THE DONNELLY CLUB.

A ROUSING MEETING LAST EVENING.

The Camp Fires Burn Brightly—One of the Best Meetings of the Campaign—Speeches to the Point and Cheers Enthusiastic—Signs of a Rousing Majority for Donnelly.

The Donnelly club held their regular weekly meeting last night. It was a regular strong one in every respect. The audience was large, numbering at least 500. The speakers were good straightforward talkers, with a shoulder hitting power of argument. The enthusiasm began with a ripple, and soon became intensified to a political fever heat. Every speaker was greeted with cheers, and throughout the speech of each one the assembly was apt in taking in every point, and greeting it with enthusiastic applause. It was a genuine, hearty Democratic meeting, evincing the earnestness and intention of the party to be heard from November 5th, A. D. 1878.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by President Oppenheim. He stated that the Donnelly wave was rolling on and gathering strength every day to do its work overwhelmingly on election day. (Cheers.) He had attended during the week, a meeting of a Donnelly club in Minneapolis. He had been surprised at the enthusiasm shown for Donnelly. Every mention of his name had been greeted with cheers. It clearly showed him that Mr. Washburn's money had not gone all the way around in Minneapolis, and that he had found men there who could not be purchased (Cheers.) Mr. Washburn had miscalculated his strength there, as he would find when the votes we counted. At the meeting referred to, he had listened with great pleasure to Mr. Hodsdon of that club, and he had the pleasure and honor of presenting him to the St. Paul club. (Cheers.)

MR. HODSDON'S SPEECH.

The gentleman came forward, and began by saying he was pretty well known in St. Paul. That he lived on a farm between St. Paul and Minneapolis, and was equally well acquainted in each place. This being the case he concluded he was a fair judge upon the subject upon which he intended speaking. Knowing people of both cities, the speaker said he could not help but notice the contrast. In St. Paul, coming in as a farmer to do his trading and to dispose of his produce, he was met with a free openness that he missed in Minneapolis. He knew the market price of his produce, and so did the merchant. If it was wanted, a bargain was struck on that basis. But in Minneapolis there was always a dicker. The market price stared both in the face, but the buyer there always requested and urged the farmer to come down a little. In St. Paul there was an absence of sectionalism, narrow-mindedness, while in Minneapolis they were prejudiced and biased. And just in the same respect does the Minneapolis candidate for Congress in the Third district represent their contracted views. He is so small in his views, so contracted in his ideas, so wrapt up in self-aggrandizement that he can hardly represent a city, let alone a district or section of a country with such vast interests as this district contains. The other candidate, Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, (cheers) was a broad minded man. He was national in his views, while the other was sectional, and even that in the most limited extent. (Cheers.)

By request, the speaker said he would recite a piece of poetry applicable to the issue at hand. He would preface it by saying it was original, and apologize for it by saying he seldom climbed the hill of Parnassus. Thereupon, the gentleman repeated the poem in an impressive manner. It's text was "Labor and Capital," and the moral which it taught was the self-evident one of the day:

The rich man is master of the situation, unless the poor man exercises his power to redeem himself. It closed in rhythmic measure with "Down with Washburn and the swindling brass kettle." (Cheers and prolonged applause.) The speaker said he had sent the poem to the *Pioneer Press*, but they had refused to publish it.

He resumed by saying when the interest of labor and capital were combined that all was harmonious. But under the present system of class legislation capital has usurped all rights, and labor was depressed, scorned, nicknamed and slurred. We had stood the unequal contest for a long time, and so insidious had the grasp been tightened that he was almost becoming accustomed to the grasp. A tighter hold had aroused the people to the danger, and now we had reached an age of reform. Just here, the speaker wanted to state that all reforms originated from below, and like the earthquake they came up from below with destructive power. Destruction to that which rested its burdens upon it. The people were a power, and the people's leaders had ever proved faithful to their trust, and equal to the emergency. Ages ago a despised child of a servile race had led out of bondage his people across the Red Sea, and had established them as a great and powerful nation in a land running with milk and honey. The son of a carpenter had arisen among the Jews and relieved the people from oppression and given the world liberty from superstion. The old yeomanry of Great Britain had defied the aristocracy and defeated them on Marston Moor. And never until that day, when a farmer was elected Lord Protector, had England seen such prosperous days. All these were revolts against a money power. And it had always been so; when the people took control they selected well and made the land blossom like the rose. The speaker called to mind a "tea party" at Boston, the resulting seven years of appalling war. It was a fight of capital against labor or a revolt of labor in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness against tyranny; and when victory perched upon our banners, the very shadow of our nation was a warm welcome to the oppressed of the world. (Cheers.)

Society, to-day, was passing through an equinoctial storm. It was divided into two classes, capital and labor, and inharmonious mingling of the two would eventuate in trouble to the nation.

Touching upon the question of the candidates for Congress, Mr. Hodsdon said Washburn and Donnelly should not be mentioned in the same breath. A week should elapse before Washburn's name should be whispered after Donnelly's had been spoken out. (Immense applause) Donnelly was so immeasurably his superior. (Cheers.) The speaker then took up the candidates and explained the claims each had for an election. Washburn's were because his brother Elihu had saved German soldiers from French mobs when he was in Paris. This was put forward to capture the German vote by Washburn orators. We had fallen upon strange times if a man's recommendation to office reacted solely upon what his brother or his great grandfather had done. We want a man, one to do something for himself to recommend him to the people. The speaker illustrated with a comical story about a young man in New England who wanted to be introduced into village society. He was introduced as Nathaniel Perkins, and his father had killed a bear. He never heard the last of such credentials for social notice, and had to leave the village for home. But the bear got home before him. (Laughter). And we must elect Washburn because a member of his numerous (laughter) family had killed a bear. (Loud laughter.) When one said Washburn had been the surveyor general of the State of Minnesota, and had acquired thousands of acres of pine land; when it was said he owned a mill in Anoka, and enjoyed a monopoly there; when it was said he belonged to the Minneapolis Millers' association, all was said of Washburn that could be said. And for this we must send him to Congress.

A voice—To Paris. (Laughter.)

Referring to Anoka mill, Mr. Hodsdon said he knew of farmers who had been outrageously swindled there. Enough was said, when it was stated that they got more for their wheat in Minneapolis than in Anoka. And it's pretty well understood how the farmer is systematically beat out of the proceeds of his labor by the wheat ring. (Cheers.) Washburn enjoyed the full possession of all the water power rights at Anoka. He had it all his way. He might be the generous and noble-hearted person represented by sycophants, but it was dangerous to trust even angels with the powers he had accumulated. It was pretty well known and fully appreciated that there was a pine land and wheat ring in the State of Minnesota, and it was equally well comprehended that W. D. Washburn was the candidate of these thieves. The speaker reasoned that if he belonged to such a band of robbers, and wanted to escape punishment, he would urge that the chiefest among the sinners should be sent to Congress. He would have the position and the influence to save himself, and so long as he were undisturbed the small fry would escape.

That he was the ring candidate was shown by the manner of his nomination. If he never stole any pine land or an ounce of wheat from a poor farmer, he had stolen a complete march on Dr. Stewart. Washburn was nominated by acclamation. Then the convention went through the form of sending out for him. Coming in, he got on the platform and took from his pocket a manuscript, a prepared speech. He was ready, for he had taken the nomination as a matter of course. He had "fixed" the whole business. The speaker then drew a contrast as to Donnelly's statesmanlike and elegant speech under similar circumstances. He knew Donnelly to be a friend of the people. (Applause.) He declared him the candidate of no party, but of the people. The laboring men had first nominated him, the Nationals had endorsed him, and the Democracy, with wisdom, had ratified the choice. The people would elect him. (Immense applause.)

The speaker told an anecdote of Gov. David R. Williams, a farmer Governor of South Carolina, and likened Mr. Donnelly to him. The gentleman, in conclusion, stated that Minneapolis would go for Washburn, but by 500 less than they had calculated. If St. Paul did her duty, Donnelly would be elected. (Cheers and continuous applause.)

Earnest and repeated calls were made for Brisbin, Brisbin.

JUDGE FOSTER'S REMARKS.

Mr. Brisbin arose and declined speaking, but introduced Judge Foster, of River Falls, Wisconsin. The gentleman stated he would introduce his remarks by making a report, before addressing himself to the main question, the currency of the country. He, as a lifelong resident of St. Croix valley, had attended the Toledo convention. He related that Minnesota had no representation there. Wisconsin was well represented, and this in spite of the opposition of all the railroads. At first, in Wisconsin, the Greenback movement was hooted at, but to-day the Greenbackers were in the ascendency; and the true principle of Democracy meant the full adoption of that issue. The gentleman then went into the history of the movement, and traced it back even further than the present Greenback movement. He held that the financial principles advocated to-day originated with our fathers, and was the sound constitutional currency demanded by the policy and the law of the nation. Van Buren, Calhoun and others advocated the issue of government notes not bearing interest, and the gradual withdrawal of all State bank notes. The gentleman then likened the present state of affairs to a monarchy, a financial one, and it was very little different from a political monarchy. He then defined monarchy to be something like a top, the big part up, sustained by the little part, the monarch. So it was with us, the people were upheld on a point by a few capitalists, and it jostled over, the mass touched the ground first. The people were hurt and damaged. Then followed a long, minute and masterly statement of the money question from the formation of the government up to the present period. The statement was filled with copious extracts from the injunction of former statesmen, and citation of authorities, all sustaining the policy advocated by Greenbackers. As reference had been made to the Washburn family, the speaker thought he might add a mite to the general contribution. He had heard that Minnesota was afflicted with a complaint of which Wisconsin suffered twenty-four years ago, Washburn. They had it pretty bad over there at one time and then the speaker brought up a number of reminiscences and related incidents in the life of old citizens, Gen. Gorman and others. He recalled these recollections to set before the audience a history of the Washburn family. In Wisconsin they were pine land ringsters in the old days, and likewise branded M. C. as now. Wisconsin Washburn had a wild-cat bank, and it bursted; he didn't lose, but the people did. At that time he was wonderfully in love with the negro, a thousand miles off, but he could make no answer to the inquiry, how about his employes which he cheated. Minnesota Washburn had gone into bankruptcy. (Applause and laughter.) The two seemed to be alike. (Laughter.) In referring again to the currency question, he charged the Republican party with being the father of the ragbaby, which they now repudiate. Their latter day conversion to a different belief was opposed to the teaching of great and original leaders. He instanced Senator Morton's great speech in Louisville against Greeley and his motto "the way to resume is to resume." The greenback was the people's money, and its opponents were the capitalists. Then the question had resolved itself into a fight between the money powers and the working class. If the former gained the ascendency, the right of self goverment would have to be abandoned. The people should see that this right was inherited by their children unimpaired. He had not lost faith, as yet, and believed no true American was so cowardly as to have his children to say my father lost my right of self government. The prouder utterance would be, I lost my father fighting for my right of self government. (Immense applause.)

O'Brien, O'Brien, O'Brien.

In response to the enthusiastic call, Mr. C. D. O'Brien found his way from the back part of the crowd, to the front. On appearing near the president's seat he was enthusiastically welcomed. A perfect ovation was given him.

HON. C. D. O'BRIEN'S TALK.

Mr. O'Brien prefaced his remarks by declaring he never had made a political speech, and he feared his ability to do so now. So to avoid all mistakes, he purposed presenting his views in a few words confined to the Democratic ticket in this district. To this end, he would present the issues as they appeared to him. He reasoned on the subject from what had come before his own observation, and had happened within the recollection of the youngest voter among his hearers. Retracing his steps no further back than eight years, he wished to know what cause, what reason, or what claim the Republican party had to present to any candid or honest man which commanded him to support their party. In this district the Republican party had control, by a large majority; in the State this majority reached an average of 15,000 to 20,000. The party had control, had the majority, and held the offices. Had they in anything discharged the trust, so that it was laid incumbent upon the people to keep them in office, and continue the trust. In Ramsey county, they had retained power until lately, and he would present it to any candid, straightforward man, irrespective of party, if the Democratic party suffer in comparison. On the contrary, he thought, and again appealed to honesty to endorse him, if the comparison was not wholly in favor of the Democracy, and those upon whom we have imposed the trust. (Cheers.) The same causes are at work in the Republican party to-day which caused the split in that party in 1868. The contest was between Donnelly and the Washburn faction, and by it we elected our candidate, Eugene Wilson. Then followed a review of parties put in office by the Republicans, until came the election of a person, who when he got his certificate of election was unable to tell whether his services were required at Washington or in the halls of the Parliament house of Canada. (Laughter and cheers.) The Republicans had capable men in their party, and the managers had selected their representatives from out the whole party. One of these trusted and honored representatives of the party had an indictment shaken in his face, and the whole power of the party was exerted in Washington to remove from him the legitimate result of his acts, and to obtain his return from self-imposed exile. Dr. Stewart was next elected. Of him nothing was said but in his favor. Two years elapsed, and the common ordinary usage was to return a faithful public and party servant. But Bill King had had time to come out of the shadow which had enveloped him. He stood up, and at his beck the party came together. He selects the candidate, and the party accepts him. This dishonest, political dead-beat names the candidate, W. D. Washburn. What is there to him which commands support. He has so managed his financial affairs as to have been compelled to go into nominal bankruptcy. He is allied with all the actual and suspected corruption and ringsters of the State. Of all men W. D. Washburn is named as a candidate for Congress, and the suffrages of the people asked to elect him. This is not politics, but actual and honest facts. When asked why he, Washburn, should be supported, what reason could be given, the answer was made, he is a Republican. Why should this give him support? Had the party done that which commanded and demanded prolonged trust? No answer could be made to this. The only other reason adduced was: You should votes against the Democrats because corrupt. Where and how corrupt? Politically, we haven't held office. If it be that, it is charged upon the individual member of the party, because less exalted in position than the average member of the office holding party, he repelled the assertion. A search of the criminal record would show the greater crimes were more numerously committed by the educated, and consequently ambitious. The humble in position had not time to commit these crimes. Honesty, pure and simple, was found to a greater extent among the poor people than among their wealthier neighbors. This wasn't electioneering, but a simple, undeniable fact, gathered from the record of crime. Men working hard, day in and day out, hadn't time to commit crime. Such as these had no such charge as adultery laid up against them. (Applause.) This class were never indicted for embezzlement, or was he ever accused of any other abuse of confidence and trust. (Applause.) Within the hearing of the speaker's voice, in the United States district court, a State treasurer of Minnesota had been arraigned for stealing $198,000. Did he belong to the Democratic party? (Applause.) Who ever heard in our community of a poor hard working man stealing even so much as five cents from his employer. Was it a Democrat who went out of town so suddenly and mysteriously a few days ago? (Laughter.)

"Because the Democrats were corrupt." This unwarranted assumption was sickening, and one which not only fired the speaker with indignation, but, being a Democrat, made him mad. He could take up the local ticket and go through it from top to bottom, and defy any one to point to one act of any candidate's life, either public or private, which was not honorable. All were fellow citizens, neighbors and even friends of members of the opposing party. They were known, and as men in the community esteemed, yet to defeat them, their characters being free from any just cause of aspersion, prejudice, scandal, calumny and lies were resorted to. God alone could save such a party, adopting such villainous means to defeat their opponents. To all just and honest men, such a course of conduct should be a motive to induce them to vote for the very men so foully maligned. To illustrate, attention was invited to a malicious, malevolent and lying slander, published in the *Dispatch*, relative to the conduct of James King, a candidate for sheriff on the Democratic ticket. He was charged with indecent, and even ruffianly haste in assuming the office of sheriff, when appointed by the board of county commissioners. This was busily circulated to cause his defeat. His character was defamed. The speaker could not believe this malicious lie; and defamation of Sheriff King had been circulated by his opponent. It was a fair stand up fight between them, and a resort of such low, vulgar means to secure success marked the party using them as indeed despicable. "I am a Democrat, and apt to be vulgar, you know, of course. (Laughter.) Such conduct makes me indignantly mad." True manhood revolts at such baseness. If a man were seen on the street beset and beaten, common humanity would dictate that his brutal assailant be pulled off. In this case a similar vindication was demanded. "I am personally responsible for what I say, and am ready both to prove it and maintain it on all and every occasion. The whole statement, as given in the *Dispatch*, regarding Sheriff King's taking possession of the office, is a lie. He attended the funeral in charge of a platoon of police. The meeting of county commssioners was held after, and not before or during the funeral. I was present at the meeting, in the absence of the county attorney, by request, and advised then, as I think it right now, the appointment of a sheriff. King was appointed. Word reached us that Coroner Stein, who held the office, thought he should not surrender. Mr. Dawson, Sheriff King, myself and others in company went to Coroner Stein; the keys were turned over and possession was taken. At the time Mrs. Becht was at her daughter's. She returned there from the funeral. I was the messenger who went to Mr. Benz, who was in charge for Major Becht, and told him as had been told me by Sheriff King, that *the dwelling portion of the jail was at Mrs. Becht's disposal as long as she required it.* Furthermore Sheriff King allowed and turned over the proceeds of one week's board of prisoners to the administrator of Major Becht's estate, after he (King) had taken possession of the office." (Immense applause.) A man running for an office may be a fool, but he isn't necessarily a convict. The speaker further exemplified this scandal phase of elections by reference to the malignant attack upon C. S. Oline, but he left office not owing a cent. (Applause.)

Mr. Lee Davis was declared to be the best auditor that ever stuck pen in an ink bottle in the county of Ramsey. He was better posted than any man in the county on all tax matters. The present rate of low taxation was more due to him than any other man in the county.

Judge O'Gorman had earned the title of the "Just Judge." Yet these men were styled a ring. This cry was heralded by men who elected all the defaulting county treasurers within a radius comprising the whole State. He had defended some of them—and they had paid him well, as they ought to have done for defending a Republican. They had elected them, they had been dishonest, but he knew of no instance where the parties who had put them in office had punished them, from Grant's secretary of war down to any one of the many defaulting county treasurers. (Applause.)

The speaker bowed his acknowledgments and sat down amid a cremendous outburst of applause.

Mr. Brisbin was again loudly called for. He again declined to speak, but introduced the Hon. Leonard B. Hodges, saying he was an old campaigner, an unconquered and unconquerable Democrat. (Cheers.)

MR. HODGES' REMARKS.

Mr. Hodges began by referring to Republican rule, the extent of years over which it had reached. Then he mentioned the first utterance of complaint that arose in the land. That swelled, and now the complaint was universal. The voice of complant swelled from the throat of the laboring class. The capital and class legislation of the Republican party had laid too heavy a burden upon the working men. From time to time financial ruin had swept over the land, until the workingman had seen his modest property tumble and crumble about him. Yet the rich were richer. He charged the Republican party with the deplorable condition of affairs. They had been in power, and they alone were responsible. They had betrayed every trust imposed in them. They had robbed the people, formed rings to deprive the people of their substance. The wheat ring of Minnesota was such. Every paper that palliated the great wrong, every man that sustained it, was he a Democrat? The Republican party of the country, and of the State, had arrayed itself against the interests of the people. They had made a great blunder; and they had taken a bigger contract than they could fill. The speaker reviewed at length the unholy machinations of the wheat ring, and such logic as used in grading wheat could not be made to go down with 75,000 farmers. He illustrated the prostration of the people in the grasp of capitalists by the story of the boy who told his father to grin and bear the bite of the bull dog which had hold of his nose, as it would be the making of the pup. He thought it time for the people to strangle the whole litter of pups, which had them in their money grasp.

Mr. Hodges declaimed against all monopolies, and because he opposed them the vials of wrath had been poured out upon his devoted head. His speech was similar to his masterly address to the Fourth ward voters, and commanded the closest attention of his hearers.

MR. BANNING SAYS A FEW WORDS.

Mr. Banning was called out and took occasion to say Mr. Windom had wilfully, through ignorance or design, falsified the record as to the law issuing treasury notes. Mr. Banning declared the issue constitutional, and that the supreme court of the United States had declared Congress to be the sole judge of the necessity, and that it was empowered to act, unmindful whether at peace or war.

The meeting adjourned with three cheers for Donnelly and all the candidates, to meet at the polls.

A SWINDLER.

He Claims to be a M. D. from Deadwood, but Turns Out to be a First Class D. B.

Dr. C. Lewis registered at the Merchants hotel from Duluth, Oct .23. The night of the 29th he skipped without paying his bill. Meantime he had made himself acquainted with several merchants of the city. He represented himself from Deadwood, had money till you couldn't rest. He bought $1,000 worth of goods from Fetsch, as much more more from Peabody, Lyons & Co., ordered $600 worth of surgical instruments from E. D. Lamby & Co., negotiated for a $300 span of horses, buggy and harness from Weaver & Co., got a team and buggy from Webb. Everything went swimming. He and Lamby went to church together; went to Minneapolis in company. Yesterday the bubble bursted. The doctor stopped at the International; wasn't plausible enough to pay his bill, and had his coat taken. The rest came down on him, and after being followed all day, eluded Webb's foreman and escaped. He didn't get away with a cent, but had a comfortable time, and is into Webb $40 for buggy hire.

CITY GLOBULES.

Chief Strong's office has been rendered comfortable with a new floor matting.

The fines collected in the municipal court for the month of October amount to $608.50.

The city officers, fire and police departments will be paid their October salaries to-day. The amount to be disbursed is $7,500.

The city treasurer, up to date for the year, has redeemed interest bearing coupons to the amount of $74,575.02; and paid city bonds in amount $11,786.

All who are interested in the success of the Art Loan exhibition should attend the meeting to be held at the chamber of commerce this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Minneapolis sub-district of the Second internal revenue district was overhauled yesterday. Gen. Myer and Major Raum were there yesterday, doing the work with the aid of spectacles.

The papers for Sheeny George did not arrive yesterday. Dective Bauder got word that the indictment for murder would not be found until to-day. Freeman will not, possibly, be taken to Chicago before Monday.

The collector of internal revenue of the St. Paul district (2nd) reports the following receipts from the sale of stamps during the month of October: Beer, $5,949.92; cigars and tobacco, $4,062.50; special tax stamps, $1,040; spirits, $115; miscellaneous, $49.80; total, $11,242.62.

A social ball will be given next Saturday (tomorrow) evening, at the corner of Robert and Twelfth streets, at John Wagner's place, for the benefit of J. W. Foley, who met with a serious accident last June, which has kept him from work ever since. Let those who wish to have a good time and do a good turn for an unfortunate man, be on hand.

During the month of October 36 prisoners have been sentenced to the custody of Sheriff King from the municipal court. At present there are 27 prisoners in jail; 25 males and 2 females. Of the above number 4 are United States prisoners; 7 are undergoing sentence by the Ramsey county district court, and 1 from Wright county. During the month 9 United States prisoners have been incarcerated.

Officers O'Keefe and Mitchell arrested a sneak thief named Scanlan, who had stolen a coat and a pair of boots on Seventh street. When the robbery was committed another party was with Scanlan and gave him away to the police. No complaint had been made by the owner of the property. The coat was found pawned at Prescott's on West Third street, and the boots the thief confessed to having sold to a brakesman for $2.50.

Yesterday evening about nightfall, City Engineer Sewall found a young man named Ring lying in the roadway of Fort street with a broken leg. The young fellow had left the city in charge of a wagon load of wheel-barrows for the bridge contractor. His horses became frightened, ran away and threw him out. In his fall he was caught in the harness and dragged some little distance. The team had scampered off. Mr. Sewall at once got the young man into his buggy, and conveyed him to St. Joseph's hospital. Dr. Mattocks was called in to attend to him, and having set the fractured limb, made the patient as comfortable as possible under the circumstances.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court.

[Before Chief Justice Gilfillan and Associate Justices Berry and Cornell.]

67. The State of Minnesota, respondent, vs. Martin Hanley, appellant. Argued, submitted and taken under advisement.

46. The State of Minnesota, respondent, vs. John Schmail, appellant. Argued, submitted and taken under avisement.

47. The State of Minnesota, respondent, vs. John Schmail, appellant. Argued, submitted and taken under advisement.

The court adjourned till 9 A. M. to-day.

District Court.

[Before Judge Wilkins.]

Albert Hansen vs. G. Jay Rice, jury trial; verdict for plaintiff in amount of $266.11.

Robert Elliott vs. Wm. Burger, suit on promissory note. On trial.

Decision filed by Judge Brill:

Groff & Berkey vs. Z. B. Fifield; motion of defendaut denied, save that the order appointing a receiver will be so modified as not to include the sum of $8.50 earned after August 28th.

Probate Court.

[Before Judge O'Gorman.]

In the matter of the insanity of William King; information filed by Robert Palmer.

Municipal Court.

[Before Judge Flint.]

CRIMINAL.

The city vs. John Carr, assault and battery. Fined $25. Paid.

The city vs. John Schultz, drunk. Committed to jail for three days.

The city vs. Wakefield L. Marshall, disorderly. Dismissed on motion of the city attorney.

CIVIL.

R. O. Strong vs. Charles Caldwell, action for goods sold and delivered. Judgment in favor of plaintiff for $42.78.

James O'Brien vs. Enoch Gadbois. Action to recover damages alleged to have been done to plaintiff's cow by defendant's dog. Case tried and submitted.

PERSONAL.

B. Magoffin, Jr., left last evening for a visit to his Dakota farms.

Among the arrivals at the Clarendon were: J. M. Gross, Stillwater; G. Thursby, Hastings; J. L. Spink, Austin; H. Meyer, W. West, Benson; F. E. Stauff, St. Paul; W. Burger and wife, Rose Farm: J. E. Cooley, Duluth; J. D. Robie, Belknap.

Arrivals at the Metropolitan hotel: S. Getchel, Montana; Geo. E. Bowd, M. Tarble, Chicago; J. N. Baker, Mankato; J. S. Moores, M. C. Wetmore, St. Louis; John E. Owens and wife, Mrs. Forster, Miss Stockman, Miss Thorne, John Brooks, N. Norris, A. Lunenschloss, J. D. Easton, A. L. Peck, B. Block, New York; N. F. Thompson, Duluth; G. E. Skinner, Faribault; T. Joannes and wife, Green Bay; N. Field, Cincinnati.

The Merchants hotel has a steam elevator and all the modern improvements, with rooms graded from $2.50 to $3 per day. The following were among the arrivals yesterday: Miss B. L. Boher, Miss Boher, New York; J. Wilkinson, Stillwater; A. L. Robinson, Louisville; M. Leopold, Chicago; J. D. Condit, Elroy; S. R. Moore, Chicago; G. H. Stansbury, Buffalo; M. Stern, New York; Mrs. W. H. White, Fargo, D. T.; S. B. Barton, Iowa; W. Hayden, Chicago; E. Harman, New York; Dan Pideo, Litchfield; H. Town and wife, Mrs. Steel and son, Brainerd; T. H. Canfield, Lake Park; H. C. Mealey, Milwaukee; J. H. Seal, G. E. Michols, New York; A. Sibley, Chicago; W. P. Spaulding, Brainerd; C. F. Miller, Brainerd; F. G. White, Detroit; A. Rosenblatt, Chicago; Wm. DeGraff, Winona; B. F. Miller, Farmington; S. N. Kelley, Stillwater; E. R. Bailey, Minneapolis; H. Harris, Chicago; G. Stevens, Boston; H. B. Thompson and wife, Pittsburgh; H. A. Combs, Philadelphia; H. S. Nalbridge, Toledo; T. Barden, Ashland; E. L. Denning, New York; E. S. Brown, E. Smith, Stillwater; M. N. Sullivan, Rochester; M. Johnson, Atwater; J. E. Prooge, Sioux City; H. Thompson, Bellows Falls; G. T. Cushing, Dubuque; E. F. Archibald, Dundas; J. F. Ames, Northfield; C. A. Place; A. L. McNaughton, R. La Valle, J. F. Mills, J. Brady, E. Kennedy, Milwaukee; C. B. Peek, C. Machol, C. H. Weeler, L. Fay, New York; B. F. Miller, Farmington; J. A. Sibley, Chicago; N. H. Stimpson, Bismarck; G. W. Watson and wife, Red Wing; C. M. Noyes, Pittsburgh; W. H. White and wife, Fargo, D. T.

Scandinavian Meeting.

The Scandinavian voters of the Fifth ward are requested to meet at Andrew Jackson's concert hall, No. 229 East Seventh street, on Saturday evening, November 2d, at 8 o'clock. The candidates nominated for office on the Democratic ticket are expected to be present.

The committee, By S. CRONSIO.

To My Friends of Dakota County.

I wish to announce to you that I am not a candidate for the legislature at the coming election. G. W. DILLEY.

Soldiers Additional Homesteads for sale by MORTON, MOORE & Co., Pioneer Press building.

STANDARD TIME.

The Arrangements for Furnishing It at Greenleaf's.

Although it is not usual to pay any attention to misrepresentations published for advertising purposes, yet the card under the caption of "The Standard Time" in the morning paper contains so many misstatements that we feel compelled to correct the impression it is calculated to convey to those unacquainted with the "enterprising, &c.," who publish it.

That the State has adopted Carleton college observatory time for its standard is too general to merit notice, but the fact that none of the railroads centering here use it for their running time is sufficient comment upon that portion of the card. All the roads which have their headquarters here, except one, will commence running by "Northfield time" on Monday next, Nov. 4th, according to previous arrangement with us. That the "enterprising, &c.," anticipated the need of the public, and were the first to negotiate for time signals, is refuted by the subjoined card from Prof. W. W. Payne. The only portion of the card which seems to deserve credence is that which refers to the knowledge that obtains in scientific circles, the inference being that the fact is not well known outside, which will account for the apparent ignorance of the "enterprising, &c.," about the subject until the last week, when they became aware that we had made the necessary preparation for having the signals in our store.

Respectfully, P. F. EAGAN,
Manager Greenleaf's Jewelry.

The jewelry house of D. C. Greenleaf was the *first* to negotiate with us for time signals, and we were aided by them in obtaining the necessary telegraphic communication and in the proposed introduction of the Northfield standard time in St. Paul.

Respectfully, W. W. PAYNE.

Confirmation of Assessment for Sewer on 9th Street, from Temperance Street to Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 31, 1878.

The assessment of benefits, costs and expenses, arising from the

CONSTRUCTION OF A SEWER ON 9th STREET, FROM TEMPERANCE ST. TO BROADWAY,

in the City of St. Paul, Minn., having been completed and entered of record by the Board of Public Works in and for said city, the said Board will meet at their office in said city, at 12 M., on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1878, to hear objections (if any) to said assessment, at which time and place, unless sufficient cause is shown to the contrary, the said assessment will be confirmed.

The following is a list of the supposed owners names, the description of the property, and the amounts assessed against the same, to-wit:

Hoyt's Addition.

Supposed Owner.	Lot.	Block.	Benefits, Costs and Expenses.
Susan M Wharton, wly ½ of e ½	2	5	$36 70
Wm L Perkins, sly 165 ft of e ½	2	5	36 70
same, sly 165 ft of wly 78 feet,	1	5	141 13
C W Carpenter, sly 150 ft of ely 102 ft,	1	5	187 17
Dr. Wharton,	5	5	27 52
Horace Thompson's Sub-Division of Block 4, Hoyt's Addition to St. Paul.			
Louisa Reed,	3		73 40
same,	2		73 40
same, wly ½	1		36 70
Arabella D Chandler, ely ½	1		36 70
same, wly 30 ft,	8		55 05
The Trustees of the First Baptist Church and Congregation of St. Paul, except wly 80 ft,	8		218 18
Hoyt's Addition.			
James J Hill, ely ½ of sly ½	1		106 43
Henry P Upham, wly ½ of sly ½	1		106 43
Caroline Schurmeier,	3	10	80 74
same,	4	10	121 11
W H Phillips,	3	9	121 11
same, wly 9 ft,	4	9	16 31
J C Ramsey, except wly 9ft	4	9	27 52
Horace Thompson,	1	12	44 04
Phebe W Winne,	2	12	121 11
The Trustees of the German Evangelical Lutheran Zion Church,	1	11	121 11
Caroline Schurmeier,	2	11	121 11
W F Davidson, strip between lot 2, block 11, and lot 1,	2		22 02
same,	1	2	121 11
Louis Desmarais,	2	2	121 11
Mary E Eaton,	3	2	121 11
Harriet Nichols, und ½ of n ⅝	1	3	60 55
Catherine W Nichols, und ½ of n ⅝	1	3	60 55
same, und ½ of e 16 ft of n ⅝	2	3	14 68
Harriet Nichols, und ½ of e 16 ft of n ⅝	2	3	14 68
M P Nichols, w 50 ft,	2	3	91 75
Chas Coulter,	3	3	121 11
Geo R Finch,	1	6	110 10
Francis Atwood,	2	6	110 10
Henry Lamb,	3	6	110 10

All objections to said assessments must be in writing, and filed with the clerk of said Board at least one day prior to said meeting.

Official: H. M. RICE, President.
R. L. GORMAN,
Clerk of the Board of Public Works.
291-3

EVENING SCHOOL.

S. S. TAYLOR

will open an

EVENING SCHOOL,

in his school building, corner of Minnesota and Eleventh streets,

Monday Evening, Nov. 4th.

Instruction given in all the English branches. Book-keeping will be taught by a practical book-keeper.

For further information address the principal, or Mr. Henry Krogstad, No. 25 West Third street.
288-93

STEAMBOATS.

Keokuk North'n Line Packet Co.

1878. 1878.

SIDE WHEEL PASSENGER PACKET

—FOR—

St. Louis & Intermediate Points,

Connecting with all Railroads for the East and South

For full particulars inquire of

JOHN H. REANY, Agent, Levee, St. Paul.
143-6mos

Notice to Creditors.

In the matter of the estate of Josephine M. Granger, deceased:

Notice is hereby given that the Judge of the Probate Court of Ramsey county, has fixed upon the first Monday of January, A. D. 1879, being the 6th day of the month, and the Probate Office in said county, as the time and place when and where he will receive, hear, and adjust all claims of all persons against said deceased, and that six months from and after the date hereof have been limited as the time for creditors to present their claims against said estate.

Dated the eleventh day of October, 1878.

ROBERT M. BELL,
no1-5w-fri Administrator with the will annexed.

Confirmation of Assessment for Sewer on St. Peter & 10th Streets

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN., Oct. 31st, 1878.

The assessments of benefits, costs and expenses arising from the

CONSTRUCTION OF A SEWER ON ST. PETER STREET, FROM NINTH TO TENTH STREETS, THENCE ON 10th STREET TO FORT STREET,

in the City of St. Paul, Minn., having been completed and entered of record by the Board of Public Works in and for said city, the said Board will meet at their office in said city at 12 M., on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1878, to hear objections (if any) to said assessments, at which time and place, unless sufficient cause is shown to the contrary, the said assessments will be confirmed.

The following is a list of the supposed owners names, the description of the property, and the amounts assessed against the same, to-wit:

Bazille & Guerin's Addition.

Supposed owner.	Lot.	Block.	Benefits, Costs and Expenses.
George Mitsch, south ¾	7	8	$140 00
Thomas L Grace, north ¼	7	8	70 00
same, south ¼	6	8	70 00
Servatius Hermes, middle ½	6	8	70 00
George Gerloch, s ⅓ of n ½	6	8	35 00
Bernard Michel, n ⅓ of n ½	6	8	35 00
Martin Burch, und ⅓ of n 34½ feet,	9	9	24 15
Maria J Burch, und ⅓ of n 34½ feet,	9	9	24 15
E F Warner, und ⅓ of s 115 feet,	9	9	80 50
J E Atherton, und ⅓ of s 115 feet,	9	9	80 50
Peter Schneider, n 85 ft,	1	9	119 00
John Schiler, s 65 ft,	1	9	91 00
The Order of St. Benedict,	11	4	210 00
Herman H Timme, n ½	1	4	105 00
H H Timme and estate of Theo Miller, s ½	1	4	105 00
John Roeh, Jr., n ½	6	5	70 00
Kunigunder Roehl, mid ½	6	5	70 00
Peter Wallrich, s ½	6	5	70 00
Henry Nachtsheim, n ½	7	5	70 00
Michael Kuhn, mid ½	7	5	70 00
same, n ½ of s ½	7	5	35 00
D Bartel, s ½ of s ½	7	5	35 00
H H Timme,	2	4	70 00
Board of Education,	3	4	70 00
same,	4	4	70 00
John J O'Leary,	5	4	70 00
Mary Reis, e 30 ft,	6	4	42 00
Margaretha Flammer, beginning at nw cor of lot 6, thence e on 10th street 28 ft, thence s parallel with e line of said lot, 118 ft until it intersects w line of said lot; thence nw to beginning, part of	6	4	39 20
John Waschenberger, commencing 30 ft w from ne cor of lot 6