

From Sunday's Edition

The following matter on this page appeared in Sunday's edition. The reason for this republication is because our regular mail rate of subscription does not include the Sunday issue, and consequently few in the country care to pay extra for the Sunday edition, which lies in the St. Paul postoffice and goes out in the same mail with the Monday paper. The more important news, to the extent of two or three columns, is therefore, published on Monday for the benefit of country subscribers who do not see the Sunday Globe.

DISTINGUISHED DEAD.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE RAMSEY COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.

A Feeling Tribute to the Memory of Messrs Lorenzo Allis, Geo. L. Otis, and E. R. Hollinshead—Resolutions and Biographical Memoirs.

Pursuant to adjournment a meeting of the Ramsey County Bar association was held of the new district court room at 10 a. m. yesterday—the opening of the court in special term having been delayed for that purpose—to hear the report of the committee named at a previous meeting to draft and present for consideration resolutions in memoriam of the late Lorenzo Allis, Geo. L. Otis and Edmund Hollinshead, members of the bar, deceased in the past few months. The association was called to order by its president, H. R. Bigelow, Esq., and in the absence of the secretary, Mr. Wm. H. Lightner was elected secretary pro tem. In calling the meeting to order, Mr. Bigelow simply stated its purpose, to hear the report of the committee as above stated, when Mr. J. B. Brisbin of the committee, to whom had been assigned the duty of preparing a paper upon the life and services of

LORENZO ALLIS, ESQ., reported the following with the resolution attached.

Lorenzo Allis, Esq., was born in Colchester, Vt., in the year 1823. He was of English origin. The progenitors of the American branch of the family emigrated from Kent in England by the third voyage of the Mayflower, settled at Salem, Mass. Having received such preparatory education as the local schools of his native village afforded, he entered the University of Vermont in 1841, from which he was graduated with distinction in 1845. In the October following his graduation he removed to New Orleans. In 1846, returning to Vermont, he was married to Mary Castle, of Jericho, and at once returned to the city of his adoption. Immediately upon his arrival at New Orleans he was engaged as principal in the leading public school of the city, in addition to which he soon became associate editor of the Picayune, then as now, one of the leading and dominating journals of the South.

Besides the onerous and responsible duties imposed by his double occupation as teacher and editor, he commenced and pursued during the same period a course of legal studies, attending lectures at the University of Louisiana, from which he graduated in 1849, being at that time admitted to practice in the federal and state courts.

It is worthy of remark how soon this man of work began to overload a body fragile and prematurely infirm, and to infer what those who have been intimate with his career in Minnesota will avouch, that his life was only prolonged to three score years by an almost supernatural force of will, invigorating and stimulating a clean intellect, a cheery temperament and a hearty, speaking a pure life, which he found in his congenial application to those pursuits which made that home a place "where home-born joys did gather round his heart like swallows round his roof."

From this time forward Mr. Allis commenced the practice of law in connection with his duties upon the editorial staff of the Picayune until late in the summer of 1856—when narrated by the citizen entirely failing, he was forced from a chosen and congenial home into adequate and established success, to renew his battle and repeat his struggles in Minnesota.

The writer of this brief and wholly inadequate memoir remembers well his arrival at the Winslow house in St. Paul, with his wife, now his grieving widow, and his two oldest children, now Frederick Allis, Esq., and Mrs. Franklin DeGou, and to recall the predictions of his new life that his enfeebled constitution would soon break under the vigors of a northern climate. Not so thought Mr. Allis. The power of will pre-eminently his, and the future led him "like a heavenly star." Having been educated in the jurisdiction of the civil preparation was needed to equip him for entering into the domain of the common law. This preparation was at once begun. He however, had the advantage of the comparative poverty which compelled him to study the law. Making the acquaintance of Erle S. Goodrich, then editor of the St. Paul Pioneer, and who played as an editorial writer upon that journal, which was then, as now, a distinguished newspaper. The articles contributed by Mr. Allis during the autumn and winter of 1856-7 will compare most favorably with any which have adorned that journal or its successor, the Pioneer Press. His style was terse, chaste and classic, and his matter larger in its disclosure, and more philosophical in its insight than usual characterizes newspaper articles. They were also trenchant, pungent and attractive to the general reader.

In the spring of 1857, he went to the active practice of his profession "à terre volutandis," fully organized and took his rank among the leaders at the threshold of his career in Minnesota. Although not what is called a man of genius, his wonderful popularity, acuteness usually conceded to all his resources, his various information and scholarship, his thorough knowledge of the science of trials and dialectics, added to his profound comprehension of principles, released him from the prolonged drudgery of preparation for his labor, on what was at that time to him an untraveled road of jurisprudence and made him a dangerous adversary from his first entrance into the arena of forensic trial and debate. It may, perhaps, not inaptly be said of him as was said of a greater than he: "He did not enter the law for the sake of knowledge to let him into their wide domains but marched straight into their wide domains, as if to the possession of his native rights."

Mr. Allis' career at the bar of this district is two familiar to need recapitulation. It is our common heritage and property, an inseparable part of the brief but not innumerable history of the Minnesota bar. The youth of our jurisprudence and the comparatively local character of our litigation make it difficult to cite the episodes and cases and it might be invidious to do so.

For many years Mr. Allis was alone in business. He has succeeded by a member of the firm of Allis & Peckham,

Allis & Williams, Allis, Gillilan & Williams, and ultimately of Allis & Allis, the latter, his son, who survives him. He acquired a fortune by his practice, but in the disastrous year of 1874 it took wings and left him comparatively poor. Such adversity, however, had no intimidations for him. His buoyant will forever lifted him above the reach of "clouds and storms." Most of us with his broken health and waning years would have deserted the field, but his signals went up for "closer battle." In 1878 his health completely failed. To adopt the language of Mrs. Allis, who kindly furnished me data for this memoir, "it was only his indomitable will and unyielding energy that brought him through the awful year of 1878."

He partially regained his health and resumed his work. After a winter of unusual activity he sought relaxation and rest at the home of his daughter, Mrs. DeGou of Trenton, N. J., in whose arms and near whose heart he died. The man of work, the man of duty, died as he had lived "with an unflinching trust," the calmness of a philosopher and the faith of a Christian.

Resolved, That in the death of the late Lorenzo Allis, Esq., the public and the bar of Minnesota have suffered a great bereavement.

Resolved, That uncommon intellectual gifts, a thoughtful and studious temperament, unusual industry, with the furniture of general scholarship, a large and severe legal training, strengthened and rounded by an extensive practice in the courts of first and last resort—surmounted by the coronal of a virtuous character, carried him to the summit of his profession in the state, and equipped our deceased brother with the graces which compel the preservation of his memory as a conspicuous example of social, civic and professional excellence.

Resolved, That his heroic battle with an inferior constitution, throughout his entire career among us, and his apparent recovery of health within the past few years, giving promise of continued activity and usefulness to a ripe old age, his sudden death gave a shock of sorrow and surprise at once to the public and his brethren of the profession, among whom he had so long moved and acted as a pattern and example.

Resolved, That we sorrow with his bereaved family, and while commending each member to the care of him who "gave and hath taken away," we offer them the assurance of our sincere sympathy.

Tears for the sorrowful, freely be shed, Tears for the sorrowful, tears for the dead.

Resolved, That these resolutions be engraved and a copy presented to the family of the deceased and that they be reported to the district court of Ramsey county, and the supreme court of the state, with a request that they be made record of the courts.

JAMES B. BRISBIN, Chairman.
JOHN B. BRALIS,
C. K. DAVIS,
GREENLEAF CLARK,
JAMES SMITH, Jr.,
Committee.

Following Mr. Brisbin Hon. C. K. Davis presented the papers prepared in memoriam of Geo. L. Otis and Edmund R. Hollinshead the other deceased members of the association. The paper upon Mr. Otis' life and character was as follows:

Geo. L. OTIS, ESQ., Your committee in their endeavor to express in form suitable for perpetuation the sentiments of the bar respecting the Honorable George L. Otis, who died on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1883, submit this, the transcript of their own feelings, derived from long acquaintance with him, and trust that what is here presented will fail only in our inability to portray satisfactorily the excellencies of his character. Mr. Otis was of a quiet and reserved disposition. He was never a contentant in those controversies of life which arose outside of his professional duties, and yet the general influence of his conscientiousness and understanding, and example upon the political and business interests of the community was extensive and beneficent. He was averse to public honors; sought for none of them, and when accepted they were sparingly, used them honestly, and rendered them gladly, and died entitled to that best of encomiums, that he deserved the distinctions which he declined.

The basis of his organization was integrity. It was stainless. No man ever questioned it. It was the faithful ally of his understanding which it made accurate and unwavering in those matters so frequent in our profession, where the practical rules of life as prescribed by laws, should be made to conform with the principles of abstract right. He was exceedingly amiable. He spoke ill of no man, and he had that dignity of character and bearing which belongs to the possessor of the highest moral courage. Great experience and much study made him a learned lawyer. His mind was comprehensive and, at the same time penetrated to every part of the matter upon which it worked, so that when he presented his conclusions to court or client, they were complete and stood upon every reason that could be advanced. No lawyer at this bar stood stronger in the confidence of his clients or was heard by the courts with a fuller prepossession that he was advocating what he had found reason to believe.

We share with his family in their bereavement, and condole with them in all the sorrow of a common loss. And, forasmuch as the remembrance of the greatest and best lawyers has been noted to fade away very quickly when left to tradition, we request that this imperfect commemoration of a just, learned and noble man may be perpetuated upon the records of the courts which benefited by his life and labors.

EDMUND R. HOLLINSHEAD, ESQ., The following is the testimonial to Mr. Hollinshead:

At a meeting of the bar of Ramsey county, held on the 6th day of May, 1883, the following resolutions were presented by the committee:

"That the members of this bar unite in their sincere expressions of respect for the memory, and regret for the death of the late Edmund R. Hollinshead, one of the junior members of this bar."

He was the son of the late William Hollinshead, who was among the earliest and most eminent lawyers of Minnesota, and he inherited much of his father's talent. His habits and his industry were in attending to the interests committed to his care, had given him a standing in the profession seldom attained by practitioners of his age. It was the will of Providence that he should not reach the term of years so necessary to the completion of professional character, but from what he did within the short span of his life we can infer had he been spared his position at the bar would have been such a further expression of the confidence of his clients by perfect devotion to their interests—a devotion that was manifested throughout his falling health down to its last stage, and he died in the enjoyment of the affection of troops of friends.

Mr. Charles N. Bell moved the adoption of the report.

To an inquiry of the president as to further remarks, Judge Greenleaf Clark said it was the understanding that the report should be formally presented to the supreme court by the association, and that such further expressions of respect and condolence as might seem appropriate should be made then.

Upon the motion of I. V. D. Heard, Esq., the committee reporting were continued

to submit the report to the supreme court. The report was then adopted. Upon motion of Judge Clark, it was voted that when the association adjourn it be to the call of the president for the purpose of accompanying the committee upon its presentation visit to the supreme court.

Upon the motion of C. K. Davis, Esq., Mr. I. V. D. Heard was designated to wait upon the district court judges and inform them that the Bar association of the county had a communication they desired to submit. After a short absence Mr. Heard returned, and was soon followed by Judges Wilkin, Simons and Brill, when the usual formalities of opening court in regular session were gone through with, following which Mr. Brisbin in behalf of the committee presented the action of the association. At the suggestion of the court the resolutions were read, at the conclusion of which

HON. WESTCOTT WILKIN, senior judge, spoke substantially as follows:

The court will direct the resolution of the bar and the accompanying memorials to be entered upon its minutes. In so doing, we desire to express our profound sympathy with the members of the bar in the grief which they feel for the loss of our distinguished brethren, and our full concurrence in the sentiments of respect for their memory expressed in those resolutions and memorials.

Messrs. Allis had long and honorable careers as practitioners at this bar. Both were men of eminent ability. They were also men of varied attainments and profoundly learned in the profession to which they belonged. They were men of research, laboriously and conscientiously discharging their duties to the clients whose interests were entrusted to their care. The court has been often instructed by their arguments, and greatly aided in the discharge of its duties by their professional efforts. They were men to whose influence was largely felt, and whose loss will long be deplored in the community with which their interests were so long identified.

Of Mr. Hollinshead, the youthful advocate, whose sad and untimely fate we all so much deplore, it must be said, that with great inherited ability, he exhibited at the very outset of his professional life an energy so great, and took so practical a grasp of the business of his profession as to give high promise of a successful career.

The eloquent memorials which have been here presented contain so just a tribute to the memory of our deceased friends, and present so full an appreciation of their characters and merits as to leave nothing further for the court to add.

CRIME.

PHIPPS CONVICTED. PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—The jury in the case of Ellis S. Phipps, ex-almshouse superintendent, charged with forgery, after being out all night, returned a verdict of guilty this morning.

SHOT BY A CHANK. ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 5.—Wm. Peckham, traveling salesman of the machinery firm of S. H. Cockerell & Co., Dallas, Tex., was shot and killed this evening by Chas. K. Adams, on the east bound passenger train as it was approaching Montrose, twelve miles from here. It is thought Adams is a drunk and had been drinking. He is said to hail from Carrollton, Ill.

DESPERADOES AT LARGE. ST. LOUIS, May 5.—Advices from Van Buren county say that section of the country is being held in terror by two escaped convicts named James Miller and Thomas Kathanir, who have made the almost inaccessible part of the Boston mountains their refuge, and from which they emerge to commit the most heinous crimes of depredation on property, not even stopping at murder. These acts have continued until almost the entire population of that region became aroused, and at last accounts a party of twenty men, including some of the best citizens of Van Buren county, under command of Col. Richard Hoe, started out to hunt down the outlaws. Should they be found they will be killed on sight, but as Miller and Kathanir are well armed and most desperate men, it is feared some of the pursuers will be slain before they are exterminated.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

Popular subscription is to erect a statue to Peter Cooper on the little public square just south of the Cooper union.

Rev. Joseph Henson, Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom," died at Dresden, Canada, yesterday, aged ninety-four years.

The trotting stallion Geo. Sprague died at Lexington, Ky., yesterday of pinkeye. He was valued at \$20,000.

The Glensiron Iron company, of Easton, Pa., with five furnaces in blast, have reduced wages from 10 to 15 per cent.

Wm. Clark, a mechanic, has sued Mayor Kendrick of Waterbury, Conn., for \$10,000 damages for criminal intamy with his wife.

A portion of the union men of the Vulcan Iron works at St. Louis are making movements to sever their connection with the union.

A convict named Leblanc, in St. Paul's penitentiary, Quebec, had his skull fractured yesterday while trying to escape in company with five others.

Freeman, who killed his child at Pecoset, Mass., under religious excitement has been refused bail, having been sane and arrested for murder.

Private postal deliveries commenced work again in New York yesterday, and the authorities have asked the postmaster general for more instructions.

The legal counsel for the trustees of the New York and Brooklyn bridge corporation decided that the big bridge cannot be made free for any kind of travel.

The Massachusetts board of charities will next week appoint successors to superintendant Marsh and the resident physician of the Tewksbury almshouse.

The attack of Indians on a pack train near San Augustine is denied, and the kill of cattle at Almos Springs was the work of smugglers instead of Indians.

Thos. Farthing, of the firm of S. & T. Farthing of Buffalo, denies his firm is embarrassed, but other advices show its affairs are complicated, its books being in the hands of an expert.

A. O. Penamon & Co., coke speculators at Pillsbury, will assign Monday with \$100,000 assets and liabilities over that amount. A Pillsbury bank pushed the tumble by obtaining a judgment of \$20,000.

Telegraphic Consolidation. NEW YORK, May 5.—The stockholders of the Mutual Union Telegraphic company met to-day to ratify the transfer of the properties to the New York Mutual Telegraphic company, and to exchange the stock of the one company for the stock of the other, share and share alike. The stock of the older company is to be valued at \$100 per share, and the stock of the other at \$25. They also voted to reduce the capital stock of the company from \$11,000,000 to \$2,500,000.

RYE BOOMING.

But All the Other Cereals in Chicago Very Much Depressed.

MAY WHEAT A FULL CENT LOWER.

Corn Also Sluggish and Tending Towards Lower Prices.

PROVISIONS FIRM AND ACTIVE.

A Review of the Present and Future of the Pork Trade.

FAIR ACTIVITY ON WALL STREET.

The West Shore Line—Gossip About Vanderbilt's Retirement.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, May 5.—The only grain market showing any strength to-day was rye, which took a big sprout upward. Although there is no corner in this grain, yet parties having the cash property and more or less hold on the future options are booming it with the idea, it is thought, of bringing about a big advance, and then unloading. Provisions were likewise buoyant to-day. The fact that June lard sold above July shows clearly that the advance was due to illegitimate causes. Wheat, corn and oats ruled lower all day, both wheat and corn closing a full cent under the last call sales of Friday, and oats nearly half as much more. As usual the weakness started in the wheat pit, where a firm and advancing foreign market was more than counterbalanced by the more assuring tone of the crop advices and more favorable weather. As on yesterday the decline was checked by free buying by shorts and traders who saw a profit for them at lowest figures.

On the board wheat to-day was active, the feeling unsettled and prices were irregular for the various futures. The speculative offerings were quite liberal early in the day, and the market ruled considerably lower, but later under a more urgent speculative demand, prices rallied somewhat. The receipts continue small, but the market was governed mainly by local speculative influence. The market opened for $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ lower, and under file offerings quickly sold off an additional $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. At this decline the demand became more active, and prices advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for the various futures, fluctuated and finally closed $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ lower than the closing figures on change yesterday, with July showing the greatest weakness. Spring wheat also sold lower to-day.

Flour continues quiet and trading light, with dealers holding at firm prices and have light stocks to work from, but buyers were scarce and were unwilling to pay the prices demanded. There was a fair call from the home trade, but little on outside account. Rye flour was selling lower. Bran and all mill stuffs were in large supply and selling considerably lower, with bran selling off to \$11.00 per ton and other kinds to a relative rate.

The corn market was fairly active, but prices ruled decidedly lower, though somewhat irregular, May closing $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ lower than yesterday, June $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower, and July $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ lower. A small lot of rejected corn in the Illinois river elevator, was posted as out of condition, which caused a good deal of uneasiness, and there was quite a rush to sell. The first sales were at $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ decline from the closing prices at 1 o'clock yesterday, fell off $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ more, but finally the pressure to sell relaxed, and with wheat and provisions showing a good deal of strength, Corn reacted, May improving $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, June $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, July $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, afterwards fell sharply $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and closed easy. The decline was a continuation of that starting yesterday afternoon after board hours, when $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ of the loss was incurred. The receipts being larger than usual to-day had more or less influence.

Oats were quiet and dull. There were not many orders on the market. The lower grades were depressed by the easiness in millstuffs. Cash oats were hardly mentioned. The more favored features suffered a decline of over a cent a bushel from figures current at three o'clock yesterday, with only a slight rally at the close. July was especially weak, ending the day $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower than it sold on call Friday.

The advance in rye was quite remarkable. Large shipments this week and the constant bidding by large operators has caused much uneasiness among the shorts. Hence there were numerous buyers and an active demand. The main business done was in June, which sold to $70 \frac{1}{2}$ ¢, or nearly 5¢ higher than on the board yesterday. Finally closing at 69¢ May was $23 \frac{3}{4}$ ¢ higher and July $1 \frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 2¢ higher. A full cent of this gain was made on yesterday's call.

But little was done in barley. Both the sample and in store markets were nearly lifeless. Buyers were scarce and sellers could get few offers.

Considerable interest was manifested with market for hog products to-day, and trading was active on speculative account. In a general way the market was strong, and competition among shorts for the offerings for future delivery was brisk, resulting in a substantial advance in prices for all leading articles, which was well maintained to the close. Shipping inquiry fair. Foreign advices indicated a stronger feeling in lard, and Liverpool quotations were advanced 6d. Other articles unchanged. Eastern markets were stronger and prices favored sellers. The receipts of products were very large and the shipments fair.

The offerings of mess pork were quite liberal and the demand active. Prices were advanced 25¢ to 30¢ and the appreciation was moderately well maintained, the last sales being within 10¢ of outside figures. Cash and May pork were quiet at about 5¢ under the June option.

The demand for lard was brisk and the offerings were large. The market ruled strong, and prices were advanced 20¢ to 25¢, re-acted a trifle and closed strong. Cash and May were quiet, June being the option most traded in, commanding a premium over July of $7 \frac{1}{2}$ ¢ at one time, and a larger premium over the more deferred futures. Provisions were helped by a firm and steady hog market, only 5,000 animals arriving to-day.

The provision trade of the country for the last two or three weeks has been

rather disappointing. The increase in the winter packing has been a disappointment, for the reason that the majority believed that there would be a decrease. Then it was argued two months ago that the summer packing would show a considerable increase, and while it is now very generally conceded that the outlook does not promise any increase, the fact that there was a prospect early in the season for a gain in this particular, deterred many from buying, arguing no doubt that if we were to have an increased production during the summer, values would naturally tend to a lower range. It is a fact undisputed that stocks abroad of everything in the hog product line are small, while the minor distributing markets of our own country are carrying only enough to meet current demands. This is evidenced by the character of their purchases at manufacturing points. Some claim, and quite probably with reason, that the new departure in the beef shipping line is not without effect on the hog product trade. But at the same time beef is not pork, and does not and cannot take its place among our greatest consumers, the laboring classes, for the reason that the latter is the cheaper. In other words a round of pork will furnish more nutriment than the same amount of beef. All this being granted, the reduced stocks at minor points and reduced production, present and prospective, it does seem reasonable to anticipate that the consumers will be awakened to the actual condition and conclude that the product of the hog is worth all that is being asked for it, with indications more favorable to a increase than a diminishing rates of values. To be sure the labor troubles at various points throughout the country and the quiet prevailing in many large manufacturing industries tend to a reduced consumption, but we must not forget that the aggregate stocks of product are not larger than a year ago, the production much smaller and as we consumed all of last year's stocks at relatively high prices, it is but fair to presume that all will eventually be wanted this year, and as we promise to produce less there does not seem to be any tangible reason why good prices should not prevail; this, too, on a legitimate basis. There seems but little reason to doubt that the stocks at Chicago are concentrated in few and strong hands, and to a considerable extent by men who are thoroughly posted on the situation, men who know what the prospective wants of the trade are. It is a very difficult matter to pay the present prices for hogs and sell the product at a profit at present market quotations. At the same time our packers are anxious to cut hogs, and several packing houses now idle would be opened up if the receipt of hogs would admit, evidence of itself that producers have faith in the future of the market, so that looking at the situation in all its phases, there is little on which to base any serious retrograde movement in values.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, May 5.—There was a much weaker feeling at the opening to-day, and a small decline. After the first trading a rally occurred, but before 11 o'clock this had been lost. In the later trading a better feeling prevailed, Northwestern leading an advance all along the line. Stronger prices are predicted for Monday. Money was easy at $3 \frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 4 per cent.

The Herald to-day, says there is no question but that capitalists are craving for the better kinds of railroad bonds, and are ready to pay full prices for them. Lately there have been liberal buyers of West Shore bonds at prices which advanced from day to day. It has generally been supposed that the bonds of this road had been placed upon terms which brought to the company some \$4,000,000 cash over and above all required for the completion of the line. A circular dated and signed by Winslow, Lamo & Co. would appear to do away with this belief. It seems that of the original \$50,000,000 fifty years' 5 per cent. bonds, there are still some \$4,117,000 offered for sale. Winslow, Lamo & Co. invite bids for the same at their office up to 3 p. m. Thursday, May 10, at which time they will be opened in presence of John A. Stewart, president of the United States Trust company, F. N. Lawrence, president of the New York stock exchange, and H. F. Spaulding, president of the Central Trust company. There is no question but that these bonds will be liberally bid for, but in view of the fact that their quotation has lately been, so to speak, artificially "chinned up" to the preposterous price of 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, it is expected that a bona fide sale bid of 79 to 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ will secure the lot. As a further explanation of the above, it may be well to state that the original issue of bonds amounted to \$50,000,000, that a so-called syndicate took \$20,000,000, that \$20,000,000 were disposed of elsewhere at par, that the \$4,117,000 referred to above, are still open to the highest bidder.

The announcement of Mr. Vanderbilt's retirement after less than six years' service as president since his father's death, brought an unusual number of Wall street men to the Windsor hotel and the other uptown resorts of the brokers last evening. The view most generally expressed was that the Vanderbilt family had disposed of their holding in the several properties, and therefore desired to shift the responsibility of the management upon other shoulders, and consequently the talk upon the Vanderbilt properties was very bleish. Intimate friends and railroad associates of Mr. Vanderbilt say that he has not disposed of his interests in the properties, and that he is attached to them as much as ever.

Base Ball.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati 3; Louisville 1.

At Philadelphia—Boston 5; Philadelphia 3.

At Buffalo—Buffalo 8; Cleveands 4.

At Pittsburg—Alleghaneys 13; Metropolitan 3.

At Toledo—Toledo 5; Bay City 4—ten innings.

At Grand Rapids—Saginaws 12; Grand Rapids 9.

At New York—Providence 3; New York 1.

At Chicago—Chicago 2; Detroit 3.

The most brilliant shades possible, on all fabrics, are made by the Diamond Dyes. Unequaled for brilliancy and durability. 10 cts.

IRISH NATIONALISTS.

THEY MET AT CHICAGO TO RATIFY THE LATE CONVENTION.

Speeches by Judge Moran, Mayor Harrison, Congressman Davis and Alex Sullivan, President of the New League.

CHICAGO, May 5.—The gathering at Central music hall this evening to ratify the action and methods of the Philadelphia convention in the formation of the Irish National League of America was meagrely attended in comparison with the former gathering in the interest of the Irish national cause in this city. One of the foremost elements which has hitherto been prominent in all aggregations in the interest of Ireland was absent and unrepresented by any of its orators or leaders. The explanation is offered, that the feeling which was displayed at the Philadelphia convention, has not been healed and that matters are at issue between representatives of the race, which prevent uniform action on an occasion of this character. The Ancient Order of Hibernians was represented by several ladies, members appearing in full regalia, and two companies of Irish soldiers were present in uniform and bearing arms. On the platform were members of the state judiciary, the mayor of the city, and other distinguished gentlemen, in addition to the new president of the league. The audience was not lacking in enthusiasm, and some sentiments expressed were widely applauded.

Judge Thomas A. Moran, of the circuit court bench, presided, and in accepting the chair pointed to the fact of the inability of Ireland to acquire relief through the agency of the English parliament, and spoke of the unfair representation granted the Irish people in that body. He asserted that the only hope for Ireland lay in a sentiment which would eventually actuate the entire American nation, and which would compel England to give Ireland favorable legislation.

Mayor Carter Harrison said Irish freedom would have to be won this side of the Atlantic, not by throwing bombs, but by forcing American opinion favorable to Irish freedom.

Congressman Geo. R. Davis said, the honest sentiment of America was irresistibly with Ireland in the struggle for liberty, but warned his hearers that any attempt to organize a rebellion on this side of the ocean, to be carried on by indirect methods would alienate the sympathies of the people.

Alex. Sullivan, the new president of the Irish national league was the last speaker and his remarks in view of his position were closely listened to.

He was met by storm of applause and began his address by referring to matters in his personal career, which have been commented upon, since being raised to the head of the new national organization of Irishmen.

"I know what it is to have enemies," said his speaker. "It is just, however, that I should say that many who became so on the mistaken impression of circumstances have since become, on hearing the truth my warmest friends. For those who remain my enemies in spite of the truth and who would be enemies of any man of my race, I have only that indifference which becomes a self-respecting man."

Proceeding to other subjects, he said, "The great convention which assembled at Philadelphia was the largest representative body which ever came together in America to deliberate upon the condition of Ireland and to take such action as would in its judgment best promote its welfare. It was an essentially American body; American in simplicity and the strongest forwardness of its proceedings; American in its quiet and sturdy behavior; American in the wide view it took of political ideas; American in that it owed and proudly boasted its first allegiance to the constitution and laws of this Republic, and American in its desire to extend the principles of that constitution and the blessings of these institutions to its beloved motherland."

He contended that the Philadelphia platform had secured the enthusiastic approval of the entire American press with notable exception and that it has won for Ireland to a degree heretofore unattained, the sympathy of mankind, "yet," said the speaker, "for such is the condition of Ireland to-day that if such a platform was put forth by a similarly constituted body in Dublin the entire assemblage would have been marched under military escort from the convention hall to the most illustrious abodes the English government has ever conferred upon Irish patriots—the jails. The platform declares in a word that henceforth the Irish race in exile is a unit in its determination to aid our countrymen in their struggle for self-government by whatever method they think best for the achievement of that end."

Continuing, he declared that the purpose in carrying out the wishes of the convention to make the masses of the American people informed of the truth about Ireland. When they understood the reasonableness of her claim they would be united in its support, and their will, properly expressed, the power of the British empire could not withstand. He contended that the method England had most successfully practiced against Ireland, was by misrepresentation in asserting the land was overpopulated and emigration a necessity, yet the population is only 122 to the square mile, while Germany is 213 and England and Wales 445.

"It is said," continued he, "that Ireland being only an agricultural country cannot support herself. It is true, comparatively speaking. She has no manufactures, but who destroyed them? The English government, that Ireland might be an exclusive market for the English manufacturer. It has been said that Ireland is without capital, and a country without capital cannot maintain self-government; but we shall tell the American people how the capital of Ireland is drained from her teeming soil, and they will see for themselves that it is only by self-government that she can keep her capital at home and invest it in industries which will create domestic exchanges."

In conclusion he said, when she self-government, she will use her own capital to create manufactures. She will then export only her surplus foods, and what manufactured articles her people need they will import from America or from some other friendly people.

We are told that her people are ignorant, but who destroyed their schools? Who made learning a crime? Who, by force, reduced an entire people to illiteracy in a name of religion and law, that they might be more easily kept under subjection? It is said that its representatives have never proposed a definite plan of self-government. Much indeed their candor would have availed in a foreign legislature, from which they have repeatedly been expelled, whenever they attempted to compel its attention to the wants of their country; but we shall print a record of bills, eminently just, wise and notoriouly necessary, which Irish members have offered in that