# THE DAILY GLOBE

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### TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Indications: For Minnesota—Fair, followed by local rains Wednesday evening or night; south winds becoming variable with cooler weather.

For Wisconsin—Fair, except local rains in extreme western portions; south winds.

For Iowa—Continued warmer weather generally during Wednesday, followed by showers and cooler by Thursday morning; south winds.

For the Dakotas—Increasing cloudiness and rains; winds shifting to northwest and cooler Wednesday night.

For Montana -- Local showers; cooler; north winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, July 10, 8 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

| PLACE. | Bar. | T'r. | PLACE. | Bar. | T'r. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| St. Paul.... | 29.88 | 86 | Med'e Hat.. | 29.52 | 88 |
| Duluth .... | 29.78 | 88 | Sw't Cur'en | 29.56 | 90 |
| La Crosse.. | 29.92 | 88 | Qu'Appelle. | 29.7 | 76 |
| Huron..... | 29.76 | 90 | Minnedosa . | 29.86 | 72 |
| Pierre..... | 29.78 | 98 | Winnipeg .. | 29.86 | 76 |
| Moorhead . | 29.84 | 88 | Port Arthur. | 29.8 | 62 |
| St. Vincent | 29.88 | 76 | | | |
| Bismarck. | 29.74 | 90 | Boston .... | | 68-72 |
| Williston... | 29.62 | 90 | Chicago.... | | 82-84 |
| Havre..... | 29.64 | 90 | Cincinnati.. | | 82-84 |
| Miles City.. | 29.62 | 96 | Cleveland... | | 74-78 |
| Helena..... | 29.80 | 82 | Montreal... | | 62-74 |
| Edmonton.. | 29.94 | 56 | New Orleans | | 74-80 |
| Battleford .. | 29.68 | 72 | New York .. | | 76-80 |
| Pr. Albert... | 29.78 | 70 | Pittsburg.... | | 76-80 |
| Calgary.... | 29.90 | 52 | | | |

P. F. LYONS, Local Forecast Official.

THE Buffalo railway men refuse to obey Debs' strike order. Debs should hie himself at once to the Empire state to enforce obedience. Gov. Flower would no doubt be glad to greet him in a becoming manner. But perhaps Debs isn't anxious to have honors thrust upon him.

CARNEGIE had his Frick at Homestead, who did his bidding and assumed all the onus of his despotic treatment of his men; and Pullman has his Wickes at Chicago, who is enacting the same role. The servants obey their masters, and glory in the crimes for which they are in large measure responsible.

"SHOOT me," screamed the eagle to the sportsman, who had just killed the sparrow; "I want to die."

"Why do you want to die?" inquired the sportsman.

"Out of sympathy for the sparrow you have just slain," said the eagle, as he flapped up to the muzzle of the gun.

And the umpire declared the eagle out on a sympathetic strike.

THE attorneys for Prendergast are indefatigable in their efforts to save the miscreant's life. After being defeated in the lower courts three times and in the supreme court once, they have again appealed to the latter tribunal, and ask a supersedeas. They are going to a great deal of trouble to save a worthless life, and, as lawyers seldom work from motives of sympathy, the question is asked, Who pays them?

IT WILL doubtless be found that the present military force of the United States will be sufficient to tide over the present emergency, but its occurrence will furnish warrant for an agitation for an increase of the strength of the army. A bill for that purpose has already been introduced in congress by Mr. Draper, of Massachusetts. The maintenance of an added fifty thousand men will possibly be one of the legacies that Debs, Sovereign and Howard will leave to the country.

WHY do the mayors of cities, the governors of states and people generally "appeal" to Pullman to consent to a settlement of the existing troubles? Is he a superior being, before whom every knee should bend and every head bow in supplication? The potentate is amenable to the law, just as are ordinary mortals, and if he has committed any crimes let him be indicted, tried, convicted and punished. But no manly man should bend the knee in suppliance at his throne.

GEORGE GRAHAM, the pioneer magazine publisher of the United States, is lying at death's door in a New Jersey hospital. Half a century ago Graham's Magazine was the recognized representative of American literature. Edgar A. Poe was its editor, and many men since become famous were among its contributors. At one time Mr. Graham was wealthy, but for years past has been miserably poor, living mostly in almshouses and upon the charity of those who still appreciated his services on behalf of literature.

THE Chicago aldermanic sympathizers with anarchy are not regardless of public sentiment. A meeting of the common council was called by them for the purpose of protesting against the employment of federal troops for the suppression of disorder. In the meantime the business men of the city united in a telegram of thanks to the president for his promptness in meeting the emergency, whereupon the aldermen concluded that it would not be expedient to outrage public opinion by their proposed protest, and indefinitely postponed their meeting.

THE newspapers that have been so frantically declaring that President Cleveland's warning to the Chicago rioters was a proclamation of martial law are placed in a very ridiculous light. The manifesto was, it is true, a menace, as the GLOBE has stated, but carried with it no such dire conditions as martial law involves. Corporation Counsel Rubens, of Chicago, states the exact significance of the order when he says:

"It is simply a warning to good citizens to keep away from the mobs which gather at railroad property, or they will be considered enemies of the state. It cannot possibly be construed to be anything but a warning. It is exactly of the same character as the proclamation issued last week by Mayor Hopkins. Nothing more."

### THEY ARE INDICTED.

Debs, Howard and Kelcher, the three promoters of the strikes and riots in Chicago, have been indicted by the special federal grand jury called to consider their case. The charge preferred against them is conspiracy against the authority and laws of the United States and the incitement of riot and resistance to officials and soldiers whose duty it is to preserve the public peace and protect the lives and property of citizens.

This prompt action of the grand jury, it is to be hoped, will be followed by equally speedy judicial procedure, and there is every reason to expect such action. The facts connected with the existing disorders are well known, and there will be no difficulty in obtaining the evidence necessary to convict.

The crime of which these men stand accused is one of the most heinous of which cognizance is taken in the statutes. Next to that of treason, it is the most serious offense known to the law, for it comprehends murder, murderous assault, arson and malicious destruction of property. Indeed, it may be so construed as to include treason likewise in its scope; and, as there are many of the elements of treason in the present uprising, the accused may be called upon to defend themselves against that charge also. Interference with the United States mails is punishable with the severest penalties; and of this offense the strikers have been conspicuously guilty, notwithstanding the repeated warnings of the officials and the public press.

The universal inquiry will be: What effect will these indictments have upon the strike and the strikers? If the men are not maniacs, incapable of reasoning and regardless of the dangerous ground upon which they are treading, it will put a quietus upon the mob spirit and bring about a restoration of order by means of arbitration, or a resort to the courts.

Every lover of good order—every man who respects the law, and looks to it in time of need to redress his grievances, and at all times for the protection of his life and possessions—will be gratified at this prompt grappling with the spirit of mobocracy. The conflict has long passed the limit of legitimate trades unionism, and has become a condition of war. As such it has to be met, and as conspiracy, if not as treason, it will have to be stamped out.

### THE CITY DISGRACED.

To the shame and disgrace of the city, the GLOBE is compelled to record that the board of aldermen last night, with but one dissenting vote, passed resolutions practically indorsing murder, arson and violence.

The resolutions were introduced by Ald. Murphy, whose record is already so unsavory that he cannot make it worse.

It is a matter of surprise, however, that his fellow aldermen, for the purpose of political clap-trap, should have blindly followed his leadership.

In doing so they disgraced themselves and disgraced the city.

They do not represent the popular sentiment of St. Paul in any degree.

St. Paul is not in favor of anarchy, murder, arson, riot and lawlessness, even if its board of aldermen, at the behest of a disreputable member, so declares.

The assembly will not endorse these resolutions, if emphatic expressions made by the members of that body last night can be taken as a criterion.

The board of aldermen owe it to the constituents they misrepresent to call a special meeting and instantly reconsider their (it is to be hoped) inadvertent indorsement of crime.

Let Ald. Murphy stand alone in that category, but do not make the city responsible for his standard of morality.

### WHERE THE BLAME RESTS.

Claim is made by defenders of the Pullman boycott that the assaults upon life, the destruction of property, and the resistance to law which have marked the progress of the strike during the past two weeks are not the work of the men on strike, but of a mob of desperadoes, some of whom are in the employ of the corporations and are acting under instructions from the managers of the corporations with the object of bringing the cause of the strikers into disrepute. Such absurd statements find credence in a few quarters, and the assertion is made that all acts of the strikers are strictly within the law.

It is not to be doubted that a majority of the men on the strike are peaceable citizens, who pay due regard to the letter of the law as to property rights, even though they may violate its spirit. But experience in the past has shown that in all times of public commotion violence has been all too prominent. A labor strike brings to the surface all the worst elements of urban society. Thieves seize upon such occasions to plunder and steal; turbulent fellows delight in such opportunities as an excuse for the perpetration of crimes, feeling confident of immunity from punishment because of the difficulty of fixing their guilt, arguing that the individual is lost sight of in the mob.

In all probability many of the crimes that have marked the progress of the railroad strike were not committed by the strikers themselves. But this fact does not relieve them from the legal and moral responsibility for those crimes. They have furnished the opportunity for indulgence in disorder, and others have improved it. They have indulged in incendiary harangues—furnished the blazing torch, as it were—and others have applied it. They have threatened violence, and others not interested with them may have resorted to it. They have menaced the railway companies with the destruction of their property, and others have made good the threat. A very weak man may start a boulder rolling down a mountain side, but after it has attained headway no human power can stop its progress. If, in its descent, it shall crash through houses and destroy human life, is the man who first gave it impetus guiltless?

The GLOBE trusts that the claim made on behalf of the striking workmen is warranted by the facts. It believes that few of them are wittingly guilty of the commission of crime or of designedly abetting it. But even though they were to a man regardful of the property rights of others, and vigorous in denouncing outrage, they cannot escape responsibility for the acts that have been committed. The ranks of the workers contain many men who are the peers intellectually and morally of any men in the land, yet they also contain many others who are ignorant, brutal by nature and criminal by instinct. These latter cannot always be controlled. They are like wild beasts long restrained of their liberty, who become doubly ferocious when accident opens their cages and releases them to prey upon the community.

There is an indirect or constructive responsibility for recent acts of lawlessness which the strikers cannot escape. They furnish the opportunities which others take advantage of. The accessory to a crime is in law equally as guilty as its perpetrator. This is a principle long ago settled, and it is necessary to the safety of society that it should be so, for it frequently happens that the instigator of a felony is more guilty of crime than the agent he chooses to execute it.

The experience of the past has demonstrated that wherever mobs are gathered together there will be violence. It is the natural tendency of crowds to overestimate their own strength and to magnify their own grievances. A few turbulent spirits will soon affect thousands with their own lawless mood, and it is but a step from peaceful protest to disorderly denunciation, from denunciation to threatening, from threats to incendiarism, from that to rebellion, and eventually to treason, rapine and anarchy.

It is simple pettifoggery for the strike leaders to seek to evade the responsibility for the disorder they have created. Legally and morally they are guilty of all the crimes that have been committed during their reign. In any other country on the face of the globe they would be speedily brought to the gallows or the guillotine. They must have a care lest they do not put the patience of the American people to too severe a test.

CHICAGO, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, is not threatened with a famine. There is an abundance of food there, and the supply is maintained by lake shipments as well as by the occasional receipts by train. Some of the small towns in the interior, however, are suffering from a scarcity of provisions, and to relieve these Chicago is contributing largely. The situation, however, has furnished an excuse for a considerable increase in prices of many commodities, especially food products, and the poor—those who are working as well as those on strike—find themselves hard pressed for money with which to pay for provisions. There is no such thing as credit at the stores. The strike has killed it completely. The "cash on delivery" rule is now imperative in all lines of business. Men must pay for their food or go without it.

THE county commissioners of Cook county (Chicago) have been formally notified by the railroad companies that indemnity for damage caused by the rioters will be demanded. The amount of the indemnity cannot, of course, be at present determined; but, actual and constructive, it will foot up to many millions of dollars. The claim is a valid one, and if precedent is followed must be allowed. The property owners of the city, among whom are tens of thousands of hard-working mechanics and laboring men who own their own homes, will feel the burden severely. If people will dance, they must pay the fiddler.

A FEW months ago the American Railway union refused contumeliously to admit colored men to membership in the order. Now these men, many of them practical railroaders, are being employed in place of the strikers on the Rock Island road, and are performing efficient service. Curses, like chickens, come home to roost.

THE executive council of the Federation of Labor will meet in Chicago tomorrow to endeavor to settle the strike. They should understand that the best and only way to settle it is to surrender unconditionally to the law.

THERE is one thing to be said in favor of Senator Cameron's presidential boom. It is making very little noise.

### AT THE METROPOLITAN.

William Morris' stock company will be seen this afternoon in a special performance of "East Lynne." Owing to a large number of requests for this now famous play, Mr. Morris has consented to present it this afternoon. Tonight and the balance of the week, including the usual Saturday matinee, this capable company will be seen in Sardou's drama "Our Friends." Next week, beginning Monday evening, July 16, Mr. Morris and his company will be seen in Sidney Grundy's farce comedy success "Snowballs." Mr. Grundy is one of the best known playwrights in this country, having written "Sowing the Wind" and "Arabian Nights," and it is said that "Snowballs" is one of the best things he has ever written.

### HOT SHOT FOR ALTGELD.

Evidently Gov. Altgeld is a craven and a liar.—Philadelphia Record.

The president has done his duty. Let Gov. Altgeld and the mayor of Chicago do theirs.—New York World.

Gov. Altgeld is much too thick-hided and anarchistic to feel the sting of the president's reply to his second telegram.—New York Times.

Every time Altgeld catches his breath he shrieks out that "the state is amply able to enforce the law." In the name of humanity, then, why does it not do it?—Indianapolis News.

The governor of Illinois is an anarchist. He objects to the troops. By his objections he gives countenance to the lawless actions of mobs.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Gov. Altgeld's essays on constitutional law are no doubt excellent productions, but they do not help toward the solution of the question of the day.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Not the strikers, but the Altgelds and the Debses, are the real instigators of the offenses being committed against the peace of the country. They have wilfully and cunningly provoked a conflict which they cannot control, and probably would not, if they could.—Baltimore Herald.

Theoretically, Gov. Altgeld is right, but practically he is wrong. It is useless for him to assert that the state can and will take care of itself when it is plainly evident that anarchy prevails in Cook county and other localities to an extent that seriously interferes with commerce and the mails.—Atlanta Constitution.

If Gov. Altgeld is counting on the support of the German-American press in his controversy with President Cleveland he is liable to be disappointed. The two Democratic as well as the two Republican German dailies of this city are against him. The only German paper in St. Louis that is backing him is the organ of the socialists.—St. Louis Republic.

The miserable and mischievous governor of Illinois is faithful to his antecedents. He was elected as the candidate of the elements of disorder and lawlessness. In pardoning the anarchists he proved himself the agent and instrument of anarchy. In protesting against the use of federal troops in this emergency he proves himself the ally of rebels against law and order.—Philadelphia Press.

In a moment of general insanity the people of Illinois elected a governor who is the faithful friend of the sworn enemies of society, and consequently that great commonwealth is now, in a great and dangerous emergency, unable to take care of itself. It is helpless because he is at the head of it, in command of its armed men, and both capable and desirous of betraying law and order.—New York Tribune.

## THE SUPPOSED SPEECH.

Continued From First Page.

which our campaigns would long since have become hopeless. At the same time there are members of our party who have been misled to believe that the state does not secure for the school

Austin.

FOR CHAIRMAN OF THE CONVENTION

and university funds, which we all hold so sacred, sufficient remuneration for the amount of pine shingles manufactured, and as all votes are important this year, we must pursue such a policy, that while we are between the devil and the deep sea, we do not get burned by the one or engulfed by the other.

There is one more word of caution. Our party is composed of all nationalities, with an occasional American sprinkling. We must see that all of these nationalities are represented on our ticket, and I am sure no American will be so unpatriotic or disloyal to our grand organization as to be unwilling to step aside, if it becomes necessary to do so, for the good of the cause which is so dear to our hearts.

Again, fellow candidates and Republicans, I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, and if I prove to know but little of parliamentary usage, I beg your indulgence, trusting that the words of wisdom to which you have just listened will make amends for other shortcomings.

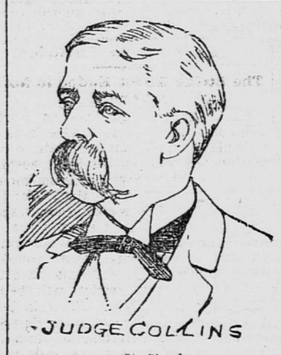
Gentlemen of the convention, and candidates, what is your further pleasure. [Loud and long continued applause.]

### WHO SHALL BE CHAIRMAN?

**A Hot Fight Between the Washburn and Nelson Forces.**

The "big" Republican state convention is at hand. All day yesterday the lobbies of the Windsor, Merchants' and Ryan were swarming with politicians. The throngs of delegates were scarcely acquainted with each other until there was a fraction—a downright fight that for a long time bid fair to make a serious party split. The fight was between the Washburn and Nelson factions.

For a day or two back the names of Nate Kingsley, of Mower county; Bob Evans, of Minneapolis, and Hon. A.



St. Cloud.

FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGE.

Barto, of Sauk Center, had been proposed for temporary chairman of the convention. Bob Evans is the candidate of Washburn, while the administration backs Kingsley, with a willingness to accept Barto instead.

Eugene Hay, John Goodenow, Tim Byrnes and several other of the old-time leaders of Republicanism in Hennepin county, had their delegation in line with a solid and uncompromising front for Evans. Early in the afternoon they were confident of victory. But soon there came a low rumble from the country that alarmed them a little. Still Eugene Hay stuck to it that Evans was a sure winner. All this time the attitude of the St. Paul delegation in the matter was an uncertainty. Hay said that all the St. Paul delegation but five or six would support Evans, but other Minneapolis delegates were not so sure about the St. Paul men, and an occasional threat against the St. Paul candidate was dropped.

The St. Paul delegation was on the alert for any movement of the Minneapolis men antagonistic to its interests. It is headed by such old political nestors as F. Driscoll, George Thompson, ex-Gov. Merriam, ex-Gov. McGill, A. C. Clausen and F. C. Stevens. The delegation took time by the forelock and organized two or three days ago. Merriam, McGill, Hon. Albert Scheffer, Clausen, George Thompson, Lane K. Stone, Stevens, Eli Warner and Ed Yanish, were appointed an executive committee to look after and take care of all the political crooks that might militate against the interests of St. Paul's undertakings. Yesterday forenoon the executive committee held an executive session to discuss the course to be pursued concerning the chairmanship. An effort was made to learn the outcome of the meeting, but the only reply to inquiries given by members of the executive committee was that it was not the intention of the St. Paul men to reveal their hands. At length a supporter of the Nelson faction, who hails from another portion of the state, said that the St. Paul men decided to stand by the Nelson men.

The fight between the two factions waged fast and furious until late in the afternoon. The Minneapolis men flew about the corridors sounding everybody on the subject. At 5 o'clock the Minneapolis men, all but Eugene Hay, weakened. Ex-Lieut. Gov. Rice intimated that a truce had been declared between the warring factions, and that ex-Lieut. Gov. Barto would be accepted as a compromise. John Goodnow was found at once and questioned. He said:

"I don't know as we shall insist further upon Bob Evans. It's just this way, so far as I am concerned, I don't want to see any fight between the Washburn and Nelson men. There is no need of it, and a stop should be put to it. I would rather see a compromise. But I don't want to be interviewed just now. I'll talk when the thing is over."

Tim Byrns said he though that if Bob Evans would come over and make the fight for the chairmanship he would win, but he was attending a meeting in Minneapolis, and couldn't come. Later in the day he put in an appearance. Mr. Byrns did not seem to be sanguine of Evans' success. All the Minneapolis men seemed to have weakened except Eugene Hay; he was still determined to fight for Evans to the finish.

Dan Morgan, of the Hennepin delegation, was strongly in favor of a compromise on Barto. He held a conference with the executive committee of the St. Paul delegation, and then called Eugene Hay and John Goodnow into a side room to make the effort to bring Hay into line for Barto. While this conference was going on leaders of the St. Paul delegation intimated that if Hay persisted in forcing the issue on Evans, they, the St. Paul men, would fight the matter to a finish. Hay was apparently the only man in the Hennepin crowd who was not willing to compromise.

The state central committee at the evening session considered the question of the temporary chairman, but finally concluded to leave the matter entirely to the convention.

### WHO WILL BE WINNERS?

**A Conundrum a Good Many Are Anxious About.**

Never have candidates for Republican state nominations been racked so much with anxiety as in this instance. This is the result of the "big convention" which assembles at the Auditorium at 10 a. m. today. In the little conventions heretofore held by the party the candidates generally fixed up the slates and rested calmly to see them to go through. It is not an easy matter to fix up a winning slate in a convention of over 1,000 delegates.

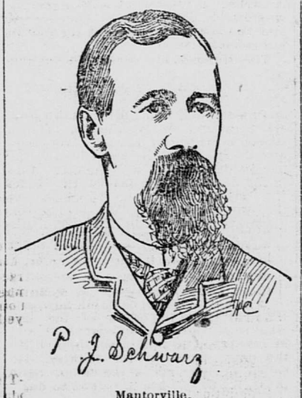
St. Cloud.

FOR STATE TREASURER.

The horde of candidates yesterday frisked about the lobbies of the Windsor, Merchants' and Ryan, buttonholing on the side this and that one of the army of delegates. Now and then one would think he had a slate fixed, only to find an hour later that some other candidate had gone about and broken it.

The wise heads are trying to shape matters so that the Norwegian, Swedish and German elements shall have each a candidate, and so that the candidates shall come from different congressional districts. Naturally enough the candidates themselves have a good deal more interest in their own success than they have in this politic arrangement of matters. They therefore complicate matters seriously for the wise heads by going about and fixing slates.

Albert Berg, candidate for secretary of state, who is a Swede, lives in Chisago county, which is in the Fourth congressional district, in which Ramsey county is. Mr. Berg came to St. Paul with the belief that victory perched upon his banner. Perhaps it had not occurred to him that Dar Reese is a candidate for clerk of the supreme court and lives in the Fourth congressional district. It it had not, he must have been made painfully aware of it yesterday afternoon. From the nature of things Mr. Berg and Dar Reese cannot slate together. To make matters worse for Mr. Berg, J. W. Peterson is also a Swede, and lives in another congressional district. Mr. Peterson is a very convenient candidate for Reese to work with, and all day the two made lively havoc in the ranks of their opponents, or at least they thought they did. But it may turn out today that Mr. Berg is a winner, and that Dar Reese is not in it. Mr. Berg has certainly a very strong support. He will show up with the entire Duluth delegation, all the north



Mantorville.

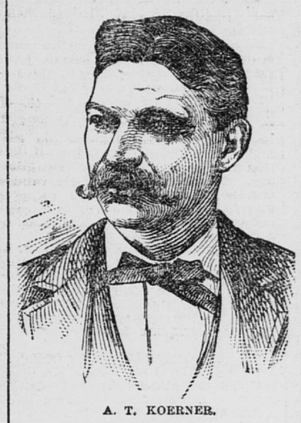
FOR SUPREME COURT CLERK.

part of the Fourth district, and probably with a large following from other districts. He has, however, a powerful antagonist in Peterson. If Dar Reese were out of the way it is thought probable by a good many that Berg would win, but with Reese working for his own interests, Berg's chances are probably not so good as Peterson's.

F. P. Brown, the present secretary of state, is an unknown quantity in the fight. Many predict that he will show up with a following sufficient to make lively work for Berg and Peterson. It was suggested by a delegate that at the last moment Brown or Berg might withdraw in the interest of the other to down Peterson. However, this maneuver may not be at all practicable. Mr. Brown is a Norwegian, and the wise heads say that Gov. Nelson's renomination is sufficient for the Norwegians.

There is no apparent opposition to the renomination of Childs for attorney general. The only feature of that case is the apparent effort of the Minneapolis delegation to charge up his candidacy to the Fourth district. Eugene Hay remarked that Mr. Childs had lived in Hamline eight years, intimating that he properly belongs to Ramsey county. But the Ramsey county delegation do not propose to be outwitted by the Hennepin contingent, and have arranged matters so that Mr. Childs will be renominated by the Otter Tail county delegation.

The liveliest fight in the convention



A. T. KOERNER.

Litchfield.

FOR STATE TREASURER.

may be that of nominating a state auditor. Bob Dunn will without doubt walk into the convention a decided leader. But he is in that unfortunate place where he can be downed by a combination, and yesterday afternoon there hints of just that measure on foot as a last resort. Dunn has a large majority of the delegations of the northern part of the state, and has a strong following in the central part. McGuire has a considerable support in the north part. Neither Dunn nor McGuire will, however, be supported by the St. Louis county delegation, that support going L. P. Hunt, of Mankato, at least so it was stated by a member of the delegation. The southern portion of the state is said to be about equally divided between Hunt and Iverson, and both these men have considerable backing in other parts of the state. Hunt is a decidedly strong candidate. W. J. Morrow, of Beeker county, C. A. Whited, of Olmsted county, and Rich, of the Second district, tail up with more or less strength for the auditorship plum. Said one of the foremost politicians of the state: "Should Hunt, Iverson and Rich get their heads together it would set Dunn to guessing, and I shouldn't be surprised to see that done." The pine land ring are breaking their necks to defeat Dunn.

There will also be a pretty fight for the state treasurership. Koerner, of Litchfield, came to St. Paul apparently in the lead by a considerable. But during the afternoon Block, of St. Peter, made some inroads into the situation. Both men are Germans, and the wise heads are disposed to want one or the other nominated. The indications seem most decidedly in Koerner's favor. However, Smith, a banker of Sleepy Eye, who unfortunately is an American, has a

Wabasha.

FOR STATE TREASURER.

strong following, and is likely to make things interesting. It was estimated by a shrewd politician who has no interest in his candidacy that Smith will go into the convention with from 150 to 200 votes that will stay by him till the last. J. H. Ackerman, of Carver county; Henry Burkhard, of Wabasha, and Col. Westerman, of Stearns, tail up for this nomination with rather interesting strength for each.

The friends of Dar Reese are the most sanguine of success of the backers of any of the candidates. Dar's competitors for the supreme clerk nomination are A. C. Pidgeon, of Wright county; James L. Helm, of Rock county; J. D. Jones, of Todd county; O. B. Gould, of Winona, and C. B. Holcomb, of Washington, the present incumbent. Early yesterday afternoon the backers of Reese predicted confidently that he would be nominated on the second ballot. Later in the afternoon, after Reese had materially increased his support, they asserted he would be nominated on the first ballot. However, Pidgeon and Helm have a good deal of strength, and may be able to go into the convention with troublesome followings. The supreme clerk nomination is the last one to be made at the convention, hence should Berg capture the nomination for secretary of state there might be good chances for the competitors of Reese.

There seemed to be a strong sentiment among the delegations to turn down Chief Justice Gilfillan. A very prominent politician of St. Paul admitted that Judge Start, of Olmstead county, would undoubtedly give Gilfillan a hard run for the nomination. Several politicians from Minneapolis and other parts of the state said that Start would capture the nomination. John W. Arctander, of Minneapolis, who is working hard against Gilfillan says Start has over 600 votes and is still gaining.

Judge Graham Powers, of Granite Falls, will be the opponent of Justice Collins. A politician said that Powers had made strong inroads in the following of Collins, but he doubted his ability to defeat him.

Gov. Nelson and Lieut. Gov. Clough have no opposition for renomination.

Both of these gentlemen were busy shaking hands with friends at the Windsor last night.

### RAMSEY DELEGATION.

**A Meeting Last Evening to Fix Up Things Generally.**

The Ramsey county delegation held an executive meeting last night at their headquarters in the Windsor. Ex-Governor William R. Merriam was chosen chairman and A. C. Clausen, secretary. Arrangements were perfected for the reception of the state delegates and for seating them in the auditorium. Tickets will be issued to the delegates for seats on the main floor. The space back of the speakers' stage will be reserved for ladies, and other visitors will be admitted generally to the other parts of the building.

Gov. Merriam was chosen as chairman of the delegation, and his name will be presented as a member of the committee on resolutions, C. A. Severance for the committee on credentials, George C. Stevens, of the First ward, for the committee on permanent organization. The matter of supporting a candidate for permanent chairman was discussed. One of the members of the committee stated after the meeting that the delegation will probably support Gov. Barto, of Sauk Center, for that position. Other said that the matter was left to the discretion of the executive committee of the delegation.

Dar Reese, candidate for clerk of the supreme court, and Lemuel P. Hunt, candidate for state auditor, at the midnight hour last night, after reviewing the work of the day, were both exceedingly confident of securing the persimmons.

### THE DELEGATES.

**List of Those Who Will Sit in the Convention.**

AITKIN.

C. Graves, J. M. Markham, O. N. Manston, A. Y. Merrill, O. G. Peterson, S. H. Hodgson and William Moss.—7.

ANOKA.

J. P. Sparks, G. S. Pease, J. W. Sedinger, E. S. Page, W. R. Gillis, Ole Jasperson, J. Pancy, J. S. Lawson, C. C. Richardson, C. J. Swanson.—10.

BECKER.

M. S. Converse, E. G. Holmes, J. H. Smith, S. H. Dahlen, C. M. Johnson, S. S. McKinley, A. F. Sneil, G. W. Taylor, T. W. Chilten.—9.

BELTRAMI.

This county is entitled to five delegates. The only one present is James Brown.

Ortonville.

FOR CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

BENTON.

William J. Stewart, John Gazette, Aaron Erickson, Erasmus Cross, J. A. Senn, J. Wilson, D. McCullom—7.

BIG STONE.

W. C. Whiteman, H. C. Lyman, R. J. Hill, Dr. Robertson, J. L. Erickson, N. G. Anderson, S. E. Gallinger, A. W. Swanson—8.

BLUE EARTH.

D. B. Smith, George F. Barr, C. L. Benedict, Lorin Cray, Gus Widell, W. E. Young, E. P. Freeman, J. G. Fowler, C. G. Spaulding, James McBroom, L. G. M. Fletcher, Albert Ewing, Gilbert Gutterson, G. W. Neff, H. H. Edwards, A. W. Petrich, Ezra Gates and W. W. Mendenhall—18.

BROWN.

W. W. Smith, L. B. Crook, Charles Silverson, S. D. Peterson, G. Anderson, H. G. Hays, H. C. Hess, A. J. Gilman, A. G. Anderson, H. D. Beusman—10.

CARLTON.

H. B. Allen, J. B. Lynde, A. Esko, J. F. Jaeger, S. Swanson, H. E. Skelton, T. E. Martin, C. A. Mackey, F. L. Redfield—9.

CARVER.

A. E. Taylor, J. S. Nelson, H. Hoeffken, Aug. Johnson, H. R. Diessner, J. P. Aikins, A. J. Carlson, J. H. Ackerman, G. Bougard, J. D. Burns, C. G. Haigren—11.

CASS.

G. H. Whipple, T. J. Nary, A. J. Collins, George Kemp, W. H. Hallett, C. A. Pierce, G. W. Hall—7.

CHIPPEWA.

C. H. Budd, W. E. Titus, Elias Jacobson, H. S. Anderson, Helge Iverson, Samuel Lucas, J. C. Mullin, Henry Armstrong, F. E. Bentley—9.

CHISAGO.

A. J. Anderson, John L. Oleson, E. A. McCutcheon, Jacob Peterson, Charles Anderson, C. J. Vieberg, P. H. Stolberg, L. W. Gale, John Dean, P. G. Holmquist, S. W. Sherman and S. C. Johnson—12.

CLAY.

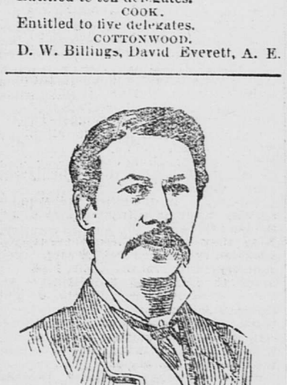
Entitled to ten delegates.

COOK.

Entitled to five delegates.

COTTONWOOD.

D. W. Billings, David Everett, A. E.



Granite Falls.

FOR SUPREME COURT JUDGE.

Woodruff, John Hutton, H. T. Tucker, John Ness, W. A. Smith, J. J. Johnson, T. C. Collins—9.

CROW WING.

A. F. Ferris, J. T. Frater, J. L. Berg, Charles Krech, J. A. Wilson, John. Parsons, W. A. Fleming, R. H. Paine N. H. Ingersoll, L. Cooley—10.

DAKOTA.

A. S. Weymouth, A. J. Hoberg, Irving Todd Jr., Henry Otto, J. A. Holmquist, J. C. Hamil, Jerome Hanna, J. T. Smith, T. R. McKelvy, A. L. Dixson Jr., J. M. D. Craft—12.

DODGE.

J. F. Martin, S. T. Littleton, C. L. Chase, W. B. Pardons, J. T. Little, D.

Rushford.

FOR AUDITOR OF STATE.

E. White, E. C. Heimla, Samuel Lord, M. B. Gelmain, E. H. Emerson—10.

DOUGLAS.

G. B. Word, J. A. McKay, R. J. McNeil, C. Larson, J. H. Rock, O. F. Olson, J. P. Hedberg, J. C. Thorstad, A. B. Erickson, N. E. Nelson, A. J. Johnson, John Kohlman—12.

FARIBAULT.

W. E. C. Ross, F. W. Drake, George W. Buswell, P. Hagen, J. Knudson, A. J. Guernsey, M. N. Leland, C. H. Draper, J. W. Moore, B. Maland, J. A. Armstrong, G. A. Taylor, L. Waidron, H. Quimby, C. P. Bassett—15.

FILLMORE.

O. G. Wall, J. Johnson, C. Richardson, F. T. Drebert, J. N. Johnson, S A. Langum, E. G. Kirkpatrick, J. P. Johnson, M. Egleston, H. N. Gullickson, S. Aaberg, A. G. Gray, S. Boyd, E. A. Ness, M. A. Maland, A. R. Holman, Burdette Thayer, John Greenler, S. F. Leonard, J. H. Phillips—20.

FREEBORN.

V. Gulbrandson, T. V. Knatvold, L. S. Swenson, B. N. Anderson, J. L. Gibbs, J. A. Lovely, A. C. Wedge, John Barron, G. Jonsrud, J. M. Geissler, H. Fink, C. L. Luce, J. P. Larson, W. W. Galt, H. H. Wilcox—15.

GOODHUE.

S. P. Jennison, C. A. Erickson, L. F. Hubbard, H. S. Rich, B. F. Leiz, Peter Nelson, Victor Bruber, Peter Martin, C. J. Wirg, P. W. Allen, G. P. Sidner, B. J. Kelsey, H. P. Huiebak, G. J. Wing, H. A. Hollen, W. B. Dickey, A. J. Grover, O. H. Finseth, E. L. Swortnout, John Nelson, R. Kolben, A. Scherf, Alex Mitchell—23.

GRANT.

O. O. Canestorp, C. L. Alexander, A. C. Betyea, J. A. Wild, K. N. Melby, J. A. Stoneberg, E. W. Snyder, E. Mobraaten, J. H. Lake—9.

HENNEPIN.

Minneapolis City—9. W. Shadewald, L. S. Fieldby, L. K. Lovejoy, Frank Chabot, John S. Pillsbury, C. P. Barker, J. E. Osborn, F. N. Stacy, Fred Smith, George A. Morse, J. Schlesinger, John W. Bently, E. W. Mortimer, N. U. Beden, A. N. Burnham, W. O. Gaylord, W. E. Johnson, O. A. Redfield, C. A. Robinson, N. L. Friedman, C. E. Boyce, R. B. Langdon, E. G. Potter, James McMullen, J. W. Hatch, Eugene G. Hay, Louis Tressman, J. H. Thompson, S. M. Finch, W. H. Eustis, J. L. Dobin, T. E. Byrnes, H. B. Boutelle, B. F. Simpson, A. H. Hall, E. J. Doyle, Nelson Williams, John Hay, W. R. Rogers, H. Huntington, C. H. Pettit, H. F. Brown, D. F. Morgan, B. W. Taylor, S. S. Brown, John Goodnow, Henry Downs, N. O. Warner, Robert Stratton, William Heggun, Nels Munson, John Swift, Frank Peterson, John F. Dahl, H. E. Latz, C. M. Reese, J. W. Stokes, Cyrus L. Smith, C. J. Lindquist, William Stanenfield, George H. Perkins, O. W. Plummer, R. G. Evans, Charles Kittelson, G. F. Backus, C. W. Drew, George P. Flannery, A. R. Archibald, B. P. Schuler, C. A. Smith, W. H. Pearce, P. C. Deaming, J. W. Hernlund, J. H. Hagan, J H. Bradish, S. A. Hall, John Almquist, J. M. Burlingame, John West, Andrew Lindberge, E. M. Bartlett, A. Engstrom, Charles Corg' H. J. Hughes, J. P. Nelson, J. W. Lindquist, J. A. Sanchvich, A. H. Hotenkiss, B. W. Voornees, M. W. Ramsay, J. Lally, J. W. Arctander, H. O. Nelson. Country Towns—C. B. Waddell, Gilbert Merritt, A. B. Robbins, George Savage, O. S. Miller, George P. Dickinson, A. J.