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By Telegraph

The Convention.

DETAILED REPORT.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The republican national convention, the 8th in the history of the party convened at noon to day. The spectacle presented at the opening was a notable one in many ways and its description would be worthy of a high flight of the imagination. The working body of the convention is the greatest in point of numbers of any national political assemblage. The body of the hall was filled by an audience which occupied every point of vantage and made up a picture as viewed from the press stand of an almost unending sea of faces. The hall is the largest and most complete ever thrown open for the work of a vast deliberative body. The first of the delegates began to arrive at 11:30 and the full delegations were in their allotted places before the noon hour. The following members of the United States senate were present among the delegates and on the main stage: Aldrich, Blair, Hoar, Platt, Miller, New York Miller, California, Small, Mahone, Palmer, Conger, Harrison, Cullom, Sabin, Plumb, Manderson, Bowen, Dolph and Jones, Nevada. The gavel used by the chairman was made of woods from every state and teritorry in the Union, including Alaska. At 12:24 the chair announced that

THE HOUR HAVING ARRIVED

for the meeting of the 8th republican national convention the convention would now be opened by prayer by the Rev. Frank Bristol of Chicago. Prayer was then offered by Mr. Bristol, and the call for the convention was read by Hon. J. A. Martin secretary of the national committee.

Chairman Sabin, on behalf of the republican committee, called the convention to order in its name. He said Chicago was known as the convention city. It was the field of Republican victory. Here it was that that immortal patriot, Abraham Lincoln, was chosen; here the party chose that great chieftain, General Grant; here it nominated that soldier, that great statesman, that representative citizen, James A. Garfield. (Cheers.) Every action of the party on this historic ground had been followed by a victory. Having succeeded against its opponents on all former occasions, it was about to put its house in order for another conflict. As a consequence of a vote adopted by the last convention, the present body was largely made up of men instructed by their own constituents, and it was, therefore, to be hoped that the voice of the people would be largely present in its deliberations. (Applause.) He closed with an expression of a hope for victory, and proposed for temporary chairman, Hon Powell Clayton, of Arkansas. When Chairman Sabin had concluded and mentioned the name of Powell Clayton, Mr. H. C. Lodge, of Massachusetts, rose and proposed the name of John R. Lynch, of Mississippi. He said they recognized the claims of the south and therefore he had proposed this second name as one that would be acceptable to the republicans of this convention. Silas D. Dutcher, of New York, seconded the nomination of Lynch. At this point a great sensation was created by a speech from W. W. Morrow, of California. He said that harmony was essential and it could be secured by not raising any factional issue. It had been the practice for forty years for the national convention to select a temporary chairman of the convention, and a departure could not now be made from the custom without creating a bitterness of feeling. There were several delegates on their feet to reply but the chair recognized George William Curtis, of New York. Mr. Curtis said that this was a supreme council of the party. Representatives were met to open the campaign of 1884. It had been unquestionably customary for the national committee to have a temporary chairman and for the convention to ratify it, but if the party as here represented so desired, it also unquestionably had a right to revise the action of the national committee in this matter and make a chairman of its own choosing. Drummond, of Maine, moved that when a vote be taken it be by a call of roll of states. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, sustained the action of the convention in the selection of Clayton, in an eloquent appeal, which was greeted with long continued applause. It was evident that the Blaine men were

GETTING WARMED UP

and resolved to contest every inch of the ground. Mr. Storr, of Michigan, argued that the question should be settled, not by a call of the roll, but by a call of states. Thus the convention could do in half an hour what it could do in no other way in an hour and a half. Mr. Prentiss, of Missouri, could not understand the object of the proposition to ignore the action of the national committee. A refusal to endorse that nomination would go forward as a stigma on a man who was to be honored as a citizen, a soldier and a statesman. Powell Clayton bore the mark of his love for the national flag. Mr. Theo. Roosevelt of New York favored the nomination of Mr. Lynch. It was not without precedent to set aside the action of a committee. There were but two delegates to the convention who held seats in the national committee and the convention should not be governed in such an important matter by the action of a body of out siders. He hoped the vote would be taken by a call of the delegates. It was a fitting thing for the convention to select a man of its own choice and he hoped Mr Lynch would be elected temorary chairman of the convention. Carr of Illinois argued that the question to be considered was whether or not the action of the national committee had been wise and prudent and in the interest of the republican party. If the national committee had failed in this it should be set aside; otherwise it should be sustained. Was Mr. Clayton a fit man to preside temporarily? He was known to many of them and they were unwilling that a stigma should be placed on his great and grand name. [Applause.] By voting against the action of the national committee they felt that it would not be proper to go before the country to sustain the candidate of a convention whose first act had been to put down a man, who

CARRIED AN EMPTY SLEVE.

[Applause.] A delegate from South Carolina advocated the nomination of Lynch, but without meaning thereby any reflection upon Mr. Clayton. As a southern republican he wished the election of Mr. Lynch. Mr. Winston, of North Carolina, supposed that the action of the national committee had no more force than a mere recommendation, and with all courtesy to the committee he would say that he preferred somebody else. [Applause.] He honored Mr. Clayton for having served under the national flag, but there were eight million colored people in the country who deserved recognition at the hands of the convention. Copiah and Danville appeal to the nation in their behalf, and would not appeal in vain. (Applause) Reed, of Maryland, favored a full and free discussion of the question. He carried, himself, an empty sleeve, but he carried besides a heart true to the republican party, or he believed it to be. The best interests of that party is to elect Mr. Lynch as temporary chairman. Thurston, of Nebraska, expressed the idea that if it was the intention of the convention to overturn the action of the national committee, it should not be done under a pretext which masked the real design. While recognizing the colored element they should do justice to the element which made it possible for a colored man to sit in this convention. (Applause.) Benjamin, of Arkansas, sustained the nomination of Clayton as a man who had done more than any southern man to elevate the cause of the republican party in the south. The chairman quoted approvingly the decision of Senator Hoar in the last convention to the effect that in the absence of any rule the methods of determining the question must rest in the sound discretion of the chair, subject of course to the action of the convention. This was emphatically, he said, a convention of the people and every delegate has an undoubted right to a free expression of his opinion and to have his vote recorded. [Applause.]

The chair then directed a call of the roll of delegates and began with Alabama which voted solidly for Lynch. When the state of Arkansas was reached Mr. Root of Arkansas rose and said Mr. Chairman: I am authorized by the delegation from Arkansas thirteen of whom are present, General Powell Clayton being absent, that they cast the thirteen votes of the delegation for Powell Clayton." (loud calls for the roll) The chair directed the secretary to finish the reading of the roll, and when the name of Benjamin Harrison of Indiana was called Mr. Thompson of Indiana said "the delegate who represents at large the state of Indiana is Mr. Roelker. Gen' Harrison will not be here, shall his name be called?"

The chairman: His name will be called with the alternates.

Mr. Thompson. It is John H. Roelker.

When the name of George F. Hoar. of Massachusetts, was called there was tremendous applause. He voted for Lynch. General Mahone's name headed the list of Virginia delegates, and when the secretary called on him to record his vote and the little readjuster stood up to speak, a great yell went up all over the house, and the colored delegates waved their hats and handkerchiefs frantically. Senator Mahone announced his vote for John R. Lynch, and another boisterous demonstration was made extending from the rear of the platform to the furthermost corner of the gallery. When the roll call was ended General Clayton rose in his place and said: "Mr. chairman, when the vote of Arkansas was called I was absent from my seat and my vote was not recorded, I desire to cast my vote now for Mr. Lynch. The roll call was then proceeded with. When it was announced that Lynch had 437 votes and was

ELECTED TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN

a scene of the wildest confusion ensued. Delegates rose in their chairs and cheered and swung their hats and shouted, Spectators also joined in the demonstration. On motion of Clayton, the vote was made unanimous. The chairman appointed Powell Clayton, of Arkansas, H. C. Lodge, of Massachusetts, and Wm. Taft, of South Carolina, a committee to escort Lynch to the chair. As the committee appeared applause was heard and the feeling of disappointment seemed to disappear. Mr. Lynch made a good impression by his quiet and modest demeanor. The chairman said that he had the honor and the great pleasure of presenting to the convention, as its temporary chairman, Hon. Jno. R. Lynch, Mississippi. [Cheers.] Mr. Lynch then made a modest and interesting speech of acceptance.

The chair then called for the names of the delegates to serve on the various committees credentials, resolutions, rules and order of business etc.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

CHICAGO, June 4.—It was something after 11 o'clock this morning when the convention was called to order. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Jno. H. Barnes of the First Presbyterian church, in the course of which he spoke of the vast moral and political changes which the nation had undergone as indicated by the presence of him who now so worthily presided over the convention, and he asked a blessing on the commonwealth and the cause that it represented. He prayed that when the convention had dissolved it would have presented to the suffrages of the nation for the highest office in the peoples' gift a candidate who in personal character, in devotion to duty, in loyalty to American institutions, experience and wisdom, should worthily succeed to the charges of Washington and thus help the nation to become not only more prosperous and just and peaceful, but to be an inspiration and a blessing to the struggling people.

A delegate from Maryland presented a memorial and asked that it be read. It was from the president and secretary of the state temperance alliance of that state embodying the resolutions passed by that body May 6th last, appealing to the conventions of the republican and democratic parties to embody a clause in their platforms distinctly recognizing prohibition, and to nominate candidates in accord therewith, and saying that if neither recognized this principle the memorialists would vote for neither and that if one of them did so, then the ballots of the alliance would be cast for the candidate of that party.

Massey, of Delaware, offered a resolution to enlarge the term of the presidential office to six years and to render an incumbent of the office ineligible to re-election. Referred to the committee on resolutions.

Plumb, of Kansas, offered a resolution against the ownership of lands in this country by foreigners as a system opposed to the doctrine of the fathers. Referred.

Hawkins, of Tennesee, offered a resolution pledging all delegates to support the nominee of the convention, whoever he may be. Pierce, of Massachusetts, opposed the resolution, hoping that the convention would not bind its conscience in the manner proposed. Winkler, of Wisconsin, also opposed the resolution. It was a declaration, he said, on the part of every delegate that he would support the nominee of the convention, and he thought that no such declaration was necessary. Hawkins, of Tennessee, said that he proposed the resolution in good faith and he trusted that no man would be found voting against it. If any delegate was not willing to support the nominee of this convention he should not participate in its deliberations. [Cheers.] No harm could come of its adoption and he thought its adoption desirable in view of certain whispers in the air. Knight, of California, advocated the resolution and also alluded to the certain whispers in the air, and particularly to the editorial declaration of one of the great metropolitan journals as a reason why the resolution should be adopted. George William Curtis, of New York, warmly opposed the resolution, and referred in the course of his remarks to the action of the convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln twenty-four years ago, where a similar resolution was introduced and voted down. He also reminded the convention of what was said and done four years ago, when Mr. Campbell, of West Virginia, declared he was a republican who carried his sovereignity under his own hat, and when, under the lead of Garfield, the gentleman who presented a similar resolution was induced to withdraw it. He, therefore, asked the convention to assume that every delegate was an honest and honorable man. He characterized the resolution as one which was unworthy to be ratified by a body of freemen. (Loud laughter.) The chair decided that as far as possible the rules of the house of representatives would be followed, allowing alternates for speeches for and against. This ruling was made in response to appeals for recognition from two delegates at once, the chair deciding in favor of the man who wanted to speak for the resolution. Senator Dolph, of Oregon, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Mr. Hawkins said that as his resolution had developed such opposition he would withdraw it.

Ewing, of Pennsylvania, made a report from the committee on credentials, to the effect that he hoped to be able to complete the labors of that committee this afternoon. He also offered the following:

Resolved, That hereafter in the selection by district conventions, the basis of representation of the several counties, parts of counties or wards be the same as that which at that time prevails in each district, respectively, for the nomination of republican candidates for members of congress, and whenever a majority of the counties or subdivisions containing not less than one-half of the population of the district shall regularly unite in the call and conduct of the convention, the action thereof shall be valid. Referred.

Gen. George B. Williams, of Indiana, and chairman of the committee on permanent organization, reported that the convention had solicited Gen. J. B. Henderson, of Missouri for permanent chairman, and moved to request the secretary to read the list of vice presidents and secretaries. Chas. W. Clisbee, of Michigan, was selected as principal secretary. The request was agreed to. The chair appointed Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, Geo. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Geo. B. Williams, of Indiana, a committee to conduct the permanent chairman to the platform. General Henderson was received with cheers. The permanent chairman spoke as follows on taking the chair:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: We have assembled to survey the past history of the party; to rejoice as we may because of the good it has done; to correct the errors there may be; to discover, if possible, the wants of the present, and with patriotic firmness provide for the future. Our party history is the union preserved, slavery abolished and its former victims equally and honorably recognized by all sides in this convention; the public faith maintained: unbounded credit at home and abroad; a currency convertible into coin, and the pulses of industry throbbing with renewed health and vigor in every section of a prosperous and peaceful country. These are the facts—the fruits of triumph over adverse policies gained in the military and civil conflicts of the last 24 years Out of these conflicts has come a roll of heroes and statesmen, challenging confidence and love at home and respect and admiration abroad. Now, when we come to select a standard bearer for the approaching conflict our chief endorsement is not in the want but in the abundance of presidential material. New York has her true and tried statesman, against whose administration the fierce and even unfriendly light of public scrutiny has been turned, and the universal verdict is "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." Vermont, a statesman, whose mind is as clear as the crystal springs of his native state, and whose virtue is as firm as its granite hills. Ohio can come withall with a name whose history is the history of the republican party itself. Illinois can come with one who never failed in the discharge of his public duty, whether in the council chamber or on the field of battle. Maine has her honored favorite, whose splendid abilities and personal qualities have endeared him to the hearts of his friends, and the brilliancy of whose genius challenges the admiration of all. Indiana and Connecticut may present names scarcely less illustrious than these—and now in conclusion, if because of personal arguments or the emergencies of the occasion, another name is sought. there yet remains that grand old hero of Kenesaw mountain and Atlanta. When patriotism calls he cannot if he would be silent, but, grasping that banner to him so dear, which he has already borne in triumph, he will march to a civic victory no less renowned than those of war. I thank you, gentlemen, for this distinguished evidence of confidence.

The allusions to Arthur, Edmunds and Logan were heartily applauded, but when Blaine was alluded to as a man whose splendid abilties and personal qualities had endeared him to the hearts of his friends, and whose brilliancy challenged the admiration of mankind, a storm of applause broke out and on the stage, the floor, and in the galleries men stood up, and waving their hats and handkerchiefs cheered again and again. The women also took part in the demonstration and waved their fans and handkerchiefs. After the first storm of applause had worn itself out it was again renewed, and then again. The enthusiasm was as marked and intense as that which characterized the convention of 1880 at the time of Garfield's nomination. It was fully five minutes before the chairman could resume and finish his speech.

Stebbins, of Arizona presented a resolution to the effect that appointments to territorial offices by the president of the United States should be from actual residents of such territories. Referred to the committee on resolutions.

A delegate from California presented a resolution to the effect that the commissioner of agriculture be made a cabinet officer. Referred to the committee on resolutions. Women suffrage resolutions were also presented and referred to the committee on resolutions. Adjourned at 12:20 p. m. till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Chairman Henderson called the convention to order at 7:30 p. m. and made the following announcement:

"GENTLEMEN: There is a communication in the hands of the secretary from the committee on credentials which will be read to the convention." The secretary read the communication, as follows; "To the chairman of the Republican National Convention—Sir: The committee on credentials have the honor to notify the convention that as important business is occupying the time of the committee the committee will not be able to report to the convention this evening. The convention then adjourned until 10 a. m. tomorrow.

Speeches and Incidents.

CHICAGO, June 4.—After the adjournment of the convention, and while the hall was still crowded there were loud calls for Ingersoll and Oglesby. The calls were kept up for a long time. Mr. Ingersoll did not respond to them, but ex-Governor Richard J. Oglesby did, and made a long and amusing speech, alluding in complimentary terms to the various candidates for the presidential nomination. Arthur, Edmunds, Blaine, the two Shermans, Logan, ex. Governor Fairchild, of Wisconsin, General U. S. Grant, Harrison, Gresham and others were in turn complimented by the speaker and the audience. In conclusion he announced that the republican party was going to win, and that the American people would not allow that party to retire from the exercise of the solemn powers of the nation. After Oglesby finished his speech there were calls for Fred Douglas, to which, after a time, that gentleman responded. He excused himself, however, from making a speech on account of the loss of his voice. Then the calls for Ingersoll were renewed, but as that gentleman was not present, a substitute was suggested in the person of Congressman Horr, of Michigan, who came forward and made a speech. He remarked that six months ago they had been told that the republican nomination for the presidency would go a begging, but there was not much sign of its going a begging tonight. The edict had gone out that this convention would name the next president; republican conventions had named the president for twenty-four years; they had got into the habit of it and were not going to break up that habit this year. He ridiculed the democratic majority in the house of representatives and its utter failure in the way of tariff revision. "God," he said, "would not have put the gold and coal and iron in the bowels of the land if he thought that the democratic party was going to rule the country and abolish the tariff." (Laughter)

He Thinks Arthur's Chance Hopeless

CHICAGO, June 4.—Gen. Powell Clayton, in an interview today said: "The assertion has been made in a certain newspaper that I had pledged myself and the Arkansas delegation to Arthur, and am now unfairly leaving him. The fact is, that I have never spoken or written to him on the subject of his candidacy. I felt friendly to him and do yet, and if he had developed sufficient strength in his own state and other northern states that give republican majorities, I would have supported him. I think the Arkansas delegation would have joined me in this conclusion, although three of the delegates have from the first been adverse to him. Our state convention was the second one held, Louisiana holding the first, and at that time no northern state had voiced its wishes, hence we had no light on the subject of northern preference and for that very reason our state convention gave no indication whatever as to how its delegates should vote, it being understood that our unpledged delegation at Chicago should be governed by the result of conventions in states that give electoral votes. When I ascertained that Arthur had carried only twelve republican congressional delegations in the Union and had failed to carry his own state, I reluctantly come to the conclusion that his candidacy was hopeless.

Making the Platform.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The sub-committee on resolutions having completed their work, reported to the committee at three o'clock this afternoon. The resolutions as reported were read in order for debate and approval. The session lasted four hours and adjourned without completing the platform. The principal point of discussion was understood to be the tariff plank, and it was finally recommitted to the sub-committee with instructions to report to the full committee at half-past nine tomorrow morning. It is said the difference of opinion is not serious and will be readily settled at a meeting to be held later this evening. The resolutions will contain a strong endorsement of President Arthur's administration; declare for civil service reform; favor an efficient navy, and a vigorous tariff plank.

A New Railway Company.

ST. PAUL, May 3.—The Lake Superior Terminal and Transfer Railway company, of Duluth, filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state yesterday. The capital stock is $1,200,000 and the limit of liabilities $600,000. This corporation will establish transfer lines between different roads and docks in St. Louis county, operating depots, storage tracks and yards. The main line will be thirty miles long, running from the southern boundary line in a northerly and easterly direction, with numerous branch lines, the aggregate length of which will be fifteen miles, to the eastern boundary line. The incorporators are J. J. Hill, E. W. Winter and W. P. Clough, of St. Paul; John H. Hammond, of Superior, Wis.; Allen Manvel, of St. Paul; George C. Spooner, of Hudson. and George S. Baxter, of New York city.

AND ANOTHER.

ST. PAUL, June 3.—The Duluth and Manitoba Railway company, of St. Paul, filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state today. Capital stock $2,000,000 and limit of liabilities $1,000,000. It will construct a road from a point on the Northern Pacific in Becker county, running northerly via. Red Lake Falls to the northern boundary of the state, with a branch line in Polk county via. Crookston and Fisher's Landing to some point on the western boundary line of the state. This will constitute part of the route from the junction with the Northern Pacific to some point on the Dakota northern boundary line. The incorporators are Hugh Thompson, Fisher's Landing; Ernest Buse, Minneapolis; P. C. Hilton, Crookston, and J. B. Holmes, of Minneapolis.

A Little Scrimmage.

CHICAGO, June 4.—George Turner, of Alabama, this evening assaulted Brewster Cameron, ex-chief examiner of the United States department of justice, in the rotunda of the Grand Pacific hotel. Cameron turned upon him and struck him several blows on the head with a cane. Hon. Paul Strobach, of Alabama, seeing that his friend was getting the worst of the encounter, began punching Cameron with an umbrella. The latter, however, was fully equal to the occasion and came out first best in the fight. The occasion for the assault, Mr. Cameron says, was the evidence which he was compelled to give before the committee on expenditures of the department of justice, concerning the conduct of certain Alabama marshals.

Railroad Reports.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—It is stated that information has been received from New York to the effect that application will soon be made for the appointment of a receiver for the Texas & Pacific railroad. It is also stated that the Central Trust company has been buying coupons on the mortgage bonds instead of paying them, and will claim the right to name the receiver.

D. B. Howard, auditor for the receiver of the Wabash, issued a circular which states that the order of the court don't authorize the receiver to pay any salaries or wages earned prior to December 1, 1883.

What They Think in London.

LONDON, June 4.—The Standard says: At no time, perhaps, within the history of America, has it been less possible to forecast the result. At Chicago the voting will be simply a triumph of men, not a victory of measures. Whatever the result, there are no great issues at stake. It is difficult to say where the democratic and republican platforms differ. The chief importance of the present convention consists in deciding how far the choice of a candidate can be influenced by the Irish faction in favor of stirring up ill blood between England and America.

A Ghastly Discovery.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The village of Hammonton, on the Camden and Atlantic road, New Jersey, was greatly excited today over the discovery of the bodies of twenty-one children buried in a small plat of ground attached to the sanitarium called the Wiveson Home, under the supervision of Miss S. S. Wiveson, a middle aged woman. The coroner's jury found that the children died from natural causes, aggravated by the neglect of Miss Wiveson, improper sanitary arrangements and the gross incompetency of nurses.

Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

MINNEAPOLIS June 5.—The formal opening of the new chamber of commerce took place tonight. The building is of white stone and cost $200,000. Representatives from the chambers of commerce of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and other cities were present. Gov. Hubbard, Ex Gov. Ramsey, Mayor Pillsbury and others made addresses. The exercises closed with a banquet tendered the guests by the members.

Blaine at Home.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 3.—James G. Blaine reached his home this evening. His friends here telegraphed him early in the day tendering him a public reception, which he at once declined. On his arriving at the station he had to pass through a a large crowd to his carriage and drove promptly to his home. On the journey, large numbers of people cheered him, but he declined to make any response, except to raise his hat as he stood on the platform.

Sherman's Answer.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The following is the text of Gen. Sherman's reply to ex-Senator Henderson's dispatch:

"ST. LOUIS, June 3.—To the Hon. J. B. Henderson: I answered by mail last night, if that letter is not received please decline any nomination for me in language strong but courteous."

So Say We, All of Us.

CHICAGO, June 4.—A delegats from Arizona offered the following resolution in the convention today, which was referred to the committee on resolutions: "That appointment to offices in the territories by the president ought to be from the bona fide residents of the territories, and in accordance with the wishes of the people thereof.

Want Them Removed.

MILES CITY, June 3, [Special]—The commissioners of Custer county send a petition to Washington asking for the removal of the Cheyennes which is greatly desired by these Indians. The stock growers' in meeting commend the action.

Interest in the Tariff Plank.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The bulletin announcing the purport of the republican platform relative to tariff adopted at Chicago, created more interest among the members of the house than any other bulletin from today's meeting of the convention.

Land Grant Forfeited.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—In the house today the Oregon Central land grant forfeiture bill coming over from yesterday as unfinished business, was taken up and passed. Yeas, 138; nays, 26.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 7th,

For Fort Benton and Way Landings,

FINANCE AND TRADE

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, June 5.

STOCKS.

Northern Pacific	21	Oregon Trans.....	13⅝
Northern Pac. pfd.	48	St. P., M. & M....	87½
Northwestern	99½	Western Unions..	60⅛
Northwestern pfd.	129		

Chicago Produce.

CHICAGO, June 5.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Regular and dull. Closed ¼ lower than yesterday Sales ranged: June 87⅝a88⅛c, closed 87⅝c. July 89⅝a90⅜c. closed 89½c. August 91a91⅞c, closed 91c. Sept 91⅝a92⅝c, closed 91⅝.

CORN—Quiet and moderate. Sales ranged June 55a55⅝c; closed 55⅛c; July 56⅝a57c, closed 56¼c; Aug 57¼a58⅛c, closed 57⅝c; Sept 58⅛a58¾c, closed 58⅜c.

OATS—Firm and higher. June 32a32⅛c; July 32¼a32⅜c; Aug 29c; Sept 28c; year 27⅛a27⅜c; closed 27⅜c.

RYE—Firm; 62½c.

BARLEY—Dull

FLAX SEED—Quiet; 169.

Milwaukee Produce

MILWAUKEE, June 5.

FLOUR—In fair demand.

WHEAT—Quiet. No. 2 88c; June 88c; July 90⅛c; August 92c.

CORN—Steady. No 2 55a56c.

OATS—Steady. No. 2 31½c.

RYE—Inactive. No 1 61½c.

BARLEY—Firmer and scarce, No 2 58c; No 3, 51c.

Minneapolis Produce.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 5.

WHEAT—10,000 bushels of July changed hands at 96½c, and five cars to arrive sold at 94c.

Duluth Produce.

DULUTH, June 5.

WHEAT—Market today inactive and somewhat lower on at the closing. Prices for No. 1 hard cash, 90c; July $1.01; No. 2 hard cash, 91½c; No. 1 cash 91½c. No 2 cash 84½c; No 3 cash 78c. In store 1,459,440.

BISMARCK RETAIL MARKETS.

FLOUR.

Best family	3 00@3 75
Graham	3 75
Rye	4 00
Bran	1 00
Shorts	1 70
Flax meal	5 05
Oats	550
Shelled Corn	9c

PRODUCE.

Potatoes	75
Turnips	50c
Onions	2 00
Apples, green, per bbl	5 50@6 00
Apples, dried, per lb	12½c
Prunes	10c
Butter, fresh roll	30@35c
Butter, packed	20@30c
Cheese	20c
Eggs	20c
Vinegar	40c

CANNED GOODS.

Corn, 3 lb, tomatoes, oysters, salmon, 20c; raspberries, strawberries, blackberries, 20@25c; string beans, lima beans, green peas, peaches, 15@30c; blueberries, gooseberries, tomatoes, red cherries, in 3 lb. cans 25c, or 6 cans for $1.

COFFEES.

Mocha (roasted)	40c
Java	25c
Rio	20c
Old Government Java	40c

TEAS.

English breakfast tea	40c
Young Hyson	40c
Gun Powder	50@75c
Japan	30@75c

SUGARS.

Granulated sugar	9 lbs for $1
A sugar	10 lbs for 1
C sugar	11 lbs for 1

PROVISIONS.

Corrected by Deitrich Bros.

Porter house	25c
Sirloin	20c
Rib roasts	15c
Chuck roasts	12½c
Mutton chops	20c
Fore-quarters	15c
Hind-quarters	15c
Round steak	15c
Shoulder	15c
Veal cutlets	20c
Pork chops	15c
Pork roasts	15c
Ham	20c
Breakfast bacon	15c
Shoulders	12½c
Corn beef	10c
Sausage	12½c
Lard in 20 lb cans	12½c
Lard per lb	15c
Lard in kegs	12½c

WHOLESALE

Corrected by Bragg, Smith & Co., Wholesale Grocers.

LAUNDRY SOAPS.

(Brands sold per bar.)

Golden, 90 bars, 16 oz. pressed & wrapped	6¼c
est blue, 60 bars, pressed and wrapped	6¼c
ussian Savon, 60 bars, pressed & wrapped	6c

(Brands sold per box.)

Snow Flake, 100 bars, 10 oz. s. & wrap'd.	6 10
Hard Water, 72 bars, 14 oz, "	3 30
Dakota, 100 bars, 12 oz. "	5 25
Babbitt's Best, 100 bars "	5 20

COLGATE CO'S. TOILET SOAPS.

Honey Soap, 3 doz. box	3 00
Glycerine soap, 3 doz. in box	3 60
Travelers " " "	1 35
Hotel " " "	1 35
Reliable " per doz	90
Turkish Bath soap "	65
White Castile " "	90
Oat Meal " "	1 60
Liber Palen " "	75
Honey CCC " "	65
Glycerine CCC " "	65
Brown Windsor CCC per doz	65
Cashmere Bouquet "	3 00
Pansey "	2 00
Rosadora "	2 00
Marguerite "	2 00
Seventh Regiment "	2 00
Sterling, 3 doz box, per box	1 00

TOWNSHIP

—AND—

SECTIONAL MAP

—OF—

McLean County

Compiled from Records in the Government Land Office and showing all the

IMPORTANT TOWNS.

Locating

COAL MINES,

Projected Railroads,

Etc., Etc.

PRICE, - - - - 50c.

Address

THE TRIBUNE,

Bismarck.