Daily Globe.

VOL. IV. SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1881. NO. 102

WINDOM'S SCHEME.

FOR REMEDYING THE BLUNDER OF FRAUD HAYES,

In Vetoing the Funding Bill Under the Bulldozing Tactics of the New York Bankers—The Entire Six Per Cent. Bond Issue Called In, to Be Paid, Principal and Interest, July 1st—But Holders May, if they So Elect, Have Their Bonds Continued at Three and a Half Per Cent. Interest—Regulations, Form of Request, Etc., for Making the Transfer—The Deadlock Unchanged, but in Danger of Collapsing for the Lack of a Quorum.—General Capital News.

Windom's Bond Scheme.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The following is the text of the 102d call for bonds issued this afternoon:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—By virtue of the authority conferred by law on the secretary of the treasury notice is hereby given that the principal and accrued interest of the bonds herein below designated, will be paid at the treasury, Washington, D. C., the first day of July, 1881, and interest on said bonds will cease that day; provided, however, that in case any holders of said bonds shall request to have their bonds continued during the pleasure of the government with interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, in lieu of their payment at the date above specified, such request will be granted "if the bonds are received by the secretary of the treasury for that purpose, on or before the 10th of May, 1881, viz:"

Six per cent. bonds, acts of July 17th, and August 5th, 1861, (coupon bonds) $30,706,050.-50; registered bonds, $109,838,600. Total, $140,544,650.

Six per cent. bonds, act of March 3d, 1863 (coupon bonds) $3,545,500; registered bonds, $45,600,550. Total, $55,145,750.

Aggregating $195,690,400, and being the entire amount issued under the above mentioned acts which remains outstanding.

The request above mentioned should be in the form substantially as herewith prescribed, and upon the surrender of the bonds with such request, the secretary of the treasury will return to the owners registered bonds of the same loan. The bonds should be assigned to the secretary of the treasury for redemption or continuance, as the case may be; and when parties desire checks in payment of registered bonds to be drawn to the order of any one but the payee, they should assign them to the secretary of the treasury for redemption on account of (herewith insert the name or names of the person to whose order the check is to be made payable).

The department will pay no expense of transportation of bonds received under the provisions of this circular, but bonds returned will be sent by prepaid registered mail, unless the owners otherwise direct. (Signed)

WM. WINDOM, Secretary.

The following is the form of request for continuance:

Request. (Date).—To the secretary of the treasury: Under the terms of circular 42, issued by the secretary of the treasury April 11, 1881, the undersigned, owner of the below described United States 6 per cent. bonds, hereby, with the fact such bonds are continued during the pleasure of the government, with interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum stamped upon them, in accordance with this note. On receipt of bonds, to be continued as above prescribed, the interest thereon to July 1, 1881, will be prepaid at the rate the bonds now bear, and, after that day semi-annual payments of interest at the continued rate will be made by check from the department, as in the case of other registered loans.

All bonds, whether intended for payment or to be continued, should be forwarded to the secretary of the treasury, loan division, with a letter of transmission setting forth the purpose for which they are transmitted. If to be continued, they must also be accompanied by the request above referred to. Registered bonds for redemption, or requests that their payment be deferred, and that they be continued during the pleasure of the government, to bear interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum from July 1, 1881, as provided in said circular, and in consideration of such continuance, the undersigned hereby waives all right to or claim for interest on said bonds in excess of 3½ per cent. per annum and after said date, July 1, 1881. (Here describe the bonds, stating whether registered on coupon, giving date of the authorizing act, denomination, serial numbers and amounts, signature and postoffice address.)

Note—In case the above request is signed by an officer of a bank, or other corporation it should be accompanied by the usual resolution authorizing such officer to act for him. A form of request, prepared in blank form for use, will be furnished on application. When parties desire a check in payment for bonds drawn to the order of anyone but the payee, they should assign them to the secretary of the treasury for redemption. (Here insert name of person or persons to whose order the check should be made payable.

(Signed) WM. WINDOM.

OREGON WAR DEBT.

The following circular was issued by the treasury department this afternoon:

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11, 1881.—Notice is hereby given to holders of United States 6 per cent. bonds, issued under the act of March 2, 1861, and commonly known as the Oregon war debt, that said bonds, with accrued interest thereon, will be paid at this department July 1, 1881, and interest on said bonds will cease that day. These bonds are in demoninations of $50, $100 and $500, and bear the inscription "Oregon war debt." All bonds forwarded for redemption should be addressed, secretary of the treasury, loan division, Washington, D. C., and should be assigned to the secretary of the treasury for redemption.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The Vice President laid before the Senate the unfinished business, it being the resolution for the election of Senate officers.

A motion of Senator Davis (W. Va.) to go into executive session was lost, yeas 19, nays 20.

After a few remarks exchanged by Senator Davis (W. Va.) and Senator Dawes, tending to show that each side of the chamber was determined in its course of action, Senator Call took the floor in continuance of his speech of Thursday last. His speech was a defense of the South against all the recent attacks on it, and an arraignment of Massachusetts for disfranchising voters.

After a brief speech by Senator Dawes in defense of Massachusetts Camden explained the debt question of West Virginia It had been charged by the Senator from Virginia (Mahone) that West Virginia had shown no disposition to make any provision for settlement of the debt question between the two States. To contradict the charge Camden quoted from various acts of the legislature of West Virginia for the appointment of commissioners to adjust the debt. The last of these acts had been passed in 1871, but before waiting for the action of the commissioners the legislature of Virginia had passed the funding bill, by which two-thirds of her debt had been funded and certificates for the remaining third issued. These latter had been issued without the knowledge of West Virginia, but had improperly come to be known as the West Virginia certificates. The commissioners made a report which showed that West Virginia would not be liable for one-third of the debt on the basis of territory, population or revenue. The commissioners had decided that West Virginia's proportion of the debt was $953,360. This report had been forwarded to the authorities of Virginia and there it had rested to the present time.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, said a few days ago the Senator from Kentucky, Beck, taunted him with the fact the legislature of Pennsylvania had refused to sustain the course which its Senators had followed in this chamber. The Senator had said he, Cameron, would probably make the legislature endorse his actions. There was no man living who had the power of making the legislature of Pennsylvania do anything against its free will. He wouldn't arrogate to himself the power to make it do anything which it didn't believe to be right and proper. The man who undertook to do that would find himself in a position of the shearer who came back shorn. He was personally acquainted with nearly all members of the legislature, and a better, nobler and more patriotic set of men did not exist. That legislature had passed a resolution endorsing the action of the Republican Senators on this floor, and he had no doubt all patriotic legislatures would follow the example.

Senator Beck agreed the Pennsylvania legislature would only do what it thought right, but suggested it always happened to think right that which Senator Cameron thought right. That Senator had shown he had the power to do by a telegram what he (Beck) had thought it would take a personal visit to accomplish. He thought the object of the present position of the Republicans on this floor was this, that the Republican party with its vast patronage, its great influence, its patronage in the Senate, should throw itself into the coming contest in Virginia and crush out the real and true Democracy of that glorious old commonwealth, and the Democrats were called upon in the name of the constitution to sit supinely here and see this outrage perpetrated. If the Democrats should sit here supinely and submit to anything like this, they would deserve to be branded as dishonored men. He would tell the gentleman on the other side, in no spirit of bravado, that rather than submit to this interference of the national Republican party in that contest, and rather than see the Democratic party of Virginia stricken down after that fashion, the Democrat Senators would stand here, God willing, till the snows of December covered the hills in winding sheets. A coalition existed here. A coalition of parties, based on mutuality of opinion was legitimate, but a coalition without that mutuality was contrary to public morality, and should be denouuced. When a coalition was made simply for power and offices without a community of opinion, it verged upon a corrupt coalition. Where was the mutuality of principle between the Republican party and the Senator from Virginia. He called attention to the fact that in October last the then secretary of the treasury would have removed the tobacco inspector of Virginia if he had belonged to the repudiating party, but to-day a change had come over the senator from Ohio, Sherman. A voice from heaven, or some other direction had reached the Senator, and now instead of removing an official because he was a Readjuster, he wanted to put Riddelbarger, another repudiating schemer, in a Senate office. The Senator had in his speech stated no Republican State had ever repudiated its debt. He wished to call attention to the great repudiaton of the Northwest, and particularly of Minnesota

A short controversy as to the debt of Minnesota between Vest and McMillan followed, when Vest continued his speech: If there had been an issue plainly between them at the last campaign it had been a solid South. There had not been a campaign speech made which hadn't in it a sentence, vote for Hancock and you will perpetuate the solid South, rifle clubs, kuklux clan, etc., and vote for Garfield and you vote for a free ballot and an honest count: That issue has been placed before the Senator from Virginia (Mahone) and he had deliberately cast his lot with the tissue ballot party, as the Republicans called it. He had taken the Democratic party then. What had come over it since November last that he couldn't take it now? Democratic Senators had been told they had grovelled at the Senator from Virginia. It was not true. He had denied emphatically and plainly that the Senator from Virginia had said in his opening address that he had been invited to their little tea-party. If he had been so invited it had been unofficially.

At the conclusion of Vest's speech a motion to go into executive session was lost, yeas 19, nays 20. The Senate then adjourned until tomorrow.

The Deadlock—Only a Bare Quorum in Attendance.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Both sides seem to be determined to continue the deadlock. Democratic Senators state that every mail brings them letters urging them to continue their resistance, and the Republicans assert that their constituents and party are supporting them; hence no sign of a break yet. The two votes in the Senate, to-day on motions to go into executive session, disclosed the presence of only a bare quorum of unpaired Senators, viz: Twenty Republicans and nineteen Democrats. The pairs announced, were as follows: Anthony and Lamar, Beck and Hale, Camden and Peck, Fair and Jones, (Nev.,) Frye and Hill, (Ga.), Grover and VanWyck, Jackson and Hawley, Jonas and Edgerton, Kellogg and Davis, (Ill.), Mitchell and Bayard, Sewell and MacPherson, Saunders and Williams, Sherman and Saulsbury, Rollins and Jones, (Fla.), Edwards and Garland, Groome and Logan. Five of the absent Senators are members of the committee that escorted the remains of Senator Carpenter to Milwaukee. These Senators and five or six others expected to-morrow or Wednesday.

General Capital News.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Chief Justice White announced to the bar of the United States supreme court to-day that the court will hear no more arguments after Friday, April 22, and will adjourn for the term on Monday, May 2.

Senator Edmunds reappeared in the Senate to-day and received many congratulations from his associates on both sides of the chamber upon his return from Florida in restored health.

Secretary Kirkwood to-day received the appointments to the pension bureau made last week, and ordered the 720 applicants for the 130 positions to enter upon their competitive examination. It is said this was done on the advice of President Garfield.

The treasury department has increased the bullion fund at the New York assay office by the transfer of $15,000,000 in gold coin to enable the superintendent to pay for foreign gold bullion and coin arriving at that point. The United States treasurer now holds at the New York assay office and the Philadelphia mint nearly ninety millions of gold bullion. This amount is sufficient to keep the Philadelphia mint constantly employed for the next fifteen months. The estimated importation of foreign gold bullion and coin the current fiscal year will reach at least $100,000,000.

Death of Henry Jansen.

Henry Jansen, an old settler and highly esteemed citizen, died at his residence on Rice street, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Jansen came to St. Paul over twenty years ago, and at the time of his death was about 65 years of age. He has been ill for several weeks, his death being attributed to inflammatory rheumatism. He was a director of the State Firemen's association, a member of the Mannerchor branch of the German society, one of the directors of the St. Peter Benevolent society, and one of the directors of the Homestead building society. The funeral will take place on Wednesday at 9 o'clock A. M. from his late residence on Rice street, and will be a very large one. He was a member of several societies—the Exempt Firemen's, the St. Peter's Catholic Benefit, and the German or Athenæum Society, of which he was vice president. The later held a meeting last night for the purpose of making arrangements to attend the funeral in a body.

Carloads of New Goods

This week at Esterley & Heinemann's.

For a fine dish of oysters, in the shell or out of the shell, go to Montgomery's Bay.

"AIDA."

Verdi's Masterpiece Successfully Produced Last Night—"Carmen" To-Night With a Strong Cast.

The Opera House was crowded last evening on the occasion of the presentation of Verdi's grand opera, "Aida," by the Strakosch-Hess company. This being Passion week there was not that elaborateness in toilets usually seen at the opera, though there were many of our leading society people present as well as music-lovers generally. The opera wss given in Italian, as M'lle Torriani is not familiar with the English version. The change, however, was acceptable to the audience. It may be here stated, however, that all the future operas during the engagement will be rendered in English.

The music of "Aida" is somewhat intricate. It is not written to give undue prominence to any single artist, but the honors are divided among no less than five soloists, all of whom have an opportunity to display their vocal powers to the best possible advantage. The orchestral score is especially strong, but there is only one grand chorus in the entire opera. The whole abounds in the most enchanting melody, the concerted passages being especially pleasing.

The company as a whole is worthy of all the praise it has so generally received. The singing of the actors and the acting of the singers was equally good. M'lle Torriani, who assumed the title role, is a thorough artiste. Her voice possesses great range and flexibility, a sympathetic tone, of fine texture and admirable finish, and is rarely melodious. It does not excite enthusiasm because of the art it displays, but admiration because of its rare mellowness and entrancing quality. Her solo in the first act, "Return Victorious," was marvelously executed in a rich, well modulated tone, without attempt at purely ornamental effects. In her duet with Amneris in the second act she was also conspicuous for her vocalization and acting, while in the sextette that concludes the act—which was repeated at the imperative demand of the audience—she displayed great vocal power and a thorough method. The third act, during which she sang in duets with Amonasro and Radames was a constant delight—a brilliant succession of vocal melodies and artistic surprises. The closing scene in the dungeon was strong in both action and music, and won the most enthusiastic applause. The contralto, Miss Sarah Barton, essayed the role of Amneris, and acquitted herself with great credit. She has a powerful voice, especially tuneful in the upper register, and kept under excellent control. Possessing, besides, a pleasing stage presence and being an actress of unusual merit, she created a decidedly favorable impression. Her duets with Aida, Radames and Ramphis were all artistic, and her solos displayed vocal culture and natural ability of a high order. The Radames of Mr. Arthur Byron was well acted, but his voice was a disappointment. On occasions he was equal to the most exacting requirements of the role, but in other scenes his execution was faulty, and his voice flat and strained. His rendering was not at all satisfactory as an entirety. Mr. Conley made an excellent Ramphis, and Mr. Gottschalk a very superior Amonasro. Both have voices of full compass, good quality and a thoroughly artistic method. All their lines were admirably sung. The orchestra of fifteen pieces was one of unusual excellence, all of the players being accomplished musicians. The semi-choruses were not noticeably strong, but the grand chorus at the conclusion of the second act did excellent work. Throughout the opera was produced in an admirable manner. There was little in its execution to criticise and much to commend. The leading artists were all proficient in their roles and could scarcely be improved upon. It is certainly the best company that has ever visited St. Paul, and is in every way worthy of the large patronage it has received.

To-night Bizet's romantic opera "Carmen," will be placed upon the stage. It has proved one of the greatest modern successes on the lyric stage, and has been pronounced worthy of the highest place in the repertoire of grand opera. Miss Laura Schirmer will assume the title role, M'lle Torriani will sing Michacla, and the remainder of the cast will be particularly strong. The opera has never been performed in this city, and it will doubtless attract a crowded house.

The sale of seats for the Minneapolis season commenced yesterday morning, and the receipts were large. Special trains will be run from this city on the last three evenings of the week for the accommodation of those of our citizens, who may desire to attend.

THE RAILWAYS.

Personal—Not Much Discouragement in the Blockaded Regions—The Lingering of Winter and Winter Storms in the Southwest Counties.

Mr. Joseph McCabe, train dispatcher at Fergus Falls for the St. Paul & Manitoba company, was married in Milwaukee the 7th inst. to Miss Caroline A. Philbrook.

Mr. C. W. Slayton, of the St. Paul & Sioux City land office, just returned home from quite a long visit to the southwest counties, represents the people of that section more hopeful than he expected. While their winter work and trade has been blocked by the deep snows they have not lost faith in their country, but are already planning improvements and additions to their property and preparing to seed their lands with utmost confidence in the theory that deep winter snows promise heavy fall harvests. New settlers are coming in, ready for the uncovering of the prairies and are filling up such places as Le Mars and Heron Lake. As indicative of the feeling it is said that twenty thousand acres will be broken this spring by the English colonists of Lyons county.

A rumor here yesterday that the Northern Pacific was having storm troubles on its Dakota division and was unable to run its trains through to Bismarck was flatly contradicted at the general offices of the company.

Sunday evening the St. Paul & Omana main line was open from St. Paul to Heron Lake and from Sioux City to Bigelow, while on the Sioux Falls branch, only nine miles of track are obstructed. Last night the siuation was a good deal worse. Of course daily communications with Blue Earth City and St. James can be kept up, but when the road can be opened to Sioux Falls and Sioux City, must depend on when summer weather comes. It seems almost useless to dig away the snow and ice, when a flurry of snow and a few hours of wind can pile two or three feet of snow in half a hundred or more narrow cuts between the great banks of snow and ice thrown up during the last two months, in vain efforts to open the lines. At Sioux City Sunday and Monday ten inches of snow fell. Yesterday forenoon there was a heavy rain at Omaha which at noon turned to snow, and before night six inches of snow had fallen there and all along the Nebraska division. Nearly all along the Sioux City division and along the branches to Sioux Falls and Boon there is enough fresh snow on the surface to form drifts and fill up cuts at any time the wind blows. Yesterday no work could be done by the shovel and pick-axe gangs, but they will probably resume their ever repeated task today.

Funeral Notice,

The members of the St. Paul Fire Department association are requested to meet at their hall on St. Peter street at 8:30 A. M., Wednesday, April 13th, to attend funeral of the late Henry Jansen. C. H. WILLIAMS, President.

L. HERTL, Secretary.

The officers and members of the Capitol Building society are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services of our late secretary, Mr. O. E. Terry, at the residence of J. C. Terry, corner Main and Cherry streets, Dayton's bluff, Tuesday, 12th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

A. R. KEIFER, President.

Shawls, Beautiful Shawls,

Just opened at Esterley & Heinemann's.

WAR CLOUD IN EUROPE

HOSTILITIES BEGUN BETWEEN FRANCE AND TUNIS.

The French Frontier Crossed and a Lively Fight Indulged In—The Peace of Europe Threatened by the Complications—Sentence of Death Passed Upon the Nihilist Assassins—Another Severe Earthquake in Chio—General Old World News.

A WAR SPECK.

FRANCE AND TUNIS.

PARIS, April 11.—Intelligence from Tunis states that the bey has decided to refuse to cooperate with the French troops, and is determined to act independently on his own side of the frontier. The bey has sent a protest to the foreign consuls at Tunis accusing France of violating his rights as well as those of the porte and friendly powers. The Italian government declined to accede to the request forwarded through its consul at Tunis for the dispatch of a squadron to Tunisian waters. It is reported the yurkis general, who is residing in Italy, and who is declared an enemy of France, has been invited to come to Tunis. The strength of the marauding tribes is estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000.

FIGHTING COMMENCED.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A dispatch from Tunis says hostile demonstrations have been made outside of the house of the French consul. He refuses to leave his post until ordered by the officials. A band of 500 marauders crossed the French frontier yesterday and attempted to carry off some cattle. They laid siege to the block house occupied by the French outposts. Reinforcements were sent up of Zouaves and chasseurs, under Gen. Vineedon, and attacked the enemy. The fighting lasted an hour and a half, when the raiders retired, keeping up a galling fire until over the frontier. The French lost fifty-nine men. The loss of the marauders is believed to be considerable, but they managed to carry off nearly all their dead and wounded. Hostilities have now commenced in earnest. The population of Algeria are in a state of great excitement.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BEACONSFIELD.

LONDON, April 11.—Lord Beaconsfield's condition is very critical, though the physicians have not abandoned all hope.

PROOF WANTED.

Handbills are circulated in London offering £390 reward to anybody bringing to the Social Democratic club the letter Prince Bismarck wrote to Lord Granville, the foreign secretary, instructing the English government to prosecute the Freiheit.

RUSSIA.

REQUESTS OF THE ASSASSINS.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 11.—Prisoner Jellaboff in a speech at the conclusion of the trial asked that his last speech in his defense might be printed and published, word for word. Sophie Pieoffsky asked that she be dealt with regardless of her sex. The prisoners received their sentence with calmness and indifference.

FRANCE.

TUNISIAN MARAUDERS.

PARIS, April 11.—In the chamber of deputies to-day Premier Ferry stated that affairs on the Tunisian frontier were intolerable. The government intended to chastise the marauders and take steps to prevent the occurrence of their aggressions. Continuing, he said, France does not desire conquests, but intends to save the future of Algeria. We shall go so far as necessary to secure that future, and when the chamber reassembles we will render an account of our conduct. The order of the day, expressing confidence in the government, was adopted, 339 to 131. The senate adjourned until May 12th.

CHIO.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.

CHIO, April 11.—A violent shock of earthquake, lasting four seconds, and increasing gradually in strength, passed over the island to-day, followed by falling houses on all sides.

FRAUDULENT CONTRACT.

Decision of the Supreme Court of Interest to Railroad Contract Manipulators.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—In the supreme court to-day a decision was made in the case of Thos. Wardell, appellant, vs. the Union Pacific railroad company, et al., appeal from the circuit court of New York for the district of Nebraska. On the 16th of July Oliver Ames, president of the Union Pacific railroad company, acting by direction of the executive committee of the board of directors, entered into contract with Wardell and others by which the latter were empowered to occupy and work, upon extremely favorable terms, coal lands belonging to the company along the whole line of the latter's road. Shortly thereafter a stock company under the name of the Wyoming Coal and Mining Company, was duly organized with Wardell and a number of directors of the Union Pacific company as its leading stockholders, and to this corporation Wardell transferred his interest. Without consideration, on the 13th of March, 1874, the officers and agents of the Union Pacific company seized the mines, books, papers and personal property of the mining company and have held and used them ever since. Wardell sues under contract for damages resulting from such seizure and from the attempted abrogation of the contract. The railroad company sets up as its main defense that the contract was valid on account of fraud; that it was executed for the company by the executive committee of its board of executors, the majority of whom by previous agreement were to be equally interested in it; that for that reason its terms were made favorable to the contractors, and so unfavorable to the railroad company as to enable the contractors to make large gains at the railroad company's expense, and that the organization of the Wyoming Coal and Mining company was a mere device to enable those directors to participate in the profits of the contract, which, as agents of the railroad company, they had executed, and which as contractors they proposed to make money out of.

This court holds that argument is hardly necessary to show the utterly illegal and indefensible character of this contract. It was a scheme to enable the directors, who authorized it, to divide amongst themselves and the contractors large sums of money which should have been saved to the railroad company. All arrangements by the directors of the railroad company, by which a new company was formed as auxiliary to the orignal one, with the understanding the directors of the original company, or some of them, shall take stock in it, and then that the contracts shall be given it in the profits of which the directors as stockholders of the new company shall share, are so many unlawful schemes to enrich their promoters at the expense of the stockholders and creditors of the original company, and they will be condemned whenever they are brought before the courts for consideration. Complainant Wardell can derive no benefit from a contract, tainted as this is with fraud, or sustain any claim against the railroad company for its reparation. The decree of the court below affirmed with costs.

Esterley & Heinemann have the best assortment of Dress and Cloak Trimmings and Ornaments in this city.

THE GLOBE HOROSCOPE.

As it Casts its Light on the Chicago Markets.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, April 11.—Cables lower on cargoes, but our wheat market active and higher, stimulated by a sharp demand on local account, brought out by the heavy snow storm reported in the West and light snow here, the May option advancing to $1.05⅝ and June to $1.07⅛, but outside figures were not maintained, the market closing $1.05⅝ and $1.06⅞. Corn firmer, in sympathy with wheat, closing at 43c for May. Oats closed at 35¼c for May.

Provisions decidedly unsettled as to pork, the market at times changing 25c a barrel without a trade, while lard and ribs were comparatively steady. The closing $17.12½ for May pork; $17.20 for June; $10.92½ for May lard, and $8.12½ for June ribs.

ENGLISH GRAIN MARKET.

Cereals in Short Supply, But the Demand Restricted.

LONDON, April 11.—The Mark Lane *Express* in review of the British grain trade the past week says: Vegetation has been retarded by recent east winds, wheat however, appears healthy, though backward. Deliveries of English wheat were small, and the scarcity compelled needy buyers to pay one shilling advance in some provincial markets, but the demand was very restricted. London business in wheat was small, and prices nominally unchanged. Red winter has risen six pence on account scarcity of spot; only one cargo of that grade arrived off coast last week, which after being some days in the market sold for 49 shillings. The long continued easterly winds prevented the arrival of grain laden vessels. Granary stocks at home ports are consequently much reduced, but spot prices have not been affected, except in the above mentioned instances. Nearly half the London supply for foreign wheat was American. Flour in small supply, which was absorbed by the demand at unchanged prices. Foreign flour in great demand at unaltered quotations. The scarcity of wheat helped the sale of flour. Maize in small spot supply, and the off coast market bare. Mixed American has risen 2d at Liverpool. Barley in short supply, with a slow demand; prices firm. Foreign barley in small supply and quiet. Oats firm, but trade unaltered. Foreign oats in larger supply; old 6d dearer and Russians 6d cheaper. Trade slackened at the close. Sales of English wheat during the past were 20,433 quarters, at 44s 4d, against 24,644 quarters, at 48s 2d, the corresponding week last year.

Palaver About Parks.

The committee on parks of the council held a meeting last night, Alds. Ringwald, Dowlan and Otis being in attendance. In addition quite a number of citizens were present, among whom were H. J. Horn, Esq., Dr. Stewart, A. S. Elfelt, H. M. Knox, Gen. Johnson, Peter Berkey, Jacob Richardson and Mark Costello, of the St. Paul workhouse board. The petition of property owners adjoining Irvine park, asking that the same be improved by the erection of a fountain, setting out of trees and grading the grounds, was considered at length, and definite action was postponed to give the committee time to examine the grounds.

THE WORKHOUSE.

The committee on workhouse of the council held a brief session, the subject of consideration being as to the advisability of the occupation of a part of Como park as a site for the proposed workhouse. The committee concurred in the opinion that such a scheme would be both proper and feasible, and the city engineer was directed to make a plat of the grounds.

An Embassy from Sitting Bull.

Gen. Terry has received information from Major Brotherton at Fort Ruford that a nephew of Sitting Bull, with two others of the band, accompanied by Capt. McDonald of the Northwestern police, reached Camp Poplar River on the 10th inst. en route to Fort Buford to arrange for the surrender of Sitting Bull. Capt. Crozier, of the Northwestern police, writes to Capt. Read at Camp Poplar River that he is delighted to inform him that Sitting Bull has concluded to surrender, and if the party reports favorably on the treatment of the prisoners already surrendered and at Fort Buford, there seems little doubt he will do so.

PERSONAL.

S. White, Esq., of Madelia, is at the Clarendon.

Haydon Tilla, of New York, is at the Clarendon.

Starkosch Opera Company at the Clarendon.

Hon. I Donnelly, Nininger, just returned from Washington, is in the city.

Hon. Wm. Hall, of Sterling Centre, Blue Earth county, was in the city yesterday.

Hons. W. T. Bonniwell and W. J. Ives, of Hutchinson, arrived at the Merchants last evening.

Charles F. Billings, Esq., of the well-known firm of Billings, Hoffman & Co., Milwaukee, is on a brief visit to St. Paul.

Messrs. H. Gillette and E. W. Grosvenor, leading citizens of Hastings, were among the visitors to St. Paul yesterday.

W. W. Erwin, Esq., has been engaged to defend Dan Galvin, the railroad conductor held for manslaughter on account of the late fatal collision near Rothsay.

Mr. Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent of the London *News*, now on a lecturing tour in which he has been very successful in the East, was at the Metropolitan yesterday and last evening left for Winnipeg, where he is to lecture two evenings this week. Tuesday and Wednesday of next week he will be in St. Paul again and will probably deliver one lecture here.

Mr. R. P. Dunnington, receiver of the United States land office at Redwood Falls, is visiting St. Paul for the first time since early in the winter. This long absence is not so much due to a want of inclination on the part of Mr. Dunnington as it is to the fact of a superabundance of snow in that section, the first train to reach that point in forty-five days getting through Saturday. Mr. Dunnington says the snow is still from two to two and a half feet deep all through that section, with frequent drifts from eight to fifteen feet deep. He gives it as his opinion that no seeding will be done in that vicinity before some time in May.

Organized Opposition to an Advance in Rents.

CHICAGO, April 10.—The Chicago labor union, an extensive and powerful organization, at a meeting to-night adopted a resolution calling upon all tenants to refuse to give up their holdings on May 1st, or to rent others, or to pay any advanced rent. Steps will be taken to raise funds and employ counsel to defend the action of tenants under this resolution.

A New Firm of Civil Engineers.

A new firm has been organized in this city for the purpose of conducting the business of civil engineering. The partners are Messrs. Vine D. Simar and W. S. Morton, under the firm name of Simar & Morton. Both gentlemen have served as engineers in the department of Dakota, and have proven their competency and efficiency. They are competent, experienced and reliable, and parties desiring such services will find no superiors.

Demands of Colored Republicans.

BALTIMORE, April 11.—At the State convention of colored soldiers and sailors to-day resolutions were adopted asking Congress to allow those holding warrants to dispose of the lands instead of settling upon them. Also asking more equal political recognition of colored Republicans in distributing official patronage in Maryland.

CITY GLOBULES.

The St. Paul Light Guards had their weekly drill at Market hall last night.

The opera company is divided between the Metropolitan and the Clarendon.

Dalrymple is to seed thirty thousand acres this spring on his Red river farms.

John Cady who smacked a muldoon named Travinski, will be arraigned for hearing at the police court to-morrow morning.

Major Thompson, who was seized with parlysis a few months since, is in a critical condition and the case is considered hopeless.

Gov. Pillsbury was not so well yesterday, the cold damp weather aggravating the rheumatic pains with which he has been suffering.

A decision was rendered by Judge Brill yesterday, denying the motion to set aside the judgment in the case of Louis Chanson against C. V. Gunier.

The case of the city against John Nolan and Albert Fritsche, charged with insulting a man named Gebhart, in his own house, was called yesterday, and the hearing put off until to-day.

About noon yesterday a profane loafer, overcome with the roseate, stretched himself for a snooze in the hallway of Odd Fellows block, and when the anthems went up from the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., the sonorous snore of the sleeper joined in the chorus. The wretch was run in by Officer Cook.

All right when sober, Edward Nacy is a monster incarnate when fired with drink. Sunday night he budged up on fluid lightning and most unmercifully beat his wife and little boy. He was before hizzoner yesterday and feeling ashamed of himself he had nothing to say. He went to the roost for thirty days.

The recent election in the town of Rosemuont resulted as follows: Trustees—J. H. Edelbroct, E. Clark, J. Moritz, G. Richter, J. E. Campbell, A. A. Whitney, G. M. Kalb and Messrs. Burrell, Hedin, Foot, Dedrich, Hannan and Koenig. Treasurers—Hedin, Schaefer, Brant. Justices of the Peace—Messrs. McDonald and Foot.

The case of the State against Mike Ryan, charged with swindling a granger named Nelson and securing a silver watch, was called for hearing in the police court yesterday morning. Nelson admitted being drunk and to having had a scuffle with Ryan, and he desired to withdraw the complaint. The case was dismissed.

At a side window of the office of the Merchants hotel yesterday a temporary financial institution was opened which spectators named Allen & Sons' bank. It was run entirely by a paying teller who passed out the wages of employes of the house and paid the bills of the storekeeper and steward's departments.

Three bums, with black eyes and lacerated mugs, were up yeterday for breaking the Sabbath. They were lugged to the tower on stretchers, being too limber to navigate. The names of James King, James Daly and George West were given, and they were fined $5 or five days. Daly produced the shekels and the others went over.

Tottering from the results of a debauch and with the snow of many winters in his hair, Thomas Wallace stood up in the police court yesterday, a pitiful picture on the debasing effects of rum. He was arrested early Sunday morning by Officer Rouleau flourishing a deadly looking knife. Yesterday he was before hizzoner and was fain to act very obstreperous. He went to the quay for thirty days.

About as green a bumpkin as St. Paul has seen for many a day came down from Owatonna yesterday, in search of a grip sack thief named Frank Robeska, who got away with the grip of a man named Robert Hutchinson. The preliminary youth had been detailed by the latter to work up the job and he undertook to engineer the police force. Of course he got left.

Mr. H. E. Mann, clerk of the United States circuit court, was engaged yesterday in taking testimony in the case of the United States against the Rum River Boom company. The action is brought to restrain the defendants from running logs over St. Anthony's falls, on the grounds that in so doing they have damaged the improvements. Chutes are provided for the passage of logs, but they have hitherto been ignored.

D. W. Wyman, a granger, and Steve Downey were called to face the music yesterday, on the charge of raising a Sunday afternoon racket on Fort street. They quarreled over a plug of the weed and a jackknife, and Wyman got considerably the worst of it. They were arrested by Officer McMahon. Each of the parties wore cerulean rings around their optics, and they looked tough. Wyman was discharged and Downey was fined fifteen bills.

Chas. O'Hare and another young rooster engaged in a noisy dispute in front of the Washington house Sunday afternoon, and when Officer Baer asked what was up, he replied that it was none of his business. Then the peeler laid his hand on the youth and gently propelled him to the cooler. Yesterday he was before the court, and he stated that he had done it just for a cod. Just for a cod, he was taxed five bills. His partner, one Nick Everling, was run in yesterday morning howling drunk.

A telegram from U. S. Senator McMillan, received yesterday by Capt. A. R. McGill, insurance commissioner, announced the appointment of Capt. H. S. Hurter to a second-class clerkship in one of the departments at Washington, at a salary of $1,400 per annum. Capt. Hurter, it will be remembered, lost his right forearm by a premature explosion of a cannon while firing a salute in honor of Garfield's election, but irrespective of this claim upon his party, he is in every way well qualified for filling any department clerkship.

A man of powerful physique named John Shinners was before hizzoner yesterday, charged with disorderly conduct. He came down from the country to help his brother out of a scrape and unwittingly put his foot in it. In passing along Seventh street, Sunday night, about half seas over, he collided with an Indian girl, in front of Taylor's cigar store. The effigy was knocked down and shattered and Shinners was waltzed in by Officer Nygaard. He stated that he had been followed by suspicious-looking men, who had pushed him into the sign. It cost him fifteen trade shekels.

Saturday evening there came down from the woods a foolish person named John Hennessey. He had $40 in his weasel skin, the result of his winter's earnings. Upon his arrival he visited Sands' saloon on Jackson street, and after treating the boys like a prince he grew weary and was put to bed in the rear of the saloon. Sunday morning he woke up with a head ten sizes too large for his hat and he didn't have a nickel. Yesterday he squealed on the saloon keeper, stating that he had been "touched" for his dust. Sands was before Chief Weber and stated that Hennessey had expended only $13 in the saloon. He was warned to return the money under penalty of having his license revoked.

Recovery of Stolen Property.

There is no certainty in the universe that binds itself to keep a thing dark; this is particularly true of crooked work, and if the axiom were well considered the world would be tolerably scarce of knaves. This was exemplified last night in the recovery of certain revolvers and razors, which were stolen from Hamilton's hardware store, at the time of the robbery, about three weeks ago.

The booty was recovered last night by detective O'Connor, in a barn on College avenue, where it had been "planted" by several depraved kids who committed the robbery. It has been ascertained that the store was burglarized by several boys, ranging from twelve to fifteen years of age, and the chances are favorable for their apprehension.

SUFFERINGS AT SEA.

TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES OF THE CREW OF THE SHIP TIGER.

Nine Days Without Food or Water—The Captain's Dog Served Up—And Finally Old Boot and Shoe Leather, Soaked in Oil, the Only Means of Sustenance—A Passenger Train Over a Trestle and Several Occupants Killed and Injured—Miscellaneous Crime and Casualty Record.

A STARVING CREW.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The steamship Nebo, from Rio Janeiro, arrived to-day. It reports that it fell in with the bark Tiger, from Liverpool to Baltimore, seven days short of provisions. The crew were in a most deplorable condition, having sustained life for several days on strips of leather soaked in lamp oil until all gave out, and then on the captain's dog, after which it was nothing but canabalism and death staring them in the face. To add to their sufferings two vessels passed several days before within a short distance, but paid no attention to their signals of distress.

As the steamer Nebo came up with the Tiger they saw the latter lowering a boat. After some moments of hard struggling she came alongside. Her occupants were dressed in oilskins and evidently very weak. "What do you want?" sang out Capt. Gordon. "We are starving to death; we are starving to death," exclaimed a man in the stern sheets excitedly. "Did you say you were starving?" demanded the captain. "Yes, we are starving. See, this is all we have had to eat in nine days." He held aloft the skin of a dog and one of the men held up a piece of boot leather. "God help us," exclaimed Capt. Gordon, "come on board right away and we will do what we can for you." A ladder was then lowered and the men helped aboard the Nebo and given food. The young German commander of the Tiger told the captain of the Nebo he had been 124 days out from Liverpool with a cargo of common salt, and he had been in a most dreadful condition He was bound into Baltimore and made Cape Henry early in January, and was blown off the shore into the gulf stream. From that time he had been tossed hither and thither by winds and currents. He had twelve men before the mast, all of whom had displayed the utmost fortitude under most trying circumstances. Provis