Daily Globe.

Official paper of the City and County.

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DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 10, 9:56 p. m. }

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations named.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
St. Paul	29.90	67	S	Cloudy
La Crosse	29.94	62	SW	Clear

NORTHWEST.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Bismarck	29.61	72	Calm	Cloudy
Ft. Garry	29.60	66	NW	Thret'ng
Minnedosa	29.65	63	W	Cloudy
Moorhead	29.71	70	S	Cloudy
Quapelle	29.68	59	N	Cloudy
St. Vincent	29.64	70	SW	Cloudy

NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SLOPE.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Ft. Buford	29.71	63	SE	Cloudy
Ft. Custer	29.19	67	SW	Fair
Helena, M. T.	29.76	55	SW	Lt. rain
Huron, D. T.	29.72	70	S	Cloudy
Medicine Hat	29.52	65	NE	Clear

UPPER LAKES.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Duluth	29.87	51	Calm	Cloudy

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Dew Point.	Wind.	Weather
29.906	65.5	57.8	S	Fair

Amount rainfall. .00; Maximum thermometer 79.5; minimum thermometer 52.0; daily range 27.5.

River—Observed height 6 feet, 7 inches. Rise in twenty-four hours, 1 inch.

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

P. F. LYONS,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1 a. m.—Indications for upper Mississippi are warmer, variable winds and lower barometer. Missouri valley, warmer, fair weather, southerly winds, lower barometer, followed by local rains during the night.

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.

There was no change in the local markets yesterday. Milwaukee wheat declined ⅜c. At Chicago wheat was ½c, ¼@⅜c lower for July, August and September. Corn was also lower, closing for June 1⅜c, July ½c, August ⅜c and September ⅞c lower than on Monday. Oats closed at 33½c for June, 33¼c for July, 29c for August Pork advanced pretty closely to the $20 predicted, closing at $19.70. The stock market opened lower, but rallied before the first call; this was followed by a reaction and a decline of ⅛@2¼ per cent. During the afternoon the market was weak and fluctuating, but a firm closing was secured by the bulls. Compared to Monday's close prices were from ⅛@3 per cent. lower. Mining shares were dull, but stronger.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR says he will support the Chicago ticket.

THE enthusiasm over Blaine is not paint ing the country red to any remarkable extent.

THE "Mulligan Guards" will wear white plumes. Butler, take some color that won't soil so quickly.

BLAINE is strong enough to beat a weak Democrat, and weak enough to be beaten by a strong Democrat, is the judgment of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

THE New York *World* disposes of a reminiscence of Chicago very neatly: "John Sherman, of Ohio, the darkest of the "dark horses," and emphasizes the statement with a portrait of the woe begone late lamented.

FROM the way the Boston *Herald*, the Springfield *Republican*, the New York *Herald* and Philadelphia *Times* are talking, such a Democratic ticket as Cleveland and Hoadly, would be supported with a hurrah by the Independents, the disaffected Republicans and the Germans.

DEMOCRATIC papers may rest upon their oars. Leading Republican papers, are doing their work of the campaign by stoutly opposing Blaine, and declaring they will not support him. If this continues, the Democrat candidate for President *will* have a walk over.

JIM BLAINE.

The Chicago *Tribune* in 1876 was red hot against Blaine and particularly and specifically denunciatory. Now it is among the chief supporters and eulogists of the man, of whom in 1876 it used the following language:

"If Mr. Blaine be nominated there will begin the long, tedious, and heart-sickening work of explaining and defending that score of letters, several of which have not yet seen the light, and defending a long record of votes for subsidies to monopolies and questionable legislation of other kinds. If before that campaign be ended the people shall weary of the disgusting repetition, and at the October elections in Ohio and Indiana shall resent such a record, and in November shall elect a Democratic president and Democratic senate and house, and deliver to the same party the control of three-fourths of the state governments, we insist that no Republican shall hold this paper responsible for the folly which invited such a disaster by the nomination of such a candidate."

Has anything changed the record since then? Do not the same "letters" still exist, and is there not the same need for the "heart sickening work of explaining and defending," now as then? If that was an honest opinion in 1876, is it so now? If Blaine was unfortunate in his defamers then, is he fortunate in his supporters now? How will those who held to the opinions of 1876 perform the "heart-sickening work of explaining and defending" self against self,—1876 against 1884?

THE TATOOED MAN.

The St. Louis *Globe Democrat* in its issue of May 23, 1884, discussing candidates for the Republican nomination made use of the following language, regarding a man prominently before the public:

"Blaine cannot carry the full strength of the Republican party, to begin with, and his repulsive, rotten record will repel the independent or detached voters. He is an unclean man, and the people will not have him. To nominate him would be to court defeat. He stands self-convicted of prostituting the high offices he has held to build up a private fortune, of cohabiting with corruption for dishonest money. Oh, no; his record would damn him."

Since the nomination of Blaine, the same paper consumes its dish of crow in the following remarkable way: "Blaine is the embodiment now of those beliefs and hopes, those doctrines and purposes, by virtue of which the party has achieved all its glories in the past and upon which depend all its chances of prolonged existence and usefulness."

When a man or a journal ceases to be consistent, he ceases to be honest.

OLEOMARGARINE.

Since the passage of the law in New York prohibiting the manufacture of bogus butter the largest oleomargarine factory has suspended work. The proprietor claims that his company has a patent for making genuine oleomargarine butter out of beef suet, but that the manufacture of the pure article is ruined by the numerous preocesses which have sprung up, and the use of all kinds of fats, cotton-seed oils and other oils producing an inferior worthless and harmful article. The bogus manufacturers propose to test the constitutionality of the prohibitory law. The proprietor of the large oleomargarine factory, where only fresh beef suet is used, says the product is limited because of the limited supply of suet. The company has a half million dollars invested in the business, but the reputation of their product is ruined by bad association and the spurious manufactures. This company have not decided what they will do with their works or their capital. They do not join in the effort to test the constitutionality of the prohibitory law, and will probably go out of the business, and all the users of impure fats and oils inthe manufacture ought to be driven out of the business. The community have been imposed upon and defrauded and health and life imperilled long enough.

THEY WERE NOT FOR BLAINE.

It is amusing to see the Republican organs fall to abusing each other, as well as Senator Sabin, over the action of that gentleman at the Republican national convention in supporting Arthur. We gave yesterday Senator Sabin's card to the Chicago *Tribune*, and elsewhere this morning we republish the entire *Tribune* matter. The fact is the Republican State convention, or the Blaine portion of it, was a cowardly affair. They wanted to get a Blaine delegation and did not dare to show their hands. That is the reason why they did not exact or ask a pledge of Senator Sabin. They were afraid if they did that he and his friends might capture the convention and leave them out in the cold. They knew Sabin was opposed to Blaine and they were afraid to measure lances with him. When the Blaine men had decided at their caucus to support Z B. Clarke for temporary chairman, and the anti-Blaine men had selected Gen. Sanborn, they were so afraid to have a test that C. B. Sleeper, a Blaine man from Brainerd, moved that they concede Sanborn's election without a contest. This was not done but it demonstrated the cowardice of the Blaine men.

Then when it came to selecting either Mr. Dunnell or Mr. Gould as one of the delegates at large, every one knew that Mr. Dunnell was a square toed Blaine man, while Mr. Gould was an Edmunds man. Still Mr. Gould was selected, and in every possible way, except his one vote, did what he could against Blaine.

So, too, with Col. Graves. He was chosen a delegate though he was known to be an Arthur or Edmunds man. Out of the four delegates at large selected by the Minnesota state convention, Gov. Davis was the only out and out supporter of Blaine, and the convention knew it. It is in keeping with the cowardice then displayed to now abuse the delegates for not supporting Blaine when they did not have the pluck to select Blaine men to go to Chicago.

REMINISCENT HISTORY.

James Watson Webb, who died at his residence in the city of New York on Saturday last, June 7th, in the 83rd year of his age, was a veteran journalist and politician, and was long prominent and a power in party politics. Resigning his position in the army he became editor of the New York *Morning Courier* in 1827, and subsequently the *Courier* was united with the New York *Enquirer*, which was edited by the celebrated journalist, Major Mordecai Manasseh Noah, the consolidated title being *Courier and Enquirer*, and the two were associated for a time as editors of the united paper.

Gen. Webb was an ardent Jacksonian Democrat and ardently advocated the election of Gen. Jackson in opposition to John Quincy Adams. When Gen. Jackson commenced his warfare on the old United States Bank, of which Nicholas Biddle was President, Gen. Webb espoused the cause of the bank, in opposition to the course pursued by President Jackson. A bitter feud sprung up between him and the executive chieftan, which resulted in Gen. Webb's withdrawal of his support from the administration. At this time Major Noah retired from the paper.

Gen. Webb was bitterly assailed by Gen. Jackson and his newspaper organs. It was discovered and spread broadcast, that the United States Bank had discounted paper for Gen. Webb to the amount of $53,000, and bribery and corruption was freely charged against him, as the cause of his breaking faith with the administration, in espousing the cause of the bank.

There was never anything more bitter in personal and party warfare, than this bank fight.

Out of this bank controversy grew two or three duels in which Gen. Webb was involved, caused by inculpations on his integrity by reason of his being a customer of the bank.

One was the famous Jonathan Cilley duel, in which Cilley lost his life. He was challenged by Webb, but refused to acknowlege him as "gentleman," and according to the "code" Webb's second, Col. Graves of Kentucky, was compelled to take up the battle. They fought with rifles at thirty paces, and Cilley fell.

Subsuquently, growing out of the same cause, Webb fought a duel with Tom Marshall of Kentuky, Webb was wounded and "honor" was satisfied. Webb was indicted and convicted of violating the anti-duelling laws of New York, and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, but Gov. Seward promptly pardoned him, he never having been incarcerated in jail.

Gen. Webb, was really the founder and father of the Whig party. After his rupture with Jackson's administration he advocated in the *Courier and Enquirer*, the formation of a new party, which should embody all the elements of opposition to Jackson, and baptized it by the name WHIG. He was a powerful and influential leader in that party, till it had served its day.

Aside from this general reminiscence of of the career of Gen. Webb, the GLOBE has had put in its hands a personal reminiscence by a resident of St. Paul, who lately received it from an old associate of Gen. Webb. The letter referred to, was written by the Hon. Lewis L. Rice, now a resident of Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, under date of last April 14. It is but just to say in this connection, that Mr. Rice, was for many years a distinguished journalist in Ohio, first at Cleveland and afterward at Columbus. He was private secretary to Gov. Chase, and afterwards connected with the State Department. He is spending the evening of a long and honorable life in Honolulu with a married daughter, resident there. Mr. Rice writes to his St. Paul friend as follows:

By a late mail I received a letter from the city of New York from one who justly subscribes himself "your oldest friend." You have heard of James Watson Webb, and know something of his career, which has been a notable one. Not long since I came across the reports of a somewhat famous debating club at Cooperstown, N. Y., when I was an apprentice there. The book is in my possession as the last secretary of the association. The last meeting was held Feb. 15, 1821. In looking over the minutes I discovered that James Watson Webb and myself were the only surviving members. So I wrote him a letter stating those facts, giving him reminiscences of several who remained in the vicinity, and enquiring about others whose later career he knew best. His reply confirms my conjecture that he and I are the only two survivors. In age he is my junior by one month and six days. His letter is a very interesting one. You may have noticed an article last fall from the New York *Tribune*, stating three of the most venerable men in New York, viz: Thurlow Weed, Col. Webb and Peter Cooper had been questioned as to the secret of their hale and green old age, and they all concurred in the testimony that abstinence from stimulatnig food and drinks and the free use of milk and oat meal was the explanation of the problem. Since then Peter Cooper and Thurlow Weed have died, and Col. Webb is the only one of the trio left. Thurlow Weed was a journeymen in the office when and where I was an apprentice.

MR. TILDEN'S CANDIDACY.

It looks as though it would be about the 9th or 10th of July before it is definitely settled whether Mr. Tilden will be in the field or not as the Democratic nominee for President. The GLOBE yesterday morning published a special telegram giving an alleged authoratative announcement by the New York *Sun* of Monday, that Mr. Tilden would not accept, but the California Democratic convention yesterday, with the same information before it went right ahead and declared for Tilden, showing that they took no stock in the statement. Last week the GLOBE published a special telegram from Washington, giving the following statement from the Washington *Post*, the Democratic paper of that city:

Mr. Dana stated that he had not only seen Mr. Tilden, but had also seen and read a letter written by Mr. Tilden, to be read at the New York State Democratic convention, declaring in the most emphatic terms, that he would not accept the Democratic nomination for the presidency if tendered him, and that he would not be a candidate under any circumstances.

"I wrote that letter," Mr. Tilden said to Mr. Dana, "two months ago, with the intention of making it public then, but they persuaded me to withhold it for a time, and I shall now have it read at the State Democratic convention on the 18th of June."

This would also seem "important if true," but the *Sun* of Saturday sets the Dana portion of the story at rest, as follows:

Mr. Dana has never "seen and read a letter written by Mr. Tilden to be read at the New York State Democratic convention."

Mr. Tilden has never said to Mr. Dana that he wrote such a letter two months ago. Mr. Dana has no reason to think that any such letter has been written.

After giving this much by way of denial, the *Sun* chips in the following to help out the confusion:

There is no doubt, however, and there has not been any reason for doubt at any time during the past four years, concerning the question whether or no Mr. Tilden would accept a nomination to the presidency. It has always been certain that he would decline it, and it is equally certain now.

The feeling is so general and so absolutely unanimous in favor of "the old ticket," that while we do not doubt Mr. Tilden's honest desire to be relieved from the burden of the canvass, as well as the election which would be *absolutely certain* to follow his candidacy, it may very well be doubted whether he adhere to his personal preferences. Having once been elected President and defrauded of the office, the American people demand the righting of the wrong, and demand it so unamiously that we do not believe Mr. Tilden can decline the use of his name. His letter to the Iroquois club in Chicago last April shows that however he may be physically, his intellect is as clear and strong as ever, and it is the mind which makes the man.

CURRENT COMMENT.

MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER says in regard to her book "From Dawn to Daylight," written in 1859, that it was written "on a sick bed I might almost say. It fell into my daughter's hands and pleased her so well that she requested me to finish it." Mr. Beecher was consulted about it and said "that anything that pleased a young girl of thirteen without being harmful must be good." Mrs. Beecher says the original title she gave the book was Reminiscences of a Missionary's Wife, and it did but presume to give the actual experiences of her own in a pioneer city, The book has become rare, as owing to the failure of the publishers only one edition was published. Some of the statements in the book have always been charged with impinging certain Indianapolis church people, and now Mrs. Beecher says that the book is not only truthful so far as it goes, but actually falls short of the facts.

A CURIOUS story is told regarding visitors who call to see Mr. Tilden. On entering the visitor is shown into the library and sends in his card. If he be a person whom Mr. Tilden wishes to see, there is a sudden opening of a sort of secret or dummy door in the colossal "book-case," and through this curious cavity or orifice he is ushered into his presence. It is a handy arrangement, though the novelty of the thing is apt to take the visitor aback, and to start the conjecture whether he is not possibly in the castle of some magician or wizard, where mysterious passageways and secret springs abound.

FROM Dublin is related a curious case of ignorance on the part of a wife regarding her husband's identity. The couple were married in London after an acquaintance of two weeks only, the gentleman describing himself as a captain in a regiment which had just returned from India. He did not tell to what regiment he belonged, and a week afterward, while on a visit to Dublin, he died suddenly. The wife was entirely unable to prove his identity, and the corner's jury so stated in their verdict.

THE Cincinnati Lincoln club which went to Chicago to boom John Sherman paid $900 for the band of musicians they took along, and the big Indian of the club, was the man who lost his head and moved the nomination of Blaine by acclamation, It seems by this time that John Sherman ought to know enough to know to get somebody beside any Ohio man to navigate his boom for him. The fact is the Ohio folks never wanted to see the old iceberg nominated, though some of them have been wicked enough to tantalize him with hope.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette* supports Blaine, but dismisses the tail of the ticket with the remark, "with Logan behind him there will be no disposition to 'remove' President Blaine." This raising of the black flag on Logan may be all in good taste, and it will cost the imperious candidate a good many votes, and he will have none to spare in Ohio or anywhere else.

MR. TILDEN employs four secretaries, one of them a lady, whose time is occupied with typewriter and pen in preparing answers dictated by the sage of Gramercy to the immense number of letters he daily receives from all sections of the country, from personal and political friends. And Mr. Tilden is represented as being a feeble man.

IT turns out that the man who defeated Powell Clayton weighs 348 pounds, and his name is Silas B. Dutcher of New York, so Messrs. Lodge and Roosevelt need not indulge in any "frills" over that matter.

"GLUE-POT" is the new "catch" word among the men inside of practical politics. They seem to think it is an improvement on "bar'l," and perhaps it is.

DAVIS DINED.

The Republicans Ratify Blaine a Little and Davis a Good Deal.

The Banquet at the Metropolitan Opening the Republican Campaign.

Following is a copy of the invitation which was honored so royally at the Metropolitan hotel last night:

Complimentary Banquet
In Honor Of
Ex-Gov. C. K. Davis
Upon his return from the
National Convention,
given him by his
REPUBLICAN FELLOW CITIZENS,
of St. Paul,
at Metropolitan Hotel,
on the Evening of June 10, 1884,
at Eight o'clock.

The hearty manner in which the invitations were responded to amply demonstrated the high esteem and regard in which ex-Gov. Davis is held, and it was a substantial recognition of his distinguished services to his party at the late Republican convention.

The guests commenced to assemble before 8 o'clock and previous to the feast of reason, etc, an informal reception was held in the parlors of the hotel where handshaking and social converse prevailed and where the guests were introduced to Gov. Davis.

THE GRAND ENTREE.

The guests entered the dining room at 9:15 o'clock, ex-Gov. Davis and ex-Gov. Marshall heading the procession, arm in arm, following whom came Gov. Hubbard, D. W. Ingersoll and the remainder of the guests.

There were four tables in all, three of which were arranged parallel with the length of the dining room, the other being extended in oblong manner at the north end of the dining hall. This table commanded a view of the entire room, and here were seated the honorable guests of the evening. Ex-Gov. Davis occupied a seat in the center of the table, at his left sat Ex-Gov. Marshall and Gov. Hubbard, and at his right, C. Gotzian and others.

About one hundred guests sat down to the table and as covers were only spread for about one hundred and twenty-five, it was evident that nearly all the invitations had been honored.

The menu was served in courses and as it had been arranged by the prince of epicures, mine host McIntyre, it included all that could go to make up a sumptuous feast.

It was served by a large corps of waiters headed by F. D. Parker, and washed down with sparkling Moselle, the goblets being brimmed by Mr. J. H. Hetherington.

List of Guests.

Following is a list of those who partook of the dinner:

Gov Hubbard,	Ex-Gov Marshall,
Conrad Gotzian,	Gen John T Averill,
Col A R Keifer,	Edward Richards,
Geo C Stone,	S W Morrison,
W C Hubbell,	Dr Davenport,
Rev Dr S G Smith,	M B Kenyon,
D W Ingersoll,	Major John Espey,
R B Galasha,	Oscar B Hillis,
John Caulfield,	Dr C F Konantz,
Adjutant Gen McCarthy,	Maurice Auerbach,
John W Cathcart.	J H Woolsly,
Benjamin Goodkind,	E H Ozmun,
Col W H H Taylor,	H M Smyth,
W H Mead,	H A Castle,
Albert Scheffer,	A H Cathcart,
J D Ludden,	Dr Murphy,
J J McCardy,	Channing Seabury.
Theo Sander,	Gen M D Flower,
Capt R Becker,	True S White,
Col Chas A De Graff,	Samuel H Nichols,
——— Fay,	Chas Kittston,
Frank Fairchild,	E Hallowell,
Wm Grimshaw,	D H Moon,
Theo Schurmeier,	W H Lightner,
H Sahlgaard,	T Reardon,
L H Maxfield,	Lane K Stone,
E Stone Gorman,	Frank Keogh,
Joseph Oppenheim,	B Beaupre,
F F McIver,	W J Dyer,
Emil Mannheimer,	D D Merrill,
J A Ludden,	Gen C W Bunn,
W Rittenhouse,	Dr A J Stone.

The Speeches.

The dinner was disposed of in a very matter of fact manner, and judging from the swift and hearty manner in which the courses were vanquished, all present were possessed of very robust and hearty appetites.

EX-GOV. MARSHALL.

It was just 10:15 o'clock when ex-Gov. Marshall rapped the guests to order. He called attention to the character of the demonstration, and spoke substantially as follows, his remarks being interrupted by frequent rounds of applause:

He said they had met as neigbors and friends and that there would be no set speeches, but that those present in the course of the evening would have an opportunity of extending their congratulations. Turning to Gov. Davis he assured the latter that his many friends desired to testify to the great and distinguished honor reflected on them by his high and honorable bearing at the national convention in Chicago. They wanted to testify to their appreciation of the honors achieved by him there, and they met to extend their most cordial and hearty congratulations. However Republicans may have differed regarding the standard bearer of the party before his nomination, there could be no difference now as to James G. Blaine being the free, unbiased choice of the party throughout the Union. In seconding the nomination of Blaine, Gov. Davis had reflected the sentiments of the great body of Republican voters in Minnesota; Gov. Davis had so acted in Chicago as to deserve the reward "well done, good and faithful servant"—and those present desired to extend in behalf of the people, a right royal welcome and to crown him with the laurels of victory.

In referring to the achievements of Gov. Davis and his high mental qualities, Gov. Marshall said that he had entered upon a career in which his talent and ambition should insure him the highest success, a career in which his many admirers and friends wished him a hearty God speed.

EX-GOV. DAVIS.

Ex-Gov. Davis responded in quite a lengthy address. He spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Friends and Fellow-Citizens:

It was late yesterday afternoon when I was astonished by the announcement that it was contemplated by this community to pay me the honor under which I stand this moment almost overpowered before you. I have had no time, even if it were proper, to frame any set speech. I have been engaged all day in a forensic contest with an eminent friend from Wisconsin, the Nestor of the Wisconsin bar, and although I would not confess it to him, I will to you, that I have felt somewhat uncertain about the result of that contest, and am therefore somewhat intimidative here. What I shall say to you to-night will be the impromptu outpourings of a heart almost too full for speech, for, my friends, I have felt that it is what a man's neighbors think of him, how in the long course of years they average him up, making cancellations, perhaps, for his defects, making large allowances, with a broad and comprehensive charity for whatever failings he may have, and I hope that this demonstration entitles me to some application of this principle to-night.

I suppose it is expected that I shall say something to-night of the recent convention in Chicago. [Applause.] It was a great occasion. I had never witnessed a convention before, and I went there expecting to be impressed with the force of the expression of public sentiment which such a convention always is. It was marked by the presence of none of the colossal men who four years ago stood there in such irreconcilable contention. It *was* marked by one thing: There were there, direct from the people, speaking the popular voice with an emphasis which no man could fail or lightly disregard, delegates from all over the Union, representing, I will say, a majority of fifty millions of people, of decided convictions, of purity of characters, and I may say, upon the whole, entirely intent upon the public good.

Of the candidates presented there were the great senator from Vermont, the great volunteer General Logan, distinguished for long years of civil and military service; there was President Arthur, whose wise and temperate administration of the executive department had commanded the confidence of the people; there was Mr. Blaine, [applause]—a statesman distinguished in every field in which he has entered; who had apparently made no effort for the office; who had no organization, no machines; who was borne up upon the hands and in the hearts of his friends; as it seemed to us, upborne upon the great and popular desire of the nation for his nomination.

It was a peculiar convention in many respects. There were great discussions, great earnestness, and a great deal of advocacy, much plying of argument, but earnest as the occasion was, and intensified as the feelings of most of us were, still I do not think I heard one acrimonious word or one unjust accusation. There was no disposition there to take hold of a "dark horse" but to name some prominent statesman before the convention—some one to serve in the capacity of a Republican candidate for the presidency of the United States. Under that state of feeling, great earnestness, implicit confidence in their candidates, the convention assembled; and I desire to say here, in behalf of and speaking for the Minnesota delegation, that there was no contention among us. All of us, and especially those who dearly wished for the nomination of Mr. Blaine, felt with great intensity upon the subject. But it is deserving of recollection that there were among that delegation gentlemen that came without instruction, relying upon the confidence of those who sent them, and who in their judgment exercised their best deliberation upon the subject matter before the convention. To some of those gentlemen Mr. Edmunds seemed the most available candidate, and to others Mr. Arthur seemed to occupy that position. Upon the attitude of those gentlemen no criticism was made, and I think no criticism ought to be made upon them by any community in this state.

It was among all the great congregations of people that I have witnessed, by far the most inspiring. There were fair women and brave men; old men and children; politians and tyros; the English nobleman, the traveled German, the eastern man and the western farmer, the white and the black, all were there. It was of couse, a time of great earnestness and purpose, and as the names of the candidates were mentioned and the nominations made, and *especially* when the great name of James G. Blaine was uttered, there went up from that immense multitude, and I think from people among it who were at the time opposed to him, an enthusiastic shout that was caught up by the whole assemblage such as I had never in all my experience before heard! [Applause.]

In the course of the discussion and before the balloting began, it became perfectly apparent that there was a sentiment present in the convention which demanded in all the majesty of the voice of the people, the nomination of the statesman from Maine. [Applause]. It is very difficult to define this; it is almost impossible to express it, except by saying it was the voice of the nation, and it was recognized by the friends of the opposing candidates, and accepted as the people's voice, and this did much to bring about the final result, which soon after the meeting of the convention became a foregone conclusion. The balloting went on until the fourth ballot was taken, and then there went up from that immense congregation, from friend and foe, such an uproar and acclaim and physical demonstration, comprised of every character such as I had never heard before, and continued for many minutes, with such fantastic tricks as were never hitherto practiced in such an assemblage. The first proceedings of one Minnesota Gentleman, well known here, was to get upon his chair and dance, next to throw his hat into the congregation; he then grabbed the hat of his neighbor and threw that, next took of his coat and waved that; after which he seized his wife's bonnet and brandished it upon his uplifted cane. I saw her the next day wiih a better bonnet than the one sacrificed on the altar of her husband's enthusiasm.

There was one thing observed in that convention which struck me with great force. There was a large body of colored men from the south, and for power of debate, and for readiness in meeting the exigencies of the convention, they were excelled by no body of men in the assemblage. I have never heard during wide experience, in listening to eminent men, a speech of equal length which was more forcible than the speech of Mr. Lynch in regard to a question about the admission of certain southern delegates. It stirred up some thoughts in regard to these men, representing over seven millions of our fellow citizens, and who constitute a most potent factor in our politics which had never been prominent before me at any previous time, and I returned here with a deeper respect for those people than I had ever before felt for them.

Well, we nominated Mr. Blaine. The news went out over the country upon the wings of electricity, and I believe it has and will awaken a popular enthusiasm such as has never been witnsssed before by at least any of the younger men in this company. I believe that as regards the members of the Republican party, Mr. Blaine stands nearer their hearts, nearer their ideal of what Republicanism is and is to be, than has any popular hero since the time of Abraham Lincoln. I have an idea that no matter with how much reluctance he may be supported in certain cities in the east, throughout the length and breadth of this broad land, there will go forth an endorsement of his nomination as emphatic as his dearest friend could wish, and which will surely elect him in November! [Great applause.] I regard Mr. Blaine as the ideal American statesman, and for my part, have no sympathy with any feeling which may exist in some quarters as to any line of policy which he may adopt; I believe he is too large a man, too great a man, a man of too wide experience, to ever commit his country to any policy which will not be to the honor of his native land. I believe in the man who, when he could not get the truth from the bedside of the lamented Garfield, was relied upon by the business men of the country to uphold us in our hour of trial.

My friends, I have said enough of political matters, and you will permit me to recur for a moment to past events in the state. I came here in 1864, and it is now twenty years ago. It seems as if between that time and the present there had been but a few yesterdays, and yet it is a third of the life of a man. At that time this city sat by the Mississippi like a child by a brook, thinking little or nothing of the time when it should be a man. Then, our sister city of to-day scarcely was; but she has grown our equal in size and beauty, emulous of our greatness but yet our friend. There was not an eye which then ventured to see upon the face of this western world a civilization of the character presented by these two great cities; each of 100,000 population, each differing in industries, in modes of thought, in ways of doing things,—so great, so strong, so powerful, so diverse, and yet so united. It is a wonderful change, my friends, from twenty years ago. At that time the frontier was some sixty miles beyond us. I think it was about where Forest City now stands. Beyond, was the great American desert, traversed only by the Red river trade, by the buffalo hunters,—few people knew ought of it. It was not supposed or even dreamed that such an empire could arise there as now exists. The frontier has expanded until there is no frontier. Those two great cities have grown up and now stand like Castor and Pollux to protect this great region west of us. The child is now living who will see within the limits of the state of Minnesota a population of eight millions of people. He will see a great empire here, greater and stronger than the kingdom with which Frederick defied the power of France, Austria and Russia. He will see a people whose arts and sciences will reach beyond any limits which we can now see even in the distant future. With these remarks, wholly unpremeditated and unconsidered, but with a grateful heart, I beg leave to tender you my overflowing thanks. [Applause].

The speech was closed amid prolonged applause.

REV. S. G. SMITH.

Gov. Marshall called on Rev. Dr. Smith for an address. The latter responded with a characteristic and eloquent address. He said on such occasions he had often wished that he could lay aside the prefix or "Rev.;" of course he was not a politician and knew nothing of political matters. [Laughter.] He then referred to the eminent character and intellectual xualities of Gov. Davis. As to Blaine, he said his church had the belief of instantaneous conversions, [laughter], but he would not say so much on this point, but if Blaine could be judged by the company he kept, (referring to those present), he must be a good fellow.

He then paid a glowing eulogy to the gifts of Gov. Davis; this part of the address was received with great applause. In conclusion he said we had a flag that was still the symbol of our freedom; it still represented immortal principles and a nation knit together in holiest bonds. The same spirit and principles still lived among us as during the war, but grander than this was the manhood which shall be the chief jewel of our commonwealth, and still bathe our flag as the angel shall stoop down to gather the world baek again to God.

The speech was received with tumultuous applause.

GOV. HUBBARD.

Governor Hubbard was next introduced and he was received with great applause. He said he was glad to join in the tribute of regard to Gov. Davis and the recognition of credit and honor he reflected on the state at the National convention at Chicago; it was a most appropriating and fitting testimonial of his eminent services and the example might be followed by the rest of the state. The rural districts of Minnesota knew Gov. Davis well; they knew with what fidelity and faithfulness he had discharged his public trust; occasions could be recalled when the rural districts had spoken in state politics with an energy and force that was quite bewildering. It was gratifying to see this appreciation of his public service and worth; in the language of the *Dispatch* we may modestly consider ourselves endorsed [Applause and laughter.] by the oil inspector.

To the speaker the present was an occasion of great personal gratification; it had been his privilege and great pleasure to contribute his feeble effort with others, to aid him in the attainment of that success which his well known achievements and tallents should command. The speech of Gov. Hubbard was most warmly applauded.

WM. PITT LIND.

Wm. Pitt Lind, of Wisconsin, was next called on. He said while he took no particular interest in that convention, he still had a wonderful interest in the achievements of Gov. Davis, whom he had known when he was only plain Cush. He reminded the auditors that Gov. Davis was not alone a Minnesota man; they claimed him also as a native of his state; they had brought him up from boyhood, and had watched him carefully until now he had obtained national distinction. The speaker paid Gov. Davis a very striking compliment.

ALBERT SCHEFFER.

Albert Scheffer was introduced by the chair in a neat manner, being referred to as having recently come from a contest, where he had achieved inperishable laurels. He was received with a storm of applause.

On rising Mr. Scheffer referred to the convention in Minneapolis; he said he had come out of a contest in which one of his rivals had manifested so little of humanity as to refuse to shake hands with him. The speaker then referred to the unjust calumnies heaped upon him by his enemies in the contest, and a passing compliment was paid to the pure and saintly Fayette Marsh, who had warned him to let Baytown alone in the canvass under penality of incurring his life long enmity and resentment. Mr. Scheffer alluded to the ill feeling of the canvass, and he then referred at some length to the eminent and illustrious achievements of Gov. Davis, of whom it had been predicted some years ago that he would go to the United States senate; the speaker thought that time had come, and he then proceeded to make a humorous allusion to the tactics employed by Gov. Davis and himself in the state and national conventions.

The speech of Mr. Scheffer was one of the most heartily applauded of the evening, and it was replete with anecdote, good sense and appropriate allusion.

H. A. CASTLE.

After music by the band, Capt. Castle was called on for a speech; he said he was ready to endorse the sentiments of all the previous speakers. The career of Gov. Davis should be an inspiring example to the young men of the state and especially to the young lawyers. The speaker paid a handsome eulogy to the qualities of Gov. Davis, referring to him as a man who never stooped to obtain any advantage over his foes. In closing he alluded to his statesman like conduct at Chicago and applause greeted the speech.

DR. MURPHY.

Mr. Scheffer then called on his youthful friend, as he put it, Dr. Murphy. In responding the latter said that the gathering reminded him of a Methodist love feast. [Applause]. Dr. Murphy recalled the first speech of Gov. Davis, made in Ingersoll hall twenty-four years ago. Dr. Murphy made a good speech in his usual happy vein and he put the audience in a better humor than all the rest of the speeches combined. The doctor made a red hot speech and he was loudly applauded.

DR. STONE.

Dr. A. J. Stone was called on. He said he was not a politician, nor yet a talking man, and, moreover, he was a Democrat; he felt a little curious, indeed, as he had been taking the crumbs for the past twenty years, and this was the first time he had had a chance to partake of the loaves and fishes. Dr. Stone then paid a tidy compliment to Blaine, Gov. Davis and Mr. Scheffer.

J. A. Plumley, of Litchfield, was called on by Capt. Castle and he responded in a short but neat speech.

D. W. INGERSOLL.

D. W. Ingersoll was called upon by Mr. Scheffer. In responding he referred to his great admiration of Gov. Davis, saying that he might feel assured of having the fullest support of the party, for any office for which he might be selected.

Gen. Flower related an interesting anecdote concerning the proceedings of the convention, that nominated Gov. Davis, for governor, when the band played a tune and the party broke up.

LATE CITY NEWS.

Ed. Flannagan, in the reform school for ninety days, and Wm. Parrington, for sixty days, made their escape therefrom yesterday, and were captured by a police officer on Minnesota street last evening, and locked up at the city hall.

Frank Ross was caught sneaking about the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway yard last evening, and brought into the city hall by special Officer Holland on a charge of vagrancy.

Commissioner of Statistics and Assistant Secretary of State A. F. Nordin, has issued the fifteenth annual report of the statistics of the state of Minnesota for the year 1883. It is a work of 223 pages and contains a host of valuable information.

AMUSEMENTS.

Comic Opera—John T. Raymond—The Minstrels.

The Grand contained a very good audience last evening on the occasion of the second presentation of "Orpheus and Eurydice." The comic fetures of the opera were apparently enjoyed and applause was liberally given to the leading singers, and the satisfaction of the large audience last night is a guarantee that the house will be filled this evening when the opera is to be repeated. It will also be presented at the matinee this afternoon and ladies and children who attend will have a treat in the rich costumes, gay colored fantastic scenery, and the calcium light effects, and will also enjoy the fine dancing and good singing.

To-morrow night John T. Raymond and company will return to the Grand, to play "In Paradise," Raymond's latest great success. The sale of seats for the engagement of three nights and matinee will be opened this morning.

The Boston Operatic Minstrels are drawing well at the Olympic and giving a first class entertainment.

Boys Arrested.

Officer Pettigrew came upon a crowd of gamins on the corner of Third and Commercial streets last evening who where engaged in firing off fire crackers and making night hideous and spreading his net scooped up Martin McDonough, Ambrose Regan, Tim Needham, John Conway, James McDonough, James Needham and Anthony McMinanin and took them to the city hall where they were celled.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

Ex-Justice Noah Payne Swayne is dead.

The sentry at Windsor castle was fired on Saturday night by two men who escaped.

The Master Corner Builders' association of the United States, is in session at Saratoga.

When Blaine first heard the news of his nomination he was swinging in a hammock under an apple tree.

Lord Smythill, British ambassador, interviewed Bismarck yesterday regarding the proposed Egyptian conference.

Pinder & Winchester's steam tannery and currying shop, at Peabody, Miss., was burned yesterday. Loss, $100,000.

Tilden G. Abbott, the defaulting cashier of the Watertown, Mass., bank, was arrested in Missouri. He was sentenced to eight years imprisonment.

Judgments to the amount of $62,500 were yesterday entered against Thomas & Co., Philadelphia, manufacturers of woolen goods. It is reported that their obligations will reach $100,000.

An act passed by the recent legislature of Kentucky, prohibiting the sale of illustrated police literature, went into effect to-day, and hereafter the *Police Gazette* and such papers will not be sold in the state.

An unknown man asked permission to walk across thd railroad bridge at LaCrosse, on Monday. Being refused he went below the bridge and started to swim across. When 100 feet out he sank to rise no more.

Reports ha7e reached Cairo that the rebels nine days ago massacred Hussien Pasha Khalifa, the commander at Berber, and all his family, together with the garrison and European traders who remained there.

John Carpenter, who killed his wife and attempted to kill his sister-in-law, in New York recently, attempted to kill himself yesterday evening with the handle of a spoon which he had sharpened on the floor of his cell.

The Wm. Sprague mansion, on Young Orchard avenue, Providence, was bid in by E. A. Mott for $34,000. It is understood that the purchase is in the interest of parties who may establish a Catholic school or convent there.

Jacob Perch, an inmate of the alms house at Erie, Penn., grew demented over politics and committed suicide by jumping from the fourth story of the building. His brains were knocked out and his body terribly mutilated.

At Springfield, Vt., the flood recurred yesterday morning, but a pathway for the water was cleared, and further damage averted. Main street was washed out twenty feet wide and fifteen feet deep. Wagon travel is impossible. Loss, $50,000.

Italian Differential Duties.

ROME, June 10.—Signor Manceni, minister of foreign affairs, addressing the chamber of deputies to-day, said it was improbable that the American congress would have time to discuss during the present session a bill placing foreigners on the same footing as Americans in regard to duties on the introduction into America of works of art. If the bill should not be considered by the 21st instant as demanded by Italy, he would take measures to obtain compensation, as he considered the treatment of Italian subjects unfair and at variance with the treaty of commerce between the two countries. Ministers of foreign affairs, commerce and finance were considering a bill regarding the matter, which might be brought into operation after an agreement with other European governments. Bonacci, in reply, said if the American government assisted in the present course Italy should abolish differential duties or denounce the treaty of commerce with America.

Indian Fighting Indian.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

YANKTON, June 10.—A special from Springfield says the Indians bring reports that some Brule Siouxs, at the Rosebud agency, got into a fight among themselves. Three men were killed. The balance of the band, which numbers about six thousand, had taken sides, and a general engagement is in progress. The Indians are all well armed and mounted. This information comes wholly from Indian runners and may not be reliable.

Later information from the Yankton agency makes it appear that the reports of fighting at the Rosebud agency, were caused by last week's difficulty, in which three Indians were shot by other Indians. The agent at Rosebud sent runners to the Yankton agency with the news, and opinion is greatly exaggerated.

The Califomians Still at Augusta.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 10.—The western delegation, accompanied by several prominent persons of this city, visited the National Soldiers home this afternoon. They were received by Gen. Luther Stephenson, governor of the home, and saluted with thirty-eight guns. The hall was surrounded by a large body of soldiers in line. The governor delivered a brief address, giving a short history of the home. The Californians returned here this afternoon. In the evening there was an informal private reception given by the Blaine delegation. A small number of invitations were issued to prominent citizens, and about 100 persons were in attendance. The guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Blaine. A very pleasant hour was spent in social conversation.

Retreat of the Mahdi.

LONDON, June 10.—The Mahdi has retreated from Kordofan to the almost inaccessible stronghold, Tebel Godir. His power s greatly diminished by the enmity of the chief of the Kebbabish tribe, whose brother he killed. In a memorandum sent to the British government, Zebehr Pasha engages to obtain the submission of the Mahdi within five weeks, on condition he, Zebehr Pasha, be created viceroy of the Soudan, without paying tribute to Egypt, the Khedive to become suzerarn of the Soudan. Zebehr Pasha also engaged to bring Gen. Gordon and his suite to Cairo. Stop the slave trade, hold Khartoum and the rest of Soudan open to European commerce, and allow free exercises of allreligions.

Another Bank for St. Paul.

Mr. Walter Mann has completed his arrangements for opening a new bank in St. Paul. It will be termed the Third National bank of St. Paul, will be located on the corner of Third and Robert streets, where Anderson's carpet store formerly was, and will be ready for business August 1. The capital will be $500,000, of which a considerable portion is taken by Indiana friends of Mr. Mann, and the remainder by himself and other parties in St. Paul. Mr. Mann will be president, and R. E. Stower, cashier of the First National bank of Miles City, will be the cashier. The stock will be absolutely controlled by Mr. Mann.

International Bench Show.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The second International Bench show of dogs was opened here to-day. There are about 300 dogs in seventy-eight classes, sporting and non-sporting. Nearly all the states in the Union, England, Scotland, France and Canada are represented. The following are the principal 1st premiums awarded to-day: Champion English setter dogs—Paul Gladstone, owned by W. B. Gates, Memphis, valued at $1,000. Extra champion English setter bitches—Champion Dido II, owned by W. B. Stattac, of Cincinnati. Dido is a noted prize winner and is valued at $15,000.

A Successful Regatta.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The nineteenth annual regatta of the Atlantic Yacht club to-day was the most successful in some years. Twenty-seven yachts started. The winners were: Class A, Grayling; class B, Triton and Agnes; class C, Mischief and Fannie; class D, Fanita and Roamer; class E, Crocodile; class F, Romyn and Daisy; class G, Amazon. The Fanita, George Gould's yacht, also won the Livingston memorial prize.

Struck With a Beer Bottle.

HARRISBURG, May 10.—John Grady, catcher of the Reading Actives, while under the influence of liquor this afternoon, entered a Chinese laundry and insulted the inmate. He was ordered out by Sam Gee, the proprietor, who followed him with a flat iron. Grady picked up a beer bottle and hit Gee in the face, making, probably, a fatal wound.