

THRUST UPON HIM

IS ALL THE GREATNESS TO WHICH HANNA HAS SUDDENLY ATTAINED IN POLITICS.

REVIEW OF THE CONVENTION.

REMARKABLE GATHERING IN ITS MEDIOCRITY IF IN NOTHING ELSE.

HANNA'S GRIP ILLUSTRATED

In the Nomination of Hobart—Memorable Scenes of This and Other Conventions.

Special to the Globe. ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 20.—Now that the great transaction is over, there is an opportunity to calmly review the proceedings and consider their bearing upon the politics of the future. It would be very difficult to have a national convention of any political party which was not a great event. Neither is it possible to have two conventions which are very much alike, because conditions will so greatly vary that it is impossible for similar scenes and similar actions to occur in gatherings for years separated. The convention which has just concluded was remarkable, but mediocre. There never before in the history of the party since its revival period, has been a similar gathering where the future was so discounted. A new man has suddenly sprung to the helm, who heretofore has had no prominence in national politics, but now suddenly loomed up head and shoulders above any other political manipulator who has been seen. Other bosses have won their spurs by long and slow process of party work, beginning with the ward and town caucus and growing up to national proportions. Mr. Hanna, however, like

as to their candidate for vice-president, other than that he was once governor of New Jersey, and that he was a subterfuge term for Hanna, decided that it was good politics to put him on the ticket. From the first, it seemed inevitable that the vice-presidency would go to the East (though—as a matter of political tact it should have gone to Evans, of Tennessee) and most natural that it should have in the great Empire state, which is such an important factor both in electoral vote and financial resources. So far as New York was concerned, the contest was far less bitter between the factions than it was in 1880. In the 1880 convention, Conkling, with Arthur as one of his chief lieutenants, was championing the cause of Grant while Populism was able to command seventeen votes for Blaine, the exact number Warner Miller had in this convention for McKinley. The 1880 convention was protracted for seven days, and a bitterness created, compared with which, this convention was a love-feast.

The nomination of Garfield was a Blaine victory, and a tremendous blow at Conkling. Arthur too was bitterly objectionable to Robertson, the leader of the Blaine forces in New York, but in spite of all this Robertson was placated and Conkling induced to give a reluctant assent to Arthur's appearing on the ticket as Garfield's running mate. At this convention, Platt and Warner Miller occupied respectively the situations of Conkling and Robertson. Platt was willing to be placated by giving the vice-presidency to Morton, but Warner Miller was less magnanimous than Robertson in 1880, and not only refused his assent, but joined with twelve others in the delegation, in issuing a formal protest against Morton, and demanding of the McKinley man, that in return for their early loyalty, the vice-presidency should go outside of New York. This was a time Hanna wavered, and it was not until Wednesday night, that he issued the Hobart edict. He sent for man after man from the different state delegations, and said that it was the McKinley programme to put Hobart in the vice-presidency, and this settled the question. His control in this matter was very forcibly displayed, and the delegates accepted the edict blindly, subsequently, humbly, they apparently felt that it was theirs but to do, or die. This accounts for Hobart.

A MEMORABLE SCENE.

While the convention lacked the notable features which a bitter contest for candidates brings forth, it developed one which has never before been seen in any previous Republican convention, and that was the withdrawal of twenty-three delegates, because they differed on the financial plank. Senator Teller's speech certainly made a profound impression, and there is no one who heard his utterances, who did not believe that he was conscientiously sincere. Politically he had everything to gain by remaining with his party, for though he may be a leader of the silver forces, that is hardly likely to keep him in political life any great length of time, or give him any prominence greater than that which he has already attained. His speech, in many respects, was touching, and pathetic, as he showed he was sundering political ties which were akin to those of personal friendship. Here is a sentiment in his speech which was quite impressive:

We say it is a question of duty. You may nominate in this convention any man you choose, if you will put him on the right kind of a platform I will vote for him. You may take any method you please to nominate him, if you think proper. I will defer to your judgment and support him, if the platform is a right one, when you ask me here, now, to surrender to you my principles as an honest man, I cannot do that. I realize what it will cost me. I realize the gibes and sneers and the contumely that will be heaped upon us. But my fellow-citizens, I have been through this before, and the political party to which you belong had being. I have advocated a cause more unpopular than the silver cause. I have stood

Canon, of Utah, who had just read the formal protest, signed by twenty-three well-known members, and that they walked down the aisle to leave the building, the others joined them, forming a sort of funeral procession. In spite of the nervous excitement of the speaker, and the solemnity of the scene a few minutes before, the convention burst forth in an apparent outburst of glee as they marched out, with songs, cheers, yells and cat-calls, every delegate in the convention rising to his feet, and the galleries joining in the hubbub, the silver party formally retiring. There was no pleasant message over the withdrawal, notwithstanding the bluff which was given when the silver men left. A prominent Michigan politician stopped at my seat as the episode concluded and said, "I'm sorry to see Teller go. He is a good and conscientious man," and that is the real sentiment of the members of the party, who have not become brutalized by politics as to be without personal regard or feeling.

READING OF THE PLATFORM.

Forker's reading of the platform was not a dramatic affair, but it was strong enough to adapt itself to the acoustics of the hall, and many could not hear his utterances penetrate to the galleries. He read, while the applause for the "gold standard" was fairly vociferous, there was no great enthusiasm. The reading of the platform rarely affords occasion for dramatic scenes. The one most marked in that line was the reading of the platform in this city twenty years ago, when Tilden was the Democratic nominee. The convention was held in the Merchants' building, which, though not as commodious, was far better adapted for a speaker than the present building, situated in the heart of New York, read the platform, which every body knew had been written by Tilden himself. "Reform is necessary," he said, "and the words in a sonorous voice, which rolled out of his mouth, and produced a dramatic effect. Each time as he uttered 'Reform is necessary,' the galleries broke into a shout, like thunder, when compared with Forker's, the assemblage went wild with applause. 'Reform is necessary,' and perhaps cared little for the specification, but they were all in a hurry to have the reform of turning the Republicans out and putting the Democrats in. It was the sentiment which produced the sensation, but in this case, the reading failed to produce the same effect. It was the sentiment which attracted whatever attention was given. Like almost everything else in this convention, the platform was known in advance, and consequently did not create the enthusiasm which might otherwise have been expected.

PRESENTATION SPEECHES.

Generally, the great episode of National conventions is the naming of the candidates for the presidency. This was handicapped in that line from the start. Every one knew in advance that there was really but one candidate. It requires an element of doubt to inspire a speaker who is advocating the claims of a man for the high position of President of the United States, and that did not exist in this instance. Besides, the natural ability of the orator was not up to the usual standard. While the building was commodious, the acoustic properties were bad, and there were thousands present who only knew by reading the papers afterwards that the speaker had said. John A. Baldwin, of Iowa, broke the ice in presenting the name of Allison, which he did in quite a forcible manner, though he elicited only moderate applause. Lodge was the next to follow, and his speech was not up to the usual standard. His speech was scholarly and impressive, but not up to the usual standard of a national convention. Mitchell, of Maine, who seconded the nomination, really did more to catch the galleries. At the Southern Hotel, where everything was in a state of confusion, the Reed forces have displayed a good deal of surface enthusiasm by their yells and boisterous noise, but this was largely the work of St. Louis boys, who, seeing the incandescent lights and banners of Reed hung on the outer wall, went in for fun to do some yelling. They apparently did not have tickets to the convention yesterday, for the applause which greeted Reed's name was not up to the standard of the Southern Hotel night episodes.

Depew followed with a good deal of an oration, but it was because it was Depew rather than that he was going to present Morton's name. Outside of McKinley, the greatest fun was made over the presentation of Quay's name, which was done by Gov. Hastings with more eloquence than any other displayed. Quay was largely led by the Washington newspaper boys, with whom Quay is evidently a

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THE NEWSPAPER MEN. What the convention lacked in notable men, it made up in the multitude of tireless newspaper workers who were present. They never cease to work a number of absolute newspaper workers at any National Convention, and they are the ones who really make a convention after all. Of the sixty or seventy million people in the country, but a few thousand have the opportunity to be personally present upon these great occasions, but by the aid of the graphic pen pictures of the newspaper men, each can see before him an outline of what occurred, almost as vivid as though he had been present in person. Not a point is lost, not an utterance is overlooked. Theories and speculations as to the future, actual scenes and occurrences are faithfully reported, and by the aid of electricity and the great newspapers of the country, no intelligent reader need fail to feel that he has been present. It was well worth the importance of their work, but they do it as earnestly, conscientiously, industriously and patriotically, as though their own existence depended upon it. The newspaper worker is a blessing sent to mankind; possessing the power to enlighten, to give a blessing in disguise, but disguise it as you will, it is a blessing which if obliterated would bring desolation and woe to mankind.

POPS FOR TELLER. PEOPLE'S PARTY LEADERS NOW FORMALLY INDORSE HIM FOR THE PRESIDENCY. ARE IN COMPLETE ACCORD. BOLTING SILVER MEN AND THE POPULISTS HAVE FORMULATED THEIR PLANS. EXPECTED ADDRESS GIVEN OUT. Any Authority to Bind the Party Expressly Denied by the Populist Leaders.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 20.—As the result of a series of conferences between committees appointed by the bolting silver men of the Republican convention and a committee composed of prominent Populists, an address was issued to-night, from the headquarters of the Peoples party national committee, in this city, advising Populists throughout the country to make Henry M. Teller, of Colorado, their national standard bearer. Immediately after the silver men walked out of the convention they appointed a committee of which Charles S. Hartman, of Montana, Senator R. F. Pettigrew, of South Dakota, C. F. Cannon, of Utah, and Senator Fred T. Dennis, of Idaho, were members, to confer with a similar committee of Populists. That evening at the Planters' Hotel they met H. E. Taubeneck, of Illinois, chairman; Dr. Howard S. Taylor, of Chicago, and Thomas M. Patterson, of Denver, of the national Populist committee, and as a result of that and subsequent conferences the following address was issued:

Chairman Taubeneck, in an interview said to-night: "The silver men of the Republican party and the Populists have, as the result of our conferences, come to a perfect agreement as to the future and henceforth we will work along the same lines." He predicted victory for a ticket with Teller as its leader. The address in part is as follows: "Expressly disclaiming any purpose or right to bind any party or person by the views here set forth, we yield to an overpowering sense of duty in saying what we do to members of the Peoples party and to all other good citizens, who, apprehending the approach of a momentous crisis in our country's life, are willing to avert it by acts of unflinching patriotism."

"We came to St. Louis, as citizens, members of the Peoples party, to be present at the meetings of the national convention, that we might determine more definitely for ourselves the true aim of that organization in the present struggle. Here we have seen the 'boss' in politics more securely enthroned, more servilely obeyed and more dictatorial as to candidates and policy than has ever before been witnessed in the field of national politics. "One man, the perfection of his type, representing the multimillionaire banks, the corporations, the trusts and every other remorseless and plutocratic element in our country's life, has through the power of money, dictated the nomination of McKinley and shaped the platform of his party.

"This is a situation, lavishly responding to the will of the money power, has forced an issue which must be met. It is a challenge to the women of the

land. If it is declined, or if it shall succeed, the fetters of a tyranny more grinding than that of the czars or emperors will be riven upon the plain people of the country, fetters which must be indefinitely worn with the contemptible spirit, inseparable from willing servitude, or in the event of the irresistible power of a mighty revolution. "That issue is formulated in the demands that the existing gold standard must be preserved, and for the enactment of all measures designed to maintain the inviolability of the obligations of the United States and all our money—either coin or paper—at the present standard. "This means that silver shall be permanently degraded into mere money of change and that it is to be deprived of its legal tender status, except for some paltry sum; that the great wealth and all other forms of government paper money shall be redeemed and destroyed; that the national banks shall be swollen into a power of triple their present ability to contract the volume of money, to absorb the earnings of industry and the obligations of all industrial and commercial life, while from time to time it terrorizes the voters into choice of its tools for all legislative, judicial and administrative positions. "The money power has forced this issue, because in its judgment, unless its policy will enslave are divided into hostile political families, which cannot be united in time to resist its onset. It regards it as impossible that harmonious action can be secured between political organizations that favor monetary reform, and it is for this reason that its insatiable greed, with Populists silver Democrats and independent bullwhackers supporting different nominees for president and the national congress, it feels assured of victory, and it has determined to press now without abatement the policy which this apparently amenable condition raises up before it. "In this, the most threatening crisis that has menaced the country since the civil war, we venture to make momentous suggestions to you, our brethren. In doing this we have neither desire nor thought to impair in the least the efficiency of our noble organization, charged as it is with the liberties of present and future generations, and whose integrity and growth is essential to the perpetuation of our free institutions. Our constant aim will be to defend it from within and without, and to preserve it as a power consecrated forever to the defense of humanity's dearest rights upon the American continent. A in view of the shameful submission by the Republican convention to the most extreme demands ever made upon Americans by the money power, every thought and effort of American manhood should, from this hour tend towards creating and cementing a union between those who would resist the conspiracy of robbery and grinding oppression."

BUT FOR TELLER. "Measures must be gained or defeated through men. After all the chief problem in this crisis is to select a man upon whom patriots can unite whose life is over national legislation and its enforcement he will defy every allurements of wealth and every menace of power, standing unflinchingly by the cause of the people in the struggle, and who, connected with the enactment of our proposed financial reforms, the address is signed by H. E. Taubeneck, Illinois; J. H. Davis, Texas; H. C. Rankin, Indiana; T. M. Patterson, Colorado; J. P. Fugh, Missouri; W. C. Edwards, Illinois; Thomas Fletcher, Arkansas; H. S. Taylor, Illinois; Homer P. Sines, Arkansas; J. W. Hollifield, Arkansas; M. R. Corbett, Illinois; F. Eager, Nebraska; J. D. Herr, Illinois; A. L. Maxwell, Illinois; George R. A. Sankay, Kansas; Charles E. Palmer, Illinois; F. D. Eager, Nebraska; J. D. Herr, Illinois; A. L. Maxwell, Illinois; Eugene Smith, Illinois; W. C. Quick, Missouri; Calvin K. Reifsnider, Missouri; Frank E. Richey, Missouri; W. J. Platt, Tennessee; Horace G. Clark, Georgia.

EMILE ZOLA, WHO STANDS CHARGED WITH LITERARY THEFT.

Emile Zola, the literary man latest charged with plagiarism, is said, by those who have read him, to be a realist of the realist. In ten minutes after the delegation had adjourned, Hanna had heard of it, and I was present in the Minnesota headquarters when one of his lieutenants came in to get a copy. This is one of the evidences of the close watch he kept upon everything.



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HANNA'S GRIP ILLUSTRATED. But if turned down on the platform, the vice-presidency gave an opportunity to illustrate his power and control of the convention. Hobart was really unknown until Hanna decided to turn in his favor, and to-day I venture to say, two-thirds of the delegates when they return to their homes will be unable to give any further explanation of the doctrine of free men, free homes, and free speech. I am used to detraction; I am used to abuse and I have had it heaped upon me without stint. There was a pathos in his tone and manner, when he exclaimed, "When the Republican party was organized, I was there. It has never had a national candidate since it was organized, that my voice was not raised in his support." Again his voice trembled as he uttered these words. "Think you gentlemen, for your kind attention, retiring from you as I do, perhaps never again to have an opportunity of addressing a Republican convention." It was a parting of the ways, which even in the cold and heartless game of politics, was touching to all who witnessed it. As Teller left the platform, he turned to his personal friends, the tears coming in his eyes as he did so. He was closely followed by Senator

others; but Leo refused to see him. For many years the author of "Claude" and "Le Terro" has been eager to become one of the immortals of the French Academy, probably because he knew he could not. The academicians could not get a smell of M. Zola's famous books out of their nostrils, and consistently closed their door to him. "La Reve," his only pure work, entitled "L'Academie," was written to placate the academy, but Louis Marie Julian Viaud was elected in 1891 and Zola is still immortal. It is not a member of the Academy and the great realist is at least a Knight of the Legion of Honor, and has been president of the French Society of Men of Letters. His book "Rome," written with the hope that it would pass him into the Academy, is the one concerning which the charge of literary theft is made and which is creating so much havoc. They mounted upon their tables, and yet until they were hoarse and their order at any time, extended to the galleries, and even inspired the Pennsylvania delegation after the first round of applause and gave a few more cheers. The presentation episode, however, was when at the end of ten minutes Forker reached McKinley's name. Most of the speakers perorated by concluding with the name of their candidate, but Forker interjected his in the middle of a grand oration, and it was very successful. The speakers here applause lasted fully and the exact time was twenty-three minutes, though I timed a couple of minutes more for the chair to Forker to proceed. It was the evident intention of Mr. Hanna to have the applause prolonged a sufficient length of time to "break the record," and when Gen. Grosvenor said "break the record," the platform, "We have beaten the record."