

# Chief Justice Gilfillan is Re-elected (1882)

By

Douglas A. Hedin

Minnesota Legal History Project

• May • 2022 •

## Section 1. Foreword.

In 1882 James Gilfillan ran unopposed for re-election to the office of Chief Justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court. It had never happened before. It would not happen again until Chief Justice Charles M. Start ran unopposed in 1900 and 1906. This is the story of the 1882 election.

James Gilfillan was 53 years old on election day 1882. He had served previously as chief justice for five and a half months, July 14, 1869 to January 7, 1870, when he administered the oath to his successor.<sup>1</sup> On April 6, 1875 he took the oath of office as chief justice and was elected to a full seven year term on November 2, 1875.<sup>2</sup> Now he stood for re-election.

He was not the only “Gilfillan” running for office in 1882. His younger brother Charles Duncan, known as “C . D.” was a candidate for the state senate in district 24.<sup>3</sup> John Bachop, known as “J. B.” (not related to the chief justice), was a candidate in senate district 25.<sup>4</sup> Both were elected.

1882 was the second (and last) election in which only a candidate for the supreme court was on the ballot. The first was in 1874.<sup>5</sup> In 1883 amendments to the state constitution reducing the terms of all judges from seven years to six and setting even numbered years for general, state-wide election were passed.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>See generally Douglas A. Hedin, “James Gilfillan vs. Christopher G. Ripley: The Contest for the Republican Nomination for Chief Justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court, 1869.” (MLHP, 2018).

<sup>2</sup> See generally Douglas A. Hedin, “Lafayette Emmett v. James Gilfillan: The Contest for the Election of Chief Justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court, 1875.” (MLHP, 2021).

<sup>3</sup> Charles Duncan Gilfillan (1831-1902,) an attorney by profession, became a very successful St. Paul businessman. For his recollections of early politics, read “The Early Political History of Minnesota” (MLHP, 2013) (first delivered 1898).

<sup>4</sup> John Bachop Gilfillan (1835-1924) was a lawyer who was a partner in several prominent firms, as well as Hennepin County Attorney, state senator from 1875-1885, congressman for one term, 1885-1887, representing the 4th district and advocate of public education.

<sup>5</sup> Douglas A. Hedin, “George B. Young v. Francis R. E. Cornell: The Contest for the Republican Nomination for Associate Justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court, 1874.” (MLHP, 2019).

<sup>6</sup> 1883 Laws, c. 2, 3, at 6-9 (March 1, 1883). William Anderson and Alfred J. Lobb, in their history of the state constitution, explain:

In 1882 the Republican Party did not hold a state convention attended by hundreds of delegates from all sections of the state as it did a year earlier. Instead they endorsed Chief Justice Gilfillan through resolutions at a meeting of their State Central Committee.<sup>7</sup> The Democrats held a state convention, though sparsely attended.

## Section 2. Republicans.

The *St, Paul Daily Globe* carried an account of the meeting of the Republican State Central Committee on Thursday, September 28, 1882:

### THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

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The Republicans Re-nominate Judge Gilfillan  
—The State Committee Practically Declares  
Nelson a Bolter.

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The Republican State Central committee met in St. Paul yesterday, and, after a general "talk over" Col. Johnston, of Becker county, offered the following, which were adopted:

*Whereas*, The only officer to be nominated on the state ticket for the ensuing election is chief justice of the supreme court; and

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The third amendment to this article came in 1883 when the terms of both supreme court justices and district judges were reduced from seven to six years and the term of the clerk of the supreme court was increased from three to four years to correspond with the system of biennial elections which 'was established by another amendment of the same year. These changes in terms have no other significance. The three propositions for increasing and decreasing terms were submitted separately, but the vote was practically the same upon all three. Of those who voted upon the proposals, three out of every four favored the amendments.

William Anderson & Albert J. Lobb, *A History of the Minnesota Constitution* 176 (1921) (footnotes omitted).

<sup>7</sup> In 1875, the Republican Party endorsed the election of Gilfillan through a resolution of the state convention. See Douglas A. Hedin, note 2, at 26.

*Whereas*, on consultation with representative Republicans in all parts of the state, we find that there is a universal and unanimous demand for the re-nomination and re-election of Hon. James Gilfillan to that office; and

*Whereas*, It appears, as a result of similar inquiry and conference, that there is no demand for a state convention, and no probability of securing a full and adequate representation therein, and that the interests of the party will be subserved in many ways by dispensing with a state convention; therefore,

*Resolved*, That recognizing the high character, eminent fitness, and long, distinguished, judicial services of Hon. James Gilfillan, chief justice of the supreme court of this state, believing him to be the unanimous choice of the Republican voters of the state for re-election to his present office, and feeling fully justified by these considerations in so doing, the Republican state central committee hereby places Hon. James Gilfillan in nomination for re-election to the office of chief justice of the supreme court, and commends his candidacy to the favorable consideration of the voters of this state.

*Resolved*, That the chairman and secretary of this committee are hereby instructed to notify the Republican press of the state and the several county committees of this action, and take such steps as are necessary and usual in placing Judge Gilfillan's name upon the tickets as the Republican candidate for chief justice of the supreme court.<sup>8</sup>

The *Mower County Transcript*, a staunch Republican organ, gave a truncated report of the proceeding:

THE Republican State committee met in St. Paul last Thursday. As the only officer to be nominated on the state ticket this year is the chief justice of the supreme court, the committee proposed to dispense with the trouble and annoyance of a state convention for

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<sup>8</sup> *St. Paul Daily Globe*, September 29, 1882, at 1.



making the nomination. The following resolution tells the remainder of the story and puts in nomination a man who will receive the support of all parties:

*Resolved*, That recognizing the high character, eminent fitness and long, distinguished, judicial services of Hon. James Gilfillan, chief justice of the supreme court of this state, believe him to be the unanimous choice of the Republican voters of the state for re-election to his present office, and feeling fully justified by these considerations in so doing, the Republican State Central Committee hereby places Hon. James Gilfillan in nomination for re-election to the office of chief justice of the supreme court, and commends his candidacy to the favorable consideration of the voters of this state.<sup>9</sup>

### Section 3. The Democratic Convention

The Democrats also nominated Gilfillan at their sparsely attended convention in St. Paul on October 10, 1882. As in the party's convention in 1875 a few delegates questioned why the party should nominate a Republican.<sup>10</sup> But unlike that convention no one stepped forward to carry the torch. And so the re-election of the chief justice was unanimously endorsed. From the *Pioneer Press*:

#### Democratic Convention.

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To Place in Nomination  
a Candidate for the Position of  
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

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Judge Gilfillan, the Present Incumbent,  
Most Cordially Indorsed—The Unterrified  
Placated With Straight Out Resolutions

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<sup>9</sup> *Mower County Transcript*, October 4, 1882, at 2. The Republican Party ticket was published in the *Transcript* for many weeks before the election on November 7. E.g., Appendix, at 24.

<sup>10</sup> Douglas A. Hedin, note 2, at 13-15.

## Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic state convention for the nomination of Chief Justice of the supreme court met in Market Hall shortly after noon yesterday and was called to order by Col. Crooks chairman of the State Central committee. But a mere handful of the unterrified were present, the majority of them being from St. Paul and Minneapolis, and the proceedings were of the team's character. On the suggestion of Col. Crooks, Mayor Miller of Fergus Falls was unanimously chosen chairman, and O. M. Hall of Goodhue was elected to the honorable position of secretary in the same manner.

Mr. Miller, in taking the chair, stated the business of the convention, remarking, however, that it was called merely because the state committee did not like to take upon themselves the responsibility of naming the candidate.

A committee on credentials was dispensed with in the temporary organization was made the permanent one.

William Lee then rose and proclaimed in senatorial tones his opposition to the endorsement by the Democrats of a Republican candidate. It would be impossible, he said, to elect a Democrat in such a stronghold of black Republicans as Minnesota was, but he thought it unwise for the Democrats to nominate Gilfillan. The proper way would be to adjourn without nominating and recommend that the Democrats vote for the present Chief Justice.

Judge Brisbane believed in taking judicial offices out of politics, and paid a very high tribute to Judge Gilfillan. He closed by recommending that no resolution be passed. Senator Campbell agreed with Judge Brisbane. Gov. Pillsbury had appointed Democrats to the supreme bench, and he thought the Democrats should meet the movement for taking judicial offices out of politics. He therefore

moved the Judge Gilfillan be nominated by acclamation. Judge Baker seconded the motion, but Mr. Lee opposed it, and offered as an amendment that Democratic voters be recommended to vote for Gilfillan. The amendment was seconded, put and lost.

Gilfillan was nominated

by acclamation. Col. Crooks took the floor, and stated an attempt was being made to legend to inaugurate prohibition, and that they asked legislative candidates to pledge themselves in advance to vote for the its submission to the people. Movement was pernicious....<sup>11</sup>

The *Pioneer Press* followed with this editorial in the same issue:

It was well worth the trouble of calling a State Democratic convention, to put that often wrongheaded, but occasionally liberal and judicious party, squarely upon the record in favor of nonpartisan judicial nominations. The endorsement of Judge Gilfillan for the head of the supreme bench was practically unanimous. There was just enough dissent to make conspicuous the self-denial and public virtue of those wiser leaders whose judgment was finally followed. The Democrats do not conceal from themselves that a partisan nomination to the supreme bench would come with a very bad grace from a party which has seen so many of its able jurists raise to the bench within the last few years by Republican votes or the appointment of a Republican executive. The party and the state are to be congratulated upon this conspicuous confirmation of a wholesome practice. The convention rewarded itself for the self-denial which refrained from setting up a candidate to be slaughtered, by promulgating an ultra Democratic platform, full of beautiful sentiments in favor of free trade, economy and reform in the public service, and opposed to nullification and secession. The resolution in opposition to the proposed prohibition amendment is sufficiently plain in its language.<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> *St. Paul Pioneer Press*, October 11, 1882, at 5. (Original spelling retained)

<sup>12</sup> *Id* at 4 (editorial).

## Section 4. Prohibition Party.

The temperance movement in Minnesota flourished during the territorial era when a version of the “Maine Liquor Law” was enacted by the Legislative Assembly in 1852, only to be voided by Chief Justice Hayner because it was conditioned on a popular vote which was not authorized by the Organic Act.<sup>13</sup> Over the next 30 years the movement only grew stronger. By 1882 the party was active at both state and county levels. That year the Hennepin County Prohibitionists endorsed Gilfillan whereas the state convention seemed obsessed with electing legislative candidates who would support submitting a prohibition amendment to the state constitution to “the people.” The following is from the *Morris Tribune*:

The Prohibitionists of Hennepin county, Minn., approved a few of the republican nominations—that of Judge Gilfillan for the supreme court, C. A. Pillsbury for senator from the Twenty-ninth district, and Col. Hicks, and nominees for representatives in the same district. Mr. C. M. Pond is pitted against Hon. R. B. Langdon as senator from the Thirtieth district, and the only republican endorsed in that district is Mr. W. H. Grimshaw for representative.<sup>14</sup>

The *New Ulm Weekly Review* carried an account of the state Prohibition Convention:

The prohibition convention at Sleepy Eye last week Tuesday, under the auspices of the State Constitutional Amendment Agitation Committee, adopted a series of resolutions, which we print below as a matter of information.

*Whereas:* The question of constitutional Prohibition is of most vital importance to the happiness and prosperity of this commonwealth.

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The Ramsey County Democratic Convention confined itself to endorsing two incumbent judges and taking a firm stance against prohibition. *St. Paul Daily Globe*, August 20, 1882, at 4.

<sup>13</sup> Douglas A. Hedin, “Advisory Opinions of the Territorial Supreme Court, 1852-1854” 15-17 (MLHP, 2009– 2011).

<sup>14</sup> *Morris Tribune*, October 19, 1882, at 2.

*Whereas:* We see only increased difficulty and peril in delay, therefore,

*Resolved:* That we are of the opinion that the movement inaugurated by the friends of prohibition is opportune and harmonious with the just demand of our people, and we promise our hearty co-operation.

*Resolved:* That in demanding at the hands of our representatives in the Legislature, the submission of this question to the vote of the people, and we are simply asking to be allowed the exercise of the highest right of the American people, and one that should be insisted upon by every American citizen.

*Resolved:* That the pressing demand for relief from useless taxation, destruction of property, and multiplied family and social sorrows, caused by the saloon license system, is greater than any other issue before the people, and any men or party who will not join hands with us to do away with this evil is unworthy of our votes, sympathy or influence.

*Resolved:* That we instruct our central committee, that if they find the men nominated by either of the existing parties, are hostile to our interests than they shall immediately call a convention to nominate men who are favorable to such submission.

W. A. Lyman,  
Isaac Gallagher, Committee.  
H. J. Harrington.

This issue is clearly made candidates for the Senate and House of either of the old parties will be asked to sign a pledge to vote for the submission to the people of a similar prohibitory constitutional amendment as that recently adopted in Iowa. A refusal on the part of either or all the party candidates will result in their being black-balled, so to say, and men of the prohibition stripe put in the field. This county is anti-prohibition by a large majority, and the candidates of either of the old parties, who desire an election, will not be foolhardy enough to pledge themselves for a measure that would surely result in their defeat.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>15</sup> *New Ulm Weekly Review*, August 30, 1882, at 3. The last paragraph is by the newspaper.

## Section 5. Other Parties.

There were a plethora of minor parties, active in several counties, that did not take a position on the chief justiceship such as the National Greenback Party also known as the National Greenback Labor Party.<sup>16</sup> The People's Anti-Monopoly Party endorsed Gilfillan.<sup>17</sup> The *Globe's* report of the election in Rice County shows how confusing the process was:

Northfield, Nov. 7. —Although the election at this place passed off quietly it was a literally mix up affair. There were eight tickets in the field though virtually but three — Democrat, Republican, and Greenback — there being five of Prohibition proclivities. The following is the vote for the respective candidates. Chief justice, J. Gilfillan, endorsed by all parties, 471. . .<sup>18</sup>

## Section 6. The Election Results.

James Gilfillan was re-elected in the election on November 7, 1882, but a state-wide total has not been found.<sup>19</sup>

Although Gilfillan ran unopposed, in a few counties votes were cast for write-in candidates who were not formally endorsed by a political party. In Fillmore County Gilfillan received 2,645 votes and "D. A. Secomb" received 827.<sup>20</sup> David A. Secombe (1827-1892) was a well-known Minneapolis lawyer and staunch Republican.

In Freeborn County Gilfillan received 2,493 votes.<sup>21</sup> In Brown County he received 2,306 votes.<sup>22</sup> In Stearns County he received 4,392.<sup>23</sup> In Hennepin County he

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<sup>16</sup> *The Record and Union* (Rochester), September 29, 1882, at 2, 3.

<sup>17</sup> *Chatfield Democrat*, November 4, 1882, at 2. Appendix at 23.

<sup>18</sup> *St. Paul Daily Globe*, November 8, 1882, at 7.

<sup>19</sup> At this time, votes for statewide and congressional candidates were tallied by the State Canvassing Board, created by an amendment to Article 5, § 2, of the state constitution in 1877. The Board met on November 27, 1882 and certified only the results of the five elections for congress (see SAM66, Roll 1, Image 162, at the MHS). The results of Gilfillan's re-election are not listed in the Journal of the Minnesota House of Representatives for January 1883. Furthermore, newspapers do not list the total votes for Chief Justice.

<sup>20</sup> *Chatfield Democrat*, November 18, 1882, at 3.

<sup>21</sup> *Freeborn County Standard*, November 16, 1882, at 1.

received 13,954 votes.<sup>24</sup> In Ramsey County his ward votes are listed but not totaled.<sup>25</sup> The *Globe* published the official count of many towns that included Gilfillan's but vote for him in the county was for some reason not totaled.<sup>26</sup>

## Section 7. Conclusion.

There never was a “movement” or organized campaign to persuade the state legislature to enact a law requiring non-partisan judicial elections. There were isolated examples of a lawyer who ran as a “non-partisan” or “independent” for the district court. In 1869 Franklin H. Waite was elected as an independent (though also nominated by the Democrats) for the Sixth Judicial District Court. He served five years, then resigned to run as a Democrat to represent the First Congressional District, but lost to Mark H. Dunnell. Benjamin F. Webber served on the Ninth Judicial District Court from 1883 to 1906, and in three elections, 1888, 1894 and 1900, he ran unopposed as a “non-partisan” candidate.<sup>27</sup> In 1906 Marvin E. Mathews, a lifelong Democrat, announced his candidacy as an “independent” for the Ninth Judicial District bench but was defeated in the November election. In 1904 Justice Calvin Brown (probably through the prodding of Chief Justice Start) accepted the endorsements of the Republican and Democratic parties, and through litigation striking down an anti-fusion law was listed on the ballot as having both endorsements, which was intended to present him as a “non-partisan” candidate.<sup>28</sup> But Brown's re-election did nothing to advance a “non-partisan” judiciary.

The fact that in 1882 the two major parties endorsed the same candidate, the incumbent, for re-election to the supreme court did not inaugurate a period of non-partisan nominations to the court. Ten years later the parties pressured the legislature to require a judicial candidate's party affiliation be placed next to his

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<sup>22</sup> *New Ulm Weekly Review*, November 15, 1882, at 3.

<sup>23</sup> *Der Nordstern* (St. Cloud), November 16, 1882, at 4.

<sup>24</sup> *St. Paul Daily Globe*, November 14, 1882, at 6.

<sup>25</sup> *St. Paul Daily Globe*, November 9, 1882, at 2.

<sup>26</sup> *St. Paul Daily Globe*, November 8, 1882, at 1, 4. The *Globe* did not even tally Gilfillan's vote in Ramsey County.

<sup>27</sup> Douglas A. Hedin, “Judge Benjamin F. Webber (1833-1906)” (MLHP, 2022).

<sup>28</sup> Douglas A. Hedin, “Now on the Ballot for Candidates for the Minnesota Supreme Court: ‘Calvin L. Brown (Republican-Democrat)’—The Story of *In re Day* (1904)” 24-26 (MLHP, 2017).

name on the ballot.<sup>29</sup> That law remained in use until 1912 when the legislature enacted a law requiring judicial candidates be listed on the ballot without party designation — in other words a non-partisan judicial ballot.<sup>30</sup>

Today district court and supreme court candidates run for election or re-election as non-partisans. Governors, however, invariably fill a vacancy on the supreme court from the ranks of their own political party.



## Appendix

The political parties published their tickets in local newspapers throughout the state. Chief Justice Gilfillan, however, was not listed on Democratic tickets even though he was nominated at their State Convention. Samples follow:

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<sup>29</sup> This change was part of a major revision to the election laws of the state by the 27th Legislature: 1891 Laws, c. 4, §33, at 39 (effective June 1, 1891).

The 28th Legislature, meeting in 1893, repealed the entire 1891 law, and enacted a new general law on elections. It maintained the requirement that the political affiliation of candidates be listed on the ballot. 1893 Laws, c. 4, §25, at 22 (effective June 1, 1893). Section 200 of this legislation repealed the entire 1891 election law.

<sup>30</sup> 1912 Laws, Sp. Sess., c. 2, §2, at 4-5. Later, in that session, the Legislature adopted c. 12, §1, at 53-54 (effective June 19, 1912).



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# St. Paul Daily Dispatch

NO. 140 THIRD STREET.

BY HENRY A. CASTLE.

THE DAILY DISPATCH is published every day except Sunday.

By carrier in the city: Fifty cents a month.

By Mail: Fifty cents a month; three dollars for six months; six dollars a year, in advance.

THE WEEKLY DISPATCH—One dollar a year, free of postage.

Established 1868.

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## REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court,  
JAMES GILFILLAN,  
Of Ramsey County.

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*St. Paul Dispatch*, October 9, 1882, at 2 (enlarged).

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## THE PROHIBITION TICKET.

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### Some of the Republican Legislative Ticket Endorsed.

The Prohibitionists of Hennepin county have finally completed their ticket—the agreement having been completed several days ago, but the public announcement of the selections was not made until yesterday. It will be seen that the Prohibitionists approve a few of the Republican nominations—that of Judge Gilfillan for the supreme court; C. A. Pillsbury for senator from the Twenty-ninth district, and Col. Hicks, and nominees for representatives in the same district. Mr. C. M. Pond is pitted against Hon. R. B. Laugdon as senator from the Thirtieth district, and the only Republican endorsed in that district is Mr. W. H. Grimshaw for representative. The perfected Prohibition ticket is as follows:

Judge Supreme Court—James Gilfillan.  
For Congress—Edwin Phillips.  
County Auditor—Philip Hines.  
Register of Deeds—C. R. Fix.  
Sheriff—George H. Thomas.  
County Attorney—Henry R. Higgins.  
County Surveyor—William Haycock.  
County Coroner—Dr. L. D. Pratt.  
Commissioner, Fourth District—Paris Re'd-head.  
Commissioner, Fifth District—W. S. Chowen.

LEGISLATIVE.

Twenty-ninth District, Senator—C. A. Pillsbury.  
Representatives—C. F. Holt.  
H. G. Hicks.  
F. L. Bachelder.  
J. A. Peterson.  
William Anderson.  
D. A. Lydiard.

Thirtieth District, Senator—C. M. Pond.  
Representatives—W. H. Grimshaw.  
Silas Moffit.  
S. P. Sabon.  
O. S. Miller.

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# Martin County Sentinel.

*Official County Paper.*

FAIRMONT, MINNESOTA, OCT. 13, 1882

## *Republican Nominations.*

*For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court*

JAMES GILFILLAN.

*For Congress, 2d District,*

HON. J. B. WAKEFIELD.

*For Senator, 6th District,*

R. M. WARD.

*For Representative,*

HON. JAMES E. CHILD.

*For County Auditor,*

M. E. L. SHANKS.

*For County Attorney,*

J. L. HIGGINS.

*For Sheriff,*

WILLIAM BIRD.

*For Judge of Probate,*

F. S. LIVERMORE.

*For Surveyor,*

L. F. BRAINERD.

*For Coroner,*

DR. H. N. RICE.

*For Commissioner,*

1st Dist.--C. E. EVERETT.

2d Dist.--M. L. POPE.



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# **Republican Ticket.**

For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court,  
**JAMES GILFILLAN.**

For Member of Congress—1st District,  
**MILO WHITE.**

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## **COUNTY TICKET.**

For Senator—J. M. Wheat.

For Representatives—R. R. Greer, Burdette Thayer, C. T. Barsnaas, E. R. Thompson and A. Plummer.

For Auditor—G. A. Hayes.

For Attorney—N. Kingsley.

For Sheriff—S. A. Langum.

For County surveyor—C. H. Brown.

For Co. Com'r., 4th Dist.—A. Daniels.

For " " 5th Dist.—J. G. Miner.

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*The Rushford Star* (Fillmore County)  
October 26, 1882, front page.

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# The Rochester Post.

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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1882.

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OFFICIAL PAPER OF OLMTED COUNTY.

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## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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### State.

For Chief Justice of the Supreme Court,  
JAMES GILFILLAN.

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### Congressional.

For Representative in Congress,  
MILO WHITE.

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### County.

Senator..... D. A. MORRISON  
Representative..... M. J. DANIELS  
For Representative..... E. D. DYAR  
For Representative..... J. FRAHM  
Auditor..... C. A. WHITED  
Judge of Probate..... R. A. CASE  
Coroner..... F. R. MOSSE  
Sup't Schools..... F. L. COOK  
Court Commissioner..... O. O. BALDWIN  
Co. Commissioner, 1st Dist.,..... J. N. COE  
Co. Commissioner, 3d Dist., J. W. FLATHERS  
Co. Commissioner, 4th dist..... JOHN T. PRICE

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# **Minnesota.**

## **Republikanska Kongresskandidater**

**I Minnesota.**

Första distriktet:

**Milo White.**

Andra distriktet:

**James B. Wakefield.**

Tredje distriktet:

**Horace B. Straff.**

Fjerde distriktet:

**Wm. D. Washburn.**

Femte distriktet:

**Knut Nelson.**

För öfverdomare i statens högsta  
domstol:

**James Gillan.**

*Skaffaren och Minnesota Stats Tidning (St. Paul)  
November 1, 1882, at 4.*

# Der Nordstern.

Rosenberger und Reuß, Herausgeber.

Ein Organ des Volkes.

Julius H. Stademann, Redacteur

Achter Jahrgang.

St. Cloud, Stearns County, Minn., den 26. October 1882.

No. 44.

## Editorielles.

Redactionsschluß am Mittwoch Mittag

### Unser Ticket:

Für den Congreß:  
E. P. BARNUM.  
Für O berrichter der Supreme-  
Court:  
JAMES GILFILLAN.  
Für County = Auditor:  
B. VOSSBERG.  
Für Clerf der District-  
Court:  
E. B. STRONG.  
Für Court = Commissioner:  
L. A. EVANS.  
Für den Staats senat:  
C. F. MACDONALD.  
Für Repräsentanten in der  
Legislatur:  
Erster District: ———  
Zweiter District: Alexander Chis-  
holm.  
Dritter District: ———  
Vierter District: F. W. Lenz.  
Für County = Commissäre:  
4. District: Nicholas Hansen jr.  
5. District: George W. Duncan.  
Im dritten Legislatur-District stehen  
die Herren Edward Miller und Caspar  
Capser als demokratische Candidaten vor  
dem Volke; wir können nicht entscheiden,  
welcher der „reguläre“ ist.

Der Nordstern (St. Cloud), October 26, 1882.

THE  
**ST. CHARLES UNION**

**J. N. WHITON,** . . . . . **Published**

THE UNION is published every Wednesday at \$1.50 per year. For advertising terms, see first page, or apply to the Publisher.

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WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1, 1882.

**THIS PAPER** may be found on file at GEORGE ROWELL & CO.'S Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.) where advertising contracts may be made for it in **NEW YORK**

**REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.**

**STATE TICKET.**

*Chief Justice Supreme Court,*  
**JAMES GILFILLAN.**

**FOR CONGRESS,**  
First District,  
**MILO WHITE.**

Second District,  
**JAS. B. WAKEFIELD.**

**LEGISLATIVE TICKET.**

*For Senator,*  
**COL. C. B. GOULD.**  
*For Representatives—Fourteenth District,*  
**C. H. PORTER,**  
**GEORGE I. PARSONS,**  
**J. Q. A. VALE.**

*Fifteenth District,*  
**GEORGE H. HENRY,**  
**ISAAC C. SLADE.**

**COUNTY TICKET.**

*Register of Deeds,*  
**FRANK D. SLOAN.**

*Auditor,*  
**HENRY W. POSZ.**

*Attorney,*  
**M. B. WEBBER.**

*Commissioners,*  
Fourth Dist.—**JOHN BAIN.**  
Fifth Dist.—**JAMES P. BERRY.**

*Election—Tuesday, November 7.*



# Houston Valley Signal

THURSDAY, NOV. 2, 1882,

## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Congress, **MILO WHITE.**

For State Senator, **JAMES O'BRIEN.**

For Assemblymen { **WM. E. POTTER.**  
**TROULS PAULSEN.**

For Sheriff, **JOHN Q. ADAMS.**

For Auditor, **E. K. ROVERUD.**

For Register of Deeds **MAHLON FARMIN**

For Co. Supt. of Schools, **D. C. CAMERON.**

For County Attorney, **C. S. TRASK.**

For Co. Commissioners { **J. JOHNSON.**  
**JOHN FISHEL.**

For Court Commissioner **E. H. SMALLEY.**

## Democratic Ticket.

For Congress, **ADOLPH BIERMAN.**

For State Senator, **D. L. BUELL.**

For Representatives, { **T. GILBERTSON.**  
**FRED. GLUECK.**

For Auditor, **T. B. BARBER.**

For Register of Deeds, **J. C. KELLY Jr.**

For Sheriff, **WALTER GORGEN.**

For County Attorney, **W. H. HARRIES.**

For Supt. of Schools, **H. B. RUSSELL.**

For Co. Commissioners, { **F. DUFFY.**  
**A. BYE.**

*Houston Valley Signal*, November 2, 1882.

Republican: page 4. Democratic: page 5.

# Republican Ticket:

—State Ticket.—

—For Chief Justice of Supreme Court:

**James Gillilan.**

—Congressional and Legislative.—

—For Member of Congress, 1st District:

**Milo White.**

—For State Senator:

**James McLaughlin.**

—For Representative:

**John Peterson.**

—County Ticket.—

—For County Auditor:

**Charles J. Humason.**

—For County Attorney:

**N. P. Bromley.**

—For County Surveyor:

**T. J. Hunt.**

—For Superintendent of Schools:

**J. C. Gillman.**

—For Coroner:

**E. E. Cummings.**

For the act applying the internal improvement land fund to the payment of the Minnesota State railroad adjustment bonds—Yes.

# DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Congress, A. BIERMAN.

For Senator, J. BABCOCK.

For Representative, J. A. WALKER.

For Auditor, A. ALDER.

For Attorney, R. A. MOSES.

For Superintendent of Schools,

**A. M. SPERRY.**

For Surveyor, A. MENARDI.

For Coroner, JOHN YOUNG.

For Co. Commissioner, 3d. dist.

**S. TURNER.**

For the act applying the internal improvement land fund to the payment of the Minnesota State railroad adjustment bonds—Yes.

Above we give both the Republican and Democratic tickets, that before another issue of the Express, will have been passed upon by the voters of Dodge county. The canvass has been an unusually quiet one, and with possibly one or two exceptions the Republican ticket will be elected.

As to candidates—both parties very wisely support Hon. Jas. Gillilan for chief justice.

*Mantorville and Kasson Express (Dodge County).*

November 3, 1882, at 2.

**THE PEOPLE'S ANTI-MONOPOLY  
TICKET.**

For Representative in Congress—  
A. BIERMANN, of Olmsted Co.

Chief Justice Supreme Court,  
JAMES GILFILLAN.

Senator, 2nd District,  
WILLIAM MEIGHEN.

Representatives,  
J. N. GRALING,  
W. A. PEASE,  
THOMAS ERRICKSON,  
R. L. FLEMING,  
G. O. SAUER.

County Auditor,  
G. A. HAYES.

Sheriff,  
S. A. LANGUM.

County Attorney,  
GEO. E. HIBNER.

County Surveyor,  
C. H. BROWN.

Commissioner, 4th District,  
THOS. QUINN.

*Chatfield Democrat*, November 4, 1882, at 2.

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# THE TRANSCRIPT

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Entered as second-class matter at the post office at  
Austin, Minnesota.

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*C. H. DAVIDSON, Editor and Proprietor.*

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AUSTIN, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1882.

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## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

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Chief Justice Supreme Court,  
JAMES GILFILLAN.

For Congress—First District,  
MILO WHITE.

Senator—DR. W. L. HOLLISTER.

Representatives—Northern District, JAMES  
F. CARSON. Southern District, HANS C.  
ANDERSON.

County Auditor—H. W. ELMS.

Register of Deeds—M. M. TROWBRIDGE.

Sheriff—H. B. COREY.

Judge of Probate—ORMANZO ALLEN.

County Attorney—GEO. F. GOODWIN.

Coroner—DR. J. P. SQUIRES.

Surveyor—G. H. ALLEN.

Commissioner, 2d District—E. S. HOPPIN.

Commissioner, 3d District—W. B. MITSON.

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### The Republican Ticket.

At the head of our columns this week we present a list of the candidates comprising the regular Republican ticket. They are all good, true men, and deserving the support of every Republican in the county. We expect to see every man on the ticket elected, and it should be the duty and pleasure of every Republican to assist in bringing about this desirable result.

## Related Articles

This is another in a series of studies of elections to the Minnesota Supreme Court in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

1. Douglas A. Hedin, “Now on the Ballot for Candidates for the Minnesota Supreme Court: ‘Calvin L. Brown (Republican-Democrat)’ —The Story of *In re Day* (1904).” (MLHP, 2017).
2. Douglas A. Hedin, “James Gilfillan vs. Christopher G. Ripley: The Contest for the Republican Nomination for Chief Justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court, 1869.” (MLHP, 2018).
3. Douglas A. Hedin, “George B. Young v. Francis R. E. Cornell: The Contest for the Republican Nomination for Associate Justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court, 1874.” (MLHP, 2019).
4. Douglas A. Hedin, “Lafayette Emmett v. James Gilfillan: The Contest for the Election of Chief Justice of the Minnesota Supreme Court, 1875.” (MLHP, 2021).

