

CHICAGO TRIUMPHS.

The Democratic National Convention will Meet at Chicago July 8.

The Place Decided Upon on the Second Formal Ballot by a Vote of 21 to 17.

St. Louis Receiving the Later Vote--The Former City Got 15 Votes on the First Ballot.

General Satisfaction Expressed by All at Both Time and Place.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Chicago secured the convention on the third ballot. The first vote showed that the fight lay between Chicago and St. Louis, the figures being 15 to 14 in favor of the former. Cincinnati received 1, Louisville 3, and Saratoga 5. Cincinnati and Louisville were lost to sight after this point. The second ballot gave Saratoga 2 votes, Chicago 19, and St. Louis 17. The third ballot resulted in a majority for Chicago of 21 to 17, that city receiving the two votes cast for Saratoga on the second ballot. The third ballot was as follows:

For Chicago—Patterson of Colorado, Barnum of Connecticut, Grubb of Delaware, Call of Florida, Barnes of Georgia, Goudy of Illinois, Brown of Indiana, Ham of Iowa, Hersey of Missouri, Maybury of Michigan, Kelly of Minnesota, Morton of Nebraska, Sullaway of New Hampshire, Cleveland of New Jersey, Hewitt of New York, Scott of Pennsylvania, Barnaby of Rhode Island, Dawson of South Carolina, Smalley of Vermont, Barbour of Virginia, and Vilas of Mississippi.—21.

For St. Louis—Lawler of Alabama, Sumpster of Arkansas, Farley of California, Blair of Kansas, McHenry of Kentucky, Blanchard of Louisiana, Wilson of Maine, Prince of Massachusetts, Harrison of Mississippi, Prather of Missouri, Fair of Nevada, Ratson of North Carolina, Armstrong of Ohio, Slater of Oregon, Lanney of Tennessee, Stockdale of Texas, and Campbell of West Virginia.—17.

The friends of McDonald voted for Chicago, while Payne's immediate representatives and most of Morrison's southern friends voted for St. Louis. In addition to the McDonald vote Chicago got the votes of several eastern delegates who favor Bayard, Randall, Flower and others. On the first ballot Kelly, of Minnesota, voted for Louisville on an understanding with McHenry of Kentucky that he would change his vote to Chicago. Mr. McHenry seems to have misunderstood the arrangement for on the third ballot he voted for St. Louis. By this arrangement the friends of St. Louis made the vote for Chicago on the first ballot one less than it otherwise would have been. The time was determined before the place selected but afterward changed. St. Louis wanted May and Chicago wanted the last of July or the first of August. The 8th of July was about to be agreed on by the Chicago men when Mr. Brown, of Indiana, who favored Chicago, suggested June 24 as a compromise date, and it was agreed upon, but after the place was decided upon the date was changed to July 8. Chicago being the place the heat was no terror, and there was a general desire that congress should adjourn before the convention, so that there can be no action of congress in conflict with the platform. It is believed that by July 8 congress will either have adjourned or it will be near enough its end to obviate danger. It is believed in some quarters that May 20 would be about the time Morrison's tariff bill would have passed. It was desired to hold the convention when it would be likely to be influenced by the passage of this bill, assuming that it will pass the house.

A COMMITTEE TO ASSIST.

A sub-committee of five, of which Mr. Barnum is chairman, will be appointed to meet in Chicago, July 7, to assist the local committee in arranging the matters of detail. They will have their headquarters at the Palmer house. The committee will probably be appointed to-morrow.

THE ALL-ABSORBING EVENT.

[From Another Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Jo. Jefferson's famous expression in Rip Van Winkle: "So soon as we forgot," had an apt illustration here to-day, the fact that it was the birthday of the man who chopped the cherry tree being swallowed up in the more modern event, namely, the meeting of the Democratic national committee to select the time and place for naming the next president of the United States. The committee met at the Arlington hotel at noon. Wm. H. Shelly, of St. Paul, occupied the position of assistant sergeant-at-arms, and was stationed at the end of the long hallway to keep the crowd from congregating about the door of the committee room. This was a delicate and difficult task, as the newspaper men were as thick as flies, and very persistent. Chicago men, with their usual enterprise, rented the parlor across the hallway from the committee room, and as Shelly, like all sensible men, was in favor of Chicago, it must be conceded that about fifty or sixty escaped their mace and argus eye, and congregated within ten feet of where the committee were deliberating. Every move of the committee was quickly reported across the hallway to the Chicago crowd who were thus enabled to carry on their campaign all the afternoon.

MORE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Indians on the Canadian Pacific Seize Government Buildings and Capture Agents

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] WINNIPEG, Feb. 22.—A band of free Indians from Crooked Lake reservation, north of Brockton station, on the Canadian Pacific west here, attacked and overpowered a supply agent Tuesday and stole a lot of flour and bacon. The mounted police have been called and trouble is expected when they arrive. News of further Indian troubles has been received from Indian Head. The Indians of Fire Hills and Long Lake reserves seized the government buildings and stores and hold the instructors and agents prisoners. The mounted police have been ordered to both reserves.

The Cophah Inquiry.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 22.—In the Cophah inquiry (Mississippi) inquiry to-day, J. H. Thompson testified that 45 years ago efforts were made to run (Print) Matthew's father out of Cophah county on the charge of harboring a horse thief. He considered James Matthews one of the worst enemies of the people of the county, and stirred up strife between the white and colored people. The witness heard many rumors why Tom Wallace was killed, and one to the effect that he stole seed cotton and sold it to Ross Matthews.

A Funeral without the Body.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—The body of Seaman Boyd, of the Jeannette, was expected here to-day, and great crowds were gathered at the depot. Notwithstanding the absence of the body, the funeral services were held in the College Presbyterian church, which was thronged with people. A funeral procession took place later.

Obituary.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—John Hullah, the musician, is dead, aged 72.—John H. Boston, Feb. 22.—Oliver Ede, the originator of the vast industry of machine knit making, of this country, died at his home in Plymouth, yesterday, of Bright's disease, aged 69.

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THE MONUMENT SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Washington Monument society was held to-day, at the residence of Gen. W. McKee Dunn, of this city. The board of officers for the past year were re-elected. A stone was accepted for insertion in the monument to represent Wyoming. It was directed that the thanks of the society be tendered, through the secretary, to the king of Siam for a stone sent by him for the monument, and a committee of five was appointed to consider the subject of providing for a proper celebration of the completion of the monument, which event is expected to take place early in December of the present year. At the close of the business session, the members society remained to meet at luncheon. A large number of distinguished guests were invited by General Dunn to honor the occasion, among whom were Chief Justice Waite and Justices Miller, Field, Harlan, Matthews and Gray, of the United States supreme courts; Senators Edmund Pendleton, Voorhees, Morrill, Harrison, Miller, California; Ingalls, Plumb, Jones, Nevada; Brown and Wilson; Representatives Randall, Kelly, Browne, Indiana; Peelle, Dunn, Hill and Russell; Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, ex-Secretary Blaine; Gen. Joseph Holt, Meigs and Hunter; Col. Casey; Judges Drake, Schofield, Richardson and MacArthur, and Commissioner Dudley.

The report of the Protens court of inquiry has been printed. Of Lieut. Colwell, who was with Garlington, and had been designated to take part in the Greely relief expedition now being fitted out, the report says: "It is considered by the court extremely fortunate for the expeditionary force that the one officer sent with it, and who commanded it was so ably aided and supported by the services of Lieut. J. G. Keifer, of the United States navy, who volunteered for duty on much more severe and perilous than that to which he had regularly assigned on board a naval vessel, and who brought to the duty he assumed so much capacity, courage and special knowledge."

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In his inimitable creation,

Sam'l of Posen!

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