POLITICAL CONTESTS

History of the Great Parties for the Last Ninety-Six Years.

How Candidates Were Selected by the First American Parties.

How Methods Have Changed Since the Days of Washington and Jefferson.

The first seven presidents of the United States, covering a period of forty-four years in the history of the country, were elected without the intervention of a state or national convention. The system, or rather the lack of system, which could bring Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Jackson to the front cannot be called wholly bad, in spite of the fact that conventions have now become no less important than the popular elections, for which, in theory, they are only a preliminary preparation.

Washington became a candidate by universal consent and demand. On his first election he had every electoral vote but four and at his second all but three, these exceptions representing blank ballots in both cases. At the first election votes were cast for eleven other men, the one receiving the highest number becoming vice president, under the system in vogue in 1804. John Adams, by two terms of service in this office, was supposed to have a natural claim on the first place and became a candidate of the Federal party, which had sprung into life as the dominant wing during Washington's eight years of service. He was therefore elected president in 1796, having 71 votes, or one more than a majority, to sixty-eight cast for Thomas Jefferson, who became vice president. Again eleven other candidates received votes in the electoral college, varying from one to fifty-nine each. Among these were Thomas Pinckney, Aaron Burr, Samuel Adams, Oliver Ellsworth, George Clinton and John Jay, thus showing that there was no lack of talent in the candidates or aspirants.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CAUCUS.

How it Made and Unmade Candidates for a Quarter of a Century.

With the election of 1800 the congressional caucus began its career. A caucus of federal members of congress nominated John Adams and Charles C. Pinckney, while a similar body of what soon became known as National Republican members chose Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr as their candidates. There were many and serious prejudices against the caucus system in those days; so these gatherings were private and exclusive. The newspapers of that day did not publish the result, which was left, in all cases, to percolate through to the people by means of the universal letter writing incident to the time. The election resulted in a tie vote between Jefferson and Burr, with 73 votes cast for each and with 63 votes cast for Adams and 64 for Pinckney. Some of the Federalist leaders, notably Hamilton and Pickering, were secretly desirous of bringing Adams in with a smaller vote than Pinckney, in order that he might be humiliated by being forced to take the vice presidency after having been president. But one of Adams' personal admirers in New Hampshire cast a blank vote and thus brought the real leader in one vote ahead of his lieutenant. The house balloted for two days between Jefferson and Burr, when by the influence of Hamilton, enough blank ballots were cast by Federalist members to give his old time Virginia rival the presidency and to relegate his closer New York opponent to the vice presidency.

From the first election of Jefferson until 1828 party division did not enter the presidential contests. The old national Republican party swallowed up all others. There were warm contests, but they were purely factional, the go-as-you-please race inside the lines of that party. The strength of the old Federal party was so completely destroyed by that wonderful system of organization resulting from the rule of Jefferson that it could never make any serious effort for power.

In 1803 the twelfth amendment, prescribing the method of choosing president and vice president, which is still in vogue, was adopted. Under it, in 1804, one congressional caucus nominated Thomas Jefferson and George Clinton, who received 162 votes, while another caucus named Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and Rufus King, who only commanded fourteen votes.

From this date on until 1824 the congressional caucus held sway. It nominated and elected James Madison and Eldridge Gerry in 1812 and James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins in 1816 and 1820.

In 1824 the caucus had lost its power. One was called and nominated William H. Crawford, of Georgia, but only fifty members attended and it was not considered binding. This was the first election following the "era of good feeling" and was the starting point for a new division into parties. The state legislatures brought out candidates as conventions now endorse the claims of "favorite sons." Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, and William H. Crawford were in the field, besides whom Henry Clay started on his wonderful career as a presidential candidate. No candidate had a majority of the votes in the electoral college, and although Jackson received a large plurality of the popular vote John Quincy Adams was elected by the house for the second and last time in our history. John C. Calhoun was elected vice president, receiving 182 out of 231 electoral votes.

When General Jackson perceived that he was defeated the legislature of Tennessee and at once nominated him for the succession in 1828. He resigned his seat in the senate and entered upon the canvass, which resulted in his triumphant election as a candidate of the newly organized Democratic party, receiving 178 electoral votes to 83 for John Quincy Adams, the candidate of the declining National Republican organization. Calhoun was re-elected vice president, receiving 171 votes to 83 cast for Richard Rush and 7 for William Smith.

UNDER NEW PARTIES.

The Beginning of Conventions and the Division into Democratic and Whig.

Jackson's first administration was so full of vigor and the lines between parties were so closely drawn that it became necessary apparently to adopt some system for making a choice between aspirants of the same faith in order that no votes should be wasted. The modern convention was the result, and the first to use it was one of those insignificant factions inseparable from our politics. The anti-Masons, to the number of ninty-six, met in Philadelphia in September, 1830. They called a national nominating convention, which met in Baltimore in September, 1831, and nominated William Wirt, of Maryland, for president, and Ames Ellmaker, of Vermont, for vice president. This ticket was able to command the seven votes of Vermont at the election in the following year. Jackson did not need a formal endorsement, but the Democrats had tired of Calhoun after his quarrel with General Jackson and sought a way to rid themselves of him authoritatively and effectually. They found it in the newly devised system. Accordingly they called a convention at Baltimore in May, 1832, to nominate a candidate for vice president. The nomination of Martin Van Buren as minister to England had been rejected and Jackson, in order to vindicate himself and his administration, took him as his favorite and placed him on the ticket for vice president.

The last ticket bearing the name of the old National Republican party was nominated at Baltimore in December, in 1831. Henry Clay was its nominee for president, and John Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, for vice president. Jackson was re-elected, receiving 219 votes to 49 for Clay.

With the canvass of 1836 the Whig party came into existence. Its first candidate was General William Henry Harrison. He was nominated at a state convention at Harrisburg, and by similar gatherings in other states. The candidate for vice president was Francis Granger of New York. But the Whig states divided their votes between Harrison, Hugh L. White of Tennessee, Daniel Webster and W. P. Mangum of North Carolina. The Democrats held their convention at Baltimore again in 1836, adopted the two-thirds rule and nominated Martin Van Buren by the unanimous vote of the 265 delegates composing the body. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, was made the nominee for vice president. At the election Van Buren received 170 votes to 124 for all the Whig candidates, while Johnson had only 147 votes and was elected vice president by the senate.

In 1839 the Abolitionists had become strong enough to hold a convention, which they did in November of that year, at Warsaw, New York. James G. Birney, of New York, was nominated for president and Francis J. LeMoyne, of Pennsylvania, for vice president. It is needless to say that he received no electoral votes, neither in 1840 nor in 1844, when he again ran as the Abolition candidate, his second nomination being made at Buffalo in August, 1843. The Whigs held their nominating convention for the campaign in which they scored their first success at Harrisburg, December 4, 1839. They re-nominated their old standard bearer, General Harrison, with substantial unanimity, with John Taylor, of Virginia, as his associate, and immediately entered upon the canvass which George W. Julian has designated as "the great national frolic." By this time Baltimore had become the Democratic Mecca, all its conventions to and including that of 1852 being held in that city. Van Buren was re-nominated without opposition. No candidate was named for vice president, but most of the states supported Richard M. Johnson. At the election Harrison secured 234 electoral votes to 60 for Van Buren.

The death of Harrison and the accession of the vice president for the first time in our history gave an unusual prominence to the canvass of 1844. Mr. Tyler had broken with his party and was subjected to the most bitter denunciations from every quarter. The Whigs met at Baltimore on the first of May, where, amid the wildest enthusiasm, they nominated Henry Clay for president by acclamation, and placed Theodore Frelinghuysen on the ticket with him. On the 27th of the same month the Democrats met in the same city. They were again confronted with Martin Van Buren, who still fought to serve out the second term he had failed to secure in 1840. The contest was long and exciting. Van Buren had a majority in his favor, but was unable to overcome the two-thirds rule. On the first ballot he had 146 votes, to 83 for Lewis Cass, 29 for R. M. Johnson and 4 for James Buchanan, two of whom were to be heard of in future Democratic conventions. On the eighth ballot Van Buren's name was withdrawn and on the ninth James K. Polk, of Tennessee, received 233 votes to 31 for all others. Silas Wright, of New York, was named for vice president, but declined, when George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, was put in his place. In the electoral college Polk and Dallas received 170 votes to 105 for Clay and Frelinghuysen.

LAST DAYS OF THE WHIG PARTY.

In 1848 the old Whig leaders, Clay and Webster, were still powerful and Van Buren was seeking that vindication which he was never to receive. The Democrats met on 12th of May, when, after an exciting contest, General Lewis Cass, of Michigan, was nominated on the fourth ballot, Van Buren's defeat being more decisive than in the previous campaign. William O. Butler, of Kentucky, was nominated for vice president on the first ballot.

The nomination of Cass proved a weak one and the Whigs had another chance. They met at Philadelphia June 7, Clay and General Taylor being the principal candidates, Webster having practically withdrawn from the canvass some time before. On the fourth day and by the fourth ballot Taylor was nominated, with Millard Fillmore for vice president. The Democrats of New York had by this time divided into factions. Out of these grew the Free Soil party, which held a convention at Buffalo on the 9th of August. Seventeen states were represented, and as a result of its deliberations Martin Van Buren was placed in the field for president and Charles Francis Adams for vice president. The ticket received no electoral votes, but had 291,263 votes out of a total of about 2,800,000. Taylor and Fillmore were elected, receiving 163 votes to 127 for Cass and Butler.

In 1852 the Whigs had gone through another misfortune in the death of their president and the accession of Fillmore, with whom they quarreled. He wanted to succeed himself in his own right, and had a strong support when the convention met in Baltimore on the 16th of June. The first ballot stood: Fillmore, 133; Gen. Scott, 131; Webster, 29. On the fifty-third ballot Scott had 159, Fillmore 112 and Webster 21. William A. Graham, of North Carolina, was nominated for vice president. The Democratic convention was held on the 1st of June. The first ballot stood as follows: Cass, 116; Buchanan, 93; Douglas, 20; Marcy, 27; Lane, 13, with a number of votes divided between several other candidates. On the thirty-fifth ballot, when the name of Franklin Pierce was presented, Cass rose to his highest vote, 131. On the forty ninth ballot Pierce was nominated, receiving 282 votes to 6 for all others. William R. King, of Alabama, was the candidate for vice president. The Free Soil convention met at Pittsburg and nominated John P. Hale, of New Hampshire, and George W. Julian, of Indiana. Pierce and King received 254 electoral votes to 42 for Scott and Graham and the Whig party disappeared forever from American politics.

IN LATER TIMES.

How and When and Where Nominations Were Made in 1856 and After.

In 1856 the first national convention of the Republican party, which had been organized in a large number of northern states since the preceding presidential election, was held in Philadelphia, meeting on the 17th of June. On the first ballot John C. Fremont, of California, received 359 votes, to 196 cast for John McLean, of Ohio. William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, was nominated for vice president. The Democratic convention of 1856 was held in Cincinnati on the 2d of June, which action marked the decline of Baltimore as a distinctive convention city. On the first ballot James Buchanan had 135 votes; Franklin Pierce, 122; Stephen A. Douglas 33, and Lewis Cass 5. On the fifteenth ballot Pierce's strength was transferred to Douglas, but in spite of this Buchanan was nominated on the seventeenth and John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, was placed on the ticket with him. The Native American, or Know Nothing party had absorbed much of the old Whig strength in some sections and was numerous enough to hold a convention at Philadelphia, February 22, with representatives from every state except four. It nominated Millard Fillmore, of New York, for president, and Andrew Donelson, of Tennessee, for vice president. Buchanan and Breckenridge had 174 electorial votes; Fremont and Dayton 114, and Fillmore and Donelson 8—those of Maryland.

The Democrats were first in the field in 1860. Their convention met in Charleston, S. C., on the 23d of April. Feeling ran high and it was the second day before an organization was effected, with Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, as president. After a protracted and bitter debate, the sixth day the Douglas platform was adopted by a vote of 165 to 138, when the delegation from South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas and Florida withdrew. The bolters organized in a separate convention, in which the following twelve states were represented: Deleware, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and New York. There were afterward splits in the delegations from other states. On the fifty seventh ballot the vote stood: Douglas, 151½; Guthrie, 61; Lane, 16; Hunter, 16; Dickinson, 6; Jeff Davis, 1; Jeff Davis had received one vote on every ballot, which was cast by General Benjamin F. Butler, of Massachusetts. The Douglas men feared that their candidate would be abandoned by New York and adjourned to meet at Baltimore June 18 by a vote of 195 to 55. The bolters adopted the platform which had been rejected by the regular convention, and also adjourned to meet at Richmond June 11, without selecting a presidential candidate.

The convention reassembled at Baltimore on the 18th of June, and on the second ballot Stephen A. Douglas was nominated. Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, who was selected for vice president, declined, and Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, was substituted. The delegates who had seceded at Charleston again went out and held a convention on the 28th of June, at which they nominated John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, as their their candidates.

The Constitutional Union or American party held its convention at Baltimore on the 9th of May and nominated John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, as its candidates.

The Republican convention was held at Chicago and the platform prepared by Horace Greeley and John A. Kasson. Delegates were present from all the free states and from six slave states and three territories. Mr. Evarts put Mr. Seward in nomination; Norman B. Judd, of Illinois, nominated Mr. Lincoln: Judge Carter, of Ohio—present chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia—nominated Mr. Chase, while Mr. Sumner, of Ohio, presented Judge McLean. Mr. Schurz seconded the nomination of Mr. Seward. Lincoln was second in strength on the first two ballots. On the third the vote stood; Lincoln, 231½; Seward, 180; Chase, 24½; Bates, 22; scattering, 5. There was a general changing of votes, which resulted in giving Lincoln 354 votes and nominating him. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was the candidate for vice president.

Lincoln and Hamlin received 180 votes; Breckinridge and Lane, 72; Bell and Everett, 39, and Douglas and Johnson, 12. Of the popular vote Lincoln had 1,866,352; Breckinridge, 845,763; Bell, 589,581; Douglas, 1,375,157.

In 1864 the Republicans met at Baltimore on the 8th of June, renominated Lincoln and chose Andrew Johnson for vice president on the first ballot. The Democrats held their convention at Chicago on the 20th of August, with Horatio Seymour as president. George B. McClellan was selected as its candidate for president on the first ballot, with George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, for vice president. The "Radical Democracy" were dissatisfied with Lincoln's conservative conduct of the war, met at Cleveland on the first of June and nominated John C. Fremont for president, but the ticket was withdrawn before the election. Lincoln and Johnson had 212 electoral votes to 21 for McClellan and Pendleton, with 81 vacancies in the southern states.

SINCE THE WAR.

The Times and Places of Making Recent Political History.

When the Republican convention of 1868 met at Chicago, on the 21st of May, there was no contest for the presidential nomination. Of the 610 votes cast every one was in favor of U. S. Grant. On the fifth ballot Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, was selected as the candidate for vice president. The Democrats met at New York on the 4th of July and after a long and exciting convention nominated Horatio Seymour, the president of the convention, who, "vowing he would never consent, consented." General Frank P. Blair was chosen for vice president by a unanimous vote. The Republican candidates received 214 votes to 80 cast for the Democratic candidates and 23 vacancies still remaining in the unreconstructed states of the south.

The dissatisfaction with General Grant's first administration was so strong in 1872 as to produce a party division calling themselves Liberal Republicans, who inaugurated the campaign by holding a convention at Cincinnati on 1st of May. On the sixth ballot Horace Greeley was declared the nominee, while B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, was made his associate on the second ballot. The Democrats held their convention at Baltimore on the 9th of July and indorsed the Liberal ticket and platform. The Republicans met in Philadelphia on the 5th of June, renominated President Grant by acclamation and chose Henry Wilson over Schuyler Colfax on the second ballot. O'Conor and Adams were the candidates of the straight-out Democracy. The Republican ticket received 286 votes to 80 for the Democratic-Liberal ticket, the latter of which were cast for a number of candidates after the death of Greeley in December.

In 1876 the Republicans met at Cincinnati on the 15th of June after an exciting preliminary canvass. On the first hallot James G. Blaine had 285 votes; Oliver P. Morton, 125; Benjamin H. Barstow, 113; Roscoe Conkling, 99; R. B. Hayes, 61; John F. Hartranft, 58; Marshall Jewell, 11; William A. Wheeler, 3. On the seventh and final ballot Blaine had 351; Barstow, 21, and Hayes, 384, or five more than a majority. William A. Wheeler was nominated vice president on the first ballot. On the 27th of June the Democrats met at St. Louis. The first ballot showed the following result: Tilden, 403½; Hendricks, 133½; Allen, 56; Hancock, 75; Parker, 18; Bayard, 27. On the second ballot Tilden had 508 votes, more than the necessary two-thirds, and was nominated. Hendricks was chosen on the first ballot for vice president. The Greenbackers held a convention at Indianapolis May 17, and nominated Peter Cooper, of New York, and Newton Booth, of California, and the Prohibionists held a similar convention May 16, at Cleveland, and put Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, and G. S. Stewart; of Ohio, in the field. The result was fixed up by the Electoral commission and Hayes drew the salary for four years.

THE CONVENTIONS OF 1880.

The Republicans, as the majority party, opened the canvass of 1880. For the first time in the history of the country a serious effort was made to nominate a presidential candidate for a third term. The contests in the state conventions of New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, whereby the delegations were instructed to cast a solid vote for Grant, and the overthrow of the unit rule by the convention, are matters of too recent history to require elaboration. The convention met at Chicago on Wednesday, June 2. Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, was both temporary and permanent chairman. The first ballot, taken on Monday, June 7, disclosed the following result: Grant, 304; Blaine, 284; Sherman, 93; Edmunds, 34; Washburne, 30; Windom, 10. On the third ballot one vote was cast for Jas. A. Garfield, which was continued until the thirty-fifth ballot, with the exception of from the fourteenth to the eighteenth inclusive. On some ballots this was reinforced by an additional vote. No decided change took place until the thirty-fourth ballot, which stood: Grant, 312; Blaine, 257; Sherman, 99; Edmunds, 11; Washburne, 30; Windom 4; Garfield, 17. This accession to Grant's strength, which had been going on for several ballots, led to a stampede to Garfield, who had 50 votes on the next ballot. The thirty-sixth ballot stood: Grant, 306; Blaine, 42; Sherman, 3; Washburne, 5; Garfield, 399, and the latter was declared the nominee. On the first ballot Chester A. Arthur was nominated for vice president, receiving 468 votes to 193 for Washburne, 44 for Jewell and 30 for Horace Maynard. Marshall Jewell was chairman of the national committee and S. W. Dorsey, secretary.

The Democratic national convention met in Cincinnati on Tuesday, June 22, 1880, and was in session three days. On the first ballot the vote stood as follows: Bayard, 153½; Hancock, 171; Payne, 81; Thurman, 68½; Field, 65; Morrison, 62; Hendricks, 50½; Tilden, 38, with scattering votes for eleven other candidates. On the next ballot a movement in favor of General Hancock manifested itself. Before the ballot was concluded so many delegates manifested a desire to change to Hancock that it was voted to begin anew and take it over. The result was: Hancock, 705; Hendricks, 30; Tilden, 1. William H. English, of Indiana, was nominated for vice president by acclamation. William H. Barnum, of Connecticut, was chairman, and F. O. Prince, of Massachusetts, secretary of the national committee.

The Grenbackers held a convention at Chicago June 9 and nominated James B. Weaver, of Iowa, for president, and B. J. Chambers, of Texas, for vice president.

The Prohibition candidates were Neal Dow of Maine, and H. A. Thompson, of Ohio, while the Anti-Secret Society people named J. W. Phelps, of Vermont, and S. C. Pomeroy, of Kansas.

Garfield and Arthur received 4,449,053 votes to 4,442,035 cast for Hancock and English, 307,305 for Weaver and Chambers and 12,576 scattering. Garfield had 214 electoral votes and Hancock 155.

The National Republican convention of 1884 meets in Chicago to-day, June 3, and that of the Democrats in the same city on the 8th of July. Both will be held in the hall of the exhibition building, which has been fitted up to accommodate 9,000 people. Each convention will be composed of two delegates for each senator, representative or territorial delegate—820 in all.

CHICAGO RACES.

Commodore Kittson's Stables And Drivers.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Sunday, in an article forshadowing the Chicago races which open tomorrow (Tuesday) and in which about a hundred of the fastest trotters in the country will appear, had the following mention of Commodore Kittson's stables and drivers.

SPLAN AND HIS TROTTERS.

John Splan was among the first to appear. He is a bright-eyed, well-built man of 30 odd years, and first came prominently before the public as the driver of Rarus—that horse being the first to reduce Goldsmith Maid's record of 2:14, which stood to her credit as the best ever made for so many years. Since Rarus was sold to Mr. Robert Bonner Splan has never succeeded in getting one quite as fast, but for the last two years he has been in charge of Commodore Kittson's stable of trotters and pacers, which contains some of the most noted animals in the country.

Yesterday morning he at first appeared with a big bay mare that was hitched to a skeleton wagon, and leading quietly along behind it another bay mare, better looking than the one in the shafts, but not so fast. The animal being driven was Gem, a pacer whose record of 2:13¾ was obtained last season in a race which she failed to win, and the one shuffling along behind the wagon was Minnie R. This mare astonished everybody at the Driving Park two years ago by trotting a mile in 2:19, and at the close of the race she was purchased by Commodore Kittson for the round sum of $10,000. She had been "converted," as it is termed, from pacing, and in order to make her go at the trotting gait it was necessary to use heavy toe-weights on her forward feet. She was fast enough at the trot, but the strain on her legs of the toe-weights was so great that in a short time her feet became sore, her action unbalanced, and in place of being a trotter of even gait she degenerated into the poorest possible apology for an animal of that description, and last season was unable to win a single race. During the winter it was determined to adopt the plan of letting her go at the gait she liked best, and this year she is being entered in pacing races instead of those for trotters, and thus far has proved very successful in her new field, not having lost a single race, and it is predicted by those who should know that before the season closes her trotting record of 2,19 will be more than equaled by the one she will obtain at the pacing gait.

AN IMITATION RACE.

After Gem and Minnie R. had been exercised for half an hour or so Splan left the track, but was soon back again with Von Arnim, a stallion who has a record of 2:19¼ and for which Commodore Kittson gave $10,000 three years ago. By reason of a weak leg Von Arnim has not been successful for a year or so, but the injured member is now in better shape than at any time since the injury to it, and there are strong hopes entertained that he will soon be in trotting condition again. When Von Arnim had been given the necessary amount of work, Fannie Witherspoon was brought out. She is a big chestnut mare with a record of 2:17, given her by Splan in the great $10,000 race at Hartford last summer, and is speedy enough to reduce it almost any time if only she would act well in the company of other horses; but the dash of thorough-blood in her pedigree has always made Witherspoon an unreliable mare, and thus far she has been, by reason of this defect, debarred from obtaining the record to which her speed naturally entitles her.

When Witherspoon came on the track the stop-watches were produced on all sides. Dan Woodmansee, who manages Commodore Kittson's trotting stable, stood on the club-house steps with timer in hand and watched the mare take her work. After scoring her half a dozen times, just as though a race was actually in progress, Splan turned the mare above the wire, and drove her a mile in 2:31, the last quarter being done in 37 seconds. She was then taken to the barn given twenty minutes' rest and a vigorous rubbing, and brought out again; this time the mile was done in a little better time, and after another interval of rest she came out for the third time and was driven a mile in 2:27, the last quarter being done in 34½ seconds, or at a 2:18 gait.

THE FASTEST PACER.

But the pride of the Kittson stables is the great pacer Johnson, whose record of 2:10 is the fastest ever made by a trotter or pacer. He is named for Peter V. Johnson, the well-known driver of this city, who held the reins over him last season and was in the sulky when the horse made his great record. Like all the Kittson horses Johnson is in fine form and has filled out wonderfully since last fall, at which time he was rather light in flesh, and did not impress one as being a horse of great substance. But the careful wintering given him at Cincinnati has done its work well, and now Johnson looks like an entirely different horse. He will not be driven in races against other horses, but take part in special events or exhibitions of speed.

Revenue, a young stallion by smuggler, is another member of the Kittson stable concerning whom great hopes are had. He was sired by Smuggler, whose record of 2:15¼ is the best ever made by a stallion, and his dam was May Morning, a trotting mare of considerable merit herself, and that obtained a record of 2:30. She was by Daniel Lambert, a son of the old time trotter Ethan Allen, and the founder himself of a family of trotters, so it will be seen that Revenue is bred on all sides to trot. He was very fast when only 4 years of age, and at that time Commodore Kittson paid $13,000 for him. Since then he has been given regular training, but never started in a race until this spring, winning a small event a week or so ago at Columbus, Ind. A year ago this month Revenue trotted a half mile in 1:07½ over the Cleveland track, and it is expected that if necessary he will beat 2:20 this season.

The Philadelphia & Reading Road.

PHILAELPHIA, June 2.—The following official announcement was made this afternoon to the share and bondholders of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company: "I think its due to all interested in the Securities company to say that no apprehension should be felt in consequence of the appointment of a receiver of this company, having cheerfully acquiesced in the application for the receivership, and believing it a wise and prudent measure for the protection of everyone owning either stock or bonds of the company."

[Signed.] GEO. S. B. KEIM, President.

A special from Reading says: "When the paymaster started up Lehigh & Susequehana road this morning, he found the cabooses and the bumpers of the locomotives labelled, "No scrip taken here." The only men that took scrip to-day were some trackmen and their bosses and one engineer."

A Too Hasty Watchman.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MITCHELL, Dak., June 2.—Last night about eight o'clock a young man named Burke, a mason by trade, while under the influence of liquor, and making a disturbance on the streets to some extent, resisted the night watchman, Louis Eller, who was attempting to arrest him. Eller called for assistance, which was immediately rendered. Burke still resisting, suddenly Eller drew his revolver and fired at Burke, the ball taking effect just below the groin in the left side. The hasty action of Eller is much censured and believed to have been wholly uncalled for and unnecessary. Burke is resting comfortably this morning.

Duluth Port List.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

DULUTH, Minn., June 2.—Arrived: Propellors China, forty tons merchandise; Idaho, light; Fremont, light; Prussia, light; barge Hecla, 1,500 tons coal; schooners Ironton, 1,600 tons coal; Cyclone, 1,100 tons coal. Cleared: Propellors Prussia, 100 passengers; Idaho, fifty tons silver ore; Fremont, south shore, freight.

LEGAL.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY, ss. In Probate Court, at special term, May 26, 1884.
In the matter of the estate of John Munday, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition of R. W. Johnson, administrator with the will annexed of the estate of John Munday deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing his account of administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to heirs;
It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard, by the Judge of this court, on Thursday, the 19th day of June, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate office, in said county.
And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the DAILY GLOBE, a newspaper, printed and published at Saint Paul, in said county.
By the Court, WM. B. McGRORTY,
[L.s.] Judge of Probate.
Attest: FRANK ROBERT, Jr., Clerk. may27-4w-tu

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY, —ss. In Probate Court, special term, May 16, 1884.
In the matter of the estate of John J. Cornwell, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition of Hettie E. Cornwell, of said county, representing, among other things, that John J. Cornwell, late of said county, in the year 1865, at Toulon, France, died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to her granted;
It is ordered, that said petition be heard before the Judge of this court, on Wednesday, the 11th day of June, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate office, in said county.
Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the DAILY GLOBE, a newspaper printed and published at Saint Paul, in said county.
By the Court, WM. B. McGRORTY,
[L.s.] Judge of Probate.
Attest: FRANK ROBERT, Jr., Clerk. may20-4w-tue

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY District Court.
In the matter of the Assignment of the Eastern Fish Packing Company to O. M. Metcalf.
And now this cause having come on to be heard upon the application of said O. M. Metcalf, to set a time and place to hear his application for a final discharge herein as such assignee, and for instruction as to what creditors are entitled to share in the estate of said Eastern Fish Packing Company. It is ordered that said application for a final discharge of said assignee herein, and for settlement of and allowance of his account, and for the making of a final dividend herein, be heard before this court at a special term thereof to be held at the Court House, in the city of Saint Paul, in said county, on Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1884, at 10 o'clock, a. m., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and that notice of such application be served on all the creditors of said Eastern Fish Packing Company, and on Frank H. Chase and Lemuel Dyer, formerly composing the firm of said Eastern Fish Packing Company, by depositing in the postoffice at Saint Paul, in said county, at least fifteen days before the return day of this order, a copy of this order duly enveloped, fully postpaid and directed to the said Chase and Dyer formerly composing the firm of said Eastern Fish Packing Company, and to each of the creditors of said Eastern Fish Packing Company, who have filed their claims herein, and to each who have filed releases herein, at their reputed places of residence.
And that notice be further given herein, by publishing this order in the Saint Paul DAILY GLOBE, a newspaper printed and published in said Saint Paul, once in each week for three successive weeks, the last publication to be not more than three weeks before said day of hearing.
ORLANDO SIMONS,
District Judge.
May 19th, 1884. may20-3w

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DISTRICT COURT, Second Judicial District, County of Ramsey.
Emilie Rauhut, plaintiff, against Gustave Rauhut, defendant.
SUMMONS.
The State of Minnesota to the above named defendant:
You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed with the clerk of said court, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in Saint Paul, Ramsey county, Minnesota, within thirty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to said court for the relief demanded in said complaint.
Dated May 12, A. D. 1884.
F. F. WILDE,
may27-7w-tu Plaintiff's Attorney, St. Paul, Minn.

Notice to Creditors.

State of Minnesota, County of Ramsey—ss. In Probate Court, special term, May 26, 1884.
In the matter of the estate of Philando M. Waters, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that the Judge of Probate, of the county of Ramsey, will udon the first Monday, of the month of July, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock a. m., receive, hear, examine and adjust, all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased; and that six months from and after the date hereof have been allowed and limited for creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for good cause shown further time be allowed.
By the Court,
[L. s.] WM. B. McGRORTY,
Judge of Probate.
JOHN D. COLLINS and AUGUSTA W. HAWLEY, Executors. may27-5w tu

Notice to Creditors.

State of Minnesota, County of Ramsey, ss. In Probate Court, special term, May 26, 1884.
In the matter of the estate of Andrew Peterson, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that the Judge of Probate, of the county of Ramsey, will upon the first Monday of the month of August, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock a. m., receive, hear, examine and adjust, all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased; and that six months from and after the date hereof have been allowed and limited for creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for good cause shown further time be allowed.
By the Court.
[L. s.] WM. B. McGRORTY,
Judge of Probate.
JOHN BODIN, Administrator of said estate, may27-5w-tu

Notice to Creditors.

State of Minnesota, County of Ramsey, ss. In Probate Court, Special term, May 19, 1884.
In the matter of the estate of Theodore A. Tellkampf, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that the Judge of Probate of the County of Ramsey, will upon the first Monday of the months of July, August, September, October and November, 1884, at ten o'clock a. m., receive, hear, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased; and that six months from and after the date hereof have been allowed and limited for creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented or not proven to its satisfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for good cause shown further time be allowed.
By the Court,
[L.s.] WM. B. McGRORTY,
Judge of Probate.
GEO. TELLKAMPF, Administrator.
JAMES & WARREN, Attorneys for administrator. may20-5w-tue

Mortgage Sale.

Whereas, Charles John Janson did on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1882, execute and deliver to Caroline Schurmeier a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date on the 15th day of April 1882, aforesaid, to secure the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars and interest therein mentioned, whereby he did grant, bargain, sell and convey to the said Caroline Schurmeier, her heirs and assigns, the following described premises and real estate situate in the county of Ramsey and state of Minnesota, to-wit: Lot number four (4) in block number seven (7) of Arlington Hills addition to St. Paul, according to the plat thereof on record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county of Ramsey, which said indenture of mortgage duly acknowledged, was on the 31st day of May, A. D. 1882, duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the county of Ramsey aforesaid, in book 66 of mortgages, on page 352. And whereas the said mortgagor did covenant and agree in said mortgage, in case of a foreclosure thereof, to pay to said mortgagee, her heirs and assigns, the sum of twenty-five dollars attorney's fees.
And, whereas, default has been made in the conditions of said mortgage and there is now claimed to be due thereon the sum of one hundred and thirty-nine dollars and seventy-three cents and twenty-five dollars attorneys fees, as aforesaid, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage.
Now, therefore, notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and the statute in such case made and provided, the above described premises will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the front door of the office of the clerk of the District court of said Ramsey county, in St. Paul in said county, on Thursday, the fifth day of June, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock a. m., to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage.
Dated St. Paul, April 21st, 1884.
CAROLINE SCHURMEIER,
Mortgagee.
WILLIAMS & GOODENOW, Attorneys for Mortgagee, St. Paul, Minn. apr22-7w-tue

DISTRICT COURT, SECOND DISTRICT, RAMSEY County, Minnesota.
Martin Delaney against Robert A. Smith and others.
It appearing that there is now in the hands of the Receiver appointed by this court in the above entitled action, certain moneys in the distribution whereof the creditors of E. R. George, as surviving partner of the firm of Gilbert Dutcher, and of the firm of E. R. George, and of E. R. George, have some claim or interest;
It is hereby ordered, that all of such creditors except the parties to this action and the estate of George Culver, deceased, file their claims as such creditors with the clerk of this court, on or before June 15th, 1884, or be forever barred of any claim or demand on such fund, or on any fund to be recovered by the plaintiff in this action.
It is furtner ordered, that notice of this order be given by publishing the same daily, in the St. Paul GLOBE, a newspaper published in said county, until the said fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1884, commencing on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1884.
Special Term, May 10, 1884.
ORLANDO SIMONS,
132-168 District Judge.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

AMENDMENT Adopted the 19th day of April, 1884, of the Articles of Incorporation of THE ST. PAUL GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY, a corporation incorporated under the general laws of the State of Minnesota.
This is to certify that at the meeting of the stockholders of the said The St. Paul Globe Printing Company, held in the city of Saint Paul, in the State of Minnesota, on the 19th day of April, 1884, a majority in number and amount of the shareholders and shares being present and represented, the following resolution was duly voted upon, and thereon unanimously adopted, namely: Resolved—That Article Fourth of the articles of incorporation of The St. Paul Globe Printing Company be amended, to read as follows:
Fourth, The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which this corporation shall at any time be subject, shall be fifty thousand dollars.
In testimony whereof, the said corporation has caused this certificate to be given, and the vice-president thereof, and also the secretary thereof have subscribed the same in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided.
P. H. KELLY, Vice-President. { Seal of H. P. HALL, Secretary. { Co.
In presence of—
R. C. GOODING,
GEORGE M. STONE.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss
County of Ramsey, }
P. H. Kelly, of said county, and Harlan P. Hall being duly sworn, doth say each for himself, that the said P. H. Kelly for more than one year last past has been and still is the vice-president of The Saint Paul Globe Printing Company, a corporation incorporated under the general laws of the State of Minnesota, and that the said Harlan P. Hall has been during the same time and is the secretary of said corporation, and that the forego