

FROM SUNDAY'S EDITION.

The following matter on this page appeared in Sunday's edition. The reason for its publication 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 postoffice and goes out in the same mail with the Monday paper. The more important news and other miscellaneous information, is therefore, published on Monday for the benefit of country subscribers who do not get the SUNDAY GLOBE.

CEREALS BOOMING.

Everybody falling in line to buy the market in Breadstuff.

Wheat Moves Upwards Day by Day, and the Farmer Smiles Again.

Corn Darts Steward Astonishingly, Making a Gain of a Clear Three Cents.

Provisions Appreciate in Value Slightly, but Remain Under the Cloud of Manipulation.

Stocks Generally Weak—St. Paul and Northwestern Touch the Lowest Figures in a Long Time.

CHICAGO

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] CHICAGO, April 26.—The course of the markets on April 26 was a perfect surprise to nearly all classes of operators, many of the bulls being quite as much disappointed as the bears. Grain was again the favorite deal, and both wheat and corn showed a large appreciation, though neither apparently was dependent on the others for support. The feeling, however, was exceedingly nervous and the fluctuations rapid and wide. The market opened weak at the lowest prices of the day, and after recording a lower advance than has been made on any previous day of the week, closed on the highest figure of the session. Buying orders from the east for account of those who wanted to invest seemed to pour in all day, while the demand to cover by local and New York shorts was enormous, and the advance was largely due to these factors. Buyers for an advance were largely encouraged by small receipts, decreasing stocks at nearly all leading points and higher foreign markets for wheat, while the only weak features of a local character were the weather and good crop reports. But dealers fully appreciated the fact that wheat harvested late in July and August will neither fill shorts nor supply bread for May and June. They also agree that it is a long time between corn planting and the time for gathering. So far as regards the near future the situation looks strong. But due caution should be exercised and purchases made on weak spots.

The provision market was stronger and prices higher, but there was a lack of life, and the strength was due to the support received from grain and the manipulation of the clique, who occasionally found time to leave the grain pits to give pork and lard a little attention, the latter being the favorite. There was no improvement in the outlook of the trade, the receipts of hogs being 15,000 heavier than for the previous week, and the quality much improved.

Cables quoted wheat stronger and higher in Liverpool and London and firmer in Paris, but the New York market opened weak and under yesterday's last sales, and this with the fine weather caused a weak feeling in the inside closing figures of yesterday. The rush to realize caused a further break of 1/4c. June opened at 92 3/8@93, fell to 92 1/2c, the evident intention of many strong operators heretofore on the bull side being to force a decline on which to buy, and their early offerings were heavy, but an unlooked for demand suddenly developed, the buying in fill eastern orders and cover shorts being heavy, and under a strong competition among bidders quickly advanced prices to 95c, when a second rush to sell out sent them back to 94 1/2c, from which they advanced to 96 1/2c, and closed at 95 3/8@96. It is claimed that there is still a large short interest for May account, and that stocks here will suffer a heavy depletion next week. Brokers in the export trade, while claiming that their orders are under prices asked, appear more hopeful and say that the sales being at much closer to Chicago prices than a few days ago. On the curb wheat advanced 1/4c.

Corn was lively and strong, and while it was considered by some that it derived a fair share of support from wheat, its chief support was obtained from the small receipts, the arrivals for the week being only 504,000, and the known fact that the shipments next week will be very heavy. There was a great short interest here and in New York, and the bears are daily becoming more uneasy as they see the receipts falling off, and the stocks at all the leading points shrinking under an active export and home demand for consumption. Buyers for investment are also becoming more confident. The heaviest trading in corn was in the July option, which opened at 86 1/2c, yesterday's closing price. From this point the bid up to 87 1/2c, and to 85 1/2c, then up to 89 1/2c, and closed at 89 3/4c, making a total advance of nearly 3c. Among the heavy buyers of long corn were Lester Ream and Jones, whose purchases aggregate a large amount.

"I'm making \$1,000 an hour to-day," remarked a solid citizen, as, sitting at his desk in the board of trade building, he glanced from time to time to the bulletin board which adorns the wall convenient to the ticker. As each quotation of corn was registered, the old gentleman's smile broadened. His corn is of that lateral kind so little dealt in on 'change; and as he thought of his well stored warehouses, and the deepening agony of the shorts, he rubbed his hands gleefully. "It is mostly the New York crowd who are short," he explained, "and it serves 'em right for reading the nonsense about India wheat and thinking it was very applicable to corn. Let me tell you just how corn is fixed. The crib along the railroad are all empty, and the ground is not yet plowed for the new crop. The shorts are the heaviest that have been known in years, and it is positively known that 3,000,000 bushels are already taken for shipment the 1st of May. Receipts to-day were only seventy-six cars, and they are growing lighter every day. The shorts have been crazy to buy all day, but there are shippers who are willing to pay a good price, and you can mark my words, everything is being bought up for shipment. The mine is being got ready, and before you know it, it will be sprung. Somebody is going to get caught; it will probably be the New York fellows; they were moderately active in a speculative way, and although receipts were large prices advanced 1 1/2c. Trade was very heavy for May and June deliveries and quite liberal for July. May opened at 83 1/2c and closed at 84 1/2c. The demand was chiefly to cover shorts and the strength mainly due to the advance in wheat and corn.

In provisions a steadier feeling prevailed, though but a moderate business was reported. The demand on speculative account was fair, with moderate offerings. Prices were somewhat irregular, opening somewhat weaker and lower, and then ruling higher again during the middle of the session, and closing comparatively steady. The shipping demand was rather light, being shocked by

the improved price. Offerings of pork were fair, with a not very urgent demand, and trading was chiefly for more delivery. The market opened easier, and prices were 5 @ 10c lower. A rally of 30 @ 35c followed, and the prices settling back 5 @ 7 1/2c, and closed steady at \$17.15 @ \$17.17 1/2 for May, 20c higher for June, and 37 1/2 higher for July.

A fair business was reported in the land market and a steadier feeling prevailed. Offers were moderate and the demand fairly active. Prices ruled somewhat irregular within the range of 10 @ 12 1/2c, and closed comparatively steady at outside figures. Shipping inquiry was comparatively light.

Trading in short ribs was limited, and there was no particular change to note in prices. The cattle market was dull and prices weak, closing at least 25c per 100 pounds lower on all sorts except the best butchers' and fancy exporters. With the fresh receipts there were at least 4,000 on sale, mostly fair to good fat cattle, too many for the wants of buyers. Armour and Swift had about forty loads from Kansas City. Old and common cows sold the lowest for a fortnight past.

The hog market opened actively, and prices ruled a shade firmer, but toward the close the demand eased off and the market closed rather weaker. On an average there was little or no change in values. A load or so here and there made more money, but there was no substantial advance and no real decline. There was a fair local demand for sheep, but no receipts of good quality. Consequently the market was very dull.

Crosby & Co. say: "Wheat still possesses all the elements of strength, and the temper of speculation is still bullish. The market accepts large realizations on every cent of advance, but it seems to have a concentrated support that keeps it moving upward. Bulls who have sold out have been buying for a reaction for several days past, but it does not come, and there are no visible signs, even at the advance, that it is near at hand."

W. H. Minor & Co. say: "We have had a steady advance now of about 15c in wheat but this does not seem to be inducement enough for longs to sell out, but rather they are gradually accumulating. We still consider the course of the market upward and safe to purchase on breaks. While the advance in corn has been sharp, we see nothing to break its back but temporarily as long, may realize and think as we do of what that it is safe to purchase on good breaks."

Milme, Bodman & Co. say: "The markets seem all to have gone wild now, and all predictions as to the future are the most grotesque. About all that can be said about the present situation is that the large traders are all operating from the long side and have no trouble to control values. We regard it as a very dangerous market to handle either way and think the only safe course in the present temper of the speculative element is to buy it on all weak spots and avoid selling short under any circumstances. The visible supply will no doubt show a more rapid decrease from this time on, and we expect to see foreign markets follow the advance on this side and help along the boom. Crop reports are not at all encouraging, especially from many sections of the winter wheat region, and if the export demand should improve, which we think probable, this wheat could easily be forced back to \$1. There is all the time plenty of shortage to help along a boom, and money was never so plenty and cheap as now. We have counted all along that the shortage in corn was very large, and we think prices are likely to go higher than they have in years. On this crop, for we believe the shortage is sufficient on which to build such an advance."

CHICAGO FINANCIAL.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] CHICAGO, April 26.—The week closed with no new features developed in the money market. Leading banks report plenty of loanable funds on hand to supply legitimate requirements, with gilt-edge call loans made at 6 1/2 per cent, and long time favors at 6 @ 7 per cent. New York exchange is a shade firmer at 60c premium per \$1,000. Foreign exchange firm at \$4.86 1/2 @ 4.86 3/4 for 60-day documentary sterling. The associated bank clearings for the week were \$41,396,320, against \$41,774,391 for the corresponding week in 1883, and the balances \$6,030,356, against \$5,819,523 last year.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] NEW YORK, April 26.—The principal excitement to-day was in the better class of stocks. St. Paul and Northwestern touched the lowest figures witnessed in a long time. The market was rather firm early and prices in some cases improved a little. Then came free selling of the Grangers, and a drop of 2 per cent. On the other side it was argued that Omaha preferred also, and it broke to 92 1/2. Reading was very active, and held its own remarkably well, as did Jersey Central. Oregon Transcontinental was about the firmest on the list. The Washab stocks appeared to be entirely neglected. They have been marked down to low figures, and may be dormant for some time to come. The bears still continue their stories regarding Reading, but to-day they had little effect. The feeling at the last was less feverish, and prices recovered, the rally being most noticeable in Oregon Transcontinental and Omaha preferred. Jersey Central and Reading were scarce, loading at 1-64 and at 1/4 in Philadelphia to-day.

The Myers-Vernilye Default Case.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] CHICAGO, April 26.—A motion was made before Judge Rogers this morning in the case of Myers vs. Vernilye, in which Gen. Myers, the plaintiff, secured a verdict of \$20,000 damages default of defendant not appearing to defend the case. The motion to-day was made by counsel for defendant in this action, and was to the effect that the judgment by default be set aside, and that the case be reopened and defendant given an opportunity to plead. The grounds on which it was made were on irregularity in the summons served in the first place and also that the defense was incorrectly informed as to the service of process, in fact, did not appear to be required to appear and plead. On the other side it was argued that the informality in the summons was a mere clerical error which the court need not notice and also that according to defendant's own statement, he knew the case was in court and had actually prepared his pleas months before the default was taken. Judge Rogers took the case under advisement.

Shaking up Milwaukee's Police.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] MILWAUKEE, April 26.—Lem Ellsworth, the chief of police, yesterday took charge of the force to-day. First Lieut. James was removed and W. H. Dow appointed in his stead. Thirteen old members were removed and that number of new ones were appointed. The general shake up of the police force which was anticipated did not take place. Thos. Shaughnessy, father of T. G. Shaughnessy, assistant general manager of Canadian Pacific Railway, who had been on the force twenty-seven years, was among the list of the discharged.

Northwest Wisconsin for Blaine.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] EAU CLAIRE, Wis., April 26.—The Twenty-fifth assembly district convention to-day elected H. M. Stokings, Eau Claire, and T. J. Wallace, Pepin, delegates to the state convention. In the assembly district convention held at the same time, J. T. Moore, Eau Claire, and Griff O. Jones, Augustus, were chosen delegates. No instructions were given, but a vote of the convention showed Blaine 30, Lincoln 3, Logan 2. Blaine is a great favorite in northwestern Wisconsin.

NATIONAL BUDGET.

The House Makes a Move for Free Ships and Free Materials.

The Pennsylvanians' Exact Position on the Tariff Made Public.

William R. Merriam, of St. Paul, Awarded a Large Bacon Contract by the Government.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] WASHINGTON, April 26.—It was evident from the debate to-day in the house, that the reason why the shipping laws have not been amended and remain in the same condition as enacted eight years since, is because the policy of free registry, free purchase of ships, and free trade in the material used for ship construction has not been adopted. Our shipping laws were patterned after those of Great Britain, but that government changed her policy, and modified her shipping laws, while the American congress clung to its ancient landmarks. In consequence, England controls the carrying trade of the world, while the American flag has almost disappeared from the seas of traffic. Great Britain maintains passage way to all parts of the world and finds a market for her manufactures by subsidizing ship lines in various methods, sometimes by bounties and rebates of shipping duties, and sometimes by money payments direct. Under the present laws no American is permitted registry for foreign built ships purchased abroad, and foreign material necessarily used in building our own ships pays duty. For this reason we cannot compete with other nations in the carrying trade, and the bulk of our merchant marine is confined to coastwise service. Attempts have frequently been made in congress to remove some of the restrictions now existing, but they have failed to carry because they did not wholly reach the point desired, they were antagonized by those who desired free registry, free ships and free material. These gentlemen, perhaps foolishly, preferred no bread to only part of a loaf, and hence no amelioration of the infirmities of our shipping laws has ever been accomplished. The present bill, reported by the shipping committee, did not pretend to remedy all the evils, but only to take the first step in the march of reform. Sunset Cox pointed out the salient defects of the bill and made an argument in favor of full registry, free ships and free material. All these benefits, however, could not be accomplished at once, but the house succeeded in adopting an amendment permitting registry to issue to foreign built ships purchased by American citizens. While this object was secured by a large majority it cannot be claimed as wholly a party vote. It supersedes that several Democrats voted for this amendment in order to weigh down the bill, and if possible, secure its rejection by the senate. Some were actuated by discontent in that the bill did not go far enough in the direction of free trade, while others were opposed to free registry or free ships in the interest of protection to American ship building. John Roach claimed in argument before the last congress that he could compete with Great Britain in the construction of iron vessels, notwithstanding the higher price of labor if congress would allow rebate of duties upon all foreign materials necessary to build such vessels; also that we could compete in the carrying trade of South America now controlled by England, if our government would allow subsidies to American steam lines to the extent granted by Great Britain. It is doubtful whether the bill in its present state can pass the senate, but that body would beyond question agree to the bill as reported by the house committee. Unless the bill had passed the house to-day, there would have been no chance for its consideration at the present session.

A CRIES DECISION was made to-day by Judge Wylie in a motion for a new trial in the case of Edward Brice (colored), recently convicted of murdering another colored man in a quarrel at the Baltimore & Potomac railroad depot. One of the jurors, named Frank, is an Israelite and was sworn uncovered on the Christian Bible, not on the books of Moses. A new trial was asked on this account and overruled on the ground that the juror stated he was not an orthodox Israelite, but reformed Israelite, and the tenets of that denomination regarding the oath with uncovered head and on the whole Bible as binding. Brice was sentenced, to be hung.

IT WAS PASSED. Representative Talbot, of Maryland, who supported Mr. Rendell for the speakership, and has agreed with him on the tariff question, said to-day: "The house is going to pass the Morrison bill as sure as fate."

"With amendments?" he was asked. "They will pass it pure and simple," was the reply. "How do you account for that?" "Oh, there has been a good many changes," answered Mr. Talbot, "more than most people think."

A PENNSYLVANIA RESOLUTION. The Evening Star is authority for the statement that before the Morrison bill was taken up for consideration, a caucus was held by Democratic congressmen from Pennsylvania.

The resolution was adopted, that will consider and vote to pass a bill which omits the feature of horizontal reduction, and which provides for the correction of irregularities, defects and errors in existing tariff legislation, for a moderate reduction of customs duties and for the repeal of internal taxes, except on spirits distilled from grain and the abolition of internal revenue duties, with suitable provisions for more economic collection of taxes on spirits distilled from grain." This was presented by Gen. Curtin and Messrs. Mutchler, and given to Speaker Carlisle and Mr. Morrison, by whom it was declined. Pennsylvania members now refer to this rejection overture as evidence that they went more than half way in order to avoid a division in the party on the tariff question.

RANDALL'S COMMITTEES.

The Washington Post, hostile to Tilden, Payne and Randall, and favoring McDonald, Morrison and Pendleton, publishes following attack to-day on Randall's committee, which created a sensation at the capital: "Of fourteen regular appropriation bills only one, the military academy bill, has become a law. The postoffice and naval bills are in conference. The Indian, pension and agriculture bills are in secret committee. The District of Columbia bill is pending in the house. The legislative, judicial and executive, river and harbor, consular and diplomatic, army, fortifications, sundry civil and general deficiency bills have not yet been reported to the house. This is utterly disgraceful to the house and its incompetent appropriations committee."

CATTLE AND BACON.

The secretary of the interior made awards to-day on the proposals opened yesterday at New York for cattle and bacon, as follows: Strange Bros., of Sioux City, Iowa, ninety yoke of oxen at \$130, and twenty yoke at \$140, and delivered, fifty yoke at Rosebud, 150 at Pine Ridge, fifty at Cheyenne river, ten at Lower Brule, and thirty at Crow Creek agencies, Dak. The contract for 230,000 pounds of Bacon delivered at Sioux City was awarded to W. R. Merriam, of St. Paul, at 9 1/2c.

THE MORMONS.

MaJ. Pettigrew, of the Mormon commission, said to-night that the commission had appeared before Senators Edmunds and Gar-

land to-day, and that these gentlemen, after hearing of what work had been done, expressed their approval. MaJ. Pettigrew says no further legislation will be had on the Mormon question at this session than is recommended by the commission, who are busily engaged preparing their report.

GLOVE FIGHT IN SIX ROUNDS.

A Drawn Battle After a Very Scientific Exhibition.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] NEW YORK, April 26.—Jack Dempsey, of Williamsburg, and Joseph Hayes, an amateur light weight, fought with soft gloves yesterday in this city in a room about 20x15 feet. Only six spectators were present. It was agreed to fight six rounds. Tom McAlpine seconded both men, Capt. Tuttle was time keeper, and a well-known sparring man was referee.

Round one.—Dempsey was in fine condition, and was somewhat taller than his opponent. His attitude, as he stood waiting for the onset, was easy and graceful. Hayes stood with his head and shoulders well thrown back, and his right arm working nervously. They dodged and feinted for a minute, each too cautious to do more than feel his man. Then came a pile sharp exchange. Hayes landed a few-driver on Dempsey's jaw, and as he was jumping back got a straight dagger in the neck. Then came another spell of cautious sparring, during which Hayes got in a heavy shot on Dempsey's ribs.

Round second.—Without any preliminary sparring they delivered a crusher on Hayes' mouth. It was hot work then all around the room. Dempsey sent in a hard one on Hayes' neck, but got a rattler on the ribs return. Hayes had the best of the close work that followed.

Round third.—This was hot all the way through. Hayes led with his right and landed one on Dempsey's chest, and Dempsey returned the compliment by getting his left hand in between his opponent's eyes. Dempsey began to raise his swollen antagonist's head, and getting his blows in thick and fast, but Hayes fought well on the retreat. Finally Dempsey sent home a heavy counter on Hayes' nose and got first blood.

Round fourth.—The men were evidently sparring for wind. For nearly two minutes they studied each other, and then they came to severe punishment. Then Dempsey let go one, two, three, landing them neatly on Hayes' face and neck. Hayes retaliated with two blows. Just as he had got Dempsey in a corner of the room, time was called.

Round fifth.—They sparred warily for ten minutes and forty seconds, and wound up with a few swift exchanges.

Round sixth.—The men shook hands as they took the scratch for the last round. They quickly began work, getting his blows in some telling blows on Dempsey's body, while Dempsey let fly a right-hander which caught Hayes under the left ear. Hayes got Dempsey in the corner again, when time was called and the battle was at an end. The referee called it a draw. Those present said it was one of the most scientific glove fights they had seen.

No Help Before August.

CAIRO, April 26.—A reply was received to the request sent to the British government for an expedition to relieve the beleaguered troops at Berber, setting forth the impossibility, at present, of sending the relief desired, as a sufficient force could not be dispatched without delay. This answer has been forwarded to Hussein Pasha, who is also informed that he may withdraw if the conditions are favorable to such a project. General Gordon's agent at Berber telegraphs that it is impossible to forward either letters or telegrams to Berber.

SCHEFFER WINNING.

Anoka County Joins Chicago and Sends a Delegation Unanimously for Albert Scheffer.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] ANOKA, Minn., April 26.—The Republican county convention held to-day was a clear victory for Albert Scheffer, with a full delegation from every town. D. W. McLaughlin was chairman and A. A. Hilton, secretary. There were contesting delegations from Anoka town and Ramsey, but both were snuffed by the committee on credentials.

The delegates chosen on delegates to the congressional convention, which was twenty-eight for O. L. Cutler, Scheffer, delegate, and twenty-three for M. V. Bean, Fletcher.

The delegates selected are as follows: For District Convention, April 29—Jarl Benson, Wm. Brown, E. S. Parks, State Convention—H. S. Spargo, L. H. Bruns, O. Twitchell.

Congressional—O. L. Cutler, Alvah East man, D. C. Dunham. A resolution was adopted authorizing the delegates to name a delegate at large in case the district convention admitted one from each county. W. D. Washburn is the unanimous choice for delegate to Chicago.

Dakota County Convention.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] HASTINGS, Minn., April 26.—At the Republican county convention held to-day, there was a small attendance, and the proceedings dull and uninteresting.

The delegates elected to the Republican congressional convention at Fairbault were D. T. Chamberlain, W. H. Rogers, W. R. Mather, L. P. Dodge, E. G. Dekey. The complexion is rather unfavorable to Strait. No instructions.

The Voice of Iowa.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] DES MOINES, Ia., April 26.—Up to 10 p. m. the State Register has heard from thirty-two of the Republican county conventions held to-day, making reports it has had in detail from eighty-one of ninety-nine counties of the state. These eighty-one counties have 765 of 917, the total vote in the convention, and of these 653 of the delegates are for Blaine, 37 for Loran, 36 for Arthur, 13 for Edmunds, and 26 unknown.

A GOOD DAY'S WORK.

The House Has About as Much of Discussion as Usual, But Amounting to More than Usual in Passage of an Important Bill.

Reducing Tonnage Dues and Tariff on Ship Building Materials.

Also, Removing Restrictions on Purchase of Foreign Built Ships.

The House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The speaker announced the appointment of the following conference committees: On the naval appropriation bill: Hutchins, Randall and Calkins. On the postoffice appropriation bill: Townsend, Holman and Horr. Mr. Cox, New York, from the committee on naval affairs, asked leave to report, for present consideration, the senate joint resolution, granting permission to Ensign Reynolds, U. S. N., now on duty with the Greely relief expedition, to accept the decoration of the Royal and imperial order of Francis Joseph, from the government of Austria.

Mr. Robinson, of New York, objected, saying, however, he was willing to extend the thanks of congress to this young man, an honor compared to which these ribbons were nonsense.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the special order the bill to remove certain burdens from the American merchant marine, and to encourage the American shipping trade. After reading the report, Mr. Slocum spoke in support of the bill.

Mr. Deuster pictured the decadence of American commerce, and said the remedy must be found in the adoption of a wise and judicious line of legislation inspired by the necessities of a great people, ready and able to avail themselves of the lessons taught by the progressive advance of civilization. It was necessary to confront the defects of those laws, and strip off the fungus growth which had come with the passage of time, in order that wise legislation might adapt itself to the changed condition of affairs.

Mr. Cox, New York, thought the measure was only a partial relief, as it could not rehabilitate commerce. He trusted that the Democratic house elected at least on some principle of liberality, and that the late delegates to the Republican convention, which is to send four delegates to the national convention, and also send delegates to the district convention, which to send two delegates to the national convention.

DELEGATES TO THE DISTRICT CONVENTION. On motion of Mr. Lightner the chair appointed a committee consisting of one from each ward and one from the country to report a list of 15 delegates to the district convention: First ward, Geo. R. Finch; Second, H. B. Willis; Third, W. H. Lightner; Fourth, E. Y. Bacon; Fifth, Henry Schurcr; Sixth, M. J. Bell; from the country, H. J. Brainard.

DELEGATES FOR THE STATE CONVENTION. On motion of Mr. Bean, the chair appointed the following committee, consisting of one from each ward, one from the country and one at large, to select twelve delegates to represent the county in the state convention: John B. Sanborn, E. S. Bean, R. N. McLaren, M. D. Flower, F. W. Dayton, S. E. Forester, F. Driscoll; from the country, H. J. Brainard.

ANOTHER RECESS. As soon as these two committees were appointed, the convention took a recess for an hour or more to give the committees an opportunity to consider the matters before them. The worst struggle was in the committee to select delegates to the state convention. In this committee the majority was strong in favor of Senator Sabin, as was the whole convention, while F. Driscoll was bitterly opposed to him, and tried very hard to put C. K. Davis at the head of the delegation, and it is well understood that the committee was willing to give Mr. Davis a place provided Driscoll would support a report on a resolution favoring Sabin. Mr. Driscoll declined to accept any conditions whatever and this was the reason why Mr. Davis's name was left off. The friends of Mr. Davis in the convention were quite outspoken in regard to the fact that Mr. Davis had been forced into such a position.

THE COMMITTEES FINALLY REPORT. The following district delegates on being reported by Mr. Willis were elected: Wm. R. Merriam, Conrad Gotzian, Geo. C. Squires, Henry Schurmer, Geo. R. Finch, R. C. Wiley, S. H. Nichols, and F. Driscoll. Albert Scheffer, Wm. H. Lightner, M. J. Bell, Stanford Jewel, H. Stockenstrom, H. B. Willis and J. C. Murray.

In this connection it may be stated that the delegates were requested to support Stanford Jewel as a delegate to the Chicago convention.

THAT WHICH DISTURBS MR. DRISCOLL. Gen. Sanborn reported the following delegates to the state convention: John B. Sanborn, H. A. Castle, E. S. Bean, R. N. McLaren, W. B. Dean, C. D. Gilliland, Peter Thauwald, F. G. Ingersoll, F. A. Leyde, J. E. Osborn, M. D. Flower and Wm. Gould.

As soon as Gen. Sanborn had made his report Mr. F. Driscoll presented a minority report containing the following names: C. K. Davis, J. B. Sanborn, W. R. Merriam, H. B. Willis, S. H. Nichols, Greenleaf Clark, C. D. Gilliland, Jno. Cathcart, J. K. Wilson, C. McBrath, Walter Mann, J. H. Drake.

Mr. Driscoll proposed to adopt the majority report, Mr. Driscoll stated that he wanted to say a word or two in opposition to the majority report. He then proceeded to denounce Senator Sabin, and to eulogize Hon. C. K. Davis. He had observed, he said, while sitting in the convention, unmistakable evidences of a preconcerted plan and arrangement whereby the power and control of a United States senator was being felt and powerfully exerted in the convention. He warned the members of the convention against this senatorial bossism.

He was building up a political train here in Minnesota that they would all regret. He (Driscoll) was one of those persons who believe in the people acting in their primary capacity, and dreaded to see the concentration of power in the hands of a few. He had seen a senator elected here in Minnesota, and afterwards the party bound hand and foot. During his remarks Mr. Driscoll frequently referred to his personal friendship for Senator Sabin. He thought the convention should select representatives from the people. He noticed that the committee making the majority report had modestly selected four of their own members as delegates. He again spoke highly of Gov. Davis and did not want to see him crowded down. One principal objection to Sabin was that he is supporting Fletcher against one of our own citizens, Mr. Scheffer, whom we are all cordially supporting here to-day. The names of the delegates named in the majority report had been selected with reference to locality rather than to fitness, and Collins, Converse, Ellis, Finerty, Hunt, Robinson of New York, Rosecrans, Slocum, Tillman, and Warner of Ohio, Democrats, in the negative.

An amendment was adopted providing that the expense of maintaining the marine hospital service be defrayed out of the receipts from the tonnage tax.

On motion of Mr. Slocum, the fourteenth session was amended to read as follows: "That in lieu of the tax on tonnage, thirty cents per ton per annum, heretofore imposed by law, a duty of three cents per ton, not to exceed in the aggregate fifteen cents per ton in any one year, is hereby imposed at each entry, on all vessels which shall be entered in any port of the United States from any foreign port or place in North America, Central America, West India islands, the Bahama Islands, Bermuda Islands, or Newfoundland, and the duty of six cents per ton, not to exceed thirty cents per ton per annum, is hereby imposed at each entry on all vessels which shall be entered in the United States from

any other foreign ports, provided the president of the United States shall suspend the collection of so much of the duty herein imposed on vessels coming from any port in the Dominion of Canada, Newfoundland, Bahama Islands, Bermuda Islands, West India islands, Mexico and Central America, down to and including Aspinwall and Panama, as may be in excess of the tonnage and light house dues, and other equivalent tax or taxes imposed on American vessels by the government of the foreign country in which such port is situated, and shall, on the passage of this act, and from time to time thereafter, as it may become necessary, by reason of changes in the laws of the foreign countries above mentioned, to indicate by proclamation the ports to which such suspension shall apply, and the rate of tonnage duty to be collected under such suspension, and that all vessels which shall have paid the tonnage tax imposed by section 4,219 of the revised statutes for the current year, shall not be liable to the tax herein levied, until the expiration of the certificate of this last payment of the tax.

Mr. Townsend moved to offer an amendment, that all material for ship building come in duty free, but he was cut off by a demand for the previous question.

The bill then passed. Mr. Thompson presented a report from the Pacific Railroad company on the bill to amend the sinking fund act. Placed on the house calendar.

Mr. Burnes, from the committee on appropriations, reported the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill. Referred to committee of the whole. Adjourned.

REPUBLICANS AT WORK.

A Tolerably Lively County Convention Held Yesterday.

Wherein a Solid Sabin Delegation Was Sent to the State Convention.

Notwithstanding Driscoll Boldly Stylized Him an "Octopus."

Republican Primaries Last Night for the City Convention to-Morrow.

The Bunniers Capture the First Precinct of the First Ward Again.

The Republican delegates who were elected at the primary meetings held in St. Paul Friday evening, met in convention at Turner hall at 10:30 yesterday morning. The purpose of the meeting was to select twelve delegates to the Republican state convention, which is to send four delegates to the national convention, and also send delegates to the district convention, which to send two delegates to the national convention.

DELEGATES TO THE DISTRICT CONVENTION. On motion of Mr. Lightner the chair appointed a committee consisting of one from each ward and one from the country to report a list of 15 delegates to the district convention: First ward, Geo. R. Finch; Second, H. B. Willis; Third, W. H. Lightner; Fourth, E. Y. Bacon; Fifth, Henry Schurcr; Sixth, M. J. Bell; from the country, H. J. Brainard.

DELEGATES FOR THE STATE CONVENTION. On motion of Mr. Bean, the chair appointed the following committee, consisting of one from each ward, one from the country and one at large, to select twelve delegates to represent the county in the state convention: John B. Sanborn, E. S. Bean, R. N. McLaren, M. D. Flower, F. W. Dayton, S. E. Forester, F. Driscoll; from the country, H. J. Brainard.

ANOTHER RECESS. As soon as these two committees were appointed, the convention took a recess for an hour or more to give the committees an opportunity to consider the matters before them. The worst struggle was in the committee to select delegates to the state convention. In this committee the majority was strong in favor of Senator Sabin, as was the whole convention, while F. Driscoll was bitterly opposed to him, and tried very hard to put C. K. Davis at the head of the delegation, and it is well understood that the committee was willing to give Mr. Davis a place provided Driscoll would support a report on a resolution favoring Sabin. Mr. Driscoll declined to accept any conditions whatever and this was the reason why Mr. Davis's name was left off. The friends of Mr. Davis in the convention were quite outspoken in regard to the fact that Mr. Davis had been forced into such a position.

THE COMMITTEES FINALLY REPORT. The following district delegates on being reported by Mr. Willis were elected: Wm. R. Merriam, Conrad Gotzian, Geo. C. Squires, Henry Schurmer, Geo. R. Finch, R. C. Wiley, S. H. Nichols, and F. Driscoll. Albert Scheffer, Wm. H. Lightner, M. J. Bell, Stanford Jewel, H. B. Willis and J. C. Murray.

In this connection it may be stated that the delegates were requested to support Stanford Jewel as a delegate to the Chicago