FROM SUNDAY'S EDITION.

The following matter on this page appeared in Sunday's edition. The reason for this re-publication is because our regular mail rate of subscription does not include the Sunday issue, and comparatively few in the country care to pay extra for the Sunday edition, which lies in the St. Paul postoffice and goes out in the same mail with the Monday paper. The more important news and other miscellaneous information, is therefore, published on Monday for the benefit of country subscribers who do not get the SUNDAY GLOBE.

BLAINE AND HIS FRIENDS.

Blaine Formally Notified of His Nomination For The Presidency.

Address of The Convention Committee Delivered By Gen. Henderson, of Wisconsin.

The Party Position Defined. Its Pledges Recalled and All Declared Fulfilled.

Mr. Blaine Makes a Short Response, Expressing Thanks and Promising a Letter of Acceptance.

AUGUSTA, Me., June 21.—Early this morning the streets began to assume a lively appearance, and long before the time appointed by the national convention to notify James G. Blaine of his nomination to the presidential candidacy of the Republican party to perform that duty, a considerable crowd was gathered around the Augusta house to gaze with curiosity upon the members of the committee. A circus being also in town brought out large numbers of people who with the allied attractions of the national committee and the sawdust ring seemed disposed to make the day a general holiday.

Promptly at 11 o'clock the committee proceeded in a body to Mr. Blaine's residence, and were received by Mrs. Blaine. As the day is oppressively hot and the rooms of the mansion crowded almost to suffocation, it was suggested that the presentation be made upon the lawn. Accordingly the committee proceeded to a well shaded portion of the grounds where a semicircle was formed, and all present stood with uncovered heads, making it.

The rustling of the spreading branches of the great elms and the buzzing of insects were the only sounds to disturb the stillness. When all was in readiness Mr. Blaine was escorted to the lawn where he stood within the arc of the semi circle. Gen. Henderson then stepped forward and presented the address of the committee, reading from manuscript, He spoke as follows:

THE COMMITTEE'S ADDRESS.

"Mr. Blaine, your nomination for the office of president of the United States, by the national Republican convention, recently assembled at Chicago, is already known to you. The gentlemen before you constituting the committee composed of one member from each state and territory in the country, and one from the District of Columbia, has now come as the accredited organ of that convention to give you formal notice of the nomination and to request your acceptance thereof. It is of course known to you that besides your own several other names among the most honored in the councils of the Republican party were presented by their friends as candidates for this nomination. Between your friends and the friends of the gentleman so justly entitled to respect and confidence of their political associates the contest was one of generous rivalry, free feom any taint of bitterness, and equally free from reproach or injustice. At an early stage of the proceedings of the convention it became manifest that Republican states, whose aid must be invoked at last to insure success to the ticket, earnestly desired your nomination. It was equally manifest that the desire so earnestly expressed by the delegates from those states was but the truthful reflection of an irresistible popular demand. It was not thought nor pretended that this demand had its origin in any ambitious desires of your own or in the organized work of your friends, but it was recognized to be what it truthfully is—the spontaneous expression by a free people of the love and admiration for their chosen leader. No nomination would have given satisfaction to every member of the party. This is not to be expected in a country so extended in area and so varied in interests. The nomination of Lincoln in 1860 disappointed so many hopes and overthrew so many cherished ambitions that for a short time disaffection threatened to ripen into open revolt. In 1872 the discontent was so pronounced as to impel large masses of the party to organize in opposition to its nominees. For many weeks after the nomination of Garfield in 1880 defeat seemed inevitable. In each case the shock of disappointment was followed by sober second thought, and individual preference gradually yielded to the conviction of public duty. The promptings of patriotism rose superior to the irritations and animosities of the hour. The party in every trial has grown stronger in the face of danger. It gives us pleasure to remember those great measures which furnished causes for party congratulation by the late convention at Chicago, and which are now crystalized into the legislation of the country. Measures which have strengthened and dignified the nation, and while they have elevated and advanced the people, have at all times and on all proper occasions received your earnest and valuable support. It was your good fortune to aid in protecting the nation against the assaults of armed treason; you were present and helped to unloose the shackles of the slaves. You assisted in placing a new guarantee of freedom in federal institutions. Your coice was potent in preserving the national faith when false theories of finance would have blasted national and individual prosperity. We kindly remember you as the fast friend of honest money, commercial integrity in all that pertains to the security and repose of capital and the dignity of labor, the elevation of manhood, freedom of the people, the right of the oppressed to demand and the duty of the government to afford the protection. Your public acts have received the unqualified endorsement of popular approval but we are not unmindful of the fact that parties, like individuals, cannot live entirely on past, however splendid the record. The present is ever charged with immediate cares and the future presses in with its new duties and its perplexing responsibilities. Parties, like individuals, however, that are free from stain of violated faith in the past are fairly entitled to the presumption of sincerity in their promises for the future. Among the promises made by the party in its last convention at Chicago, are economy and an honest administration, protection of the citizens, native and naturalized, at home and abroad, prompt restoration of the navy, wise reduction of surplus revenues, relieving the tax payer without injuring the laborers, the preservation of public lands for actual settlers. Import duties, when necessary at all, ought to be levied not for revenue only, but for the double purpose of revenue and for protection and regulation of intercommerce, the settlement of internal differences by peaceful arbitration, and coupled with the reassertion and maintainance of the Monroe doctrine, as interpreted by the fathers of the republic. Perseverance in the good work of civil service reform, to the end that the dangers to free institutions, which lurk in the power of official patronage, be wisely and effectively avoided. Honest currency, based on a coin of intrinsic value, adding strength to the public credit and giving renewed vitality to every branch of American industry. Mr. Blaine, during the last twenty-threeyears the republican party has builded a new republic, a republic far more splendid than originally designed by our fathers, as its proportions are already grand, they may yet be enlarged, its foundations may yet be strengthened, and its columns adorned with beauty more resplendent still. You as its architect in chief, will soon be assigned this grateful work.

Mr. Blaine listened to Gen. Henderson's address standing under an elm tree with his arms folded on his chest and his eyes usually cast down, but at times wandering about scanning the faces of the audience. When Mr. Henderson had concluded speaking, Walker, the candidate's son, stepped forward and handed his father the manuscript of an address in reply to that of the committee. Mr, Blaine then read as follows:

BLAINE'S REPLY.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the National Committee—I receive not without deep sensibility your offiaial notice of the action of the national convention already brought to my krowledge through the public press. I appreciate more profoundly than I can express, the honor which is implied in the nomination for the presidency by the Republican party of the nation. Speaking through the authoritive of the duly accredited delegates, to be selected as a candidate by such an assemblage from a list of eminent statesmen whose names were presented, fills me with embarrassment, and I can only express my gratitude for so signal an honor and my desire to prove worthy of the great trust reposed in me. In accepting the nomination as I now do, I am impressed—I am also oppressed—with a a sense of the labor and responsibility which attaches to my position. The burden is lightened, however, by the host of earnest men who support my candidacy, many of whom add, as does your honorable committee, the cheer of personal friendship to the pledge of political fealty. A more formal acceptance will naturally be expected and will in due season be communicated. It may not, however, be inappropriate to this time to say that I have already made a careful study of the principles announced by the national convention, and that in the whole and in detail they have my heartiest sympathy, and meet my heartiest approval. Apart from your official errand, gentlemen, I am extremely happy to welcome you all to my house. With many of you I have already shared the duties of public service, and have enjoyed a most cordial friendship. I trust your journey from all parts of the great republic has been agreeable and that during your stay in Maine you will feel that you are not among strangers, but among friends. Invoking the blessings of God upon the great cause which we jointly represent, let us turn to the future without fear and with manly heart.

At the conclusion of Mr. Blaine's reply to the members of the committee they were introduced to him individually, and an hour was spent in social and informal converse. The members of the committee then repaired to the residence of Col. Osgood where they were entertained at lunch. At 1 o'clock they left for Portland where they have a reception this evening.

COMMODORE GARRISON.

The Feeling at Baltimore—Only One Small Failure Over the Scare.

BALTIMORE, June 21.—The *Sun* says: The announcemeut that Garrison had made an assignment caused a good deal of stir among the consolidated gas company people. It was well known that Garrison had been the principal capitalist behind the Equitable Gas company of this city, and admitted that there is no money in supplying gas at $100 to customers, which is the prevailing rate. One of the prominent consolidated directors said the outcome from assignment may or may not be to the advantage of the consolidated company, but he inclined to believe that if the Equitable went into other hands it would be found more advantageous to deal with the half doger, who might get the control, than with one man, as has been the case under the Garrison regime.

A leading Baltimore banker said that Garrison made money out of his several gas coventures, mainly by consolidation with older companies. The Baltimore company had not reached the consolidation stage yet, and doubtless he had not pocketed any profit from it, He said the commodore was regarded as very rich, and declined to believe the statements about the large assets above liabilities correct. Perhaps his securities could not be realized upon, and he made the assignment to relieve himself until his business could be settled, when he will retire.

Mr. Ross, general manager of the Baltimore Equitable Gas company, said he received from Henry Y. Attrill, of New York, the details of the matter as to the concern of his company. He said that Attrill, who is also identified with the Equitable, assured him there would be no change in the status of that concern growing out of the assignment, and its affairs will move on the same as heretofore.

Geo. F, Forest, named in Garrison's performance, has represented Garrison. The interest in the Equitable consolidated stock, stiffened upon the stock board when the news came that the assignment was made, but did not hold up very well and there was a general disposition to await further developments rather than go in the boom in the uncertain condition of affairs.

Balloonist Dynamiters.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Irishmen interviewed here on the proposed armed movement on England, including the use of balloons from which to drop dynamite upon the cities of England, as outlined in the cable dispatches yesterday, ridicule the proposition in every way. John F. Scanlan summed it up by declaring, "It is evident that some Milesian-Munchausen is having a heap of fun on the other side." Col. Dan O. Sullivan, who was secretary for America of the 1867 movement, said that no sane Irishman believes in an armed invasion. The futility of such efforts has been satisfactorily demonstrated, besides Stephens had announced himself as opposed to the dynamite policy, and could not have originated the plans.

Pat Crowe, of Peoria, said Stephens once had an opportunity to lead an armed rebellion, but proved a coward, and ran to save his own neck. He declares that the mass meeting of Irish will be held in this city during the period of the Democratic convention to raise money for dynamite. T. J. Darcy thought the baloonists would cut a sorry figure when their balloon was being riddled by shot by the early residents of England.

THE RAILROADS.

Superintendent Underwood, of The Milwaukee, Fractures a Limb.

[Sioux City Journal.]

Superintendent W. J. Underwood, of the Milwaukee, had the misfortune to break a leg yesterday afternoon while driving in from the races. Mr. Underwood had been out looking after the work on the railroad bluff west of town, and on his way back to the city drove around by the fair grounds. When leaving the grounds a boy got in the buggy with the superintendent to ride to the city. When near the foundry Mr. Underwood pulled out to pass a vehicle. The wheel of his buggy slipped on the street car rail and threw the thill sharp against the side of the spirited mare he was driving, frightening her. The mare began kicking, got one leg over the cross-tree, and turning short tipped the buggy. Mr. Underwood had been hampered by his efforts to get the boy out of the buggy, and so was unable to save himself when the buggy tipped. He was caught by the iron work and dragged as the mare swung around, still kicking. Whether the bone was broken by a kick, or in the fall, could not be ascertained, but it was broken square off about midway between the left knee and the ankle, and one end of the bone forced out through the flesh.

Wm. McNamara, who was coming in from the fair ground, was a block behind Mr. Underwood when the accident occurred. He and a friend picked the injured man up. The drivers of two express wagons on their way to the fair grounds for passengers refused to turn back to carry Mr. Underwood to the city. Ed Provost, the driver of the third wagon hailed, turned at once, and the injured man was taken to his rooms over the division headquarters at the foot of Pearl street. Mr. McNamara, having seen his charge off for the city, drove for Dr. G. W. Beggs. That surgeon, with his assistant, Dr. Conniff, and Dr. Reynolds, of Geneva Lake, Wis., who happened to be in the city, reduced the fracture. The ends of the bone had gone past each other, and a strong pull of four men was needed to bring them back into place. The broken ends being square, they will remain in place by the pressure of one end on another. Mr. Underwood went through this most painful operation without chloroform or a murmer. Auburn haired men are all mostly that way. Later in the evening the sufferer was resting as easily as could be expected, and was giving directions about various matters on the division just the same as if he were in the office below.

The boy who was with Mr. Underwood was completely stunned at first, and when he recovered was found to be somewhat bruised, though not seriously. He was taken with the superintendent to his rooms, and was there at the last accounts. The lad, who was about thirteen years old, is understood to belong to Cherokee. The mare was caught by men who were passing, and, with the badly broken buggy, was taken to attaer's stable.

Democratic Congressional Convention of Fourth District.

A Democratic convention of the Fourth congressional district of the state of Minnesota, is hereby called to meet in the city of St. Paul on Thursday, the 17th day of July, 1884, at 12 o'clock m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate who shall be elected a member of congress from and for said district at the next ensuing general election.

The basis of representation fixed for such convention is one delegate for each county of the district, and one delegate for each two hundred and fifty voters or major fraction thereof, cast at the last general election for the Democratic candidate for governor. The several counties of the district will on this basis be entitled to representation as follows:

Anoka	3	Pine	2
Chisago	2	Ramsey	16
Hennepin	19	Sherburne	2
Isanti	1	Washington	7
Kenabec	1	Wright	8
Total delegation			61

EUGENE M. WILSON,
Chairman of Congressional Committee of Fourth District.

When You Feel Blue

and your back aches, and you feel head heavy, and you wake unrefreshed in the morning and your bowels are sluggish or costive, you need Kidney-Wort. It is nature's great remedy and never fails to relieve all cases of Diseased Kidneys, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Malaria, Piles, Rheumatism, etc. It operates simultaneously on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, strengthening them and restoring healthy action. Put up in both dry and liquid form. Sold by all druggists.

Banking House Closed.

NEW YORK, June 21.—An attachment was granted against the property of W. H. Cooper, who until a few days ago had been doing a banking business under the firm name of Wm. H. Cooper & Co., Montrose, Pa. On Wednesday last Cooper closed his banking establishment and made an assignment. Four attachments had been granted by the supreme court against the property.

AMONG THE TRADERS.

Eastern and Foreign Ruotations Have a Depressing Influence on Wheat.

The Rumor of the Failure of C. P. Huntington Causes a Sharp Decline.

The Provision Market Active, Irregular and Unsettled—Cattle Higher and Hogs Dull and Lower.

Missouri Pacific Bonds up to 100 and Back to 97 1-2—Heavy Selling and a Panicky Closing.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, June 21.—The grain market was fairly active in the way of speculative trading on the regular board to-day, and a better feeling prevailed in response to more assuring advices regarding the business situation in New York. As stated yesterday, the scare which almost produced a panic in Wall street was unwarranted by the legitimate surroundings. The reaction caused a better feeling in the regular session, but in the afternoon the reported failure of C, P. Huntington caused a renewed weakness, and prices, which had closed better on the board, settled to about yesterday's prices.

During the past week wheat has been quiet, especially for future delivery, and prices have weakened, closing this evening at 2½c decline on the week. There has been no improvement in the situation as regards any outside speculative trading, the local talent still having the market almost entirely to themselves, but cash wheat has been freely bid for, a good business being reported both for home consumption and export, the stocks in store here being reduced some 800,000 bushels. Although the freight market has been against the shipper all the week, some round lots have been placed on foreign orders, and further bids are here for the same account. The outward movement has increased and the visible supply has decreased 750,000 bushels for the week. The week's imports of wheat and flour into Great Britain are fair, but the amount on passage is the same as before, Russian and Indian shipments remaining small to the United Kingdom, though they have slightly increased to the continent, which is still still buying largely both of arrived cargoes and for forward shipment, paying the full prices of the previous week. This continued lively demand for the continent in the face of the near approach of the harvest shows how large and imperative their needs must have been, and advices from there still state they expect a further large quantity will be needed before their own new crops are available. Prices abroad have remained very firm, but for spot wheat and cargoes to arrive and stocks it is confidently stated will show an important reduction on the 1st of July next. The crops of wheat abroad continue to make very satisfactory progress, but later reports respecting the out turn of the new Indian crop state the yield is not coming up to the early estimates formed of it. The following table shows a rather remarkable statement of affairs as to the visible supply this season and last:

THIS SEASON.

	June 14, 1884.	Dec. 22, 1883
Wheat	15,814,827	35,531,259
Corn	8,450,815	9,164,258
Oats	3,436,072	6,197,271
Rye	519,706	2,712,188
Barley	317,682	3.469,856
Totals	28.539,102	57,074,832

LAST SEASON.

	June 16, 1883.	Dec. 23, 1882
Wheat	20,618,969	20,614,537
Corn	14,933,541	8,233,405
Oats	5,458,758	3,262,885
Rye	1,774,750	1,307.170
Barley	477,708	3,021,416
Totals	42,353,406	36,439,413

Speculators would do well to pause and consider the above table, as it carries with it a valuable lesson. On the 1st of January our stocks of grain were over 57,000,000 bushels, against 36,000,000 the previous year. To-day there are only 28,000,000 bushels, against 42,000,000 bushels this time last year. Then we had 35,000,000 bushels of wheat, now we have only 15,000,000 bushels, showing we have reduced our wheat in store 20,000,000 bushels since the 1st of January, besides consuming all available receipts, whereas last year our receipts were fully ample for all requirements and our stock in store was exactly the same in June as in December. In corn and oats we had 15,000,000 bushels on the 1st of January, against 11,000,000 bushels the same day last year. Now we have 11,000,000 bushels, against 19,000,000 bushels this day last year. In other words, five months ago our stocks of grain were 21,000,000 bushels in excess; now they are 14,000,000 bushels short of the corresponding date last year, and if this means anything it simply means (our receipts and exports being no longer than last year) that our home consumption has largely increased, and that for the five months rom January to June we have consumed the enormous quantity of 35,000,000 bushels more than for the first five months of last year.

Quite an active business was transacted in provisions, but the feeling was greatly unsettled and prices closed irregular. The hog market was weak and lower, which encouraged a further reduction in prices of product at the opening. The sharp decline in prices yesterday, however, had a tendency to encourage local and outside parties to purchase more freely and the competition on the offering resulted in a substantial advance, and outside figures were well maintained. Speculative trading was mainly in lard and short ribe sides. Lard is now as low as it was during the McGeoch difficulty, and it is anticipated that it will soon afford opportunities for active operations. The amount which changed hands to-day was not large, but was sufficient to give its holders some encouragement for the future.

Wheat was more active to-day, though little encouragement was offered to buyers by eastern and foreign quotations, but there were many favoring influences, including limited receipts fair withdrawals, and a sharp advance early in New York. July opened at 85¼@85⅜c, and under free coverings by shorts and liberal takings by strong operators on the bull side, who bought almost continuously from the opening to the close of the session, prices advanced to 86⅜c, receded to 86c and advanced, touching 86½c, and closing on 'change at 86⅜c. On the curb, however, the rumor of the failure of C. P. Huntington caused a break, and July wheat went down to 85¾c.

Corn was in fair demand, but the feeling was feverish and values unsettled. July opened at 55½@55¼c, advanced at the buying by shorts, frightened by the upward movement in wheat, and sold at 56c, but weakened on the selling of those who had bought early and were taking the profits, and closed at 55⅝@55¾c.

Oats were quiet, dull and without material change as to price of futures.

Pork was moderately active in the way of settling contracts, but prices were irregular. July and August opened at $19.20, and sold at $19.12½@19.50. Lard was moderately active, but unsettled, opening weak at $7.45 for August, but became stronger on buying by shorts and scalpers, and advanced 30c, selling at $7.75.

Short ribs were active and very unsettled, opening lower at $7.40 for August, sold at $7.95 on buying by shorts and free takings for an advance and closed at $7.92½@7.95.

For the few lots of good corn fed and grassers on the market there was a good demand, at a shade stronger prices for cattle than on yesterday. The market for the week closed steady and 15@20c per 100 lbs higher than on Wednesday, which was the low priced day of the week. The advance is mainly on light part-corn and part-grass cattle, There was nothing doing in stockers and feeders. and butchers' stock ruled quiet, on account of the light supply.

The hog market was again dull and prices generally lower than the close yesterday, making the decline since Wednesday (the high-price day of the week) 30@40c, packers expected to get good even sorts at $5.00@5.15; "but," said a well-known buyer, "we didn't get there, yet come very near the mark." There were a good many good lots carried, for the reason that buying orders were at such low figures sellers preferred to take their chances on Monday.

J. W. Rumsey & Co. says: "There is a brisk inquiry for freight room, and could vessels be had there would probably be considerable of an increase on the outward movement, therefore we consider wheat safe to invest in at current values."

F. J. Kennett says: "The sentiment is still bearish and the feeling very weak this afternoon on a rumor that Mr. C. P. Huntington has failed and the generaly demoralized condition of the stock market. I think wheat cheap, but unless the fractional outbreak improves I suppose lower prices will result next week. The bears are talking 80c for July.

CHICAGO FINANCIAL.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, June 21.—The local money market during ths week has been firm and steady at 6@7@8 per cent., with 7 per cent. the ruling figure. The brnks have not offered any encouragement to outsiders, but have taken care of all their regular customers. Deposits has increased and the movement of currency have been in favor of the city. To-day there was a fair demand for money, and peper grading A,1 presented by regular customers was taken at 6@7 per cent. Eastern exchange between city banks was quoted at 60c premium per $1,000. The shipments of currency to the country were light. The bank clearings were $6,763,000. For the week they sum up $43,549,938 against $51,572,761 for the corresponding week last year.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, June 21.—The market opened with a special weakness in Erie bonds and Michigan Central, and prices throughout were lower than on last evening. This was immediately followed by a sharp upward turn in Missouri Pacific and Delaware & Lackawanna. The shorts were most unmercifully punished in both. The former rose to 100and dropped to 94½ in a moment. The manipulators of Delaware & Lackawanna carried the stock from 100 to 105 in a flash, and they bid it up in the loan crowd so that it caused a scramble for cash stock. By midday the market quieted down and prices yielded. Later came another advance, which carried stocks almost to the best figures of the morning. There was much excitement at times and the shorts appeared nervous, the bank statement was exceedingly favorable, showing a decrease in loans of $2,800,000 and in reserve an increase of $300,000. Rumors of important failures caused an excited and weak market during the last hour. Stocks were sold right and left and the feeling was somewhat panicky. Prices as a general thing were way below last evening's figures when business ceased.

A. M. Day say: "The market has amply justified our remarks in last night's letter, that it might easily get oversold. The opening prices were all peak, but the White-Morgan pool immediately commenced to mark up Lackawanna. This was the signal for the attack on the bear party, which speedily drove them into a regular bear panic. Lackawanna soon loaned at 1 per cent. and then 1½ per cent. Missouri Pacific was marked up to 100 and every stock that had any short interest in it was evidenced rapidly. It was currently stated and on good authority that Vanderbilt had united with Gould to punish the shorts. Fluctuations up and down were very sharp and rapid. After the middle hours it was freely reported that C. P. Huntington had failed. Mr. H. tells us that he has paid all demands and expects to continue to do so. However, the report had a very serious effect on Central Pacific and the market. The Vanderbilt stocks and all the Grangers slumped. A prominent Vanderbilt house sold Western Union freely, and rumors of other failures were afloat. There was a slight rally at the close. There are many things which lead us to look for decidedly lower prices, but in such a market predictions are valueless. Loaning rates are as follows: Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 1-16; Lackawanna, ⅛ to 1½; Central and Oregon Pacific, 1-32; Lake Shore, St. Paul and Northwestern, 1-64; Missouri Pacific, 1-16; Westerns Union, flat. Louisville & Nashville has changed a large block of call loans to time.

The *Financial Chronicle* says "the conditions outside of Wall street have become more favorable. Lake Shore deliveries yesterday were in the name of Vanderbilt brokers, and one firm paid off a large loan."

SATURDAY LEGISLATION.

Committee Bill Reported for $100,000 Building at Winona.

Army Bill Passed---Two Reports in the English Case---Mexican Pensions.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—In the senate to-day the chair laid before the senate a bill amending the Thurman act relative to the Pacific railroad.

Senator Van Wyck desired this bill referred to the committee on public lands, rather than to the committee on judiciary. It was with some surprise that he had for the first time learned from the public press that the judiciary committee had resolved to act on any bill of this kind this session. He supposed we should express our acknowledgments to the press for having given the senate this information. It would naturally be supposed the committee of the senate would have made its report first to the senate itself, as to whether it would or would not act, and particularly when this conclusion had been reached after conference with the railroad company.

Senator Horr said the senator from Nebraska (Van Wyck) was wholly mistaken, of course unintentionally, as to the action of the judiciary committee.

Senator Van Wyck insisted that for some twenty years the railroads had controlled the government, as shown, in his opinion, by the operation of the land department, and the opinion of the attorney generals and some decisions of the supreme court. The Union Pacific company had finally dispensed with their old president, a very respectable gentleman of Massachusetts. That action may satisfy the committee on judiciary of the senate, and may in their opinion justify the committee in postponing the action on these Pacific railroads, but it would not satisfy the people, as it understood the matter. The judiciary committee had resolved not to consider until December next the questions involved in the relation of the railroad and the government. This was his judgment of the matter, which the committee was not warranted in making, and Van Wyck did not, therefore, want this bill referred to the committee on judiciary.

Senator Garland said the special matter referred to by the press was a different matter to that covered by the bill from the house. The committee was in no way excluded from the consideration of that bill. He could not go into the details of the matter specifically alluded to by the senator from Nebraska.

After some further discussion Van Wyck withdrew his motion to refer the bill to the committee on public lands, and it was referred to the committee on judiciary.

Senator Allison from the committee on appropriations, reported the legislrtive executive and judicial appropriation bill, and gave notice that he would call it up for consideration Monday or Tuesday next.

On the suggestion of Senator Pulmb, supported by Senator Sherman, Senator Cullom consented to allow the Mexican pension bill to go over till Monday, in order to take up the army appropriation bill, the consideration of which was at once proceeded with. The bill was passed without giving rise to a debate, and substantially as recommended by the committee on appropriations.

The committee of conference on the shipping bill, submitted its report, which was agreed to.

On motion of Senator Coke, the house bill granting the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Gulf, Colorado & Sante Fe Railroad company, was passed.

Senator Hill called up the postal telegraph bill, in order to secure a favorable position for it on Monday, but Senator Cullman objected to anythtng that would interfere with the consideration of the Mexican pension bill and Mr. Hill's effort failed. Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Mr. Stochstager moved that the house go into committee of the whole for the further consideration of bills for the erection of public buildings. This was opposed by members having in charge special orders, but the bulk of opposition came from the friends of what is known as the internal revenue bill, and under leadership of Mr. Tucker, succeeded in defeating Mr. Stochstager's motion by a vote of yeas 88, nays 119.

Mr. Tucker moved that the house go into the committee of the whole for the consideration of bills for raising reveuue. Lost, yeas 99, nays 119.

The unfinished business being a bill repealing the pre-emption and timber culture laws and amending the homestead laws, was then opposed by Mr. Eaton, with the electoral count bill. The The house refused, yeas 80, nays 117, to consider the unfinished business.

Mr. Slocum secured the floor, and submitted the conference report upon the shipping bill.

Mr. Peters spoke in support of the senate bill. The previous question was ordered upon the bill and the amendments, but no further action was taken.

Mr. Randall, from the committee on appropriations, reported the sundry civil bill. Referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Henley, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill granting to the state of California five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands in that state. Referred to the committee of the whole.

SATURDAY'S SPORTS.

Stillwater and Peoria Play the Only Game of Ball in Minnesota.

St. Paul Climbs up to the Tenth Place by Not Playing.

Grand Rapids Beats Bay City in a Twelve-Inning Contest.

The Minnesota and West Wisconsin Schuetzenbund—Turf Events.

St. Paul vs. Minneapolis.

The interest of the lovers of the national sport was fully enlisted yesterday, and the immense crowd that gathered at the West Seventh street park was but a handful as compared with the number all ready to put in an appearance when the rain dampened their ardor. The management expected a very large attendance, but had the afternoon been clear and bright there would have been double the number predicted. At 3:20 rain began to fall, and came down in earnest for about forty minutes. The sun then came out bright for the remainder of the day, but the nature of the ground is such that it does not absorb readily, and the game was reluctantly declared off, punched tickets being given to all who were inside the enclosure. These tickets will be good to any game played on the St. Paul grounds. The game postponed to-day cannot be played this month, as all the dates are filled. Minneapolis and St. Paul will, however, play two games here, one on Monday and the other Tuesday. On Wednesday and Thursday Stillwater will visit St. Paul, and on Saturday St. Paul will appear in Minneapolis.

Stillwater vs. Peoria.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

STILLWATER, Minn., June 21.—The game today between Peoria and Stillwater was hard on the prison city lads. The runs of the visitors being principally made through errors of the home team, of which Fowler bore the lion's share. His errors were perfectly inexcusable and the management should see to his case a little. Roche and Pickett also contributed to the defeat. The pitching of Quinn was excellent and only three base hits were made off him, while eight, with a double bagger, were made off McSorley, the pitcher for Peoria. The visitors are excelleat base runners, but in batting they were not above mediority. The errors of Peoria were not damaging ones, and so did not count much against the team. The game was begun by a nice double play, in which Schomberg was put out at second by Pinkney to Meehan and Pickett at first by Meehan to Hughes. There was some good catches, but the game was tame throughout. All worked well together, but the errors cooked the fish. On Monday the same clubs meet again. The following is the score:

STILLWATER.

	AB	R	B	TB	PO	A	E
Schomberg, 1b	4	1	2	2	3	1	1
Pickett, 3b	4	0	1	2	4	1	2
Visner, rf	4	1	1	1	3	0	0
Roche, s. s	4	0	2	2	2	2	2
Fowler, c	4	0	1	1	4	1	2
Chapman, cf	4	0	1	1	2	0	1
Brown, lf	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Stapleton, 2b	4	0	1	1	3	2	0
Quinn, p	4	0	0	0	3	1	1
Totals	36	2	9	10	27	8	9

PEORIA.

	AB.	R.	B.	TB.	PO.	A.	E.
Pinckney, s. s	4	1	0	0	3	1	0
Burch, l. f	4	1	1	1	3	0	1
McSorley, pitcher	4	0	1	1	2	4	1
Fulmer, c	4	1	0	0	3	1	1
Mehan, 2d b	4	1	0	0	3	2	1
Hughes, 1st b	4	1	1	1	2	0	0
Long, c. f	3	0	0	0	3	0	1
Kent, r. f	3	0	0	0	2	0	1
Powell 3d b	3	0	0	0	3	3	0
Totals	33	5	3	3	24	11	6

THE SCORE BY INNINGS.

Stillwater	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2
Peoria	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	*—5

Two base hits—Pickett.
Left on bases—Peoria 3, Stilwater 7.
Struck out—Meehan, Long, Kent, Hughes 2, Brown 2, Quinn 2.
Earned runs—Stillwater 2.
Double play—Pinkey, Meehan and Hughes.
Time of game—Two hours.
Umpire—Tennison.

Quincy vs. Milwaukee.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

QUINCY, Ill., June 21.—The first game between the Quincys and Milwaukees resulted in a victory for the visitors by a score of 6 to 2. Cushman joined the Milwaukees here after a two weeks' visit, and pitched a wonderful game, retiring ten of the Quincys' hard hitters and strikers. The fielding of the visitors was poor, but the pitcher, catcher and first baseman did the work, these three players being credited with 26 put outs and 13 assists. The Quincys made but three errors, but the visitors batted Black freely, and all of the errors were costly. The official score does not give either club an earned run. Sweeney, captain of the Quincys, is still laid up from his sprained thumb, an injury received at Minneapolis.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Quincy	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—2
Milwaukee	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	*—6

The directors of the Quincys to-day sustained Manager Brackett's action in fining Black $125 for his work at Minneapolis.

[It is understood in St. Paul that the directors sustained the action of the manager in fining Black, but in doing so remitted $50, thinking it a little heavy, and instructed the manager to put him back in his position, but if he failed to do his duty to black ball him].

Grand Rapids vs. Bay City.

BAY CITY, Mich., June 21.—The leaders in the Northwestern league contest met for the first time to-day, and they played twelve innings. The struggle was the most determined ever witnessed on these grounds, and it is believed to be the best in the league this season. The score is as follows:

Grand Rapids	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Bay City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

AT MUSKEGON.

Fort Wayne	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2
Muskegon	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	—8

The Saginaw-Terre Haute game was postponed on account of rain.

NORTHWESTERN LEAGUE SUMMARY.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost
Grand Rapids	27	6	Fort Wayne	15	20
Bay City	25	8	Minneapolis	14	20
Quincy	24	11	Muskegon	13	21
Peoria	24	13	St. Paul	9	27
Saginaw	22	11	Stillwater	9	28
Milwaukee	17	19	Terre Haute	8	24

National League.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	4	0	3	1	0	2	0	1	0—11
Boston	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	0— 7

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	2	0	6	0	0	0	4	0	2—14
Philadelphia	9	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1—12

AT DETROIT.

Providence	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	2—10
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0— 0

At Buffalo—Buffalo 6, New York 2.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Louisville—Metropolitan 4, Louisville 2.
At Columbus—Columbus 13, Brooklyn 1.
At Toledo—Baltimore 7, Toledo 1.
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 5, Pittsburg 0.
At Indianapolis—Athletic 17, Indianapolis 6.
At St. Louis—Washington 5, St. Louis 4.

UNION ASSOCIATION.

At Boston—Boston 7, National 4.
At Baltimore—Keystone 11, Baltimore 9.
At St. Louis—St. Louis 6, Chicago 4.

Base Ball Notes.

Sawyer, the Grand Rapids pitcher, who has been troubled with a lame arm since April, has at his own request been allowed a month's leave of absence, without pay, to recuperate. He left Tuesday afternoon for his home near Cleveland. He said that in his present condition he could not earn the money paid him, and acting in a business-like way, resolved to stop playing for a while. His lameness is in the shoulder-joint, and he says his arm is so weak that nothing but quiet and rest will bring him out all right.

The Quickstep Base Ball club has been organized with Devlin, pitcher; O'Brien, catcher; A. Bonn, first base; Melady, second base