GLOBE WANTS

# Daily Globe.

ST. PAUL

GLOBE WANTS

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# THEIR NEW BOSS

## Tired of Fletcher, Sick of Gilman, Disgusted With McGill,

## The Republican Party Turns to That Darling of Fashion, Merriam,

## And Nominates Him for Governor, But Not as the Unanimous Choice.

## Rice, Bobleter, Mattson, Clapp, Collins and Gillfillan Put Up Again.

## The Platform a Puzzle, for It Is Neither Fish Nor Fowl.

## McGill Most Thoroughly Insulted by His Late Followers.

## Scheffer and the Farmers in Every Way Ignored and Shut Out.

## Gilman Tries an Old Trick, and With His Usual Luck Gets Left.

## Scheffer Will Not Run Independent This or Any Other Year.

### THE TICKET.

Governor.....W. R. MERRIAM
Lieutenant Governor.....A. E. RICE
Secretary of State..HANS MATTSON
Treasurer.....JOSEPH BOBLETER
Attorney General...MOSES E. CLAPP
Chief Justice.....JAMES GILFILLAN
Associate Justice.....L. W. COLLINS

### THE BALLOTS.

| | Merriam. | McGill. | Scheffer. | Gilman |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First informal..... | 158 | 149 | 116 | 17 |
| Second informal... | 161 | 145 | 116 | 17 |
| First formal..... | 169 | 138 | 106 | 28 |
| Second formal..... | 178 | 114 | 98 | 53 |
| Third formal..... | 212 | 24 | 96 | 110 |
| Fourth formal..... | 270 | .... | 76 | 111 |

Until the last ballot Rice county cast eight votes for Clement. Braden received four votes twice during the balloting.

### THE PLATFORM.

#### On This Frail Structure the Party Is to Stand.

"Sing a song o' sixpence,
Bottleful o' rye!
Who cares, with cheap whisky,
If blankets do come high?"

When the campaign's opened,
The bums begin to sing;
"With the tax off alcohol,
Won't we have a fling?

"We'll keep warm on whisky.
The fellow is a fool
Who'd leave the tax on liquor
And take it off of wool!"

The Republican party of the state of Minnesota in convention assembled announces the following declaration of principles:

The Republicans of Minnesota do cordially ratify the nomination of that eminent statesman and tried soldier, Benjamin Harrison, for president, and of that able and philanthropic citizen, Levi P. Morton, for vice president of the United States, and pledge them such a majority of the electors of this state as shall easily assure Minnesota the place that she so gloriously won for herself in the campaign of 1884 as the banner Republican state of the Northwest.

It points with pride to its record in adopting in its platform, and honestly carrying into execution, the most practicable and effectual restraint upon the liquor traffic which has yet been devised, to the large reduction in the number of saloons in towns and cities, and their extinction in country places and the smaller villages, the better observance of the law and the marked and general improvement in public morals which has followed the adoption of the high license principle, and pledges itself to its continued maintenance and enforcement, and that no backward steps shall be taken in the efforts to secure the most effectual control of the liquor traffic.

It is uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection.

It adheres to the repeated declaration of state and national platforms, in favor of the modification, readjustment and reduction of the tariff, and reiterates the views of the Republican presidents, Garfield and Arthur, upon the same subject, as well as the recommendations of the commission appointed under the last Republican administration.

It declared that all measures of tariff adjustment should be framed and conceived in a cautious and conservative spirit, so as not to disturb or impair interests which have grown up under existing revenue laws, and, as far as possible, to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation upon articles which do not enter into competition with American industry. That in every such measure of revision regard should be had to such adjustment of the revenue among the various articles subject to taxation, as, while providing adequately for the support of the government, will afford sufficient protection to those industries which can be profitably pursued in this country, and which require protection against foreign competition, and, as far as practicable, place on the free list articles of prime necessity which enter into the ordinary consumption of the people.

It declares its belief that these measures can best be conducted under the auspices of a Republican administration in the future as in the past.

It reiterates its former declarations in favor of an honest administration of civil service laws and arraigns the Democratic party for the failure to perform its promises in that respect.

It points with just pride to the pure and clean administration of Gov. A. R. McGill, to the measures for the protection of the rights of labor, the restraint upon corporate encroachment upon the rights of the people which here characterized the Republican administration of the government, both state and national, and which it pledges itself to continue to maintain.

It declares its continued confidence in the justice and wisdom of the interstate law, and demands its enforcement.

It denounces the attempt of the Democratic party to coerce the senate of the United States into the ratification of the so-called "fisheries treaty" by the covert threat of injury to the growth and prosperity of the Northwest through the destruction of certain competing railways.

It condemns the cowardly and vascillating policy of that party in failing to protect a great American industry from the encroachment of a rival power, and its selfish and dishonest course in refusing and delaying the admission of the territory of Dakota in order to maintain and perpetuate Democratic control of its government.

That a due gratitude to the brave defenders of the nation demands at all times a liberal recognition of the Union soldiers and sailors of the late war in the erection and equipment of soldiers' homes and liberal provision for pensions.

The Republican party of Minnesota, mindful of its obligations and responsibilities to the people of the state, hereby declares its hostility to trusts so called, and to all monopolistic combinations of every form which seek to limit the production or the price, or in any way control the commodities of the country, as contrary to the common law, subversive of good morals and injurious to the public, and pledge the Republican party of this state to protect as far as possible the producer and consumer by legal means from the evil effects resulting from the practices herein referred to.

It indorses and approves the reform of the voting system called the Australian system, and recommends it to the favorable consideration of the legislature.

In view of the recent revelations showing the abuses to which our immigration and naturalization laws have been subject, we demand of the national congress a thorough revision of those laws; and, in the meantime, a more efficient execution by the national administration of such laws as we have, especially that prohibiting the importation of contract labor, to the end that the country be better protected from the pauper and the criminal classes of the old world, whose coming throws upon our working people an unjust and grinding competition.

That while the Democrats of the South have, by reason of the disfranchisement of the blacks, under the constitution of the United States, the benefit of an unjust and unequal representation, we are assured by appeals from various Southern states that in many places a free vote and a fair count is there unknown, and that outrages and oppression, both physical and political, are common, and while condemning all such acts as subversive of free government and an outrage upon the rights of these unoffending citizens, we extend to them in common, with all others of the oppressed, wheresoever they may be, a cordial welcome to the free soil, free air and freedom from outrage, which are the common property of all citizens of our state.

We heartily sympathize with the Irish people in their struggle for home rule, and with those brave leaders whose disinterested patriotism has brought upon them suffering in persons and estate, and shall hail the day as the dawn of liberty in Ireland, when the scheme of the grand old British statesman for governing Ireland, whose name is a household word wherever liberty is known, shall become a part of the law of the British empire.

After the adoption of the report Gen. Barrett introduced an entire platform and moved its adoption as a whole as a part of the report, striking out all portions covered by it. While the committee approved of many things in the platform proposed by him, yet much of the best portion had, in the opinion of the committee, been covered more concisely by the platform reported by the committee, while other portions required modifications which Gen. Barrett was unwilling to concede.

There was not time to go through the somewhat lengthy document and carefully examine it, even if its author would have consented to it. It is believed, however, that every material point is substantially covered by the report of the committee herewith submitted, leaving to Gen. Barrett liberty to present his platform in the form of a minority report.

### THE FARMERS INSULTED.

#### The Tillers of the Soil Snubbed and Their Platform Rejected.

The following minority report of the committee on resolutions, submitted by Gen. Barrett, president of the Farmers' alliance, was rejected:

To the Representatives of the Republicans of Minnesota, in Convention assembled:

The minority of the committee on resolutions, appointed by your honorable body, regrets the necessity imposed upon it of making a separate report. The minority assents to all that part of the majority report upon which the paper herewith submitted is silent, and makes it a part of its own report. A sense of responsibility to the people of this state, and a just regard to what it considers the interests of the Republican party, impose upon it the duty of making a separate report on the questions of monopolies, markets, control of railways, bonding or licensing country elevators and grain houses, executive appointments, the agricultural college, the method of conducting elections and the tariff. Respectfully submitted,

T. H. BARRETT.

The Republican party has from its birth been the party of freedom. Organized to oppose the extension of slavery, it carried the country triumphantly through the great civil war, prevented the disruption of the Union, struck from the slave his manacles and incorporated into the national constitution the principle that everywhere throughout the Republic all its citizens should have the equal protection of the laws. Three hundred thousand patriots—young men in the full vigor of manhood, gave up their lives, a willing sacrifice to its principles. Upon the rolls of immortality it inscribed the names of Lincoln and Grant; upon the pages of history, Gettysburg and Appomattox. In its policy it was generous as well as just—when it laid down authority the nation's wounds had already healed.

The representatives of the Republicans of Minnesota, in convention assembled, renew their pledges of fealty to the principles so long illustrated by the history of their party, and pledge themselves anew to see to it that the rights of all people are protected from dangers incurred because of the weakness engendered by unthinking ignorance, and from the hidden perils of purchased legislation, as well as from the open assaults of power.

Great changes are taking place in the structure of civilization; new powers, unknown to the founders of our government, are being rapidly organized creating new fields for the selfishness of ambition and new dangers to the liberties of the people. It becomes patriotic men of all parties—it is especially incumbent upon all true Republicans—that they look the present situation squarely in the face and prepare to meet it.

Steam and electricity, as applied to locomotion and the transmission of intelligence, have greatly enlarged the powers possible to mankind. To permit these forces to be mainly controlled by a few individuals, is to place in their hands an organization for subjecting the people to their will more effectually than could be accomplished by military power. Whatever the law can rightly do to protect the people from this threatened mastership ought to be done.

The facility with which corporations create themselves, and their readiness for combining with each other—whether under the form of trusts, agreements, associations, or any other name—it will be admitted by all, are evils of the gravest character. If private individuals should resort to the same or similar combinations, they would be amenable to the law against conspiracy. Yet combinations of corporations, in their effect upon the welfare of the people, are far more injurious than any combination of individuals can possibly be.

Among the many combinations for unjustly extorting money from the people there is none more powerful and unscrupulous, or more dangerous to the public welfare, than the one which exists in our own state for the purpose of buying, storing and transporting wheat and other grains. The effect of this combination is to divide up territory and prevent competition in buying—in short, to monopolize the market. The railway managers' part in this conspiracy, without which it would prove ineffective, is to so operate the road under his control that the independent buyer shall be at such a disadvantage in making shipments as to compel him to pay the price dictated by the combination, or be eventually driven out of business. It also falls to the railroad manager to so adjust the rates for transportation that favored persons and places to which shipments are made shall have an advantage over all other persons and places. It is a fact that under the operations of this infamous conspiracy, in at least one of the general railway offices of this state, a man has been stationed upon whom the duty was devolved of daily dictating by telegraph to the buyer at all stations on that road the price to be paid for wheat. If it shall be said that this was done in the interest of and to protect the people, the answer is made that the people ought to not be placed in such a condition as to need protection of this kind.

But the agricultural interests are not the only interests at stake. There can be nothing more hateful to the man who believes in the right of freemen to tax themselves, than the spectacle, to which we are so often invited through the columns of the daily press, of seeing half a score of men—more or less—meet in some private office, perhaps in some distant city, and, after a secret discussion, proceed to levy upon the traffic and industry of the whole Northwest in accordance with the caprice of the moment of their individual notions of what is expedient for the interests of the corporations which they for the time happen to represent. Their levies are made with little or no regard to the service rendered. Weak communities are often doubly taxed, while their more powerful rivals are served at less than actual cost.

A state which submits to such a condition is badly governed; a community who will not protest at such an injustice will sooner or later become helpless; a political party which shall dare, under such conditions, to ignore the wrongs to which the people are subjected is unworthy of confidence.

The Republican party of Minnesota, true to its traditions, will not be found wanting in this contest for the rights of the people. To their fellow-Republicans of the great state of Iowa they send congratulations and greeting, pledging themselves with them, to prosecute this contest against the aggressions of corporate powers to a complete and final victory.

There can be no true liberty where the public highways are obstructed, or where they are not open to all the people on equal terms. There can be no real freedom where the markets are not free; nor can a regulated or licensed market be a free market. A people are not free who will submit to be taxed without their consent. There can be neither freedom nor safety in a republic where the burdens of government are made to bear more heavily upon the weak than upon the powerful. The injury to the people are not less because government operates indirectly upon its citizens through agents, or by means of organisms which it has created or permitted under its laws to be created. Railways or public highways. That all citizens of the state may have their use upon equal and reasonable terms we demand that all laws for their control be rigorously executed, and that the following proposition, where not already in the statutes, shall be enacted into law, and faithfully enforced by the executive power:

The smallest village must have the use of the railway tracks on the same terms as the largest city; the humblest individual the same rights as the millionaire. There must be no discrimination in favor of or against persons or places. Rates on railroads should be so adjusted as to provide for operating and maintaining expenses, and in addition thereto a reasonable rate of interest on the actual cost of the roads and equipments, not to exceed in the state at large, in our judgment, an average of $20.000 per mile for single track roads. Duluth, St. Paul, Minneapolis and all other points in the state must be reached at the same rate per ton per mile that Chicago is reached per ton per mile, with reasonable terminal and tranfer charges in addition to the mileage charges.

The shipper must have the right to choose his market and the route to reach that market.

Free passes and all other forms of free transportation should be prohibited. The constitution of the state should be so amended that railway property be taxed as other property is taxed. We denounce the present mode of paying a gross sum into the state treasury in lieu of all taxes as inequitable and unfair to the people of the sections through which the roads extend, and demand that laws be enacted requiring railway property to pay its just proportions of state, city, county, town, school and all other taxes. Where exemption from taxation exists as a chartered right that fact should be considered in making rates.

The existing law which requires all railway companies to permit connections to be made at all regular stations with tracks running to private grain and other warehouses must be maintained and faithfully enforced.

The practice of permitting railway corporations to ignore and violate all laws which they may choose to question in court cannot be permitted. We insist, therefore, that the governor, the railway commissioners and the attorney general use the authority with which they are invested to prosecute to the fullest extent every violation of law, and especially for the open, continual and defiant violation of the traffic law now on the statute books. We pledge the Republican party to the people of this state that if they shall continue to intrust it with power, there shall be enacted into laws for the control of railways such penalties as will make it for the interest of every agent or person responsible for railway action to see to it that the laws are implicitly obeyed.

We protest against any system of bonded or licensed elevators or grain houses, which does not permit any and all persons to buy, ship or deal in grain and other farm products without giving a bond or taking out a license. The number of dealers must not be limited by either state or railway regulation. To permit wheat to be stored in bonded warehouses and then transferred to the mill and ground into flour is a gross fraud upon the man who has wheat to store. It is getting possession of his property, giving a receipt therefor, converting the property to the warehouseman's own use and at the same time compelling the wheat seller to pay for service not rendered.

Railways must furnish to all the same facilities for shipping grain, which they permit to the most favored. Cars must be furnished to shippers, producers as well as dealers, on demand.

We demand the separation of the Agricultural College fund from the state university, and the establishment of an industrial school where an education can be obtained at an expense which shall place it within the reach of the sons and daughters of citizens in the humble walks of life. Believing that economy in schools is poor economy, and with funds and property already on hand, estimated at a million dollars value, we favor the establishment of a school second to none in the country—an institution where agriculture shall be taught to all who enter it, but where also they may obtain the highest education in every branch of learning.

All appointments by the executive shall be made for fitness, and not to pay political debts.

The safety of the republic depends upon the purity of the ballot box. Every voter should condsider the elective franchise as a sacred trust to be exercised with honesty and intelligence. He should be protected from espionage or undue influence while depositing his ballot. We, therefore, favor the adoption of radical changes in the method of conducting elections, and recommend the trial of the Australian system, or some similar method.

While we ratify the nominations of Harrison and Morton as our candidates for president and vice president, and will support them at the polls in November, and while we, in the main, approve the platform adopted by the last Republican convention, we, nevertheless, protest against the doctrine of high protection, and demand a judicious and radical reduction in the present tariff. We are opposed to free whisky and tobacco, while we are compelled to pay high taxes on sugar and lumber.

### THE EPITOME.

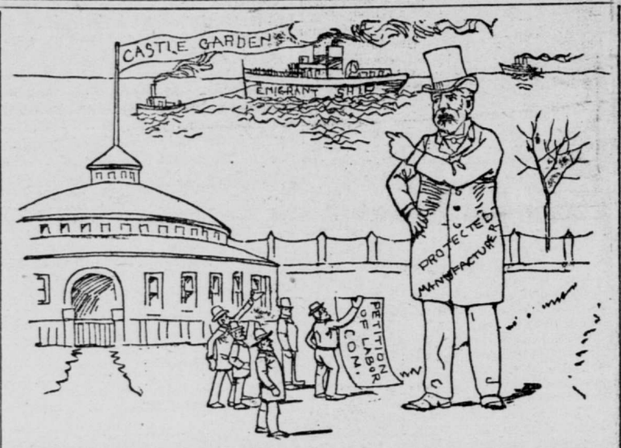
#### The Truth of the Day Told in a Graphic Manner.

For the first time in its history the Republican party of Minnesota has declined to renominate a governor who asked for a renomination. Without logical reasons for doing so, this was the action of the Republicans who met in St. Paul yesterday to nominate a state ticket. What fruit this affront to Gov. McGill will bear; what seeds of unharmony it has sown; what further division it has promoted in a failing party remain to be seen. Bad blood was engendered, schisms were encouraged and a respectable and honest portion of the party deliberately insulted; its claims and standing disregarded and the votes its represents shut out from representation in the platform and nominations.

One thing the convention did do. It revolutionized the management of the party in this state. In one fell swoop Merriam's nomination (whether he is elected or not) crushed Loren Fletcher, snubbed John S. Pillsbury, slapped R. B. Langdon and discharged from the railroad commission and governor's potion a crew who for twenty years have more or less controlled the affairs of state.

It is said that when he received the news, Gov. McGill wept. The proceedings were sufficient to make any one of the defeated weep. To reject McGill and then to renominate the entire state ticket that ran with him two years ago, was enough to produce tears. The new ring is in; the old out. The credit of the victory belongs to no one so far as can be known, but to the Merriam managers themselves. To Flynn, of Morrison, Baker, of Blue Earth, Buckman, of Benton, Steenerson, of Polk, and others. Those named were prominently connected with the management of Merriam's fight. They kept their force so well together and foiled by parliamentary tactics so many attempts to outwit them, that as long as their vote did not decrease, defeat was practically impossible. The McGill men were sore; the Gilman men sore and the Scheffer faction prepared to organize an independent movement and run a state ticket of its own.

The platform is high tax; the nominee high tax. The shibboleth of the campaign "Free whisky, tobacco and corporation rule."




HOW REPUBLICAN BOSSES PROTECT LABOR BY THE TARIFF.

LABOR COMMITTEE.—We have come, sir, to request that you do not reduce our wages. We have labored diligently for your interests during the last ten years, and our poorly furnished homes evidence the fact that our wages during all that time have furnished us a bare living for our families. You have grown rich and the goods made by our hands are found in every market in the world.

PROTECTED MANUFACTURER.—Ungrateful men! Have not we manufacturers spent our money like water to carry elections and control congress in order to keep up a high protective tariff, to protect you from the pauper labor of Europe? Do you see that ship coming into port? There are 1,000 brawny-armed men in that vessel who will take your places, unless you submit to the reduction. You can retire, I have no time to waste on you.

Thus were the members of the labor committee given an object lesson, and when the scales fell from their eyes they saw clearly that the so-called "protection to American labor," was merely a glittering bait to catch votes.

### COLE'S DOCUMENT.

#### A Mass of Contradiction That Will Cause Amusement.

The delegates were promptly in their seats at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and the report of the committee on platform presented by Gen. Cole. At the close of the report Gen. Cole stated that Gen. Barrett introduced a platform in the committee, which was not adopted by them because every material point was substantially covered by the report. Gen. Barrett, if he chose, could present his platform as a minority report.

H. A. Steenerson, of Polk, moved the adoption of the committee's report, which was at once agreed to.

H. B. Willis, of Ramsey—I now move we proceed with the regular order of business, which is the nomination of candidates for state offices.

POTTER'S JOY.

This was assented to.

A. Barto, of Stearns, rose in the body of delegates to speak, but was shouted to, to mount to the platform. This he eventually did, and said:

The first two positions named in the call are the positions of chief justice of the supreme court of Minnesota and an associate judge. It is one of the happy things that we, Republicans, can place the judiciary ever above party of any faction or clique. [Cheers.] I move that James Gilfillan be the nominee of this convention for chief justice of the supreme court, and the name of L. W. Collins for associate justice. [Loud cheers.]

The nominations were made unanimously.

The Chairman—The next business is the nomination of candidates for governor.

Little notice was taken of this, the delegates engaging in general conversation.

C. A. Hammandson, of Nicollet, suggested, as most of the speakers exhausted themselves Wednesday, that the ballot for governer should be proceeded with.

Loud cries of "No! No!"

N. J. Hodgson, of Ramsey, moved that the nominating speeches be limited to fifteen minutes.

Chorus—Five, five, five.

H. J. Hodgson—No; ten minutes, gentlemen.

This was adopted, and once more delegates lapsed into general conversation. The chairman several times called for order, and asked for nominations.

C. S. Lohman, of Ramsey—I move the roll of counties be called, and anyone who has anything to say on the nominations of candidates could then do so.

Loud cries—No, no, no.

The motion was lost, cries of "ballot," were made, and the chairman declared if nominating speeches were not made that course should be adopted.

W. Fuller, of Morrison, moved that a formal ballot should be taken.

### SCHEFFER PRESENTED.

#### Gen. Jennison Makes a Defense of Himself.

This brought Gen. S. P. Jennison to his feet.

"How does it happen," he said, "that we have passed by the period of nominating speeches?"

The Chairman—No one will make any.

A Voice—There are no nominees. [Laughter.]

Gen. Jennison—If there is no other person who desires to speak, I would like to occupy a few moments of your time. [Cheers.]

The Chairman—But I must put this motion, that we take a formal ballot.

The convention quickly voted it down.

Gen. Jennison—Now, Mr. Chairman——

Cries—"Platform, platform."

The chairman thumped the table and pleaded for order.

Gen. Jennison expressed his determination to speak from the floor, and said:

I have heard it said that if I attacked Gov. McGill here to-day there has been resurrected some documents from the auditor's office which would show that I held in 1882 the offices of governor's private secretary and secretary of the board of impeachment, and drew salaries for both. Why, I supposed everybody in the state knew that. [Laughter.] The governor wanted me, and the senate that had elected me to that office in 1881 wanted me. I filled both offices, performed the duties of both, and if I did not draw the salary of both I am mistaken. [Laughter and cheers.] And now you can judge from that my estimation ——

A Delegate—I would like to call the gentleman to order. I understand we are ——

The Chairman—The gentleman from Goodhue has the floor.

Gen. Jennison—I ask the people to consider this. It is proposed that we enter this campaign under pretty nearly the same auspices of two years. I ask you if it is not perilous to do that? It is not a question of men. No one of these candidates is of more importance, or of so much importance as the success of the Republican ticket. The nominee of two years ago, freighted as he was—we won't say what burdens, but some burdens—lowered the Republican majority of two years previous from 42,000 to 2,600. We have got that to start from, and if we start under the same auspices is not there danger that we run it a good ways the other way, because we have got nothing to act upon. [Cheers.] I should have thought that my experienced political friends from Hennepin county would have acted more judiciously. I am astonished—I am profoundly astonished—that they should have given it the complexion that it has to-day, because they cannot now avoid starting under the same auspices. If was a blunder, gentlemen, it was a bad blunder. Even the kids of your county would have known more than to have made it. [Cheers.] We ought not merely to make a good nomination here, we——

A Delegate—I rise to a point of order. I understood the order of business now is the nomination of a candidate and not speeches in opposition to any man.

General Jennison—I wish to be heard on the point of order?

The Chairman—The chair will decide that the gentleman from Goodhue has a large latitude. [Laughter.]

Gen. Jennison—The main thing is not to praise and laud and give taffy to anybody; it is to present the question of candidates with the view of the best success of the Republican party. [Cheers.] I desire to say that I bear upon my breast a piece of silk, which will indicate that I am friendly to the nomination of Albert Scheffer. [Cheers, loud and prolonged.] Gen. Jennison proceeded to refer to Mr. Scheffer's attitude upon low license and high license two years ago, adding: Two years ago was two years ago, and all of us have learned something—a good deal, I hope—in that time; and whatever Mr. Scheffer was two years ago you know what he is to-day. Exactly what all the rest of us are. He has said in the Winona Republican that he neither should act officially nor personally, if he could do so, to disturb the present situation of that question in the state. [Cheers.]

Gen. Jennison wound up by saying that he was one of the men badly left in the Chicago platform. He was in favor of lower taxation, but desired to walk with the Republican party, and for that reason urged the nomination of Hon. Albert Scheffer. [Loud cheers.]

Gen. T. H. Barrett, of Stevens, here asked if he could submit a minority report to that presented by the committee on resolutions.

The chairman replied it was too late, the report had been adopted.

Gen. Barrett—Very well. I'll second the nomination of Albert Scheffer. [Loud cheers.]

The general proceeded to read a lengthy document, detailing the "glorious heritage" of the Republican party, following this up with a denunciation of the unscrupulous combination of railroad and wheat managers in that state. "It is a fact," he added, "that under the operation of this infamous conspiracy in one of the general railway offices of this state a man has been stationed upon whom the duty was involved of detailing by telegraph to the agents of all stations on that route the price to be paid for wheat.

"The farmers' interest of this state have nominated and do nominate Albert Scheffer. If it shall be ratified by this convention, we believe that Minnesota will be Republican by 50,000 majority. [Loud cheers.] If this convention shall ratify what we believe to be the demands of the agricultural interests of the state, this platform will receive the unanimous support of all men who have hitherto claimed to be Republicans. [Cheers.] If you reject our candidate and reject our platform, the future is all uncertain. [Cries of 'Oh, oh,' hisses and cheers.]"

W. O. Brower, of Ramsey, startled the convention by ascending the platform and crying:

"Do you understand that the nominee of this convention who goes out from here today, has to be elected from polls which have to be made up from the firesides of this state?"

The delegates appeared dumfounded on hearing this, and general quietude reigned as Mr. Brower proceeded to eloquently second Mr. Scheffer's nomination, stating that if he was nominated Ramsey county alone would give 10,000 majority and the state from 30,000 to 40,000. Mr. Scheffer was an honorable gentleman, against whose name there was not one single stain, personally or politically. They knew he would redeem every congressional district in the state. [Cheers.]

John G. Nelson, of Otter Tail, said:

On behalf of the laborers and tillers of the soil in Otter Tail county, I second the nomination of Mr. Scheffer. If the convention would only accept, he will resist the charging columns of the enemy and whirl them to the four zephyrs. [Laughter and applause.]

H. J. Hodgson, of Ramsey, said, in every action, emotion and impulse Mr. Scheffer was pre-eminently a man of the people. [Cheers.] He was the only candidate who had been tested by Democrats, having been led to the top of the mountain by a leading light of that party, who said:

"All these things that thou seest shalt be thine if thou wilt but bow down and worship me." But Mr. Scheffer refused, saying: "Get thee behind me, Satan." [Loud laughter and cheers.]

J. S. Lohman, of Ramsey, also supported Mr. Scheffer's nomination, stating his name was honored and respected at home and entitled to recognition abroad. [Cheers.]

G. P. Johnson, of Watonwan—Mr. Chairman: Albert Scheffer is a delegate to this convention, and I wish to ask him, will he support the nominee of this convention?

### MANFULLY ANSWERED.

#### Scheffer Meets a Cowardly Attack With a Rebuke.

Amidst the wildest tumult and enthusiasm. Mr. Scheffer rose and ascended the platform. The cheering was renewed again and again. He said:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen: I am no in the habit of mincing words. I believe that those who know me best will give me credit for that. [Loud cheers.] When I published to the people of the state these words: "That I would support any honest Republican honestly nominated," I meant what I said and nothing more. [Loud cheering.] I ask you, Republicans of Minnesota, do you propose to nominate a rascal by unfair means? If not, I have already answered your question. Renewed cheers.] I believe in the honesty of the Republican voters of this state. [Cheers.] When the question was first put to me—"Would I do this and would I do that, I refused to answer. I refused to answer this question when it was put before me by a representative of a newspaper published in this city that for five months had purposely vilified and misrepresented me before the people. [Cheers, loud and continued.] I want you to know, my friends, I have had no avenue to express myself; no vehicle for the expression of my thoughts; and while you all agree—while all you that know me best call me a very good-hearted man, I do tell you this, and you may as well know it now, I carry in this breast considerable spunk when the time comes; and when it was said in advance the refusal to answer certain questions will be taken as an answer in the affirmative, I stood upon my manhood, and I don't propose to have my teeth pried open with a crowbar. [Loud cheering.] It is true, my friends, that I have not always voted with you. You might as well know also that I come from old Abolition stock. My father died a few months after the war was over, and it was his last request that he be taken from his sick bed so that he should cast his last ballot for the Republican party, that had broken their shackles off 4,000,000 slaves. [Loud cheers.] And I tell you, further, that when it came to choose between the general—the man, I will say; the word general is too soft—when it came to choose between the man that I considered the father of the Republican party—the man that I have always called the second Benjamin Franklin of this county—when I had to choose whether I should cast my ballot for the patriot soldier Grant, or the father of the future of the Republican party, as I considered Horace Greeley, I did what many of you did, I cast it for old Horace Greeley on account of his Republicanism, and on no other account. [Cheers.] Now, gentlemen, I will admit it is hardly fair that I should stand before you here seemingly pleading my own case. I did not expect to be called upon to make any remarks, but the question "What I will do under certain contingencies" has been asked so often, that I thought it was all right for me to respond. It may be there will be no other choice, my friends. Suppose you should agree on me, why I would have to support myself, I expect. [Laughter and applause.] You would not expect a man to go against himself, would you? [Laughter.] But I wish to say further, modest as I am, and I claim a great amount of modesty, I am as proud as the Spaniard on the other side. I want you to know, my friends, I will not bow my head before this convention. Even in order to receive a nomination. I am too proud for that. [Cheers.] Every American citizen has a right to throw his name to the winds as a candidate, but you, the representatives of the people, have the same right to discard them: and let me confess right here, if you should choose another I will think just as much of myself and just as much of you. We will not quarrel on that point. All I wish you to do is to consider what may be best for the party. Nominate a man, whoever he may be, that will sweep this state as it never has been swept before, and then we will all be happy. [A voice: "That's it," and cheers.] I thank you for your kind attention. I am glad you gave me the opportunity to answer a much-mooted question. I now leave you to your deliberations. I will have nothing further to say. [Loud and prolonged cheers.]

'RAH FOR GILMAN!

### M'GILL'S NAME

#### Offered by Capt. Castle in a Brief Speech.

A Sibley county delegate seconded Mr. Scheffer's nomination, when Capt. Castle, of Ramsey, mounted the chair and caught the chairman's eye. He said:

Representing the sober second thought, I present for nomination the governor of Minnesota, Andrew R. McGill. [Cheers.] I fully agree with every word which has been uttered in praise and compliment of one of the best friends I have on earth, and the man by whose almost princely magnaminity I have the right to stand upon this floor as a representative of a minority of the Republicans of Ramsey county." Capt. Castle began an argument why Mr. McGill should be renominated in accordance with the long line of precedents which had been carried on in the state. "Gov. McGill," the captain interpolated, "is not infallible, it is true. There are only four infallible men that I know of, and they are Gen. S. B. Jennison, G. C. Potter, Ignatius Donnelly and myself. [Laughter.] Another thing, it is 2,000 years ago since miracles were performed—when five loaves and two small fishes were made to feed 5,000 men and women. And," Capt. Castle slyly added, "it was impossible for Gov. McGill with fifteen offices at his disposal to satisfy 1,500 claims, or, under existing laws, to supply every county in the state, including Goodhue, with a state institution." [Laughter and applause.]

W. H. Eustis, of Hennepin, seconded McGill's nomination, urging that his administration had decided first, that high license and local option had come to stay, and that the state of Minnesota was on all Republican principles from this time assuredly Republican as was the state of Pennsylvania. [Cheers.]

### AGAINST McGILL.

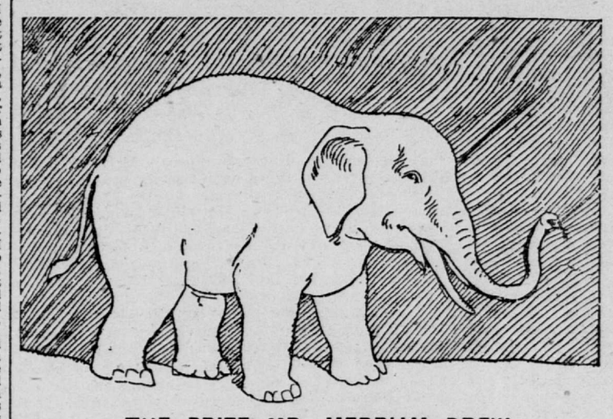
#### Messrs. Fletcher and Pillsbury Appeared to Enjoy It.

Gen. Jennison's attack on McGill and Hennepin county tickeled Pillsbury, Langdon and Fletcher hugely. They sat at the end of the aisle at the head of which he stood. When he told them that even the "kids" of Hennepin would laugh at the candidate they had foisted upon the party two years ago, Pillsbury smiled, and Fletcher, putting his hand to his ear to catch the words, let the ghost of a smile float across his weather-beaten countenance. Col. Hooker looked very sober, and Eugene Hoy shook his head. Jennison was not bitter, and the tenor of his remarks was scarceiy above the tone of the editorials which for months he has aimed at McGill. Weight was given to his wores by the fact that he stood on the floor as the representative of a county having a Republican majority of 2,200, and which was practically pledged to reduce that majority 1,500 if McGil was nominated. Behind him as well stood the shadow of D. S. Hall, of St. Paul, nominee for congress in the Third district, who for weeks preached the doctrine that McGill's nomination meant his defeat, and the success of Scheffer his own success.

LANGDON.

"Make no mistake," plead the general and held his hand up high. The words rang from wall to wall and back to their source.

"Make no mistake." Ah, how could they help making a mistake. Warnings were useless.



THE PRIZE MR. MERRIAM DREW.

### BANKER BILLY

#### Duly Placed Before the Convention as a Candidate.

H. Steenerson, of Polk county, at first startled the delegates with the gravity of his demeanor. He said:

"I do not come here to flatter, to instruct or amuse you, but I am here a delegate, feeling and realizing the great responsibility upon me." Having relieved his mind from the burden of these weighty thoughts, Mr. Steenerson continued to state that on two occasions Republicans of that state barely escaped defeat in their electoral tickets—first in 1869, when Gen. Austin was candidate, and again in 1886 when Mr. McGill was their representative. He did not think that it was the fault so much of either Mr. Austin or of Mr. McGill; it was largely attributable to the manner in which politicians of St. Paul or Minneapolis fixed the nomination. The farmers were little heeded, and hence they refused their support to the candidates nominated. [Cheers.] Farmers did not believe in having the man who appointed a wheat inspector the member of some wheat firm in Minneapolis. [Cheers.] "The man I have to nominate," proceeded Mr. Steenerson in a sepulchral tone of voice, "is not a man who walks about the Merchants hotel with a catlike tread or with coat tails down to the floor. He is a man who has no political debts to pay, and is not under the control of any railroad or wheat corporation. The name of the man I have to present is the Hon. William H. Merriam." [Loud and reiterated cheers.]

J. H. Baker, of Blue Eaath, on behalf of a large number of Republicans of Republican counties in Southern Minnesota, he rose to second the nomination of Mr. Merriam. He followed this up with kindly words for Gov. McGil and Mr. Scheffer, continuing:

"I come to you today because there is a deep-seated connection, far reaching and profound in this state, that we are in danger and upon the ragged edge of that danger. Why have we to-day the extraordinary spectacle for the first time of the representatives of Republicans of this state, sent up by intelligent constituents, to find some man who is not a vote-looser, but a vote-getter? I have the pleasure in presenting a man to-day who combines, in his own person, all the requisites for attracting to him the energy and the inspiration which is necessary to conduct our canvass to a triumphant success, William H. Merriam. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Baker dilated upon the fact that his nominee was a typical Minnesotian, having been reared under its skies and brought up on its porridge. He was the very impersonation of the state, and posessed transcendant executive abilities. If nominated, they would not be waiting three weeks after the poll to find out who was governor. [Cheers.]

A. Barto, of Stearns, also supported Mr. Merriam's nomination, because he was a man who combined not only the wisdom of the old man, but the nerve and pluck and energy of the young man. [Loud cheers.]

The Chairman—The next business in order will be a ballot.

### THE FIRST BALLOT.

#### Merriam Had a Lead Over All His Competitors.

Just at 11:57, Chairman Gibbs, all of the nominating speeches having been made, declared:

The convention will now proceed to ballot for governor.

In quick succession Messrs. Willis, Hodgson and Knox were made tellers, the ballot declared to be an informal one, and the roll call ordered. The delegations voted as they saw fit—the chairman casting the whole vote for some; in others the delegates voting each for himself.

The roll-call was tedious. I took fifteen minutes to get down the alphabetical list to Hennepin county, and twenty to readh Murray. Gen. Cole cast the vote of Rice county, and Col. Hooker did it for Hennepin; J. H. Mahler did it for Ramsey. St. Louis county cast its vote individually, Frank Burke leading off.

Senator Burkhardt deposited the five votes of Wabasha; S. D. Crump led off Waseca, and Stordock put in the three of Wilkin.

The roll-call took just thirty minutes. Cass county was the only one not voting.

The counting of the votes took thirty minutes.

Just before the result of the poll was declared, the McGill men were confident that they would have the lead on the first ballot. This the Merriam managers disputed, asserting that they would receive at the least 157 votes and probably more. The result verified their assertions, and from that moment McGill stock declined. The second informal ballot, taken also before dinner, gave Merriam a gain of three votes, and still further depressed McGill stock. At 1 o'clock a recess was taken until 3. Between each ballot the following little parliamentary practice would take place:

Mr. Barto—I move that we proceed in the regular order.

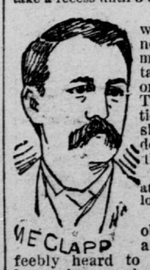
Chairman Gibbs—The secretary will now proceed to call the roll.

### NO RECESS.

#### Chances for Fine Work Summarily Cut Off.

An attempt was made to adjourn after Merriam's nomination:

Capt. A. H. Reed—I move this convention take a recess until 3 o'clock.




This was received with loud cries in the negative, and the chairman had to pound the table heavily before order was restored. The chair put the motion, J. H. Baker shouting, "Vote it down, boys." They did vote it down.

J. H. Baker—I move we at once take a formal ballot.

General uproar was observed on all hands, and the chairman was feebly heard to cry: "Gentlemen, do let us have order." Some degree of order was secured, the motion being put and carried.

The Chairman—We shall now proceed to take a formal ballot.

H. J. Hodgson—