IRELAND'S WANTS.

How the Landlord System Oppresses the People of that Unfortunate Island–An Eloquent Tribute to Parnell.

The following is the address of Hon. I. Donnelly, delivered at the Land League meeting at the Opera House, on Friday evening:

Fellow Citizens: This large assemblage in this American city, of people of different nationalities, to express words of sympathy and encouragement to the farmers of Ireland, is another illustration of the truth that

"Mankind is one
And hath but one great heart. 'Tis thus it feels,
With a gigantic throb across the seas,
Each others' rights and wrongs."

The Irish people are simply striving for that which it is the purpose of a republican form of government to give; viz.: the improvement of their material condition. This is the root and ground of our own institutions. We hold, in this country, that a wrong has no rights that a white man is bound to respect; that as soon as the people decide upon the remedy for a wrong, it is the duty of the government to apply that remedy; in fact, that that is the chief end of government. We further hold that, all men being equal, the rights of the many must always prevail over the so-called rights of the few. Hence we subordinated the powers of the king, even with the anointing oil upon his head, to the rights of the people; hence, for the same end, we blotted out the privileges of the aristocracy, based,as they were, upon feudal conquests; hence, too, we swept away the time-sanctioned privileges of an established church; and hence, too, in these latter days, we have compelled the slave-owner, although his rights were intrenched behind ancient custom, constitutional recognition and local law, to give up his human property. And in this spirit the republic must proceed, or fatally depart from its essential principle. Whenever the rights of the few are productive of great wrongs to the many the lesser must yield to the greater, the few to the many.

We are not here to attack the right of property in land or the right to collect rent for the use of land. In our present imperfect state of society these things seem to be essentials of civilization. In our great country where land is abundant and awaits the taker, he who enters into porsession of it and causes food to grow where erewhile nature yielded nothing but wild grasses, is a public benefactor, and deserves the thanks of all men. But in a little island like Ireland, where the people are poor, where there is no pursuit but agiculture, and where the title to the land is founded not upon peaceful settlement, but upon old world conquest, brutality and robbery,a system which still further impoverishes the people, starves them, reduces population and produces incalculable suffering, must give way to the good of the whole people.

The natural, inalienable and fundamental right of the many to life and happiness must prevail over the purely legal right of the land-owners to their lands. The Irish people do not propose to rob the landlords of the value represented by their lands; they simply ask that they shall sell the lands and invest the proceeds in other pursuits, not detrimental to the public welfare.

Is this interference with private right justified by public necessity? I think it is.

It is said that the strange birds and animals of Australia represent the condition of the whole world in a far remote geological era. The great continents have advanced step by step to higher and nobler forms of animal life, while Australia has remained without change or improvement. The same, in a historical sense, may be said of Ireland. She represents a case of arrested development. She is a forgotten pool, or eddy of dead water, outside the great tides and currents of civilization; and hence, while mankind in the rest of Europe and in America has been swept forward to the great ends of peace, liberty and prosperity, Ireland still struggles in the toils of that terrible feudalism which once crushed and cursed the whole European family. She is a fossil of the past, testifying in her miseries to the dark and bloody condition out of which humanity has arisen in these latter ages--a condition in which power meant oppression, religion signified hatred, and government was simply an engine of destruction.

I do not desire to be understood as attacking the English character. I don't wish to rake up the cruel past to inflame race-prejudices; the dead past should bury its dead; we must derive from history not heat but light. No man has a keener sense of fair play than the Englisman; but it is difficult for a just man to be just to his slave; for unlimited power begets injustice, and Ireland has been England's slave for centuries.

It is an appalling fact that while every other country in Europe and in this continent has been increasing rapidly in population Ireland has retrograded. In 1845 she contained 8,250,000 persons; in 1875 she had but 5,309,444. a loss of nearly 3,000,000 out of a little more than 8,000,000. Nor was this decrease due altogether to emigration. There had been during this period an actual destruction of human life unexampled in history. Over 300,000 human beings died in one year of the great famine, from starvation or pestilence. Between 1845 and 1851 1,595,000 out of 8,000,000 suffered from the famine fever. In the Cork workhouse the deaths were at the rate of one per hour; 140 corpses were found along the Clifden road. The commissioners of the census for 1857 say: "No pen can record the numbers of the forlorn and starving who perished by the wayside, or in the ditches, or of the mournful groups, sometimes of whole families, who lay down and died, one after the other, upon the floor of their miserable cabins, and so remained, uncoffined, and unburied until chance unveiled the appalling scene."

The enemies of the Irish race have tried to account for this great calamity by charging that it was due to the unthrift, improvidence and idleness of the people. An all sufficient answer to this is found in the fact that the poor wretches who fled from the face of famine to the United States, within six years sent back to their relatives the vast sum of $30,000,000. This statement is furnished by the emigration commissioners of Great Britain. And it must be remembered that these contributions came from a people who had left their native land in the uttermost distress and wretchedness, and who were under the disadvantage of fighting the battle of life in a new and strange land. The records of humanity can be searched in vain to parallel this monumental exhibition of industry and affection. Aided by these $30,000,000, 1,313,000 persons fled out of the pest house of oppression.

While no man has a higher opinion than I have of the noble and generous traits of the English character, or a livelier sense of the debt of gratitude in literature, law and state-craft which we owe to the English people, nevertheless I cannot but feel that the miserable condition of the Irish people to-day is God's indictment of the aristocracy that has so long ruled and plundered Great Britain. We can in the light of the present events re-affirm Edmund Burke's terrible denunciation of the penal code of Ireland. "It was," said that great man, "a machine of wise and elaborate contrivance, and as well fitted for the oppression, impoverishment and degredation of a people, and the debasement in them of human nature itself, as ever proceeded from tho perverted ingenuity of man." We can go further and affirm that the whole legislation of England, touching Ireland, for hundreds of years was intended to crush out, and did crush out, the prosperity of the people.

It will not do to say that Ireland's sufferings are the consequences of an inferiority of the Celtic race. Ireland is as much Gothic as Celtic. But even if it were altogether Celtic the example of France shows that a Celtic people can hold its own in point of industry, skill, intelligence and progress with any people on earth. France has, in fact, for more than a century past led the mind of mankind. All the best fruits of our own revolution were simply outgrowths of French thought. Neither does any one pretend that the Highland Scotch, a people identical in race and language with the Irish, are inferior in industry, genius, courage or character to the rest of the people of Great Britain.

But we decided for ourselves, in onr great civil war, that a man's rights do not depend upon his complexion or his race; and the oppression of a people can no longer be justified by race-prejudices.

Ireland's condition to-day is the result of legislation by the governing classes of England, and of nothing else. Sydney Smith said, "you can trace Ireland through the statute-books of England, as you would track a wounded shark through the water—by the blood."

Ireland, bathed in the mists and showers of the gulf stream, is one of the finest grazing lands in the world. The Irish, therefore, took naturally to raising cattle, and they shipped great numbers to England. In Queen Elizabeth's time, the English parliament, under the inspiration of the land-owning aristocracy of England, forbade the exportation of cattle from Ireland. The Irish then killed their cattle and sought to ship the salted meat to England. Another act of parliament stopped this outlet. Ireland was not permitted to export meat to England or anywhere else. Then came the great fire of London. The persecuted Irish sent 30,000 beeves to England as a gift, to feed the starving people, and this magnificent exhibition of generosity met with a protest from parliament, because it violated the letter of the law. Not being able to export cattle or meat,the Irish turned the skins of their cattle into leather and exported that. Parliament stepped in again. Then the Irish took to sheep farming and sent their wool to England. Parliament in the reign of Charles II declared Irish wool contraband, and that closed up the avenue. Then the Irish made the wool into woolen cloth. Parliament speedily prohibited the exportation of woolen cloth from Ireland to England or anywhere else. The Irish then took to the silk industry. British jealousy drove them from this field. Then they tried the manufacture of glass and parliament prohibited the exportation of glass from Ireland. All the Mediterranean ports were finally closed against the Irish and she was shut out from commercial intercourse with the whole world. The only manufacturing industry which she was permitted to exercise was the linen trade.

She was surrounded as by a circle of fire by English legislation; she was driven in upon herself; she was excommunicated from mankind; every effort at progress was arrested; every sentiment of enterprise was crushed. In the language of William Pitt, "England had systematically deprived Ireland of her resources."

In the light of these events we here in America can read the fate to which that cruel aristocracy would have consigned the people of the United States, had we not been able to break loose from their domination. It was against just such navigation and trade laws that the men of 1776 protested at Lexington and Yorktown. Thank God! the human race in this generation has emerged from under the upas shade of the successors of the bastard of Normandy. But the Irish people still lie in the slough of oppression and despair.

England, in these later days, under the force of foreign, and especially of American public opinion,and whipped forward by the discontent and turbulence of the Irish people themselves, has begun to do them tardy justice. And just so fast as the power of the aristocracy of England shrinks and the power of the English people comes to the front, just so fast will the Gladstones and Brights of England help Ireland to justice and fair play.

It was Fenianism that led to the disestablishment of the Irish church; and the present Land league agitation will not terminate until it has transferred, in some fair and equitable manner, the title of the lands of Ireland to those who cultivate them. When that day comes, when every discrimination is wiped from her statute books, Ireland will no longer appear, cap in hand, the beggar of the nations, pleading for charity from a generous world, with which to satisfy not alone her hunger, but the ravenous demands of an insatiable brood of land cormorants; but whether we call her Celt or Gath she will present to the world a picture of industry and thrift, peace and plenty that will equal any shown in the garden-fields of France and Denmark.

Let us then, not as Irishmen, but as Americans, as men of all tongues and countries, the inheritors of this noble land of justice and equal opportunities, extend a helping hand and a cheering voice to those who are trying to raise Ireland out of the depths of poverty and misrule in which the cruel and bloody past has left her. Above all let us cry out an approval to that noble-hearted gentleman, half-American in blood, so wise, patient, faithful, moderate and persistent, Charles Stewart Parnell. The hounds are now tearing at him; power, with all its wigs and robes and guns and cannon aud prisons and gibbets, is threatening him. Let him know that here in the heart of America, which the other day was a savage wilderness, but which the principles of liberty, equality and fair play have transformed into a populous garden, a vast people applaud and cheer him on. He will hear our cry from afar off, as St. Patrick heard the cry of the Irish people in the oldon time, when it came to him from the wood of Flocut, like "the voice of many waters:" he will hear it rising up above the roar of the court room, the insults of hireling judges and the ribald jests of the lackeys of power; he will hear it telling him never to grow faint at heart, never to grow weary of well-doing, but to persevere over all obstacles until his countrymen are placed on an equality of opportunity with the rest and the best of the civilized world.

This is all Ireland needs. This is all she asks. This she will have.

The poet has said:

"God moveth slowly;
And a thousand years he takes
To lift his hand off."

God grant that the fullness of time has come; that the cup of humiliation is full; that the hour is at hand, and that the sorrow is to be changed into joy and the misery into glory.

"The nations are ancient, but thou still art young;
Thy sun is but rising while others have set,
And though slavery's cloud o'er thy morning hath hung,
The full noon of freedom will blaze round thee yet."

MINNEAPOLIS NEWS

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBELETS.

No business transacted at the probate court yesterday.

The office of the American telegraph company will be at 219 Hennepin avenue.

Mr. Fred Burton will have a benefit on Monday evening, January 17, at the Criterion.

A sacred concert will be given by Prof. Danz's orchestra at Turner hall this afternoon at 3 P. M.

The death of B. C. Morrison, an old settler and a well known resident of the East side, is announced.

B. Bjornson, the Norwegian poet, will lecture at the Pence opera house on Tuesday evening, the 11th inst.

W. A. Mitchell, of the St. Vincent Herald, who has been visiting friends in this city, left for home last evening.

The Young Ladies' Christian Temperance union will hold a meeting to-morrow afternoon at 428 Nicollet avenue.

The Light infantry company are debating the question of attending the inaugural ceremonies of President-elect Garfield.

The gentlemen connected with the Y. M. C. A. will hold a meeting for the street boy on Monday evening over William's book store.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union have made arrangements for distributing copies of the petition which will be presented to the legislature.

A fine entertainment will be given at the parlors of the Y. M. C. A. on Monday evening, the occasion being the monthly reception of the association.

The directors of the board of trade will hold a meeting to-morrow morning for the purpose of electing officers and organization for the ensuing year.

A horse owned by Auditor Frank McDonald caused a ripple of excitement yesterday by running away and making kindling wood of the cutter to which he was attached.

The Grand lodge of the Knights of Pythias of this State will convene in this city on January 25th, and on the evening of that day a grand ball will be held at the hall in honor of the event.

A resident of the East side named Nels Hanson, who was arrested for being fighting drunk, was the only criminal before the municipal court yesterday. He paid $5 and was discharged.

A force of 200 men will be put to work on the interior of the Pillsbury A mill to-morrow morning. The contractors, Gunn, Moss & Co., expect to have the mill in running order by April 1st.

Captain Merrithew is taking steps to organize a company of mounted dragoons. Forty-six names have already been secured and it is anticipated that by April 1st the organization will be in working order.

A horse and cutter owned by Baldwin Brown, and being driven by his son, ran away on the stone bridge yesterday morning. The youth was thrown out, but fortunately not injured, and the horse was captured after demolishing the sleigh.

An individual from the conntry having imbibed too much "booze," laid down to rest on the corner of Nicollet and Washington avenues yesterday afternoon. Officer Hankinson aroused him from his dreams and escorted him to the lock-up.

A meeting of the Immaculate Conception Benevolent society will be held at Catholic Association hall on Thursday evening. The society, which has met in Workingmen's hall, will change their place of meeting to the above mentioned building.

Mrs. N. A. Smith organized last evening a free class in ancient history at the Y. M. C. A. parlors. Mrs. Smith, whose reputation as a teacher of history is well known, gave an informal address on the government, religion, literature, and fine arts of ancient time.

The Pinney will case will come up for trial to-morrow morning, before Judge Young. The following are the unfortunates who will comprise the jury: J. C. Price, Silas Moffit, Samuel Barton, J. A. Thompson, Frank F. Ward, Frank Hanscom, S. O. Lum, Frank Bemle, J. H. McGary, J. J. Getchell, Isaac Dubuque and A. J. Coulter.

The first lecture of the Crusaders' Temperance Association will be given by Prof. James Dodge at Catholic Association Hall, on Wednesday evening, January 12th. The speaker is a professor at the State University, and will discourse on the subject of "Air." This is the first of a course of entertainment and should be well patronized.

St. Anthony Lodge, I. O. G. T., No. 1 held its regular meeting last evening and a large attendance was present in spite of the cold weather. After the regular initiation ceremony a varied programme of singing and literary exercises filled up the evening till 10:30. As a matter of history we may state that this is the oldest lodge in the States and the second oldest lodge in the world.

The meeting of the art association at Curtis hall last evening was largely attended. The principal feature of the meeting was the reading of a paper by Miss Judson on the subject of Raphael and art in general. At the conclusion of the papers a constitution and by-laws were presented, read and adopted, and at the close of the meeting was signed by more than thirty persons. A committee consisting of Mrs. Dr. Murray, Mrs. Alex Cyler, Mrs. Dr. White, Rev. C. M. Riley, L. S. Buffington, W. H. Hinkle, and Orvis Smith was appointed to solicit membership, and to devise ways and means. The temporary officers of the association are: President, Dr. R. W. Laing; secretary, C. M. Palmer. The membership fee is $5, which includes dues for one year. Th enext meeting of the association will be held on Saturday evening, Jan. 22, when permanent officers will be elected.

The drawing of the Loemans' collection of paintings took place last evening at Association hall. The drawing was under the charge of Charles McC. Reeve, assisted by several well known young gentlemen. The tickets, of which 1,000 were issued, and only 200 sold, were shaken and the following numbers drew pictures, 259, 97, 427, 466, 674, 361, 629, 486, 26, 128. At the conclusion of the drawing it was discovered that five of the numbers drawn were held by Mrs. Loemans, wife of the artist, the following being the number of the tickets drawn which had been sold, 259 drew the painting "Maiden Rock;' 97 drew the painting "Bay of Naples;" 466 drew the painting "Lake Matter;" 26 drew a marine view; 128 drew a woodland sketch. Mrs. Loemans will realize about $200 from the drawing, besides having half of the pictures returned to her.

THE COURTS.

District Court.

[Before Judge Young.]

JURY CASES.

The State of Minnesota vs. Anna Carnahan; keeping a house of ill fame. Verdict of not guilty rendered.

Municipal Court.

[Before Judge Bailey.]

CRIMINAL.

The City vs. Nels. Hanson; drunkenness. Fine of $5 paid and discharged.

CIVIL.

Bray vs. Strickland, Holland & Co. Verdict of $227 for the plaintiff.

Trial of Anna Carnahan.

The trial of Anna Carnahan, indicted for keeping a house of ill-fame, was continued before Judge Young yesterday. The prosecution called as witnesses members of the police force and a party residing in the neighborhood of the house, but failed to show to the jury, as shown by the verdict, that plaintiff was keeper of the house. The jury were out wrestling with the evidence over two hours, and returned a verdict of not guilty. While it is well known that the house in question was what the indictment stated, and that the defendant had been mistress of the same for the past three years, it appears strange that sufficient evidence could not be obtained to convict her of the offense. As it stands now Mrs. Carnahan goes free, while the three other keepers of houses of ill-fame who were convicted on about the same evidence, are "doing time" in the penitentiary.

City Attorney Benton and James W. Lawrence appeared for the defendant.

BONDS AND BREADSTUFFS.

Western Union Shares Take a Prodigious Jump---Little Else of Interest on the Stock Board---A Slight Improvement in Provisions.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 9.

On the board of trade yesterday prices and transactions were as follows:

Wheat—Buying: No. 1 hard 90c; No. 2 87c No. 3 75c; February No. 2 87c; No. 2 March 88c; No. 2 May selling 96c.

Corn—No. 2 old selling 38c; No. 2 new buying 34c, selling 35c; No. 2 May buying 39c, selling 40c.

Oats—No. 3 white selling 27½c; No. 2 mixed buying 27c,selling 28c; No; 3 do. buying 25c, selling 26c; N0. 2 May buying 32c; No. 3 May selling 31c. Sale two cars No. 3 mixed 36c.

Barley—Buying: No. 2 80c; No. 3 extra 65c; No. 3 55c.

Rye—No. 2 buying 68c.
Ground Feed—Selling: $16.50.
Corn Meal—Selling: $15.50.
Bran--Selling: $7.00.
Baled Hay—Buying: $11.00.
Hogs—Buying: Live $4.25; dressed $5.10.

A New York dispatch of last evening says: Cotton goods quiet but prices firmly maintained and stocks are light in first hands. Medium and light fancy prints are in rather better demand and piques and lawns more sought for by package buyers. Ginghams in good demand, some makes largely ahead. Woolen goods quiet.

Eastern and European Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—Money easy at 4@5 per cent., closing at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills firm at $4.98¾; sight exchange on New York $4.99¼.

BANK STATEMENT.

The following is the weekly statement of the New York associated banks:

Loans, increase	$ 6,323,500
Specie, increase	3,901,000
Legal tender, increase	1,020,800
Deposits, increase	13,320,800
Circulation, increase	18,000
Reserve, increase	1,581,600

The banks now hold $4,319,375 in excess of legal requirements.

Governments quiet and unchanged except for new 4s, which advanced ⅛ per cent. Railroad bonds generally firmer and higher. State securities inactive.

Stocks—The stock market opened strong and, with the exception of an occasional slight reaction, prices advanced steadily throughout the day and closed at or above the highest prices of the day. The improvement, as compared with yesterday's closing, ranged from ½ to 3¾ per cent., the latter in Western Union Telegraph, which, however, closed at a reaction of ¾ per cent. The other shares which were most conspicious in the upward movement were Hannibal & St. Joe, UnionPacific, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific and Lake Shore.

The transactions aggregated 511,000 shares, of which 1,600 were Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; 2,000 Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis; 9,600 Cleveland, Columbus & Indiana Central; 32,000 Canada Southern; 6,500 Central Pacific; 24,000 Delaware, Lackwanna & Western; 16,000 Delaware & Hudson; 2,800 Denver & Rio Grande; 84,000 Erie; 18,000 Hannibal & St. Joe; 2,700 St. Louis & Iron Mountain; 15,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas; 2,400 Lake Shore; 1,400 Lake Erie & Western; 3,800 Louisville & Nashville; 8,300 Michigan Central; 11,000 Chicago & Northwestern; 5,800 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis; 25,000 New Jersey Central; 9,300 New York Central; 3,000 Northern Pacific; 6,400 Ohio & Mississippi; 9,400 Ontario & Western; 5,400 Pacific Mail; 6,600 Philadelphia & Reading; 7,500 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; 3,200 St. Paul & Omaha; 23,000 Union Pacific; 35,000 Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific; 69,000 Western Union; 11,000 Ohio Central; 11,000 Peoria, Decatur & Evansville; 2,500 Marietta & Cincinnati first preferred; 5,700 St. Louis & San Francisco and 2,700 Atlantic & Pacific.

MORNING QUOTATIONS.

Rock Island	136⅜	B. C. R. & N†	72
Panama	219½	Alton & T. H.	42½
Fort Wayne†	134	do preferred	119
Pittsburgh	134	Wab. St. L. & P.	45⅜
Illinois Central	125¾	do preferred	86¼
C. B. & Q.	181	Han. & St. Joe	50¾
Chicago & Alt.	154	do preferred	107½
do preferred†	153	Iron Mountain	53¾
N. Y. Central	152⅛	St. L. & S. F.	45¼
Harlem	197	do preferred	66
Lake Shore	132	do 1st pref'd	99
Canada South'n.	73⅝	C. St. L. & N. O.	....
Mich. Central	123⅞	Kansas & Texas	44⅞
Erie	50¾	Union Pacific	113
do preferred	94	Central Pacific	95
Northwestern	126⅜	Texas Pacific	44
do preferred	140½	Northern Pacific	34⅜
Mil. & St. Paul	111¾	do preferred	66½
do preferred	123	L'ville & Nash	192⅞
Del. & Lack	112¼	N. C. & St. L.	67¾
Morris & Essex	122½	L. N. A. & C.	58
Delaware & H.	96¾	Houston & Tex.	70
N. J. Central	87⅞	Denver & R. G.	92
Reading	56⅞	St. Paul & Om'a.	46½
Ohio & Miss.	38	do preferred	97
do preferred	99	P. T. & B†	38¾
Chesapeake & O.	23½	Memphis & C'n.	43
do 1st pref'd	33½	Am'n Union T.	....
do 2d pref'd	25	West. Union T.	92⅜
Mobile & Ohio	21½	Atlantic & Pac.	38
C. C. C. & I.	97½	Pacific Mail	50½
C. C. & I. C.	22⅜	Adams Express	121
Ohio Central	25¾	Wells & Fargo	113½
Lake Erie & W.	41¾	American	63⅜
Peoria, D. & E.	29½	United States	51½
Ind. B. & West.	60	Quicksilver	13
M. & C. 1st pfd	10	do preferred‡	54½
do 2d pref'd	6		

‡Offered. †Bid.

EVENING QUOTATIONS.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	101½	New 4 per cents.	112½
New 5s	101½	Pacific 6s, '95	128
New 4½s	112		

STATE BONDS.

La. consols	53½	Virginia 6s, old.	31
Missouri 6s	108½	Virginia 6s, new.	31
St. Joe	107	Consols	105
Tenn. 6s, old	46½	Deferred	16½
Tenn. 6s, new	45½		

STOCKS.

C. P. Bonds	114¼	Ohio Central	25
U. P. Bonds, 1st	114⅜	Lake Erie & W.	41⅛
U. P. land grant	115¼	Ontario & W.	31¼
Sinking fund	122½	B. C. R. & N‡	73
Lehigh & W.	125	Alton & T. H.	42½
St. P. & S. C. 1st	110½	do preferred	118½
C. C. & I. C. 1st	....	Wab. St. L. & P.	45⅝
do seconds	....	do preferred	86⅛
Erie seconds	101⅝	Han. & St. Jo	51
Rock Island	136⅛	do preferred	107
Panama	215	Iron Mountain	54⅛
Fort Wayne	132½	St. L. & S. F.	45¾
Pittsburgh	132½	do preferred	64⅞
Illinois Central	126	do 1st pref'd	98¾
C. B. & Q.	179	C. St. L. & N. O.	41¼
Chicago & Alt.	153½	Kansas & Tex.	45⅛
do preferred	156	Union Pacific	113⅛
N. Y. Central	152⅞	Central Pacific	95⅝
Harlem	197	Northern Pacific	34
Lake Shore	133⅜	do preferred	66
Canada Southern	74	L'ville & Nash	192⅞
Mich. Central	124½	N. C. & St. L.	67
Erie	50¼	L. N. A. & C.	58
do preferred	93½	Houston & Tex.	70
Northwestern	126¾	Denver & R. G.	91¼
do preferred	140¼	West. Union T.	93¼
Mil. & St. Paul	112⅝	Atlantic & Pac.	36½
do preferred	123½	Pacific Mail	50¼
St. Paul & Om'a.	45¼	Adams Express	123
do preferred	96½	Wells & Fargo	113
Lackawanna	112¼	American	63
Morris & Essex	122	United States	52
Delaware & H.	96½	Quicksilver‡	13
N. J. Central	87⅜	do preferred	54½
Reading	57¾	Caribou	3¼
Ohio & Miss.	38¼	Central Arizona	4½
do preferred	101	Homestake	29
Chesapeake & O.	21	Standard	22
Mobile & Ohio	....	Excelsior	6
Cleveland & Col.	96⅜	Little Pitts	2⅛
C. C. & I. C.	21⅝	Ontario	33

Winona County Mining Stocks, 40c.

....No sales. ‡Offered. §Ex. coupon. *Ex. div. ¶Ex. int. †Bid.

LONDON, Jan. 8.

CONSOLS.

Money ....98 9-16 Accounts 98 11-16

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

New 5s	104½	N. Y. C	157½
New 4½s	115⅝	Erie	51½
New 4s	116⅜	Erie seconds	106
Illinois Central	130½	Reading	29¼
P. C.	68¾		

PARIS, Jan. 8.

RENTES—85f 10c.

M. DORAN'S REPORTS.

The following quotations giving the range of the markets during the day were received by M. DORAN, commission merchant:

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 8, 10 A. M.--Spot wheat more disposition to buy. Floating cargoes, more inquiry—there is a continued demand. Cargoes on passage hardening. Cargoes off coast 3d@6d higher.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 12:00 M.—Wheat quiet but firm; Chicago $1.12@1.16; Milwaukee $1.17; receipts, wheat 79,424; corn 52,500.

12:30 P. M.—Spring wheat inactive, No. 2 held at $1.15@1.18; No. 3, $1.10@1.12; winter, options firmer; spot $1.18.

1 P. M.—Spring wheat unchanged and quiet; winter stronger; Fair business.

WHEAT.

		Milwaukee. Feb.	Milwaukee. March.	Chicago. Feb.	Chicago. March.
9:30	A. M.	98⅛	99⅛	98⅛	....
9:45	"	98⅛	99⅛	98⅝	99¾
10:00	"	98⅛	99¼	98½	....
10:15	"	97⅞	98⅞	98⅛	99½
10:30	"	98	99	98⅜	....
10:45	"	97⅞	98⅞	98⅛	....
11:00	"	98	99	98⅛	99⅛
11:15	"	98⅜	99⅜	98¾	99¾
11:30	"	98¼	99¼	98⅞	99⅞
11:45	"	98⅜	99⅜	99	100
12:00	M	98⅜	99½	99¼	100¼
12:15	P. M.	98½	99½	99¼	....
12:30	"	98⅜	99½	99⅛	....
12:45	"	98⅜	99½	99⅛	100⅛
1:00	"	98⅜	99½	98⅞	99⅞

Wheat receipts in Chicago 47,392 bushels; shipments 47,480 bushels.

Wheat receipts in Milwaukee 46,400; shipments 3,540 bushels.

Stock of wheat in Milwaukee 2,890,000 bushels.

CORN.

A. M.	Chicago. Feb.	May.	A. M.	Chicago. Feb.	May.
9:30	37⅛	42⅜	11:00	....	42⅜
9:45	37⅝	....	11:30	....	42½
10:15	....	42¼	11:45	....	42⅜
10:45	....	42½	1:00	37⅝	42½

Corn receipts in Chicago 73,096 bushels; shipments 84,488 bushels.

PORK.

A. M.	Chicago. Feb.	March.	M.	Chicago. Feb.	March.
9:45	12.85	13.00	11:15	12.77½	12.92½
10:00	12.77½	12.95	12:00	....	12.90
10:15	12.75		12:30	....	12.95
10:30	12.77½	12.92½	12:45	12.85	13.00
11:00	12.75	12.90	1:00	12.85	13.00

LARD.

A. M.	Chicago. Feb	March.	A. M.	Chicago. Feb.	March.
9:30	....	8.80	11:30	8.67½	
9:45	8.65	8.77½	11.45	8.65	8.75
10:15	8.65	8.75	12:00	8.67½	8.77½
10:45	....	8.75	12:15	8.65	8.75
11:00	8.65	....	1:00	8.67½	8.77½

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 8.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat opened firm ⅛ lower and closed steady; No. 1, $1.00; No. 2, 97½c; January 97½c; February 98⅜c; March 99⅜c; No. 3, 84c; No. 4, 75½c; rejected nominal. Corn scarce and firmer; No. 2, 37¼c. Oats scarce; No. 2 31c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1 86½c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 82c. Provisions steady; mess pork $12.70 cash; 12.85 February. Lard, prime steam $8.55 cash and January; 8.65 February. Live hogs steady at $4.50@5.00; dressed hogs firm and unchanged at $5.35@5.50. Receipts, 11,120 barrels flour; 46,400 bushels wheat; 1,276 bushels barley. Shipments, 8,780 barrels flour; 3,540 bushels wheat; 12,663 bushels barley.

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat demand fair and market firm; No. 2 red winter 97¾c; No. 2 Chicago spring 98c bid cash; 98¾@98⅞c February; 99¾@99⅞c March; No. 3 Chicago spring 86@88½c; rejected 71@74c. Corn fairly active and shade higher; 37⅜c cash; 37⅝c February; 42¼@42⅜c March. Oats steady and fair demand at 31c cash; 31⅛c February; 35⅜c May. Rye steady and unchanged, 87@88c. Barley firmer at $1.13½. Pork unsettled and lower; 12.80@12.85 cash; 12.82½@12.85 February; 12.97½@13.00 March. Lard easier; 8.62½@8.65 cash; 8.65@8.67½ February; 8.75@8.77½ March. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders 4.20; short rib 6.85; do clear 7.05. Whisky steady and unchanged; $1.11. Receipts 19,000 barrels flour; 47,000 bushels wheat; 73,000 bushels corn; 55,000 bushels oats; 1,300 bushels rye; 44,000 bushels barley. Shipments, 24,000 barrels flour; 47,000 bushels wheat; 84,000 bushels corn; 62,000 bushels oats; 32,000 bushels rye; 17,000 bushels barley.

The Drover's Journal reports hog receipts at 14,000; shipments 2,600; active, 5@10c higher; common to fair packing 4.50@4.65; good mixed 4.70@4.85; choice heavy 5.05@5.15; light 4.65@4.85; all sold, but common closed weak. Cattle, receipts 1,200; shipments 1,800; active, firmer, all sold; common shipping, 3.75@4.35; good to choice shipping 4.60@5.30; exports 5.70; butchers steady; common to fair 2.00@2.50; good to choice 3.00@3.60; fair to fine stockers 2.75@4.00. Sheep, receipts 300; shipments 1,200; fair to good 4.00@5.25.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Cotton quiet but steady at 12@12¼c; futures steady. Flour firm; receipts 17,000 barrels; exports 15,000 barrels; superfine state and western $3.30@3.80; common to good extra 4.15@4.65; good to choice 4.70@6.75; white wheat extra 5.00@6.00; extra Ohio 6.50@6.75; St. Louis 4.20@6.75; Minnesota patent process 6.50@8.00. Wheat higher; receipts 79,000 bushels; exports 31,000 bushels; rejected spring 98@1.00; ungraded spring 1.03; No. 3 do 1.08½@1.10; ungraded red 1.11@1.20; No. 3 do 1.16; No. 2 1.17¾@1.18½; No. 1 do 1.24; ungraded white 1.14@1.17½; No. 3 do 1.10; No. 2 do 1.14¾@1.15; No. 1 do, sales 36,000 bushels, 1.15¾@1.16½; No. 2 red, January sales 64,000 bushels, 1.17½@1.17¾; February, sales 33,000 bushels at 1.19⅜@1.19⅞; March, sales 112,000 bushels at 1.21⅛@1.21½; May, sales 136,000 bushels at 1.21⅛@1.22⅛. Corn strong and fairly active; receipts 53,000 bushels; exports 2,400 bushels; ungraded 54@56½c; No. 3, 53¼@53¾c; steamer 54¼@54½c; No. 2, old, 57@57½c; No. 2, January 56¾@57c; February 57c; March 57⅛@57½c; May 55¼@55½c. Oats stronger; receipts 39,000 bushels; mixed western 42@43½c; white western 44@47c. Hay, active and firm at 1.10. Hops steady and unchanged. Coffee dull, Rio, cargoes quoted at 11¼@14½; job lots 11¼@15½. Sugar, quiet but firm; fair to good refining at 7 11-16@7 13-16c. Molasses quiet but firm; New Orleans quoted at 35@54c. Rice, nominally unchanged. Petroleum dull and nominal; prices unchanged. Tallow quiet and steady at 6@6⅛c. Rosin firm. Turpentine dull and easier at 1.47½. Eggs weak at 31@37c. Pork dull and unchanged. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats firm; long clear middles at $7.25; short clear middles 7.70. Lard steady and unchanged. Butter firm, for choice 12½@27c. Cheese quiet but firm at 10@12½c. Leather steady; Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres. Rio Grande light middles and heavy weights 23@25c. Wool dull; domestic fleece 37@52c; pulled 21@46c; unwashed 14@38c; Texas 14@33c. Manufactured copper; new sheathing 26c; Ingot lake 19@19¼c. Pig iron dull; Scotch 20½@24c; American 18@26c. Russia sheeting 13@15c. Nails, cut $2.90@3.00; clinch 4.50@5.60.

Two for twenty-five, at Dunne's, 66 Wabashaw street.

Gold Imports at New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3.—The arrival of gold from Europe at the assay office for the week ended yesterday, were $1,017,000 in foreign coin and bars. The total arrivals since August 2d were $65,775,000, of which $59,889,000 was foreign coin and bars, and $5,886,000 in American coin. The total for the same period last year was $73,415,150. The payments by the assay office on this account amounted to $1,785,654 for the week, and $59,607,754 since August 2d.

TEHUANTEPEC.

An Interview With Capt. Eads, Who Proposes to Develop His Plans Before Calling for Cash.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7.—In an interview with Capt. J. B. Eads, he said, when asked about the Nicaragua canal and its prospects, it was simply preposterous to suppose that the valley of the Mississippi would consent to have a line established across that isthmus when it could establish a better one across Tehuantepec, with a saving of 200 miles between the mouth of the Mississippi river and ports on the Pacific, or, in other words, it is about four thousand miles by way of Tehuantepec, and five thousand two hundred miles by way of the Nicaragua route, from the mouth of the Mississippi to San Francisco. It was also preposterous, he also said, to suppose that the Atlantic and Pacific States would consent to have a line established through Nicaragua, when it would be seven hundred miles shorter for those States by the Mexican isthmus. In referring to the proposition he intends to make to Congress for aid in carrying out his enterprise, Capt. Eads says he will agree as he did at the jetties, to demonstrate the supremacy of a ship railway over the ship canal at his own cost and risk,before any guarantee shall be binding on the part of the United States. This he proposes to do by building the terminal works at one end of the line for taking ships out of the water aud placing them on the railroad, and also ten miles of the railway over which a heavily loaded ship shall be run at a greater rate of speed than can be obtained through the Suez canal. The railway, he says, can be ready in four years from the time that the first work is commenced upon it, and he has no fear but what the government will give him all the aid which the enterprise requires.

Wrong Side Up.

A German antiquary once made the discovery that a stone placed over a stable door bore the inscription 1081. Calling on the proprietor, the Professor said to him eagerly: "Did you not obtain this stone from the castle ruin on the hill yonder?" "It may be that my grandfather fetched it thence when he built the stable," was the reply. The antiquary then asked what he would take for the stone. "Since you appear to have a fancy for it," said the farmer, "give me 40 guldens, and I will bring it to your house." "Rather a large sum," said the Professor; "but bring it to my residence, and you shall have the money." The farmer brought the stone upon a truck, and the zealous antiquary turned it over, to refresh his eyes with a sight of its venerable chronological inscription, not without anxiety that it might have been damaged in its removal. "Why," he exclaimed. "This is not the right stone. On the one I bought from you was the date 1081, while this bears the very modern date 1801." "Do not trouble about that," said the peasant. "The masons, you see, sir, turned the stone upside down when they set it in the doorway, because it fitted better that way."

Aristotle On Money.

Aristotle, the great philosopher of antiquity, alludes as follows to the theory of coinage existing and practiced in his day:

"It became necessary, therefore to think of certain commodities, easily manageable and safely transportable, and of which the uses are so general and so numerous that they insured the certainty of always obtaining for them the articles wanted in exchange. The metals, particularly iron and silver and several others, exactly correspond to this description. They were employed, therefore, by general agreement, as the ordinary standard of value and the common measure of exchange, 'being themselves estimated at first by their bulk and weight, and afterward stamped, in order to save the trouble of measuring and weighing them.'"

So wrote the great philosopher, more than two thousand years ago, expressing not only his own thoughts, but also those of the age in which he lived.

Coercive Measures.

A Galveston Irishman has a very bright boy, who reads the papers. The other morning the old man asked Patrick junior why he didn't return the change from the marketing. There was no answer except that the boy muttered: "The toirant."

"Have you fed the pig, Patrick?"

A stony stare was the only reply. Then, for about fifteen minutes, there was a vision of a son closely pursued by a bareheaded father, revolving around the house until the latter overtook the former and yanked him over a water-barrel.

"I was only thrying Boycott on yez, feyther; for the sake of ould Ireland lave me alone."

"It's a boy caught ye are," panted the old man. "I'll tache ye to thrifle wid a home-ruler," and he reached out and gathered a barrel-stave.

The application of coercive measures could be heard four blocks off.—*Galveston News.*

Birds in Heligoland.

Heligoland is the most celebrated station in the world for studying the migration of birds. This little island is hardly a hundred acres in extent—an isolated, triangular rock of red sandstone, with perpendicular cliffs 200 or 300 feet in height all around it. It is mostly cultivated, and its resident birds are hardly more than a dozen species; but in spring and autumn migrating birds make it a resting-place, and these are watched for and shot or trapped by almost the whole population, and the results have been carefully chronicled for the last twenty-five years by Mr. Gatke, an experienced resident ornithologist. The amazing result is that as many species of birds have been obtained in this minute islet as in any country in Europe, while the vast number of the migrating flocks is shown by the fact that 15,000 larks have sometimes been caught in one night.

A Society Evil.

In Paris, children's parties are pretentious affairs. The decorations and toilettes are made as prominent features and as elaborate as among older society followers. At one of the children's balls was a child of 11 years, decked in hundreds of pounds' worth of diamonds, and a toilet of lace worth £100, with gossamer fan mounted in turquoise and pearls. Where all should be joy, life and light in this youthful crowd, there are the same rivalries, heart-burnings and envious feelings that embitter and spoil the pleasure of older hearts.

Profits of Texas Cattle.

The cost of keeping cattle in Texas is estimated by the Fort Worth *Live Stock Journal* at about $1.50 a head, or $1,500 a 1,000. Four men, with 12 to 16 horses, will tend a herd of 1,500. The profits are as follows: Beeves, per head, cost, $15; running expenses, $1.50; sell at $22, with a profit of 32 per cent. Profit on cows costing $13.50 per head; cost of keeping, $1.50, making $15. Increase of calves, 75 per cent., worth $5 per head. Net profit 23 per cent.

Fine Jewelry at auction Tuesday, 45 East Third street.

A FASHIONABLE young man thinks he is great as an elocutionist. His strong card is reading the ghost scene in Shakspeare. After hearing him recite, an elderly gentleman was asked what he thought of him. "Well," said the old gentleman, "I think he ought to have given up the ghost long ago."

St. Jacobs Oil

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, BACKACHE, GOUT, SORENESS OF THE CHEST, SORE THROAT, QUINSY, SWELLINGS AND SPRAINS, FROSTED FEET AND EARS, BURNS AND SCALDS, General Bodily Pains, TOOTH, EAR AND HEADACHE, AND ALL OTHER PAINS AND ACHES.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a SAFE, SURE, SIMPLE and CHEAP External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 CENTS, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. DIRECTIONS IN ELEVEN LANGUAGES.

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STATE OF MINNESOTA—COUNTY OF RAMsey—District Court, Second Judicial District.
Isaac V. D. Heard vs. Hammond Rouse and Charles B. Dean:

SUMMONS.

The State of Minnesota, to the above named defendants:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer to the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of this court at St. Paul, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in St. Paul aforesaid, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of five hundred and ninety 84-100 dollars and interest from date, and costs.

Dated Nov. 11, 1880. I. V. D. HEARD,
10-52 Plaintiff's Attorney, St. Paul, Minn.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMsey—District Court, Second Judicial District.
Isaac V. D. Heard vs. Hammond Rouse and Charles B. Dean and William Hopkins.

SUMMONS.

The State of Minnesota, to the above named defendants:

You and each of you are hereby summoned and required to answer to the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the clerk of this court, at St. Paul, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in said St. Paul, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and thirty-two 02-100 dollars and costs of suit and interest from date.

Dated Nov. 11, 1880. I. V. D. HEARD,
10-52 Plaintiff's Attorney, St. Paul, Minn.

St. Paul & Duluth Railroad.

Depot foot of Wacouta street.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Stillwater, Taylors Falls & Duluth	7:45am	6:00pm
*Hinckley Accommodation	11:35am	3:15pm
Taylors Falls and Rush City	3:20pm	11:00am

*Depot foot of Third street.

Notice to Contractors.

Sealed bids will be received at the office of the Board of Education of the City of St. Paul, until noon of January 15th, 1881, for the erection of a

Three-Story Stone Addition

To the Franklin School building, on the corner of Tenth street and Broadway. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of E. P. Bassford.

Each bid must be accompanied by an acceptable bond for 20 per cent. of the amount.

E. J. ABBOTT,
356-eod* Chairman Com. on Property.