former governor of Washington county. Through the fifty-four days of balloting other names appeared from time to time in the list, but never as serious candidates for the senatorship.

## The balloting began before common ground was reached for a caucus, and when a caucus was finally secured the presence of Thompson strength precipitated a belt of nine members, who proclaimed the ultimatum that they would enter no caucus from which Thompson was not barred. These nine men professed to be against Thompson on account of his affiliation with Burlington railroad interests, but as a matter of fact they were generally known to be representatives of the Union Pacific and Northern Com-

merce carried out activities in each house of the legislature, thus avoiding all possible strain on the obligation of the Oregon plan.

## HOW THEY USED TO LIVE

### Long Round of Daily Labor on Farm and in Factory Sixty Years Ago.

Workmen fail to realize the tremendous improvement in industrial conditions characterizing the last half century. So marked has been the evolution that it might almost be called a revolution. In the office of the Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing company of Providence, R. I., hangs a copy of the schedule of the hours of labor required by the Providence Machine company when Mr. Sharpe's father was employed there in 1847-48. Except during May, June and July, when it began at 4:30, work began at sunrise. Workmen had their breakfast before beginning the day's work, only in the months of November, December, January and February. During the rest of the year breakfast was served anywhere from 5:30 to 7:30, and forty minutes only were allowed for it. Seven o'clock was the average time for ending the day's work. While there was little artificial illumination, and that inadequate, nevertheless during the short days from November to February work was kept up till 7 o'clock. Sixty years ago the hours of fac-

tory employment seemed to have been fashioned after those on the farm, where conditions are so different.

With the old, wood-burning stoves, which heated fiercely the area nearby, but sent little warmth to warmer parts of the great rooms, with small windows affording meager light except on the brightest days, and with no ventilation, the sanitary conditions fifty years ago fell far below those prevailing in a modern factory. At present, too, men receive a much higher wage for a much shorter period of work; but here it is hard to make an equitable comparison, as the purchasing power of money was different then from what it is now. The wants of the workmen were far simpler fifty years ago than they are to-day. He now lives upon a higher plane in every way and is able to give his children a good education, thus giving them a start in life that makes for success. In the abolition of child labor and of hard work for women, in the introduction, too, of safety devices, much has yet to be accomplished, but the lot of the workmen of today marks a big advance over what it was the middle of the last century.—Leslie's Weekly.

## Couldn't Stand That.

Daisy—So you're wearing Gerald's ring again? I thought you sent it back to him and told him he needn't call again. It was all over between you.  
Mazie—I did, but he didn't take it as I thought he would. He called, said I had done just right, that it was all for the best, and that he was convinced we never could

be happy together, anyway. You don't suppose I was going to stand for that kind of talk, do you? I went one little rear—and the next minute he had my head on his shoulder, was calling me his darling, and telling me he couldn't live without me.—Chicago Tribune.

## The Joy of a Diary.

"George, dear, I've got a diary and made up my mind to keep it."  
"All right, my love. It's a habit that never becomes chronic. The diary is still edged. I suggest."  
"Yes, dear, and with a lovely limp Morocco cover."  
"And it matches your new walking suit of course."  
"Why, how did you know that? And it has a sweet little pencil in a cunning groove."  
"Charming. There's a calendar inside, no doubt."  
"Yes, dear, and there's a page about foreign postage and things."  
"Great. And a list of wedding anniversaries, from soothing syrup to diamond."  
"Yes, George, and the language of flowers and birthstones."  
"Fine. And the code of handkerchief flirtations, no doubt."  
"Certainly not. Now you're making fun of me. I could exchange it."  
"Exchange it? Exchange a diary?"  
"Why, yes. You see, I want it at bridge with Mrs. Dummeigh's, and it's so nice I think I'll keep it."  
"But you intend to write in it?"  
"Write in it? Why, I never thought of that!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Musings of a Cynic.

A free fight is often pretty expensive, if you happen to be in it.  
"Aching silence is golden because sometimes it is so hard to get."  
A pessimist is a man who wears smoked

glasses for fear he may have to look on the bright side of things.  
There are undoubtedly times when the phobias, in fact, knock at the door of those who are punctilious about their at-home days.  
A best pin on a chair would be the only aid to the uplift of many a fellow who thinks he is a rising young man.  
I know a man who made a fortune in oil. And yet it doesn't seem to have had a refining influence on him. Strange, isn't it?  
Any girl is nice enough to eat that is, if you can adapt yourself to the hedonistic point of view.—New York Times.

## Whiskey for Colds

### Fine Formula for Old Time Remedy Cured Troubles Here Last Winter.

The increased use of whiskey for colds is causing considerable discussion among the medical fraternity. It is an almost invariable when mixed with certain other ingredients and taken properly. Mix as follows: "Two ounces of glycerine and half an ounce of Concentrated Pine Compound. Put these into half a pint of good whiskey. Shake well and take one to two teaspoonfuls after each meal and at bed time. Smaller doses to children according to age. This treatment often knocks the worst cough or cold in a day. But be sure to get only the genuine (Globe) Concentrated Pine. Each half ounce bottle comes in a sealed tin screw-top case. If the draught does not have it in stock he will quickly get it. Don't experiment with cheap uncertain mixtures. It is very risky.—Adv.

**GOODS ON SALE**  
**ALL THIS WEEK AT BOTH STORES**

**THE PEOPLES STORE**  
LEADERS OF LOW PRICES  
16th & FARNAM STREETS, OMAHA.  
(The Peoples Furniture and Carpet Co., Est. 1887.)

**BIG REDUCTION IN PRICES**  
**1/3 to 1/2 OFF EVERYTHING**

**FINAL WEEK OF THE GREAT CONSOLIDATION SALE**

Positively the final week of this big sale—The last opportunity to save from 33 1/2% to 50% on your household goods. Our inability to move this week, as we had expected, compels us to remain in our present place—The Peoples Store at 16th and Farnam, and the Union Outfitting Co., at 1315-17-19 Farnam street. We had prepared everything for moving, and therefore find ourselves in the position where we must make a final and last sacrifice of our entire sample lines and small stock.

## CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS EXTENDED TO ALL

**FURNITURE**

\$3.50 Iron Beds, \$1.85 sale price, pretty design, sale \$2.95  
\$14.50 Brass Beds, sale price \$10.95  
\$14.50 "Federal" Extension Tables, \$8.95 sale price  
\$15.00 Chase Leather Couches, \$8.50 sale price  
\$27.50 Turkish Rockers, Chase Leather upholstery, sale price \$12.95

**FURNITURE**

\$12 Dining Room chairs, sale price 78c  
\$2.50 Dining room chairs, sale price \$1.19  
\$5.50 Dining room tables, sale price \$3.95  
\$19.50 Sideboard, sale price \$11.95  
\$25.00 Buffets, \$13.50 sale price  
\$19.00 Morris Chairs, sale price \$4.95

**LIBRARY FURNITURE**

\$15 Morris Chairs, quartered oak frames, sale price \$7.85  
\$10 Library Tables, made of American quarter-sawn oak, sale price \$5.75  
\$15 Early English Library Tables, special values, sale price \$7.95  
\$15 Library Book Cases, glass door compartments, sale price \$8.95  
\$20 Combination Book Cases, made of quarter-sawn oak, sale price \$12.50

**A Word of Explanation**

It may seem rather peculiar to a number of people that although we advertised that we must vacate January 1st, that both stores are still doing business at their old locations. Anyone familiar with building operations, will readily understand that many delays occur, unexpectedly. The building is practically completed with the exception of a number of smaller items that need to be finished. We prefer to have everything done and the building fully completed before moving. We will, however, positively be located in the new building Monday, January 23d.

Hundreds of Articles of Furniture at Less Than Cost of Material. Including many samples slightly marred and shop worn, such as parlor goods, fancy parlor pieces, Morris Chairs, Rockers, etc., will be closed out for Cash Only.

**STOVES**

\$8.50 Soft Coal Heaters, price \$3.95  
\$12.50 Soft Coal Heaters, price \$5.75  
\$17.50 Soft Coal Heaters, price \$8.85  
\$12.50 Base Burners, price \$15.95  
\$10.00 Base Burners, price \$24.50  
\$35.00 Steel Ranges, price \$24.50

**Carpets and Rugs**

50c Ingrain Carpets, per sq. yd. 29c  
90c Brussels Carpets, per sq. yd. 59c  
\$5.50 Ingrain Rugs, sale price \$2.75  
\$9.50 Brussels Rugs, sale price \$4.95  
\$15.00 Brussels Rugs, sale price \$8.75  
\$2.50 Lace Curtains per pair, at \$1.39

**\$10.25 For This Hand-some \$20.00 Princess Dresser**—exactly like illustration, strongly constructed, has large French bevel plate mirror of high lustre.

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This institution is the only one in the central west with separate buildings situated in their own ample grounds, yet entirely distinct and rendering it possible to classify cases. The one building being fitted for and devoted to the treatment of noncontagious and nonmental diseases, no others being admitted. The other, Rest Cottage, being designed for and devoted to the exclusive treatment of violent mental cases, requiring for a time watchful care and special nursing.