MARINE NEWS.

The Union Ship-Carpenters and Calkers Resolve to Work for the Old Wages.

Important Correspondence in Relation to the East Neebish Rapids, Sault Ste Marie.

Hull Rates, Ice and Navigation Prospects, and Prospective Lake Freights.

Action of Vessel-Owners and Seamen's Unions—Fleet Captains—General Notes.

SINGULAR ENDING OF THE STRIKE.

Saturday morning found a number of the striking Union ship-carpenters at the headquarters of the Chicago Dry-Dock Company, ready to go to work. In response to questions put to them, they stated that at the meeting of the Union, held the previous evening, it was decided by resolution that inasmuch as the movement to secure an advance of wages to $3 per diem had failed, therefore all Union men should return to work at the old rate, $2.50 per diem. The idea of compromising on $2.75 per day, as had been done by Miller Brothers employés, was scouted. As many of the strikers as could be worked conveniently were sent into the hold of the schooner L. M. Mason to make repairs; the rest returned home, because the prevailing storm rendered out-door operations almost impossible. During the forenoon several of the strikers called at the Company's headquarters and expressed a willingness to go to work at $2.75 per day, but the management informed them that they intended to follow the mandate of the Union and pay only $2.50 to members of the organization. The Company expect to have a full force at work this morning. In conversation with the reporter of THE TRIBUNE, Saturday forenoon, a leading member of the Union stated that overtures for the strike were first made by men employed in Miller Brothers' shipyard, who promised to join the Union to the number of seventy-five. The strike was ordered, and these men were the first to return to work. The resolution adopted Friday night intends that members shall engage upon old work for $2.75 per diem, and upon new work at such reduced wages as may be agreed upon with the employers. "There will not be another strike of Union men for a year, you can depend upon it," said the speaker, "and even at the end of that time not upon new work. We court all the new work Chicago can secure, and do not propose to place ourselves in an attitude calculated to drive it away."

If the action of the Union was intended to cause further trouble at Miller Brothers' shipyard, it will fail of its mark, as the Messrs. Miller propose to keep faith with their employés and pay them the $2.75 per diem agreed upon. The chances are very decidedly that the resolution will prove a boomerang, and inflict greater injury upon the Union organization than upon the enemy at whom it has been hurled. A day or two will serve to disclose the effect of the singular action.

SAULT STE. MARIE IMPROVEMENTS.

The Cleveland papers of Saturday print an interesting correspondence between George H. Ely, the State Department, British Minister Thornton, and Gen. Weitzel, upon the subject of the improvement of the East Neebish Rapids, Sault Ste. Marie River. In his letter to the State Department, Mr. Ely presented the following facts:

"The new lock and canal at the Sault Ste. Marie will be ready for use about July 1, 1881, with a depth of water at the present stage of sixteen feet. The river has been dredged to sixteen feet of water, also, for forty miles southward from its head. In case the final appropriations requisit—$150,000—for the completion of these improvements is made during the present session of Congress, our shipping will have the use of the increased depth of water—sixteen feet—throughout the entire channel between Lake Erie and Lake Huron, in 1881, excepting at two points,—at Lake George and the East Neebish Rapids.

"The work in Lake George is under contract for completion in 1882.

"The improvement of the channel at the East Neebish Rapids has been in the hands of the Government of the Dominion of Canada. It has up to the present time secured thirteen and one-half feet of water, available for navigation, through a channel 150 feet wide.

"There is a most pressing necessity for the completion, by the Dominion Government, of its work at this point to sixteen feet of water at least by the time that depth of water is obtained in Lake George in 1882.

"Great apprehension is expressed that this will not be accomplished. It is obvious, however, that, in the event of failure, Canadian interests will be affected injuriously, in common with ours, though in less degree.

"The immense expenditures during the last few years by our Government upon the Sault Ste. Marie Lock, Canal, and River will be entirely available to the advantage of our lake marine and to the vast interests of the Northwest that now await upon the completion of this improvement only when there is free navigation, with sixteen feet of water, throughout the entire channel between these lakes."

In conclusion, Mr. Ely requested the influence of the United States Government with the Government of the Dominion of Canada for the earliest completion possible of the work now in its hands at the East Neebish Rapids.

To this communication John Hay, acting Secretary of State, replied that he had submitted the matter to Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister at Washington. The latter responds, submitting a copy of the report of a committee of the Privy Council for Canada upon this subject, from which it would appear that the best channel is not that which the Canadian authorities have been engaged in improving, but is one which is nearer to the shore of the United States. This report proceeds to state:

"That during the past summer a careful examination was made of the locality in question for the purpose of determining the nature and extent of the operations which have been carried on for the improvement of the channel, and to ascertain the amount of work remaining to be executed to complete the same, and its probable cost.

"That the lines of sounding taken were extended across the channel from the Canadian to the American shore, and that the results obtained show that the natural channel is not that which the Department of Public Works has been engaged in improving during the past four years, but is one nearer to the American shore.

"That it is known that in former years this channel (nearer the American shore) was that worked out by the shore ranges for and followed by vessels, but that of late years it has been abandoned for a more crooked and shoaler one on the Canadian side.

"That from information obtained from the officer in charge of the improvements being made by the Government of the United States in this river it would appear that the portion of the river in which the Dominion has been engaged in improving has been omitted in the examination made on the part of the United States Government.

"That the existence of this better channel nearer to the American shore is a serious matter,—one which demands investigation before any further expenditure be made, to determine absolutely the accuracy of the soundings taken last year; because, if correct, a better channel can be had at a less expense by following a course nearer to the American shore than by completing the work undertaken by the Department of Public Works.

"That the estimated cost of completing a channel 300 feet in width and sixteen and a half feet in depth on the Canadian side is $208,120, and to complete one of the same width and depth nearer to the American shore, $118,250."

Upon receipt of the above information Mr. Ely addressed a letter to Gen. Weitzel, saying:

"It is obvious that we are under a pressing necessity of taking hold of the work at this point, and pushing it to completion at the earliest day possible. With the appropriation of $150,000 in the River and Harbor bill just passed, we are near the consummation,—sixteen feet of water between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. In the present attitude of the Dominion Government respecting the East Neebish improvement, with a presumption that it would, in any event, be behind us in the work at Lake George (to be completed, as I understand, in 1882), we are compelled, it seems to me, in view of the immense interests affected by the increase in the depth of this channel, to do this work, irrespective of what may be intended by the Dominion Government.

"You are probably familiar with the character of the work to be done in making a new channel near the American shore, and possibly can judge if the work could be completed in 1882 (when Lake George will be finished), provided the appropriation is made next winter. I should be entirely sanguine of our success in obtaining such an appropriation."

Gen. Weitzel replies as follows:

"You have succeeded, just as I thought you would, in an unofficial manner in obtaining positive information upon a subject which I had striven in vain to obtain officially.

"I will send your letter to Mr. Noble, who is at the Sault, for his information, and will direct him to push the matter of a channel on our side. We can undoubtedly make the channel through the East Neebish, near our shore, by the time that the Lake George cut is made, and certainly (unless there is a change) long before there will be sixteen feet all over Lime Kilns Crossing."

HULL RATES.

Buffalo papers insist that the modified tariff of hull rates published in THE TRIBUNE a few days since is entirely incorrect. They claim that no tariff has been prepared at all. THE TRIBUNE made no such claim either, but it did state that the tariff would practically be as given. Now, it is a fair presumption that Buffalo insurance agents know no more about this hull-tariff business than do the Chicago agents who are in constant correspondence with their head offices. Constantly the denials of the dallies of that city are mere chaff. The suggestion of another meeting of underwriters to settle this tariff question is ridiculed by some of the Chicago agents, and, judging from their correspondence, with good reason.

Capt. Calvin Carr reports having taken (for the Ætna, it is thought), a risk of $10,000 on the steam-barge Tecumseh for the year at 5¼ per cent. The Tecumseh is in the A2 class.

ICE AND NAVIGATION PROSPECTS.

A private letter from Cheboygan, Mich., dated March 9, announces as good the prospect of a reasonably early opening of navigation through the Straits of Mackinac.

At Sackett's Harbor last week the ice was still solid, and teams were engaged in drawing wood over it from Stony Island to Sackett's.

The ice in the American channel opposit Kingston is becoming unsafe. One day last week several teams broke through. A new route has been selected two miles above.

A letter from Owen Sound, dated March 10, says: "A party just returned from Tobermory states that the ice on Lake Huron is fast leaving, only float and drift ice being visible. On the shoals and in small bays the ice is still solid. On the Georgian Bay, between Horse and Cove Islands, the ice broke and drifted out last Friday. A much larger quantity than usual of ties, square timber, telegraph poles, and posts have been got out this winter, and is strewn all along the shore and in every little harbor."

The Cleveland *Herald* says: "Everything points to a late opening of navigation this spring. The ice in the lake is still thick opposit here, and from most other points on the lake comes the same report."

Capt. John Baltes, of Oswego, who lately bought the tug George Wright, of Port Hope, Ont., has a letter from Capt. Wright in which he says he thinks Capt. Baltes ought to be there by the 15th of March or thereabouts, as there is a large quantity of pressed hay there awaiting shipment to Charlotte and Oswego.

CONCERNING FREIGHTS.

According to the Cleveland *Herald* "Vessel-owners are paying considerable attention to charters, although there are not many of them made just now. A number of coal charters have been made at $1, and there are loads which are waiting for vessels at that price. It may be that freights will go higher, but there is nothing certain in regard to it. Vessel-brokers are generally reserved, and do not like to prognosticate or give charters at present."

The schooners I. N. Foster and Ella Murton have been chartered by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to carry coal from Sandusky to upper lake ports.

The Toronto *Globe* says: "There is no movement yet among vessel men in Toronto Harbor in the way of making engagements. It is a certainty that shippers have offered $1.25 per 1,000 on lumber from here to Oswego, but we have not heard of any vessel men having accepted a charter at that rate. On the contrary, they are asking $1.50. Both parties are lying off easily so far, as there is no hurry yet for two weeks or more. About grain rates there is an uncertainty. Shippers say they have been figuring and find that railway rates will leave them about even if they should pay the vessels two cents from here to Kingston. This will be no better than the rate last year. Nothing can be done with vessel men on such a basis as that with lumber offering at $1.25."

VESSEL-OWNERS AND AGENTS.

The old Board of Vessel-Owners and Agents (not the newly-formed Vessel-Owners' Association, as some might be led to suppose) met in annual session on Saturday afternoon and elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—H. S. Halsted.
Vice-President—John M. Long.
Secretary—J. B. Hall.
Treasurer—Wiley M. Egan.

No other business of importance was transacted.

UNDERGOING RECONSTRUCTION.

The hull of the old schooner Kate Hinchman, which passed into the hands of Mr. Hanson, the dealer in fuel, during the winter, is undergoing partial reconstruction below Chicago-avenue bridge. The vessel will receive new quarters, one or two strokes of outside plank, new deck-beams, deck, covering board, plankshire, stanchions, rail, cabin, and new spars, with partly new outfit. The Hinchman will re-enter the service as a coarse-freighter. Her rig will be that of a three-and-after.

SEAMEN'S UNION OFFICERS.

A meeting of the Chicago Seamen's Benevolent Union is to be held at its hall on West Randolph street to-morrow evening for the purpose of nominating candidates for officers for the ensuing year. The election will occur a week later.

The Oswego Branch of the Chicago Union has chosen the following officers: President, A. Skillen; Vice-President, Patrick McDonald; Secretary, Martin Cummings. Patrick McDonald, Patrick Meagher, John Longhway, Charles Bough, Samuel Wilson, David McAuley, Martin Cummings, John Smith, William Box, John Casler, David Flynn, Charles Vorse, and Alexander Skillen were appointed Trustees.

The Cleveland Branch of the Chicago Seamen's Union held a meeting Thursday evening and elected the following officers: President, J. A. Hacket; Vice-President, Charles Talgreen; Second Vice-President, Harry Phillips; Secretary, James McGrath; Treasurer, James McDonnell.

VESSEL TRANSFERS.

Norman Best, owner of one-half of the schooner D. G. Fort, has sold a one-eighth interest in the vessel to Capt. Richard Daniels and Charles M. Coe, of Oswego, for $1,000.

Toronto parties have purchased the schooner Jessie McDonald. Price not stated.

The purchasers of the schooner John Magee are Capt. Charles H. Ripson, one-half, and James H. McCarthy and William H. Marsh, one-fourth each. Price $11,000.

Capt. J. G. Cheyne and W. A. Nowell have sold the old schooner Arcturus to J. M. Jones, of Detroit, for $1,000.

FLEET CAPTAINS.

The following appointments of Captains for the season of 1881 have been announced by the Western Transportation Company:

Propeller Arabia—Capt. Richard Gardner.
Propeller Boston—Capt. Valentine Jones.
Propeller Buffalo—Capt. James Drake.
Propeller Badger State—Capt. Alex. Clark.
Propeller Commodore—Capt. William Dickson.
Propeller Chicago—Capt. Edward Condon.
Propeller Empire State—Capt. Delos Waite.
Propeller Fountain City—Capt. James Gibson.
Propeller Idaho—Capt. Burton Penny.
Propeller Montana—Capt. J. H. Dissett.
Propeller Milwaukee—Capt. W. H. Rounds.
Propeller Oneida—Capt. Robert Jones.
Propeller Potomac—Capt. J. Carlisle.
Propeller Vanderbilt—Capt. J. Williams.

CLEVELAND VESSEL-OWNERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., March 13.—A largely-attended meeting of the Cleveland Vessel-Owners' Association was held yesterday, President Bradley presiding. The action taken at the General Convention in Chicago was approved, and an assessment of $5,000 ordered, to be apportioned according to the tonnage registered at the Custom-House.

Capt. George Judson was appointed substitute for H. M. Hanna to attend the meeting of the General Executive Committee in Chicago March 16.

GENERAL NOTES.

The sharp westerly wind yesterday drove the ice off this shore of Lake Michigan.

The small tug Frank Crane, belonging to the Chicago Dredging & Dock Company, went into commission on Saturday.

Yesterday the tug Flossie Thieleke made a reconnoissance up to Mud Lake, in the South Branch, for the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the ice in the slips and the possibility of reaching the schooner S. G. Andrews, moored in A Slip, so as to transfer her to the Chicago Company's West Side dry-dock. The ice was found altogether too firm to be penetrated by anything except an ironclad tug.

With the exception of one or two small fields, the ice has all disappeared from the Illinois & Michigan Canal between Chicago and Lemont.

The tugs Mary McLane, F. S. Butler, Diamond, and Brothers will occupy one of Miller Brothers' dry-docks to-day for calking and other repairs. The McLane is to be provided with a new driving bearing.

On Saturday parties were engaged in cutting the small canal tug Albatross out of the ice in Empire Slip, near Twelfth street bridge. The tug is to be fitted out for active service at once.

Friday afternoon the schooner Grace Murray finished loading at the Rock Island B Elevator (Flint & Thompson's). The schooner H. J. Webb took the Murray's place under the spouts.

To-day or to-morrow the steam-barge Leland, moored in Empire Slip, will be transferred by the tug Flossie Thieleke to Messrs. Brower & Carnovan's yard, near Erie street bridge, for repairs.

The schooner B. F. Wade will be towed to the Chicago Company's West Side dry-dock to-day for repairs. The tug American Eagle is booked for docking at Miller Brothers' yard.

The next March storm, according to Vennor, will occur on the 16th or 17th.

The upper gorge in the Maumee, above Toledo, gave way on Friday. The ice went crashing against the temporary span erected at the Pennsylvania bridge, and then formed a temporary gorge against the piles supporting it, and swerved the track some twelve or fourteen inches out of position, so that it is impossible for trains to cross over. At and below the bridge the ice is still gorged and piled up, but it is thought that it will get away without any serious result.

The keel of a new lumber barge for the Gratwick, Smith & Fryer Lumber Company, of Detroit, is being laid at the shipyard of the Bailey Brothers, Toledo. Her dimensions will be 175 feet length of keel, 33 feet beam, and 12 feet depth of hold. She will be furnished with three masts, and is to be one of the best lumber barges on the lakes. There has been considerable delay in getting out timber on account of the flood, and the season will be well advanced before the new barge will be ready to launch.

THE COURTS.

A GRASPING CREDITOR.

Fannie W. Davis, widow of the late R. R. Davis, filed a bill in the Circuit Court Saturday against Harvey S. Bedell and the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company to compel them to pay over to her the amount due on a paid-up policy on her husband's life. She says that on the 6th of February, 1871, her husband became indebted to Harvey S. Bedell in the sum of $58, and to secure the same gave the latter a note for the amount. Complainant also, as further security, assigned to Bedell a life-insurance policy for $2,000, which she held on her husband's life in the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company, the express understanding being that the policy should be surrendered on payment of the note. In April, 1871, Davis paid $25 on the note, leaving only $33 and interest still due. No premium was afterward paid on the policy, but in February, 1872, Bedell surrendered it up to the Company and received a paid-up policy for $516, payable to the legal representative of R. R. Davis. At that time Bedell had no other title to the policy than as a mere pledgee or mortgagee, and he subsequently admitted such fact. After Mr. Davis' death in November last, Mrs. Davis made due proofs of loss, and asked for payment of the amount due on the policy. Bedell, however, then began to make a claim that he owned the whole policy absolutely, and refused to give it up even on payment of all that was due him with interest, claiming that Davis assigned it to him in December, 1875. Complainant denies that such is the fact, and she contends that Bedell can have no other right than she, the owner of it, gave him by the assignment of 1871, which is a mere right to hold the policy as security for his debt. The Company is willing to pay the money to whoever is entitled to it, and she asks that Bedell's impudent claim may be declared fraudulent, and that the money may be paid over to her.

AN ASTONISHED WITNESS.

Among the divorce cases heard Saturday by Judge Tuley was that of Sarah E. Bromwell against Henry H. Bromwell, in which charges of adultery were made against the husband. One of the witnesses called to prove the charge was Jennie Goodrich, a keeper of a house of ill-fame on Fourth avenue, who testified Bromwell had repeatedly visited her place. The Judge, on hearing her statement, ordered her, with many apologies for his harshness, to be bound over to the Criminal Court to await the action of the next Grand Jury on her own admission that she kept a house of prostitution, the bond being fixed at $500. This, and the recent action of Judge Barnum in committing to jail a witness who confessed he had been a frequenter of such a place, will pretty effectually put a stop to this method of proving charges of marital unfaithfulness.

DIVORCES.

Frances L. Forsyth filed a bill Saturday against James H. Forsyth, asking for a divorce on the ground of cruelty and drunkenness.

Elmina Nilson asked for a like decree against Elof Nilson on similar grounds.

And Adolf F. Hallstrom from Mathilda J. Hallstrom on account of her desertion.

The following bills for divorce were filed Thursday and Friday, but suppressed for service: Samuel S. Riesenfeld from Josephine Riesenfeld on the ground of adultery; George E. Humphrey from Emma L. Humphrey on the ground of drunkenness and adultery; and Emma Class from Christian F. Class for cruelty.

Marie Sommer also wants a decree against her husband, Ladislaus Sommer, for the same reason.

Judge Jameson Saturday granted a divorce to Amanda Weeks from Albion Weeks on the ground of cruelty.

STATE COURTS.

A. J. Snell commenced a suit in trespass Saturday against Frank Holcomb, R. Y. Spikens, Frank Wulff, Joseph Titley, Michael Moran, Walter Riedenburg, and the Village of Jefferson, to recover $8,000 damages.

Caleb W. Webster sued William C. Dow for $1,000.

Emil Dietzsch, for the use of Nathan Hubbard and others, brought suit in debt for $2,000 against Nathan S. Peck and John Phillips.

There is a serious row among the Directors of the Chicago Furniture Workers' Association, and Saturday William S. Hart, William Forsberg, and J. L. Swenson, claiming to be the lawful Directors and stockholders of the Association, filed a bill against W. M. Thom, H. W. Ruland, F. Sauber, William Jost, J. Van Huisseling, Jens H. Ibsen, and the Association itself, to compel them to permit complainants to exercise the rights of Directors, and to see and examine the books of the Association. Complainants also ask for leave to file an information to inquire by what right the defendants attempt to act as Directors.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—General.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Set case 441, Johnson v. Hamill. No case on trial.

APPELLATE COURT—45, 46, 47, 48, 49. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GARY—78 to 81, 85, 154, 190, 230, 235 to 350. No. 1,159, Wing vs. Kirchoff, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Preliminary call Nos. 500 to 550, inclusive. Trial call 2,470, 2,482, 2,488, 2,491, 2,502, 2,506, 2,508. No. 2,450, Culver vs. Day, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Assists Judge Gary. No. 4,020, Isaacson vs. Rotschild, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Contested motions.

JUDGE GARDNER—Contested motions.

JUDGE ROGERS—313, 315, 317, 319. No. 339, Hedges vs. Hurst, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No preliminary call. Trial call 91, 177, 307, 309, 310, 313, 316, 317, 318, 319, 325. No case on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE BARNUM—Contested motions.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Set case No. 920, and Nos. 2, 11, 47, 91, 99, 125, 142, 200, and 222.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 216, 217, 218, 873, 938, 945, 960, 962, 965, 993, and 934.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 698, 668, 805, and 752.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—A. F. Hatch vs. John E. Burton, $841.63.—Elkhart Starch Company vs. George A. Hyers, $952.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—United States vs. Joseph G. Barker and Lynn D. Herrick, $1,000.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE SMITH—A. L. Adams vs. Samuel K. Martin, $412.65.—T. Y. England et al. vs. William Q. Kerrigan, $516.00.

SUPREME COURT.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 12.—The following were the Supreme Court proceedings:

MOTIONS DECIDED.

18. Ray et al. vs. Mackin; error to First District; motion allowed and time extended five days to file reply briefs.

85. McCall, administratrix, vs. Moss; error to Second District; motion allowed and time extended to fifteen days from last Thursday to file briefs.

48. Sumner, administratrix, et al. vs. Sisson et al., appeal from Second District; motion to retax costs allowed.

15. Fuller vs. Bates; appeal from Second District; motion allowed; procedendo will issue instanter.

40. Clifford, etc., vs. Hester et al., error to Second District; motion allowed; writ will be dismissed.

93. Town of Oswego vs. Kellogg; motion will be reserved until final hearing of the case.

20. Burgett et al. vs. Faxton et al.; petition for rehearing granted.

9. Fisher vs. The People; motion for supersedeas allowed; plaintiff will be admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000.

NEW MOTIONS.

18. C. D. Motion by defendant in error for extension of time to file briefs.

72. Hutchinson vs. Howe; appeal from Superior Court, Cook County; motion by appellant for five days' extension of time to file reply briefs.

101. Alston & Wheeling Gravel Road Company vs. People ex rel. Pierce; motion for leave to withdraw the record.

4. Earll vs. The People; error to Criminal Court, Cook County; motion by defendants for extension of time to file briefs.

10. Holbrook, dev., etc. vs. Forsythe; motion by appellees to vacate order granting a hearing.

11. Holbrook, dev., etc. vs. Kirk et al; same motion.

68. Union Rolling Mill Company vs. Gillen; appeal from First District; taken on call.

86. Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company vs. Spaids et al.; appeal from Superior Court, Cook County; taken on call.

99. The Village of Hyde Park vs. Fifth National Bank of Chicago; argued orally by Fuller, Trumbull, and Thompson, and taken; five hours' time was given by the Court for parties to argue the case.

102. Humphrey et al. vs. Allen, Receiver, etc.; argued orally by Wiley and Neil, and taken.

103. Humphrey vs. Morton et al.; taken.

ODD-FELLOWS' ASSOCIATION.

CLINTON, Ia., March 12.—An association of Odd-Fellows belonging to lodges in Eastern Iowa, for the purpose of observing the anniversaries of the Order, was formed at Lyons yesterday, and steps were taken for a grand celebration there April 26. J. C. Hopkins, of Lyons, was elected President; G. A. Gray, of Marion, Vice-President; P. P. Kettoning, of De Witt, Secretary; and Richard Price, of Clinton, Treasurer.

No one can be sick if the stomach, blood, liver, and kidneys are well. Hop Bitters keeps them well.

MAIL ROBBERY.

Another Carrier Brought to Grief for Stealing Money-Letters.

Lysander Tiffany, One of the Oldest Employes in the Office, the Culprit.

He Was Sent to Jail in Default of $3,000 Bail.

Another long-time and systematic robber of the United States mails has come to grief in the person of Lysander Tiffany, a man over 50 years of age, who has been thirteen years employed in this city as a letter-carrier, and who was always looked upon as a trustworthy man. There are many persons in Chicago who know him, he having been at one time proprietor of the old Tremont House stables. He is particularly well-known in sporting circles, and his large circle of acquaintances, and especially those on the South Side route, where he served the mail, will be astonished to learn of his arrest. Tiffany's detection was the result of long and patient watching and clever detective work on the part of Special-Agent Stuart, who has charge of the Chicago Division, and Post-Office Inspectors Seybolt and Henshaw. Those officers will testify that they saw Tiffany stealthily secure four letters at the Post-Office yesterday noon, conceal them in a coat pocket, and when arrested at his home, near the corner of West Van Buren street and Marshfield avenue, in an hour afterward, the same letters were found concealed in the pocket of a pair of pantaloons in a closet, where they were placed by the prisoner and acknowledged by him to have been taken from the Post-Office but an hour previously. The case of Tiffany is similar to that of Roos, Gross, Coey, and others, all of whom were detected in the act

OF ROBBING THE MAILS

and were sent to the Penitentiary. Coey was but lately pardoned out by ex-President Hayes, upon whom the influence of prominent men was brought to bear in his behalf.

For a long time past complaints of missing letters containing money have been made at the Post-Office by merchants and others, and Special-Agent Stuart was quite often informed of them, but among the many employés in the Post-Office it was a difficult matter to fasten the guilt upon any one, much less upon a man like Tiffany, who had so long had the confidence of his superiors and, in fact, of all with whom he came in contact. He was believed to be in good circumstances, and, therefore, such a thing as his resorting to the opening of letters and stealing the money they might contain was not entertained. But the Special Agent and his assistants pursued the search vigorously at all times, and sometimes under the most trying circumstances, until they saw Tiffany abstract the four letters above mentioned from a box at his desk in the Carriers' Department, and carry them home. Tiffany was employed yesterday noon at his desk in the Post-Office, the same as other carriers immediately about him. The three officers above named saw him take out the four letters from a box, put a couple of rubber bands around them, and then dexterously place them behind him on a chair or stool. He sat down on them for a moment, and in a few moments afterwards, looked cautiously about to see that no one observed. He then adroitly thrust his hand behind him and placed the letters in an outside pocket of his overcoat. To cover his manipulation of the package all the more he took out of another pocket his handkerchief and placed it in that where the letters were. One of the letters was addressed to the Western News Company, another to John R. Anderson & Co., No. 46 Randolph street, and came from Demorest & Coe, at Muscatine, Ia. A third was to G. Becker, No. 60 Wabash avenue, from G. W. Mull, of Cannonsburg, O., and the fourth to John Kranz, confectioner at Nos. 78 and 80 State street. None of them were opened when found at Tiffany's house, and all were received in the mails yesterday.

Tiffany was appointed a letter-carrier by Frank Sherman when that gentleman was Postmaster, and was at one time, before he entered the Government employ, reputed to be worth $50,000, which is said to have been lost by the payment of a note given by a brother, and which he indorsed. He has three married daughters, and resided in the same house with one of them. Tiffany became dissolute and intemperate in his habits, and was reformed at the Washingtonian Home. He was committed to jail last evening in default of $3,000 bail on the mittimus of United States Commissioner Hoyne, and will be examined before the latter this morning at 10 o'clock.

The amount of Tiffany's peculations from letters cannot be arrived at, nor, is it known over how long a period of time they have extended.

TIFFANY DECLINES TO TALK.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE called at the jail last evening and saw Tiffany, who declined to give any statement concerning the matter. He merely said that he was innocent of any intention to steal the letters and break them open. Appearances, he confessed, were against him, but an innocent man was sometimes arrested for crime he had not committed. He did not desire to say anything further about the matter until he had consulted an attorney. He said his sudden and unexpected arrest had thrown him into a frame of mind that would not just then permit of his making an intelligent statement of the affair. The reporter asked him if it was customary for the carriers to take letters from the Post-Office and carry them about in their pockets and to their homes, and Tiffany said it was done more or less in cases where they have misdelivered letters and returned to the places and taken them up. That was about all the information that the prisoner would give.

Tiffany is a man of about medium hight, sharp features, intelligent in speech and manner, and seemingly cool and collected. He is a widower.

ALD. STAUBER.

His Friends Indulge in a Jollification Meeting.

There was an outpouring of Ald. Stauber's Communistic friends in the Fourteenth Ward at Aurora Turner-Hall yesterday afternoon to jollify over his victory in the contest with J. J. McGrath for a seat in the City Council. The main floor of the hall was about filled, and among the audience were a few ladies.

The assemblage was called to order by Peter Peterson, who has been a conspicuous friend of Stauber, and who now wants a seat beside him in the Council, and Mr. Bluhm was called to preside. In taking the chair Mr. Bluhm announced the object of the meeting, and introduced Mr. Pendergast, Stauber's attorney in the contest, as the speechmaker of the occasion. He spoke at some length, repeating all that he had ever before said on the same subject, dwelling upon the purity of the ballot-box and the grandeur and majesty of the law, adding that the victory of Stauber would only be half a victory unless those who had tampered with the ballot-box in the ward at the Aldermanic election last spring were punished.

The Secretary then announced that the seating of Stauber had cost about $800, and that less than half of that amount had been contributed, and introduced a series of resolutions providing for the taking up of a collection to make up the deficiency. The resolutions were adopted. The hat was passed and $37 was realized.

The Secretary next read the following, which was also adopted:

WHEREAS, The Circuit Court and the Appellate Court, by their decision, have said that the manipulation by the judges of election in the Seventh Precinct of the Fourteenth Ward in the last spring election was a fraud and forgery; and

WHEREAS, Nearly a year has passed since Gibbs and Walsh, the criminal election judges, were held over to the Criminal Court, and our State's-Attorney has taken no step to punish those criminals; be it

Resolved, By the citizens of the Fourteenth Ward assembled in mass-meeting, that we demand of our State's-Attorney—our servant—that he speedily do his duty and bring the indicted criminals to a trial.

PAUL GROTTKAU, THE ALIEN,

was the next speaker, and spoke in German. It was the same old speech, and the applause came in at the usual places. He was quite bitter against Gibbs and Walsh, maintaining that they were guilty of high treason, and that they should suffer the extreme penalty of the law, and thought the city owed those who had stood by Stauber a lasting debt of gratitude.

Resolutions were introduced returning thanks to Mr. Stauber's attorney for what he had done in getting him his seat, and to Judges Moran and W. K. McAllister for their independence and impartiality in passing upon the questions laid before them. The resolutions spoke of Judge McAllister as "That heroic, fearless, humane Judge, who is the servant of no party, the echo of no caucus, the tool of no faction,—the Judge to whom the people had to fly for the preservation of their right of public assemblage, from whom they had to seek protection in the right of trial by jury, when it was sought by an infamous so-called 'tramp' law to make poverty a crime," and were adopted with a hurrah.

ALD. STAUBER,

the hero of the hour, was next called for, and spoke briefly. He returned thanks to those who had stood by him in the contest he had gone through, and reminded his hearers that many who had been fighting him were again asking for office, and that they had a duty to perform. Speaking of the majority of the Council, he called them "unscrupulous, infernal, untiring, miserable scoundrels," whom he denominated gentlemen, he said, when in his seat in that body, "simply as a matter of etiquet," believing them to be anything else. His speech was very tame and a disappointment to the audience, and at its conclusion the meeting adjourned.

WHY, OH WHY?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, March 13.—Mr. Sidney Thomas alleges mismanagement at the Old People's Home. Probably he is right; such institutions are always more or less badly controlled. But there is one odd feature of his pathetic story about the old lady who was dismissed from further participation in the Home's discomforts by the receipt of a curt letter while she was away on a visit. Says sympathetic and rhetorical Mr. Thomas:

"Through this cold March storm, while I am writing this article, this old lady is pushing her footsteps to the door of the Home, there to be spurned and spit upon, and driven out into the storm and sleet with a broken heart."

That's too bad. But why in thunder didn't Mr. Thomas go himself, save the poor woman the trip, and write his letter afterwards? W.

GOV. FOSTER.

His Non-Appointment to a Cabinet Position—No Disappointment on His Part—The Desire for His Gubernatorial Renomination.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., March 13.—The Democratic papers in Ohio have expressed no little grief that Gov. Foster was not selected by President Garfield to fill a Cabinet position. Their efforts to make it appear that the Governor is sadly disappointed, and that the new Administration has made a great mistake, find but few indorsers among the Republicans, and these, it might be stated, are only vexed at their own misfortune, for be it known that the chances of their own advancement in political life largely depended upon the Governor's entering the Cabinet. There be a few who are sadly disappointed; but that their interest went no further than their personal aspirations, is now quite apparent.

Gov. Foster, personally, had no aspirations whatever to vacate the office he now holds for a Cabinet office. While he would have accepted had the President desired, he long ago informed President Garfield that he had no vanity to gratify by being the recipient of such an honor. Another reason which might—and very probably did—make the Governor lukewarm about going into the Cabinet was that it would give rise to a story that it was a bargain made at the time he withdrew from the Senatorial contest. That Gov. Foster has been greatly annoyed by the indiscreet utterances of his political friends, has long been apparent.

There has always been one agreeable feature noticeable to all newspaper writers who have called upon Gov. Foster for information of a political nature, and that is his open and frank manner of expressing himself. If he could answer the question asked, he would say so frankly. If engaged at the time, he would name an hour when he would be at leisure. There has never been that evasive and mysterious air assumed by him which would lead one to suspect that there was a hidden meaning in his replies; and it is generally admitted that Gov. Foster is the most easily approached of any public man in the State.

A few days prior to going to Washington, there were ten correspondents in his office at one time. The Governor, looking up from his desk, surveyed the crowd, and laughed outright. "Well, what have I done now?"

Inquiry was made as to the Cabinet, when he replied: "I do not know a thing about it more than any of you. I have no particular aspirations in that direction."

One of the number then spoke up and said: "Governor, if you go into the Post-Office Department, you can give us an office, can't you?"

"Yes," he replied, "every one of you shall go to Washington if I go. It will be a matter of self-protection on my part to have you all along. You represent about all the big papers there are, and it will save me being annoyed with getting acquainted with a new crowd. But," said he, "I wouldn't make any very elaborate arrangements about going."

Charlie Foster stands high, very high, in Ohio to-day,—much stronger than before he was elected Governor of the State; and, when it was settled that he would not go into Garfield's Cabinet, there was a feeling of relief among Republicans, there being many who regarded the Lieutenant-Governor as a weak successor to Foster; and then there is a universal sentiment demanding that the Governor accept a renomination this year. It is the off year in Ohio politics, and many fear that the Democrats might be successful, as they were the year following Mr. Hayes' election. With Foster there would be a sense of security from the start; this the Democrats acknowledge. The present Administration has been a clean one, though the present General Assembly has done the party no good, but, on the other hand, has furnished a good supply of ammunition for the Democrats to use next summer. If Gov. Foster will accept a renomination, he will go in with a whirl; but, should he decline, and a new man be nominated, the Democrats may again be able to repeat the story of 1877.

ISLANDS FOR SALE.

The Danish West India Islands Again for Sale—Project of Their Purchase by the United States Again Agitated.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—Last August it was telegraphed from Havana that the French were in treaty with Denmark for the purchase of the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John. The report was not credited then at the State Department, for the reason that President Hayes had reiterated what his predecessor found it necessary to say,—that any attempt to transfer the colonial possessions of Denmark on this continent to another European nation would be regarded as an unfriendly act, and treated as such. In making this announcement in the New York *Herald* last August there was also added upon the same authority that it was officially known that the islands were for sale, and there was a hope that sooner or later they would be bought by the United States. The subject is again revived by the publication in the *Herald* of to-day of a communication from St. Thomas to the effect that the United States is anxious to buy, and that Denmark is ready to sell. Mr. Bille, the Danish Chargé d'Affires, says the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John are for sale, but if the United States desires to purchase them there must not be a repetition of the act of 1867, by which the treaty entered into by Denmark was ignored by the Senate, though nearly three years were allowed in which to consummate negotiations. Of course he knew nothing of the source of the writer's information, and even if such negotiations were pending and progressing under the last Administration, the present one would not be bound, according to American precedent, to carry out the agreement.

Regarding Mr. Bille's diplomatic position, it might be inferred that if the United States really wishes to buy the Danish West India Islands the way to proceed is for Congress to place the necessary amount at the disposal of the State Department, and with such assurances of earnestness and fair dealing negotiations broken off in 1870 can now be renewed. It is evident that the Danish Government still resents the humiliation put upon her by the failure of our Senate to ratify the treaty negotiated in the days of Secretary Seward, and cares only to proceed to business hereafter in a business-like way.

At the State Department the only information that could be obtained was, that during President Hayes' Administration no such negotiations were thought of, and since President Garfield had been inaugurated there had not been time to think of so important a matter. Nevertheless there is a reasonable certainty that the development of the interoceanic canal subject has renewed the importance of possessing the harbor of St. Thomas as a naval station, and that the whole question may be reopened in a short time in a direct and practical way. The basis of such negotiations will be further strengthened by concessions bearing upon another outlying post in the Pacific, through which the merits of the Monroe doctrine, it is said, are to be maintained and no longer proclaimed.

MISS ISHMAEL AVENGED.

A Mysterious Mob Appears at Midnight and Hangs Her Supposed Murderers on a Tree.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 11.—The sequel to the tragic murder of Miss Ishmael, near Jonesboro, Craighead County, was learned to-day. The negroes arrested on suspicion of the murder were Green Harris, John Woods, Giles Beck, and Burt Harkins. The were examined at New Haven Church, seven miles north of Jonesboro, before Justices of the Peace Akers and Jackson, and by them committed and ordered to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury at the approaching Circuit Court. Pending their removal to prison the prisoners were placed in the church under a strong guard, the intention being to lodge them in the Jonesboro Jail early the next morning. The examination drew together hundreds of people, and the excited crowd swarmed into the church during the examination of the accused or gathered on the grounds without the edifice discussing the tragedy in low, significant tones. The examination occupied some time, and night had fallen ere it was concluded, when the prisoners had been disposed of as before stated, and the people began to withdraw.

Threats had been made of lynching, but many influential planters discountenanced such proceeding, urging that the law, if allowed to take its course, would avenge the crime. It was supposed that their counsel had effect, and that the prisoners would be dispatched by legal means. The guards around the church were doubled however, in anticipation of mob violence. This anticipation was unhappily realized. About the hour of midnight, when the guards were beginning to feel drowsy, they were aroused by the sound of approaching footsteps, which came from the vicinity of the adjacent woods. The next instant, as if by magic, a crowd of masked men, variously estimated at from 200 to 300, sprang out from the shadows of the trees and, surrounding the church, demanded the prisoners. The request not being complied with, the guards were overpowered in a twinkling, the doors and windows of the rude frame building smashed in, and the terrified negroes dragged out and hustled to the nearest tree. The prisoners begged piteously for their lives, but their captors were deaf to all entreaty, and in less than fifteen minutes after their capture the four negroes were dangling in the air in the agonies of death, all having been suspended on one and the same tree.

Having completed their ghastly work the lynchers silently dispersed, leaving the bodies of their victims still hanging, and presenting a horrid spectacle in the pale moonlight, as the night winds swayed them to and fro. It is said that all the negroes confessed their guilt before they were hanged. The excitement in the vicinity of the scene has subsided. The better class of planters deprecate the means employed for the punishment of the crime, though they hold that the murderers of Miss Ishmael deserved swift justice.

STATE AFFAIRS.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 12.—Dispatches have been received here to-night from different parts of the State calling attention to an error in the printing of tickets for Monday's election on the Constitutional amendments. The errors have been made by the electrotypes, and appears in about 3 per cent of 1,500,000 of the tickets issued by the Secretary of State. It consists in a mixing of Amendments 6 and 9, part of one being included in the other. It has been definitly ascertained that the number of incorrect tickets issued is not large enough to affect the election, and there need be no ground of apprehension.

To the Western Associated Press.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 12.—It has been discovered that serious errors have been made in printing the ballots for the election to be held on the 14th upon the proposed amendments to the State Constitution. The law imposed the management of this business upon the Secretary of State, who was to have printed the ballots for all the counties in the State. These ballots were to be uniform, and were to have on them the text of the amendments, with the words, "Yes" and "No" under each of them. A ticket has been received from Spencer County, said to be exactly like the ones sent there for use, which has several of the amendments transposed; some portions being upside down, and the sense being entirely destroyed.

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, March 12.—The Auditor-General has compiled a table from the reports of County Treasurers showing the number of liquor-dealers in the State in 1879 and 1880 and the tax collected for each year. The total number of dealers in 1879 was 4,288, and the total amount of tax collected was $380,819. For 1880 the number of dealers, with reports from all but the Counties of Delta and Gladwin, was 3,793, with $487,561 of tax collected. These figures show a decrease of 598 in the State in 1880 as compared with 1879, while the tax collected was $92,740 greater in 1880 than in the previous year. This decrease in dealers and increase in tax collected is the result of the tax law of 1879, which took effect in 1880. Benzie County reports "Nary a saloon!" and Wayne County alone shows a decrease of 320 saloons. These figures are held to be an eloquent argument in favor of retaining the present efficient law.

WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 12.—Nearly all the legislators have gone home to have a rest after the Senatorial fight. There is some talk of adjourning to the 25th, but there are bills of important character enough to keep them here till April, if they are carefully considered.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 13.—There has been introduced in the Senate 251 bills. Of these, eighteen have been indefinitly postponed and ninety-two passed, leaving 141 in the hands of the Senate to be acted upon, which includes nearly all the important bills, including the Appropriation bills for the State institutions. The Assembly has sent to the Senate 195 bills. The Senate has acted on seventy-one of these, leaving 124 Assembly bills on its hands, making a total of 265 bills in the Senate to be acted upon. There will probably be 200 more Assembly bills to come from the Assembly, which makes a total of 465 bills to receive action on by the Senate. There is in the Assembly over 500 bills which have not been acted upon. It will require close and constant work to clear the calendars and adjourn by the 1st of April.

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For 7 Nights and 2 Matinees only.
FANNY DAVENPORT
AND HER EXCELLENT COMPANY.

This Monday and Friday Evenings & Saturday Matinee, March 14, 18, and 19.	CAMILLE. FANNY DAVENPORT, for the first time here, as..........Marguerite Gautier
Tuesday Evening and Wednesday Matinee, March 15 and 16.	PIQUE. FANNY DAVENPORT as..........Mabel Renfrew
Wednesday Evening, March 16.	LADY OF LYONS. Fanny Davenport as.......Pauline
Thursday evening, March 17.	FROU-FROU. Fanny Davenport as.......Gilberte
Saturday Night, Double Bill, Boucicault and Dickens.	LONDON ASSURANCE and OLIVER TWIST. Fanny Davenport as Lady Gay and Nancy Sykes
Sunday Evening, March 20.	LEAH. Fanny Davenport as..........Leah

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ALICE AND LOUIS HARRISON,
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PHOTOS ALICE HARRISON. LOUIS HARRISON. PHOTOS
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LOTTA.
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday Nights,
LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS;
Or, The Old Curiosity Shop.
LITTLE NELL..........} LOTTA
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ZIP; Or, Point Lynde Light.
Next Week—The BEAUPLAN (NEW ORLEANS) GRAND OPERA COMPANY.

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"HOW I SUFFER." | "HOW HE SUFFERS."
PHOTOS | PHOTOS
MONDAY, MARCH 14.

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MISS EFFIE JOHNS, in her new drama,
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Admission—Evenings and Sunday Matinee, 15, 35, and 50c. Wed. and Sat. Matinees, 15, 25, and 35c. Seats can be secured by both Edison and Bell telephones.

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Fun Begins and continues to
CURTAIN.
PHOTOS. MONDAY, March 14. PHOTOS.

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"Dreams" every evening and Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Sunday, March 20—Mr. and Mrs. McKee Rankin's "DANITES."

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
PHOTOS PHOTOS. "THE HARRISONS," "OH, HOW." PHOTOS. PHOTOS

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Every Evening at 8. Matinees Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.
Sprague's Georgia Minstrels.
St. Patrick's Day, Thursday, March 17—A Grand Extra Matinee.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
PHOTOS "The saddest words of Photo men, Are these sad words, 'Please sit again.'" PHOTOS
MONDAY, March 14.

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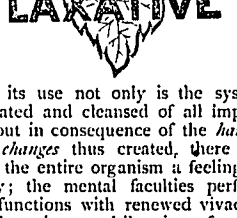

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