From Sunday's Edition.

[*The following matter on this page appeared in Sunday's edition. The reason for this republication is because our regular mail rate of subscription does not include the Sunday issue, and comparatively few in the country care to pay extra for the Sunday edition, which lies in the St. Paul post office and goes out in the same mail with the Monday paper. The more important news, to the extent of two or three columns, is therefore republished on Monday for the benefit of country subscribers who do not see the* SUNDAY GLOBE.]

NOT READY.

COMPLETE SUCCESS OF WAITING PROGRAMME OF "BOSSES."

Adjournment Over Sunday, Giving Them the Coveted Opportunity for "Fixing" the Impecunious Scalawag Crowd—A Significant Combination of Grant, Sherman and Edmunds in the Contested Cases—The Preliminaries Completed, and Blaine, Grant, Sherman, Edmunds and Windom Placed in Nomination.

BULLETINS.

CHICAGO, June 5, 12:45 P. M.—The four Grant men from Kansas just admitted by 476 to 184.

2:40 P. M.—Another black eye for the anti-Grant forces. Utah contestants admitted by 426 to 312. This adds two more to Grant's column.

3 P. M.—Sharpe of New York offers a resolution to ballot immediately. Garfield is speaking against it because no rules have been adopted.

3:35 P. M.—Convention by 276 yeas to 479 noes, refuse to ballot and rules now being considered.

4 P. M.—Convention abolished unit rule and adopts report of committee on rules. Platform now being considered.

NOTE.—After adopting platform convention took a recess.

7:30 P. M.—Convention called to order at 7:16 P. M.

7:33 P. M.—It is reported on good authority that if there is no nomination before the fourth ballot is reached, Iowa, Connecticut and Indiana will cast their votes for Garfield.

7:35 P. M.—Roll of States is being called for selection of national committee.

7:40 P. M.—Hale of Maine moved that the roll of States be called for the presentation of candidates for nomination by the convention, and the motion is being debated.

7:58 P. M.—Hale's motion passed, and roll of States called. When Michigan was reached, Mr. Joy, of Michigan, took the platform to nominate Blaine.

8:57 P. M.—When Joy mentioned the name of Blaine there was great applause, continuing for some time, many delegates rising to their feet and swinging their hats and handkerchiefs. When the State of New York was reached Mr. Conkling took the platform to nominate Grant, and received a tremendous ovation, many delegates and audience rising to their feet.

At the end of Joy's remarks there was great cheering, which lasted ten minutes, and Frank Pixley arose to second the nomination. Frye, of Maine, followed in an electric speech, which was loudly cheered. Drake, of Minnesota, now presented the name of Windom, whose name was received with cheers.

When Conkling mentioned Grant's name it was loudly cheered, which was taken up again and again. He said Grant is the most illustrious man living, and could carry many of the doubtful States North and South. Conkling finished at 9:45, when there was loud and prolonged applause for Grant. At 10 P. M. the cheering for Grant ended. Conkling's speech continued nearly half an hour.

When Ohio was called Garfild took the platform to nominate Sherman and was as well received as the others, being cheered for some time. At the end of Garfield's speech more cheering was indulged in, which continued for some time. It is now thought a ballot will be reached by 10:30 P. M.

11:10 P. M.—Mr. Billings, of Vermont, is now speaking in favor of the nomination of Edmunds. Edmunds name elicited much applause.

11:25 P. M.—Cassidy of Wisconsin is now presenting the name of Washburne. Washburne's nomination was received with considerable applause. Cassidy said two of the best men were Washburne and Edmunds. Brondage of Connecticut seconded the nomination of Washburne. This is the last speech. Now (11:38) doubtful if a ballot is taken to-night. Brondage finished at 11:49. A delegate moves to adjourn. Great confusion 11:50.

11:51 P. M.—Convention adjourned till 10 Monday.

RADICAL JAMBOREE.

DELEGATES AND SPECTATORS TIRING.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The terrible strain on the nerves of the delegates at last night's protracted session was sufficient to prevent a prompt appearance this morning; and it was 11:45 o'clock before Chairman Hoar called the convention to order, although the time fixed for the meeting was 11 o'clock. Reporters, delegates and auditors seemed still wearied and there was not much vivacity in the proceedings preliminary to the active work of the convention. For the first time since the convention opened, the back seats where there were small chances for an intelligent understanding of the doings about the platform, were only about half filled.

Rev. John R Baxter, of Washington, offered prayer.

Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the national Republican executive committee be requested to prepare and present a method for the election of delegates to the national convention to be held in 1884, and to issue instructions in conformity therewith. Mr. Conger objected to the present consideration of the resolution, as did also, several others. It was, therefore, laid over.

THE KANSAS CASE.

The chairman announced that the disposition of the Kansas case was before the convention. Mr. Conger then stated the Kansas case from standpoint of the majority. Mr. Bateman, of Ohio, moved to limit the time to half an hour. A Kansas delegate moved to make it forty minutes. Unanimously adopted.

Mr. Plumb of Kansas then took the floor in opposition to the majority report. He explained the peculiarity of the arrangement by which Kansas elected her delegates from the State to the national convention. He claimed that the record was clearly in favor of admitting the sitting members, and that there was no possible ground on which the contestants could stand. He asserted however, that it made no difference who this convention nominated, the State of Kansas would support the nominee.

Mr. Houck of Tennessee asked whether there was a minority report.

Mr. Cessna of Pennsylvania said there was none.

Mr. Houck then asked if the Kansas State convention did not fail to comply with the terms of the call of the national convention; did the State convention transcend its authority in appointing delegates to the Chicago convention. Mr. Houck said he was unable to ascertain which side he was on, and asked for two minutes' time to make the discovery.

Mr. Cessna moved to make the allowance of ten minutes for a man who was on neither or on both sides. (Laughter). Mr. Houck, getting two minutes, said he would vote for the report of the committee, but would not yield that the district conventions were correct in their action.

Mr. Bateman, of Ohio, appeared at the request of the contestants. He held that the tactics of Tammany Hall should not be put up on the Republican party, and he would not vote to allow it.

The roll was called for and resulted as follows: Yeas 476, nays 184. So the report of the majority of the committee was sustained, and four of the sitting members from Kansas gave place to the four contestants, Grant men. New York cast only 22 votes, and they were aye votes. Kansas cast five votes nay.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The next question was on the portion of the report of the committee on credentials which relates to West Virginia.

Mr. Conger explained that the majority favored the retention of sitting members in West Virginia. Mr. Clayton offered a resolution to substitute the minority for the majority report.

Mr. Raum, speaking on that question, said he understood that the West Virginia case stood on exactly the same footing as the adjudicated cases of Illinois, Kansas and Alabama.

M. Cadman (Massachusetts) made an argument in favor of the contestants.

Mr. Hagans of West Virginia, held that the sitting members were elected in the regular manner; and held that the credentials to this convention were as correct and convincing on their face as were those of any other delegate here. He could scarcely comprehend why the contest was made at all. Being asked what was the actual complexion as to the choice for President in the contested district, Hagans said he had no personal knowledge on the subject, as he lived 150 miles from the contested district. His interrogator answered that he lived too far away, and that he was not a competent witness.

Mr. Butterworth interrogated Hagan as to whether there was not an agreement between the parties in this contest, that newspaper statement, should be taken as the record before the State convention. Mr. Raymond of California made a speech in favor of the sitting members as being real representatives of the districts.

On the motion of Mr. Conger debate was here closed and the roll was called on the question of the substitution of the minority for the majority report. It resulted as follows: Yeas 417, nays 330, so the contestants from West Virginia are admitted. The result reduced Blaine two, and adds one to Sherman and one to Grant.

It was claimed that both sides preserved the principle of district representation, as controlled in the Illinois case, but the difference was as to the facts, the Sherman men, for instance, claiming that it had been agreed to accept the account of the proceeding of the district convention as contained in the newspapers. The amended report was then adopted.

UTAH.

The Utah case was taken up, and debate was limited to fifteen minutes on each side. After a short discussion, in which Tuthill, Clayton, Haymond, Codman and others participated, a scene of considerable excitement e nsued, as Mr. Houck of Tennessee attempted to speak beyond his time and was declared to be out of order, but declined to yield. Finally the vote was taken on substitution of the minority for the majority report. The vote resulted in favor of the substitution as follows; Yes 424, nays 312. So the contestants are admitted. They are Grant men. The report, as amended, was then adopted. This closed the report of the committee on credentials.

The Rules.

The report of the committee on rules being now before the convention, the chairman recognized Mr. Garfield, who inquired of the minority how much time they desired for discussion. Mr. Sharpe of New York said he would be satisfied with any suggestions of the gentlemen from Ohio. Mr. Garfield then moved that the report of the committee on rules be adopted. The chairman directed the clerk to read the majority and minority reports for the information of the convention. This being concluded, Mr. Sharpe stated that he wished to shorten the work of the convention, but he must speak against the adoption of the unit rule. The battle is over; all has been obtained that can be obtained. He therefore offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That [the convention proceed] at once to ballot for candidates for President of the United States, and that fifteen minutes be allowed to present the name of each candidate, and ten minutes for each speech seconding the nomination.

Mr. Garfield rose to a point of order, that first, under the order of the convention, the committee on rules was ordered to report, and that Mr. Sharp did not offer a substitution for that order of the convention.

Mr. Share modified his substitute by adding the words "and that after such nominations are made, such ballots shall be taken by call of the roll of the States.

Mr. Sharpe said he had offered that resolution as a substitute.

The chair said he thought the substitute was in order.

A motion was made by Mr. Settle to lay the substitute on the table, but he withdrew it for a time to allow Mr. Garfield to speak.

Mr. Garfield said he understood the substitute did not settle any single point covered by the rules except the single one of when the motion should be taken. We had been here four days patiently waiting to find out who were delegates, and until that was settled we had allowed the question of rules to rest. But now it was proper to give the chairman some instructions as to his duty in deciding what form of vote was proper, whether there should be an individual expression of opinion of delegates. There was no reflection upon the chairman in taking such action. We should all have rules to govern us. There were controversies between delegates and their chairman, and there would be more. The chairman knew his duty, and it would be no reflection on him to prescribe a rule for his conduct in this sort of case. He would himself be bound by any rule that was adopted. The individual rule he considered everlastingly right, but this was the only point between the minority and majority. The minority wished the old rules to stand. The majority wished to make certain the status of this point.

Mr. Frye interrogated Garfield as to whether there was any rule to stop the endless debate in case no rules were adopted. He asked if the gentleman saw the point.

Mr. Conkling said he did very clearly see the point.

Mr. Garfield said he could not believe Mr. Sharpe wished to exclude the territories from a vote as it would be done by the form of this resolution.

Mr. Sharpe said he allowed the secretary of the convention to finish the roll as he desired and in the usual form. He would however, remodel his resolution to meet the case.

NOT A SUICIDE.

Death from Membranous Croup or Diphtheria of Matthew Murphy, a Railroad Laborer from Near St. Cloud.

It was reported yesterday morning that a man had been found dead in his bed at Dunn's boarding house on East Fourth street below the gas works, and with the intelligence came rumors of foul play or self-destruction. Coroner Davenport was apprised of the affair and an investigation showed that it was neither, but that death had been caused by perfectly natural circumstances.

The name of the deceased is Matthew Murphy, and so far as could be ascertained the cause of death and history of his life is as follows: Deceased came to St. Paul last March from Portland, Maine, in company with his brother, John Murphy. The men were laborers, and procured work at St. Cloud laying railroad track. Last Tuesday they came to St. Paul, the deceased being in apparently good health.

About three days ago he complained of cold and sore throat, and was seriously inconvenienced by the latter malady. He retired about 8 o'clock Friday night, and complained of great difficulty in breathing. Later in the evening he asked for medical attendance and a priest. Medicine was given, and yesterday morning he was discovered, dead.

Dr. Davenport investigated the case and came to the conclusion that an inquest was not necessary, as he died from natural causes, viz; either membranous croup or diphtheria. Deceased was thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and two children residing in Portland. The funeral will take place to-day.

ARMY ORDERS.

Issued from Headquarters Department of Dakota During the Last Week.

During the past week special orders have been issued from the department headquarters as follows:

Upon their return to this department from detached service in the department of Missouri, companies B and E, Seventh infantry, (Kirtland's and Clifford's,) will take station at Fort Buford, and Company F, Seventh infantry, (Williams,) will take post at Fort Abraham Lincoln.

Upon the return of the lieutenant colonel and companies C, H and K, Seventh Infantry, to Fort Snelling, from detached service in the department of Missouri, the major and company I, Seventh infantry, will proceed to Fort Stevenson and there take post.

Leave of absence for one month, is hereby granted First Lieutenant Hugh L. Scott, Seventh cavalry, (Fort Trotten, D. T.)

Private Benjamin C. Gallup, Company G, Seventh infantry, is hereby transferred to the general service detachment, at these headquarters, to date June 1, 1880.

Major A. E. Bates, pay department, is relieved from temporary duty in this city, and is hereby charged with the payment of troops in the district of the Yellowstone and at Fort Buford, during the absence of Major H. G. Thomas, pay department, on leave. Major Bates will repair to Fort Buford and there take post.

Hospital Steward Patrick Coyne, U. S. Army, will proceed to Frankfort, Kentucky, under special instructions from these headquarters. On the completion of this duty, Hospital Steward Coyne is authorized to avail himself of the furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond sea, granted him this day, under authority of paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 80, current series, from headquarters of the army.

Private William H. Endall, Company "I," Seventh cavalry, is hereby transferred to the general service detachment at these headquarters, and will be sent by the commanding officer, Fort Meade, to report without delay to the adjutant general of the department, in this city.

A pretty anecdote is told of a little girl to whom the unseen world is very real. "Where does God live, mamma?" she asked one evening, after saying her prayers. "He lives in heaven, my dear, in the Celestial city, whose streets are paved with gold." "Oh, yes, I know that, mamma," she said, with great solemnity, "but what's his number?"

A HURRICANE

AT MADELIA, LAKE CRYSTAL AND MANKATO.

And Floods and Land Slides on the Eastern Railroads--Great Damage to Buildings by the Wind Storm--No Lives Lost--Trains Suspended on the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Roads--Crops Not Seriously Injured.

The extrordinary storms which have prevailed over this and adjoining States for the last few days, have not passed without serious disasters. Most startling reports prevailed here yesterday, concerning the destruction wrought by a hurricane, which during the fornnoon visited several points along the St. Paul & Sioux City railroad and its branches. From passengers who came over the main line and arrived here at 7:05 last evening, we learn that they first observed storm damages at Medalia, where the elevator was unroofed. At Lake Crystal the railroad depot was partly wrecked, and several dwelling houses were unroofed and otherwise damaged. On the Heron Lake branch the storm was equally severe, but the only evidence of its force observed from the cars was that the train had to be stopped while a threshing machine was lifted from the track, where the wind had deposited it. At Mankato, where there seems to have been the greatest loss of property, as described in the GLOBE special below, passengers on the train were informed that one man was killed and a number of persons injured. The GLOBE correspondent at Mankato, however, did not hear of any one being injured. The last traces of the wind storm were noted at St. Peter. From there west, all through the Big Woods, the path of the storm was seen in various places, marked by the trees being twisted off or uprooted. Superintendent Lincoln will go over the road on a tour of inspection to-day, and from other sources we shall also probably have fuller particulars of the progress and effects of the storm. At present we are inclined to believe the worst is told in the following dispatch:

The Terrible Storm at Mankato.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MANKATO, June 5.—Mankato and vicinity is at present the scene of disaster, as it was visited to-day by a terrible storm. At 9 o'clock, black threatening clouds overhung our city, and in a little while the rain began to descend and the wind blew very hard, coming at short intervals with great force. The rain fell in bending sheets. At first no danger was apprehended as we have been visited here of late with an abundance of wind, rain and dark angry looking clouds. But a few minutes before the storm had spent its force it increased in fury, thereby causing a great deal of damage.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL BUILDING

was completely unroofed, the roof blown from a house in West Mankato, and another house blown down in the same vicinity. The roof on the Christian church was ruthlessly taken away, also a part of the roof on the Scandinavian church was damaged. There were several houses damaged in the same manner, and there was hardly a residence or grounds surrounding in town that did not suffer to some extent by the ravages of the storm, such as blowing down many of our beautiful trees, demolishing fences, taking skylights heavenward, injuring the roofs or chimneys, etc., etc. The Sioux City elevator and Catholic college are minus a portion of their roof. The court house roof was taken, too. Mr. Henry Shaubut reports about $2,000 worth of damage done at and near his place, three miles from town. Many people were so frightened that they sought shelter and safety in their cellars. The estimated loss to this county is $40,000. We can't begin to enumerate every place that was damaged. At this writing we have heard of no person being injured.

The Storm at Red Wing.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

RED WING, June 5.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock to-day this city was visited by a disastrous rain storm, lasting 15 minutes and doing great damage. The buildings between Bush street and Barn bluff suffered much damage from the blow, as it was terrific in that quarter. At 10 A. M. a house on Plum street, owned by Allen Howe, was flooded four feet deep, and the occupants barely escaped with their lives. Great damage was done to goods stored in the basements on Third street. Bush street is impassible, and on Fourth there are piles of debris ten feet high. A woman whose children was missing were running frantic through the streets, caused much excitement. Cows belonging to a man named Oleson were drowned in the barn. No lives were lost, fortunately, but had the storm been at night many would have suffered. The lowest figures of the loss is put at $10,000.

Delayed Returning from the Chicago Convention.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

FRONTENAC, Minn., June 5.—The train due in St. Paul at 1:30 reached within six miles of Red Wing at about 1 in the afternoon, but found it was impossible to proceed further on account of heavy washes just below Red Wing. The train backed down to this point and the passengers are having a jolly time on board the train discussing politics and anxiously awaiting the news from Chicago. Among the passengers are Whitcomb, Billson and Cunningham of St. Paul, Pettit, Bassett and Dr. Keith of Minneapolis, and many others from different parts of the State, all returning from the convention. The rains to-day have been the heaviest ever known in this region, bridges and culverts being swept away, and the track in many places washed out. We are comfortably provided with sleeping berths and intend to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer. We are all bracing up for the night and expect to get out in the morning, but of this there is no positive assurance. A construction train passed up to-night with timbers and a large force of men to repair bridges.

The Great Rain Storm.

The longest and most severe rain storm of which recorded history gives us any account, lasted "forty days and forty nights." During that period, the sacred historian informs us, that the windows of Heaven were opened, and the rain descended in a deluge. Can it be possible that history is repeating itself, and that another deluge is upon us? For the past sixty hours there has been but little cessation in the fall of water, and at times it seemed as though once more the windows of Heaven were opened. So far the damage has been slight in this city, aside from the detention of trains and the prostration of telegraph wires. Other portions of the country have not been so fortunate, as will be seen elsewhere. Fears are ascertained of high water in the Mississippi, but there is no use of anticipating trouble.

Floods and Landslides.

On account of the heavy rainfall and dangers apprehended, no trains were sent south or east yesterday afternoon or last night. The Sioux City train and the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis train came in on time, but the latter was followed by a report that the track beyond Eau Claire was overflowed. The passenger train on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road, river division, due here at 1:25 P. M., was stopped just below Frontenac by a land slide, and the track was reported to be further obstructed before and behind the trains, by land slides and washouts, all the way from Etter to Wabashaw. But prompt action was taken to clear the track, and it was announced that, in place of the Chicago train of yesterday, suspended, a train would be sent out over the river road this morning, leaving St. Paul at 7:30 o'clock. So far as heard from, the railroads north and west are not damaged.

Crops Probably Not Damaged.

Although minor crops have probably in some sections been injured by the heavy rains and the hail storms of Friday, it is not possible that the grain crops have been at all injured. In the Big Stone country and all along the western border of the State, below Breckinridge, there was a lack of rain and fears of a drouth until about a week ago, but the rains since have given the farmers highest hopes of good crops. In the northwestern part of the State there has been so much rain that farming operations are delayed but no loss of crops is apprehended. The storm appeared to have spent its force in all the Northern part of the State before it came heaviest here, but last night the wires were down and we have no reports from Duluth or Pembina. At Breckenridge, though, the storm had passed and the day was clear yesterday.

A letter from Rochester, Friday says: "A severe hail storm passed over this city at 7 o'clock, breaking off limbs of trees and the sky lights of the photographers were badly broken, besides windows in many dwellings."

A LOUD CONTRADICTION.

Denial of Floods in the Red River Valley Low Lands—Wet, but not Sufficiently so to Interrupt Farming Operations.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CROOKSTON, Minn., June 5.—If the idiot who started the rumor that the Red river valley was flooded by rain will present himself anywhere in the valley, he will furnish material for a first class hanging, his friends saved burial expenses, and the St. Paul medical college a subject. The Red river valley is not flooded. Unusual rains make low lands wet and soggy, but farming operations are in progress as usual. The item originated with some one discomfited by the fact that wheat is already twenty inches high. Nobody discouraged here but all happy. Contradict rumor as loud as you can.

TIRED OF LIFE.

Sad Suicide of Mrs. Col. McKenty Yesterday Morning—Full Particulars of the Tragic Event, and the Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

Every old settler and every resident of St. Paul will remember the tragic death of Henry McKenty, which sad event took place by his own hand, August 10th, 1869. The death of no man in St. Paul at that day could have been more keenly felt than that of Col. McKenty, and falling by his own hand added to the sorrow of all those who had known him. Every old settler to this day remembers him as the bustling, driving, energetic business man. At one time he was the largest owner of real estate in Minnesota. "Broad acres" was his hobby, although he dealt more or less in city property and town sites. In 1855-56 his wealth was estimated at many hundred thousand dollars. The crash of 1857 caught him in its toils, and from that time forward his life was one constant struggle with adversity until the once strong man became worn out with the ceaseless strife. The bright intellect became clouded, despondency took the place of hope, until life became a burden, and in a moment of temporary insanity he sent the death-dealing bullet crashing through his brain.

Col. McKenty left behind him a widow and two daughters, aged respectively 6 and 12 years. A year ago last February the youngest of the daughters died. This affliction added to her other sorrows intensified the mental depression of Mrs. McKenty, and for several years past and more especially during the past six months, her friends have experienced much anxiety and solicitude on her behalf. Her health had been failing gradually and her illness was intensified by her mental despondency, and for over a year past she has lived as one who saw no "silver lining" to the cloud that hung over her. During all this time she has been watched over and tenderly guarded by her only remaining daughter, Miss Josephine, now a young lady twenty-two years of age, as well as by her other relatives and friends in the city. Notwithstanding all this loving care, however, her mental disquietude and despondency increased, until in no doubt a momentary fit of insanity, betwen 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning she committed suicide by hanging herself at her residence. No. 246 Wabashaw street. The following are the particulars:

As stated above, Mrs. McKenty had complained of a great deal of pain in her head. On Friday afternoon she called upon a near neighbor, Mrs. Dr. Caine, and to Mrs. Caine related the state of her feelings. She spent some time with Mrs. Caine, who, by cheerful conversation, endeavored to have her forget her morbid feelings, and to some extent succeeded. On Friday evening she attended a meeting of the Ladies' society of the Central Presbyterian church, (of which she was a member,) at the residence of her sister, Mrs. W. K. Gaston. Nothing unusual was observed in her manner, and she retired to bed on Friday evening and slept as well as usual. Yesterday morning she ate breakfast, and there was nothing in her manner that excited the suspicion of her daughter. During Friday night the daughter, Miss Josephine, suffered considerably with toothache, and a little before 9 o'clock yesterday morning she left home to visit a dentist for relief, leaving her mother alone in the house. She was absent until about 10:30 A. M., and, on her return she rang the bell of the front door, expecting her mother to open it. Obtaining no response she proceeded to the rear of the house to obtain entrance through a summer kitchen. Upon opening the door of this kitchen a horrible sight met her gaze. The mother was suspended by the neck from one of the cross beams of the temporary building. The horror stricken daughter seized a knife and at once cut the rope, the body falling to the floor. Then, with feet shod with lightning, she flew to the adjoining residence, and, in a few incoherent words, informed Mrs. Lambie and Miss Dolbaa of what had occurred. These two ladies hurried to the house as quickly as possible, where they found the daughter on the floor, with her mother's head in her lap, rubbing her hands and face, and crying pitifully for her to speak to her. The inanimate form was lifted up by those three terrified ladies and carried into the sitting room, where it was laid upon a lounge, and every restorative at hand known to the ladies was used, but without avail. The body was yet warm, but the vital spark had fled forever, and the tired sufferer was at rest. A messenger was dispatched for Dr. Roth, the family physician, who was quickly on hand, but he could do nothing except to turn his attention to the distracted daughter, who, when she learned that her only remaining parent was dead, fell into violent hysterics, in which she continued until completely exhausted, and under the influence of soothing opiates she forgot her sorrows in sleep. Kind friends and neighbors were soon on hand to watch over the now doubly orphaned girl, and render such services as were necessary.

The relations of the family thought it best that an inquest should be held and Coroner Davenport was informed, who empanneled a jury consisting of S. B. Woolworth, John Ogden, J. Hitchcock, S. S. Langland, O. O. Bird and Alex. Johnston.

Miss Josephine McKenty, the daughter, Miss Dolbaa and Dr. Roth were sworn and their testimony did not differ from the facts given above. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that death was caused by strangulation by means of a rope placed round her neck by deceased own hands, and that the act was superinduced by bodily illness and mental depression.

Deceased's maiden name was Johanna D. Wolga, and she was in the fifty-sixth year of her age. She was a sister of Mrs. W. K. Gaston, and Mrs. C. D. Gilfillan of this city. A few years ago the county of Ramsey, through an act of the legislature, refunded to her $5,000 expended by her husband in building the road to lake Como, and this, together with the income of the daughter, who is a teacher in the Jefferson school, placed them in comfortable circumstances. Pecuniary matters had nothing to do with her mental ailments. The warm and heartfelt sympathy of the entire city will go out to the sorely afflicted daughter, who has thus early in life been called upon to bear a burden of sorrow experienced by but few.

The funeral will take place from the Central Presbyterian church to-morrow (Monday at 10 A. M.

THE CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN.

Triumph of the Vanderbilt Interest in the Recent Election.

[Chicago Tribune, June 4.]

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company was held yesterday at the company's headquarters in this city, corner Kinzie and Market streets. President Albert Keep occupied the chair, and Mr. M. L. Sykes acted as secretary. There were 299,191 votes polled, representing $29,910,100. The proxies were held by the following gentlemen: Albert Keep, 192,670 shares; M. L. Sykes, 34,743 shares; A. G. Dulman, 38,045 shares; W. L. Scott, 20,540 shares; R. P. Flower, 12,027 shares; personal votes, 1,166

The president stated that the annual report had not been completed, as the fiscal year of the company expires May 31, and it takes at least a month to make the compilations. He could therefore only give the gross earnings, which were as follows for the year ending May 31, 1880:

1879-'80	$17,268,448 82
1878-'79	14,580,921 39
Increase	$ 2,687,527 43

This is the largest amount ever earned by this company, and of course the stockholders felt highly pleased with the excellent showing.

The following gentlemen, whose terms as directors had expired, were re-elected for the next three years: David Dows, Sidney Dillon, and John M. Burke, of New York: Marvin Hughitt, of Chicago. Mr. D. O. Mills, of New York, was elected director for the term of three years, in the place of David Jones, whose time has expired.

The following gentlemen were elected the executive committee of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company: Albert Keep, W. L. Scott, A. G. Dulman, Chauncey M. Depew, Augustus Schell, Samuel F. Barger, and D. O. Mills. Mr. Depew takes the place of Mr. Dow, and Mr. D. O. Mills that of Mr. Work.

The election resulted, as predicted in the Tribune, in a victory for the Vanderbilt interest, which, under the new state of things, will have almost as complete control of the Northwestern as of the Michigan Central or Lake Shore. Mr. D. O. Mills, the new director, is a strong Vanderbilt man, and the two new members of the executive committee are Vanderbilt. All the members of the executive committee are friendly to, or identified with, the Vanderbilt interests, President Albert Keep himself being a director in the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.

The following officers were elected: Albert Keep, president; M. L. Sykes, vice president, secretary and treasurer; Marvin Hughitt, second vice president, general manager and general superintendent. The position of second vice president is a new one, expressly created for the purpose of honoring Mr. Hughitt.

A quarterly dividend of one and three quarter per cent. was declared on the preferred stock and a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. on the common stock.

Subsequently the annual meetings of the proprietary roads of the Chicago & Northwestern were held, with the following result:

Winona and St. Peter Railroad—Directors, Albert Keep, James H. Howe, David Dows, A. G. Dulman, M. Hughitt, M. L. Sykes, Augustus Schell, W. L. Scott, J. B. Redfield.

Albert Keep, president; M. L. Sykes, vice president and treasurer; S. O. Howe, secretary; J. B. Redfield, assistant secretary; Albert Keep, M. L. Sykes, and M. Hughitt, executive committee.

St. Charles Railroad—Directors, Albert Keep, M. L. Sykes, M. Hughitt, M. M. Kirkman, J. B Redfield.

Albert Keep, president; M. L. Sykes, vice president, secretary, and treasurer; J. B. Redfield, assistant secretary; M. M. Kirkman, assistant treasurer; Albert Keep, M. L. Sykes, and M. Hughitt, executive committee.

Dakota Central Railroad—Directors, Albert Keep, Marvin Hughitt, M. L. Sykes, Thomas Wilson, and M. M. Kirkman; president, Albert Keep; vice president, M. L. Sykes; secretary, J. B. Redfield; treasurer, M. M. Kirkman; executive committee, Albert Keep, Marvin Hughitt and M. M. Kirkman.

Chicago & Dakota Railroad—Directors, Albert Keep, M. Hughitt, M. L. Sykes, Thomas Wilson and J. B Redfield; president, Albert Keep; vice president, M. L. Sykes; treasurer, M. M. Kirkman; secretary, J. B. Redfield; assistant secretary, S. Sanborn; executive committee, Albert Keep, M. Hughitt and J. B. Redfield.

Rochester & Northern Minnesota Railroad—Directors, Albert Keep, M. L. Sykes, M. Hughitt, J. B. Redfield, J. V. Daniels; president, Albert Keep; vice president, Marvin Hughitt; secretary, J. B. Redfield; treasurer, M. M. Kirkman; executive committee, Albert Keep, M. Hughitt and J. B. Redfield.

Minnesota Valley Railroad—Directors, Albert Keep, M. Hughitt, J. B. Redfield, W. F. Dickinson and Thomas Wilson; president, Albert Keep; vice president, Marvin Hughitt; secretary, J. B. Redfield; treasurer, M. M. Kirkman; executive committee, Albert Keep, M. Hughitt, and J. B. Redfield.

Mr. Poehler Declines.

The Sibley County *Independent* publishes the following letter from Hon. Henry Poehler:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1880.

Daniel Pickit, Esq., Editor Sibley County *Independent:*

Many of my friends of the Second District having expressed through the papers and otherwise their desire that I should again be a candidate for Member of Congress, allow me to state through your valuable paper that I sincerely regret that my business interests are such as will not permit me at this time to accept the high honor of a re-nomination for the office.

Very truly yours,

HENRY POEHLER.

COMMERCIAL.

Rainy and Dull Weather—Eggs Advanced—No Telegraphic Reports—Wall & Bigelow's Weekly Review of Chicago and Milwaukee Markets.

ST. PAUL, June 6.

Yesterday was another rainy and dull business day in St. Paul, with light trade and no important changes of values. Eggs were scarcer and sold, net, at 10c. New potatoes and new onions from the lower Mississippi States are now in regular supply, selling at $4.50 and $5 per barrel respectively. Wool buyers here still offer the figures we quote, but are buying for the future—the present Eastern quotations not sustaining them.

In the absence of our usual associated press reports we copy in full Wall & Bigelow's St. Paul circular of last evening, covering the grain and provision deal of Chicago and Milwaukee yesterday, and for the week, as follows:

"Wheat closes strong, after a week of rather quiet markets. Chicago shows an advance of ⅜c on June and ¼c on July wheat from Monday's opening to the close of to-day, closing steady at $1.01⅞ June; 98⅝c July and 90⅝c August. Milwaukee shows an advance of ¾c on June and 1⅞c on July from Thursday to the close of to-day, closing firm at 98½c June; $1.00⅛ July and 92⅝c August. Cables easy for the week, but at the close steady. To-day's cable is that Liverpool is quiet and steady. Floating cargoes steady. On passage quiet and steady. The New York market is quiet and steady, with very little doing. Exports from all seaboard ports for the week 2,600,000 bushels.

Provisions quiet and steady for the week. Pork shows an advance, for the week, of 20c. per barrel on July, closing at 10.32½ July and 10.42½ August. Lard shows an advance for the week of 15c. per cwt., closing at 6.51½ July and 6.60-2½ August. Short ribs show an advance of about 15c. per cwt. for the week, closing at 6.30 July and 6.34 August.

Corn very quiet for the week, showing an advance of ½c. June, ⅛c. July and ⅜c. August for the week; closing at 36c. June, 36⅝c. July and 36⅝c. August. Oats show an advance for the week of ½c. June, with July and August unchanged, closing at 31⅛c. June, 28¼c. July and 24c. August.

St. Paul Wholesale Market.

ST. PAUL, June 5.

BALED HAY—Incoming $6.50@7.00 per ton.

BARLEY—No 2, 55@65c; extra No. 3, 45@55c; No. 3, 40@45c; rejected, 30@40c.

BEANS—Choice mediums $1.25@1.50; hand-picked navy $1.65@1.75.

BEESWAX—Per lb, 18c.

BREWERS' SUPPLIES—Selling, malt, 95c@$1.00; hops '79, 40@43c; '78, 15@20c.

BUTTER—Choice 12@16c; fair to good 9@10c; common 7c.

COCOANUTS—Per 100, $7.00@7.50.

CORN—Incoming, No. 2 mixed 34c; No. 3 33c.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef $4.50; hogs $5.50@6.00; calves 7@7½c.

EGGS—10c.

FLOUR—Patent process $7.00@7.50; straight $5.25@6.00 clear $5.00@5.50.

FRUITS—Messina and Palermo lemons, $5.50@6.00; Messina and Palermo oranges, $6.00@7.00; dates, 9@10 per lb; figs, in layers, 13@15c; green apples, New York stock, choice, bbls, $6.00, select, wrapped singly in papers, $9.00; do, boxes, $2.25; bananas $3.50@4.00 per bunch; pineapples $3.00@3.50 per doz: Michigan strawberries, 16 qt cases, $2.25@2.50; cherries, 24-qt cases, $4.00@4.50.

HIDES, ETC—Butchers', 7½c; green salt, 6¾c; veal kip, 9c; veal calf, 12c; deacons, 40c; dry flint, 14c; dry salt 12c. No. 2 stock, two-thirds. Sheep pelts, wool estimated, 35c per lb. Tallow, 4½c; No. 2, 3½c.

LIVE STOCK—Choice steers, $4.00@5.00; butchers stock, $3.50@4.00; inferior stock, $3.00@3.50.

MAPLE SUGAR—New, 13@14c.

MILL STUFF—Bran $17.00; shorts $8.00; ground feed $15.00; coarse meal, $13.50@14.00; fine, $17.00.

NEW ONIONS—$5 per bbl.

NEW POTATOES—$4.50 per bbl.

OATS—Incoming, No. 2 white 31½c; mixed 30½c; No. 3 29c.

PEAS—Canada Field $1.25; green $1.75 per bush.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $10.75@11.25. Lard, tierces, 7¼@7½c; bbls, 7½c; kegs 8c; pails 8½c. Hams 9@9½c; bacon, clear sides 7¼@7½c; breakfast bacon 8½c; shoulders 5@5½c.

RAGS—Per lb, 1¼c.

SPRING CHICKENS—Good size per pair 55@60c.

WHEAT—No. 1 86c; No. 2 85c.

WOOL—Unwashed, 22@25c; fleece washed, 32@34c; tub washed, 33@35c.

St. Paul Retail Markets.

ST. PAUL, June 5.

BUTTER—Choice creamery 25@30c per lb.; fresh dairy 20@22c: cooking 14@16c.

CHEESE—Factory cream 20c per lb.; Edam cheese, $1.25 each; Pineapple cheese, $1.25 each.

DRIED BEEF—Sugar cured, covered, 15c per lb.

EGGS—Fresh laid 12½c.

EARLY VEGETABLES—Lettuce 40@50c per doz; radishes 30c; onions 25c; cucumbers 15c each; asparagus 50c per doz; spinach 24c per peck; peas 60 per peck; pie plant 2½c per bunch; string beans 60c per peck.

FRUIT—Apples, $6.00@10.00 per bbl; cranberries, 15c per quart; Messina oranges, per doz, 35@50c; lemons 25c per doz; pine apples 30@50c; Porto Rico pine apples $1.00@2.00; bananas, yellow, 60c per doz; red 75c; Aspinwall bananas, $1.00 per doz; white grapes 50@75 per lb; pears $1.00@1.50 per doz; strawberries 15c per quart; cherries, 25@50c per quart; plums 25c per quart; winter green berries 20c per quart; raspberries 20c per box.

HONEY—In comb, 20@23c per lb.

MAPLE SUGAR—According to color and quality, 14@20c.

POTATOES—Bermuda, new, 60c per peck; old potatoes, 40c per bushel.

POULTRY—Chickens, 12½@15c; turkeys, 15c.

SPRING CHICKENS—75c@$1.00 per pair.