BY H. P. HALL.

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ST. PAUL. SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1878.

matter every day if possible.

THE commander of the fortress of Al Musjid, recently captured by the Anglo-Indim troops, is unfortunate. It was bad enough to be beaten in the first engagement of the war, but to be blown from the cannon's mouth will doubtless have a discouraging effect on his ambition.

THE House has determined on a two weeks' recess for the holidays. That body has accomplished so much already that the public interests will not be injured by reason of the vacation, but unless the Senate shall bestir itself during the next week, it will find itself hopelessly behindhand in the work of the session.

Conkling is charged with rudeness in paying no attention to the debate in the Senat on the Southern question. He sat making extracts from a yellow-covered book and appeared to hear nothing whatever of what was teing said. He evidently did not care to show that his competitor for the Presidential nomination was getting the best of him.

has reconsidered his determination to retire from the cabinet, and will probably remain till the close of Mr. Hayes' term. He probably realizes that he has already been smirched as badly as he can be by two years' further service in manufacturing political ontrages, and will make the most of a bad

THE adaptability of the negro for the few days ago, where there was an election for the selection of a site for a new market house. The Chronicle, of that city, a paper that has always supported the Republican candidates for office, asserts that the votes of colored men were openly sold at the polls to the highest bidder.

THE lynchers of the West have improved upon the old plan of a noose and a strong limb for violators of the law. A party of herders in Custer county, Nebraska, took two murderers from the custody of the sher iff the other day and burned them at the stake. While their offense probably merited death, the horrible manner of their taking off will cause a shudder to pass over the whole country.

"LITTLE drops of water, little grains of sand, make the mighty ocean and the beauteous land." Therefore we are led not to despise the day of small things. We are aimost as thankful that the House has saved the comparatively small sum of \$5,500 in the pension bill as if a larger sum was covered. The pension bill does not allow of any considerable reductions, as every debt of that nature must be met promptly and fully.

STRANGER things have happened than the reported insurrection at Cabul against the Ameer, and the invitation from an envoy of the insurgents to the British commander for assistance to form a new government. If the rumor should prove to be true, the Anglo Afghan war may be considered at an end and England will have gained more than she has at any time demanded. In the formation of a new government, however, England will probably consult the other powers concerned, notably Russia.

The people of Minneapolis are becoming fierce to tax their overburdened city to the extent of from a quarter to half a million to build narrow gauge railroads. We hope they will do this. St. Paul being the great railroad center of the State, none of the roads can afford to halt at Minneapolis permanently, and if Minneapolis will only go to the expense of building these roads out into the State, the companies themselves will then be able to extend their lines to St. Paul, where all the railroads in the State center. We will thus have the benefit of additional roads without expense to this city.

BILL KING's paper has been very reticent during the week past relative to the interest St. Paul has in certain railroad developments. It did actually all w the name of this city to appear twice, in one issue, on the editorial page, but a cold shiver went through the whole concern lest it might offend a Minneapolis subscriber. Under such circumstances, having proven disloyal to St. Paul all the week, it is important that Bill King's St. Paul subordinates should become for St. Paul privately, where it will not reach the ears of Minneapolis subscribers. That will round off the week in good

THE return of Prince Gortschakoff to the management of the Russian foreign office. indicates a discontinuance of the policy in-

that a more vigorous policy is to be assumed stirring up strife, to cease their base perverin relation to Afghan affairs, or may be necally proposed by the treaty of San Stefano. barmony which they pretend to be so It is not probable, however, that the prince anxious to see established, and we venture to

REPRESENTATIVE WOOD is after Johnny missioners for New York. During the late as well as West. election, thousands of citizens of New York were arrested at his order because they attempted to vote on naturalization papers isng to the language of Mr. Wood's resolu-

A RUINOUS POLICY.

arily be slow and tedious.

property are unsafe at the South by reason night be some excuse for the ridical politirades. But the fact is that nowhere in the country are the rights of the people more perity is stability both as to the volume and generally respected and protected than they tre at the South. That outrages are committhink that the present volume of our curted there does not admit of a rency is not sufficiently large. This may be doubt, but they are no more the case. But if it is to be increased we ife and property in every part of the coun- that opens the way for large fluctuations in try. In every community there are danger- the amount of available currency, nor must ous characters who do not respect the rights a currency be issued that would of necessity of others, but they are as scarce in the South be at a premium over the regular currency as they are at the North, and when detected issues of the government. There are already and convicted they are punished with as extreme rigor as in any other section.

As an illustration of the injury that is be-It is announced on authority that Devens naintained in Congress, on the stump and n the newspapers, a Washington correspondent relates that the agent of one of the in that city looking about to ascertain in the past fifteen years have been the chief what part of the country his company could cause of our past distress and of the uncer ourchase suitable ship timber. His object tainty of investments that, under ordinar was to purchase large tracts of land and circumstances, ought to be perfectly safe. open extensive works for preparing all kinds | While in a few instances the issue of car ship timber. He was advised to go to suffrage was shown in Augusta, Georgia, a Alabama, where there was an abundance of secretary might encourage habits of econom timber of the quality needed, and where South. He said of late this feeling had rapidly increased among European capital-

> Perhaps, if the effects of this persistent agitation of the politicians could be confined outstanding. Let us have done with tinker this country, where people have the oping, for a time, at least, portunity of informing themselves of the facts, and generally know the falsity of the accusations against the Southern people, we Some Expressions of Opinion by One of night have no cause to complain. But we see that the discussions are having their egitimate effect abroad in preventing the investment of capital that would aid in deplace the p ople in the front rank as a commercial and manufacturing region. The shortsightedness of the policy is too apparent to require comment. It is not only malevolent but suicidal. Capitalists in Europe cannot conceiver a political degradation that will induce a party to enter upon a crusade against one section of the country, maliciously perverting the truth, manufacturing outrages, maligning a whole people, merely for political effect in another section. Hapdiscussed over there, Grant has many warm political prostitution, but unhappily for the South they are influenced by the cries of the lemagogues at the North as far as to refuse to use their means towards the development of a region fertile in resources, rich in agricultural products, united and peaceful, and as prosperous as a people can be who have incurred the enmity of their fellow countrymen by engaging in a line of independent political action.

Mr. Hayes, Mr. Blaine, Mr. Edmunds and all others who have of late been endeavoring to stir up sectional strife, know full well that the people of the South are well disposed towards all who come among them with an honest purpose to abide with them and assist in building up their industries. vigorous in private, and show great zeal It is but natural and proper that they should endeavor to keep aloof from those who come with the purpose of creating political dissensions and retarding the progress of the country towards perfect unity. The feeling that s natural to mankind everywhere to protect themselves against their enemies, has a firm foothold among the people of the South, but fortunately they have no occasion to

sions for a while. Let them act upon the ssary in order to conclude the pending ne- professions they are so ready to make, and otiations with Turkey on the basis origin- use one honest endeavor to bring about ithat will long remain in the active service of the predict that within a twelvemonth every veszar, as his great age and physical infirmi- tige of ill feeling between the sections, so far ies incapacitate him from performing the as the South is concerned, will have been ardnous duties that devolve upon the office. wholly obliterated, and the people there will enter heartily into every plan whose purpose is the prosperity and pacification of the Davenport, one of the United States com- whole nation, North as well as South, East

CERTIFICATES OF DEET.

Secretary Sherman has suggested a plan sued in 1868, which papers he, in his om- for popularizing the national debt. It aunipotence, declared to be illegal. He acted thorizes and directs the secretary of the as chief supervisor of elections, and accord- treasury to issue in exchange for lawful money of the United States that may be tion, "was guilty of an illegal, unjust and presented for such exchange, certificates of oppressive exercise of pretended authority in the denomination of \$10, bearing interest at causing the arrest, detention and imprison- the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and conment of citizens innocent of offense, by vertible into 4 per cent. bonds described in which he deprived them of the right to vote the refunding act, and the money received and subjected them to indignity, insult and shall be applied only to the payment of 5-20 intimidation without warrant of law or jus- bonds in the mode prescribed by said act. If tification, which arrests have been declared the issue of these interest-bearing certificates illegal by a United States judge." No such could be confined to those who are really flagrant outrage upon the rights of citizens seeking investment for small sums of money, has ever been committed in this country, with the intention of subsequently convert-North or South, and we trust the House will ing them into bonds of the United States, take proper measures to punish the offender. the plan would not only be feasible but advisable. But past experience shows that the issue of interest-bearing bonds or certificates The pernicions effects of the pending of a less denomination than \$50 does not susseless agitation of the Southern question pay. Instead of being kept as an investare more far-reaching than appear upon the | ment they invariably enter into and become surface. Not only does it tend towards un- a part of the currency of the country, and ettling the political condition of the South, from the fact that they bear interest they but it repels enterprise and blocks the way are more valuable than greenbacks or naof capital that would otherwise seek an in- tional bank notes, and would be sought for restment in that section. Thus it happens to the injury and depreciation of the remainthat those who are so persistent in agitation der of the currency. Then, too, capitalists for political purposes are striking a blow at | would seek them for purposes of speculation. he material prosperity of the South from and the real purpose of their issue would be which recovery, if it comes at all, will neces- defeated. They would be apt to create an unhealthy inflation of the currency, variable If it was true, as charged, that life and in volume at the caprice of the holders, who would mainly be composed of speculators, of the political condition of the people, there and thus uncertain monetary conditions would be produced that would have a tencians and newspapers continuing their ti- dency to unsettle values in all lines of trade. One necessary condition of financial pros-

value of the currency in circulation. Some numerous and differ in no degree must have a definite understanding on the rom the outrages that are committed upon subject. A system must not be inaugurated too many opportunities for speculation in the money of the country, and we cannot afford to create more. We should rather seek to ng done by the political agitation so long lessen the chances for speculation and to make our currency stable and unvarying in value, representing its face value in all commercial transactions, no more nor no less. principal German steamship lines has been The fluctuations in the money market during

tificates such as are contemplated by and popularize the government bonds to both rail and water transportation were all certain extent, we doubt if in the end their that could be desired, while the lands could issue would prove beneficial. As we have be purchased at reasonable figures. He re. said, the bulk of the certificates would find plied that on no account could his company their way into general circulation, and would be induced to invest a dollar in the South or be seized upon by speculators either to send a man there; that, while he personally create a stringency or an artificial freedom had no doubt, from inquiries which he had in the markets. It is no hardship to require made, that he could go into Alabama and in- investors to pay at least fifty dollars for a est in lands and get timber without mo- bond. That sum is as small as the governestation, it would be impossible for him to ment can profitably issue, and few who have convince his company, and it would be very the disposition to invest in such securities lifficult for them to procure men at home are unable to raise that amount. Besides who were acquainted with the exact wants of the larger sum is far more likely to be althe company to agree to come over and go lowed to remain in the bond than a smaller into the Southern States. In reply to the one. Our financial system, too, is sufficientissurances that Alabama was free from all ly complicated already without any new political disturbances, he said that while he issues of obligations. We have already apposed it to be true, nevertheless the be- thirty-six different species of government lief had become so general in Europe that bonds, exclusive of those issued in aid of the Southern States were in an unsettled railroads and for other private purposes, and condition, that the rights of person and to add to them would only add to the conproperty, especially of those who were not fusion that already exists in the public natives, were so constantly disregarded as to mind. We can afford to let well enough render it impossible to induce capitalists to alone. Under the present circumstances the trust either their money or the representa- subscriptions to the four per cent. loan are tives of their interests in any part of the averaging over a million and a quarter daily. Before a year shall have passed-unless w meet with some extraordinary and unexpected national disaster-it is safe to sag that a sufficient amount will have been taken to redee:n the whole amount of 5 20 bond

A CHAT WITH GROESBECK.

Our Silver Commissioners.

[New York Graphic] Ex-Congressman W. S. Groesbeck is at th Everett House, having just arrived from Eu reloping the resources of the country and rope, where, as one of the commission to the monetary conference, he has shown his acumen knowledge of finance. Mr. Groesbeck, when visited by the writer, said he did not care to speak of the monetary conference, as the re-port would be likely to be forthcoming in short time. Ex-Governor Fenton will pas the winter in Italy. The European consioners were in favor of the rules of the Union, Mr. Groesbeck thought, and the action of Mr. Groschen, one of England's representa tives, was influenced by the policy of the home government.
While abroad Mr. Groesbeck met General

friends, owing in great part, Mr. Groesbeck thinks, to the fact that he is constant in his friendships. Senator Conkling, too he thinks, is strong in his respect. Mr. Groesbeck hardly believes that the General will be renominated. "How do you regard resumption, Judge?" asked the writer.

"The people seem too willing to give the re-sumption law a fair trial, and no obstacles are likely to be throw in its way. It remains to be seen whether the national banks and the na-tional banking system will accord and harmontional banking system will accord and narmon-ize with resumption. Thus far, the people have experienced only the benefits and few of the defects of that system. They are still here, in the East, at least, in favor of it. They have attack a gigantic power, like the national banks, en masse, but the time may come when it can be done in detail. The failure of the banks from time to time will cause the people to become dissatisfied with the system. Ex

uno disce omnex." Senator Thurman and Ex-Governor Hendricks," Mr. Groesbeck added, "are both very popular in the West, and it is difficult to say which is ahead in the Presidential race. Thurman is a man of fine intellect," he added.

What do you think of politics in this State. Judge Groesbeck?" Judge Groesbeck?"

"It seems to me that the alliance of the Republicans and Democrats will not be of long duration. Where there is a divergence on so many points a concentration on one point is not likely to be a lasting one."

Mr. Grossbeck inconcer to Mr. Gride in the concentration of the Republicans of the R OFFICIAL CANVASS

Of the Vote for State Auditor, and Paying

The official canvass was made, yesterday, of the vote for State Auditor; and also the proposition for exchanging the internal imprevement lands for the old State railroad bonds. In amending the constitution no provision was made for canvassing the votes for judge and clerk of the supreme court, and that will be done by the legislature. The secretary of state, Judges Gilfillan and Cornell, of the supreme bench, and District Judges Brill and Simons, made the canvass yesterday, as follows. The temperance vote for State auditor is included in the scattering:

The Fote On the Bond Question. Counties. Yes. Anoka..... Bro *n..... Cass..... Chisago. Cottonwood. Freeborn Jackson Lake. Lac qui Parle. Le Sueur..... Lincoln Martin Morrison..... 177 Mower..... Murray..... Nobles..... Vadena..... Waseca. Washington. Wilkin.... Yellow Medicine.....

Majority against the bonds

16	State Augus				
	State Auditor.				
y	Whitcon		Black.	Page. Sca	at'ng.
-	Aitkin	6	37		
		193	646		
r-		540	51		
e	Benton	165	310		
0.0	Big Stone 1,0	50	27	****	
У	Brown	539 764	1,284	315	4
a		128	635 146	83	8
ir		776	1,034		
e	Cass	22	3		
1501	Chippewa	356	42	34	····i
d		645	139		27
d		637	125		
0	Cottonwood	576	54	7	1
n	Crow Wing	104	206		4
200	Dakota 1,5	252	1,452	2	7
e	Dodge 1,5	291	568		23
a	Douglas 1,	030	150	58	
1-	Faribault 1,	150 244	587	8	9
441	Fillmore 2,5	244	303	1,766	38
е		587	270	273	62
S		333	8		1
3,		174	1.001	655	1
-		171	3,301		132
400	Houston 1,	517	1,223	. 54	65
r		547	118		12
t-		011	34 28		2
555	Kandiyohi	107		****	
w	Lake	29	66	57	
У		383	4		
t	Le Saeur 1,0	017	1,546		***
of		081	21	18	
200		571	90	33	2
d	McLeod 8	357	891		5
1-		72	192		
c		779	160	737	
830	Mille Lacs	59	. 232		5
h		44	543		
e		375	491	685	12
e		319	49		
-		27	469		14
7.	Nobles	345	101	27	
e		883		.:::	53
-	Otter Tail 1,	302	343	105	1
у	Pine Pipestone	157	197		2
n		71	10		
s		306 170	48		6
-		714	20 39	****	
	Ramsey 2,6	886	3,617	11	2
		113	72	159	4
		76	332	152	1
2		849	1,198	539	11
	Rock	665	2,200	1	i
f	St. Louis	123	212		
	Scott	546	1,701		
	Sherburne	331	202	77	
e	Sibley	660	940		
1-	Stearns 1.	856	2,214	7	
e	Steele 1	381	919		86
10001	Stevens	309	229		
n	Switt	556	246		72
0	Travers*	00.			
-	Todd	281	147	11	
a	Wadana 1,0	571	1,713		
S		139	22	16	****
3-		670 347	584	270	398
n	Watonwan	737	1,219 231	47	
n	Wilkin	163	50	****	
-		825	2.448		
e		212	1,245	••••	6 5
	Yellow Medicine		1,210		1

Yellow Medicine 555 2 2 ..60,059 40.119 6.049 1,987 Whitcomb's majority over all, 13,254.
Whitcomb's majority over Black, 20,390.
* Travers sent direct to State auditor, not dmitted, 19 votes.

TAX TINKERING.

action of the Board of Abatement Upon Applications for Abatement of Rectification of Tax Levies.

The board of abatement, composed of Mayo Dawson, County Auditor Davis and Ald. Griggs and Rhodes, met yesterday to take into consideration all applications for the abatement of taxes, etc., as follows: Petition of J. J. McCardy, secretary board

f education, asking for abatement on lots 7 and 8. Black, Dunwell & Spencer's addition. Abatement ordered and money to be re-A. Ames, abatement of \$8 taxes on Armes' Island; referred to county assessor and auditor. S. Mayall, \$2.41 on personal taxes; referred

John Bell, on lot 4, block 34, in St. Paul proper, discrepancy in tax of '76 and '77 of \$3.30; referred to the assessor.
Sixth ward M. E. church, lot 8, in block 50. asking to be exempted from the payment of \$16, because the same is church property; re-ferred to assessor and auditor with power to

A. B. Oyster, asking abatement of personal Occupied the policy in augurated during the brief incumbency of Count Schouvaloff. His return may mean would advise the agitators, who are so busy in the recent elections in this city and State."

In the policy i

pay owing to assessments for city improve-ments; referred to the auditor and assessor.

Adam Hoffman, relief from personal taxes because he gets only enough to live on at his trade of barber, and his personal

ish Evangelical Lutheran Emanuel Congrega-tional church of St. Paul, asking that taxes

against said church be abated, and same be ex

mpted from taxation because church property.

raluation of certain property in Summit Park addition, Wright's addition, St. Paul proper

deterred to the assessor.

W. P. Murray, asking abatement of tax or

W. A. Faddis, asking that the St. Paul Bus

property does not exceed \$100. Referred to the B. Presley, asking abatement of \$400 on '78 ssessment on one acre in Fourth ward. Reerred to assessor. C. Hitchcock, asking that tax money paid by aim in 1876 and 1877 on a building on lot 5, block 10, Marshall's addition, because no house is there or ever has been. Referred to the as-Jacob Danz asks abatement of \$85 on perso nal property taxed in the Fourth ward, he not having property there. Referred to the assesor. Christian F. G. Nieman, secretary of the Dan-

acres be abated from \$14.000 to \$9.800 for 1877. The abatement was made that the same property was assessed at that amount in 1875 and 876. and this year at \$12,000. So ordered. BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. Business Ground Out at the Regular Weekly Meeting Yesterday. The board of public works held their usua

> COMMUNICATIONS, PETITIONS, ETC. Mr. J. F. O'Brien asked that the matter of Mary A. Mayall be postponed for a week, as parties to the interest were engaged in the

weekly meeting, yesterday, at 12 o'clock M.

Present-All the members and Clerk Gor-

United States circuit court.

It was explained that the matter was yet in the hands of the city engineer for report.

Dr. Price offered a protest against the grading of William street. f Willius street. He contended that the as-

sessment was not equitable, in that all parties were assessed alike, while some were benefited and others were not.

Gen. Becker explained that for the grading, all were assessed alike, but the profession were assessed alike, but the surfacing, guttering, etc., was charged to the frontage. The work was done, and had to be paid for. The protest should have been presented before, as due notice of the improvement was given through the papers. "Do you read the papers, doctor," asked Mr.

Rice.
"I do: probably more than I ought to—as if servone could get too much of a good thing— but I never noticed this matter, as I never look at advertisements; and no information was given to me of the proposed improve

The matter was referred to Gen. Becker to

FROM THE CITY ENGINEER. Estimate No. 12 in favor of Beyer & Lux for rading on Rice and Iglehart streets in \$1 499 engineer, to accept the work or reserve 15 per

engineer, to accept the work or reserve to per cent of the contract.

The engineer explained that he did not wish to accept the work, as it was not finished, and as some little work had to be done all along the streets, he could not specify exactly where any amount was to be expended.

Mr. Rice held that amounts less or in excess of the 15 per cent. had been withheld before, as in the University avenue case, also Farring on avenue cistern, and the remainder of esti

mate paid to the contractor.

The engineer stated that was so, but in this instance he could come to no agreement with the comptroller. He had done so before, but was now inconsistent in declining to act as The engineer was directed to consult with the comptroller and come to some agreement, the board agreeing to withhold \$200.

After an interval, the engineer returned with estimate No. 13, for \$1,154.91—the \$200 delucted-which he stated the comptroller agreed to pay, etc. The estimate was allowed. WILLIUS STREET ASSESSMENT,

A protest from E. Walton and C. H. Snittger and others was submitted against the assess ment for the grading of Willius street, on the grounds that the assessment was not distributed along the whole street, an exception being made of that part between Third and Fourth Mr. Rice explained that portion could not be

used just now, but when it was graded, etc., it would be distributed along the street, and credit be given others in amount of what they had already been assessed. what they had already been assessed.

In this connection the question arose as to whether "surfacing" a street should be considered a part of the "grading," or "paving," "guttering," etc., of the street. The matter

ent over for a week. REGULAR BUSINESS. From the council, the confirmation of the

board's award of contract to Wm. Densmore for the construction of sidewalks. Referred to city attorney to draw up contract.

The board confirmed the a-sessment for grad-ng Charles street from Rice to Dale street, and he clerk was directed to give the usual notice. In the matter of the assessment for constructing a sewer on Ninth street, from Robert to Jackson street, the clerk was directed to give the first assessment notice.

ESTIMATES APPROVED. The board approved the following estimate

No. 1. Wabashaw street sewer, to J. M. Even-No. 3. Como avenue grading, to Mitchell Vin-No 4. L'Orient street grading, to Michael Clonan, \$193.54.

Bill for nails, \$14.40, to F. Knauft; Thomas

Bill for nails, \$13.40, to F. knault; Thomas Hanley, horse shoeing, \$6.37.

In accordance with orders given by the board at its last meeting, the clerk submitted the assessment rolls for all the changes of grade distance. rected in the Fourth ward. The same were approved, and the clerk was directed to give the rst assessment notice.
The change of grade on Carroll street from

UNAUTHORIZED SIDEWALKS. President Rice called the attention of the oard to the fact that when a sidewalk was or dered, many persons at once began and did

build their own sidewalks. This was contrary to the ordinance. He then read the ordinance entitled No. 70, passed June 5th, 1872, which All sidewalks which may be ordered by the common council shall be constructed under the

superintendence of the city engineer, and to the satisfaction of the board of public works. and shall be constructed of such materials and of such widths and on such line and grade as the board shall in each particular case de-Mr. Rice closed by stating that he hoped the

hat all persons would take notice, and desis The Merchants' hotel alley was taken up, the oard agreed upon an assessment for the opening of the same, and gave the clerk directions to give the first notice.

Adjourned. THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

mething More About an Event in the Last Meeting of the Executive Council, and an Error Corrected.

To the Editor of the Globe.

In your publication of what purports to be proceedings of the executive council of the Minnesota Historical Society, on Monday evening, I am represented to have made a motion to adjourn at the moment when Judge Goodrich had commenced answering a question adressed to him by Col. Earl S. Goodrich.

The part of your report to which I partieu larly object as directly personal to myself, and as untrue, i-included in the following context: "Col. E. S. Goodrich asked: "Is that paper the act of the incorporators, or your individual

opinion:
Judge G.—"My individual opinion,—but
Gen. Sibley wants—"
Col. Robertson—"I move we adjourn." Col. Goodrich—'As one of the corporators, I regard the decision of the supreme court as final.'

Referred to the assessor.

Norman Wright calls attention to excessive The motion to aljourn was then carried." While as a member of the executive council, my sense of parliamentary decorum would always be sufficient to forbid and prevent any certain property on Como ovenue, owing to heavy assessment for city improvements. Referred to Ald. Griggs and the assessor.

Martin Wengerdahl, asking for abatement of \$250 on lot 6, Irvine's addition. Referred to always be sufficient to foroid and prevent any such attempt as your publication imports, to interpose or favor the interposition of a gag-motion to "adjourn," so as to abridge the op-portunities of Judge Goodrich for the expresportunities of Juage Goodman for the sign of his opinions or objects; and it is quite sino of his opinions or objects; and it is quite impossible that I should desire to gag any commission or report of opinion, or of decision ness college be exempted from taxation. Not munication or report of opinion, or of decision which might be offered, as endorsed by General

L. A. Talcott states he is taxed on \$300 per-sonal property; should be on \$150. Referred to the assessor and auditor. sibley.
Toward that gentleman I could not entertain any other sentiment than that of cordial friendship and profound regard, which no di-vergence of opinion about the legal sta us of G. Weaver states he was assessed in 1877 on \$900 personal property, but had left the city in 1876. Referred to the assessor.

H. D. Schmidt states that lots 27 and 28, in block 71, Dayton & Irvine's addition, is assessed \$400 in advance of previous year. Referred to Ald. Griggs and the assessor. the Historical society could prejudice or di-minish. And I may add, that I can say with the confidence of familiar knowledge, that all the other members of the executive council who have heen partisans of the Old Historical ed \$400 in advance of previous year. Meterical to Ald. Griggs and the as-essor.

St Luke's Hospital asks that tax of 1877 be abated, because a charitable institution. So ordered.

Henry J. Peters and William Thompson, asking to be relieved of special penalty imposed for delinquent tax of 1876. The relief was ordered.

A. S. Elfeldt. asking that tax on twenty-four acres be abated from \$14.000 to \$9,800 for 1877.

The abatement was made that the same property was assessed at that amount in 1875 and sald depreciated by the frequent and persistent use of his name as the Shibboleth of Battle against the Old H:storical society, and as a pellod with the same property was assessed at that amount in 1875 and launch forth words. launch forth wordy missiles against the executive council, which, for more than a year past, have been hurled at its members, as if they had been already judicially convicted, as obdurate usurpers of the franchises, trusts and property of the Minnesota Historical so-

Now, that this perplexity has been settled by our highest judicial authority, and all con-troversy ended, (as was supposed) between the troversy ended, (as was supposed) between the opposing litigant sides of the Historical society, we had hoped and expected to enjoy ociety, we had hoped and expected to enjoy and the company of the com generous and pleasing reunion. (nor do I be-lieve that this expectation will be disappointed) which would be the harbinger of a new and

which would be the harbinger of a new and brighter era of prosperity and usefulness for the Minnesota Historical society.

The promise of this most desired reconcilia-tion and reunion was indeed he added by the tion and reunion was indeed he aided by the presence at our Monday evening meeting of Col. Earl S. Goodrich, one of "the "grporators" who presented gifts of great value for the library; but, at the moment when the council had pressed through and finished its order of business, and was ready to adjourn with a feeling of assured relief that all was well, Judge Goodrich arose, regretfully, and informed the council that he had some remarks to make about the course that would be taken by "the corporators" in regard to the recent decision of corporators" in regard to the recent decision of the supreme court of the State, which remarks he made and then read from manuscript what seemed to be presented as the status of "the corporators," all of which was received silently, not a word or act interrupting him.

The substance of what he said and read was

The substance of what he said and read was inderstood to be that the real question—the onstitutional question—the obligation of contracts question, was not properly before the supreme court of the State, and that the whole se would yet have to go to the supreme court of the United States for final adjudication, etc.

Having taken his seat, I moved an adjournment, which was seconded, when Col. E. S. Goodrich intimated that he wished to ask

question, whereapon I immediately withdrew the motion to adjourn.

Then Col. Go drich asked the question reported by you, as above quoted—and Judge Goodrich replied—and all this without the though the work was not finished, the contractor was entitled to his pay because he had been delayed six weeks by the Rice street sever and that there was so little to be done, that a reservation of \$200 would amply secure the city, instead of 15 per cent. It was further stated that the city computable, actions the controversy with Judge Goods and Judge Goods and silence again prevailed, when I arose, and remarking, (as I believed), that as no member of the council desired controversy with Judge Goods. stated that the city comptroller's action on the Ohio street estimate compelled him, the nis-reported, I care not to know or enquire and would not have attempted to occupy your columns with this communication, had not a friend just suggested to me that your report of my mution to adjourn might appear to those ignorant of the facts, as an act of dis-courtesy aimed at Gen. Sibley.

Respectfully,
St. Paul, Dec. 13. D. A. ROBERTSON.

JUDGE HOADLY.

A Spicy Interview on Ohio Politics-The Candidates and the Platforms. [Columbus Democrat.] The Democrat's destroying angel was roam

ing around Saturday, seeking whom he might destroy, when he collided with that popular and well-known jurist and statesman, the Hon. George Hoadly, of Cincinnati. "Hello, judge. What ye doing here?"

"Case in the supreme court. How are you! How's the Democrat?"
"We are all first rate, thank you. The Democrat's doing better than any one expected, un-der the circumstances. The doctor says it's the healthiest child for its age he ever saw." "Well, that's good," said the judge in his

ervous style.
"I see they are bringing you out as a candi date for governor next year. "I am not the man."

'Who is?' Do you want me to tell you who ought to be the Democratic candidate for governor next

"Yes, sir," said the man with a lead pencil. "Well, who do you think," asked the judge, urning the tables on the interviewer.

"I am after your opinion, judge."
"Well, sir, we ought to nominate Allen G "Why Thurman?"

"Because he can get more votes than any other Democrat in Ohio. Because he has more at stake than any Democrat in Ohio. Because he is the only Democrat that can carry Ohio next fall. Because, if we expect to elect the next Pre-ident we must begin by carrying Ohio. If we nominate Rice, Ward, or some other equally good man, it will drag into the contest all the jealousies of the next Senatorial contest and may weaken our candidates in some lo-calities. Thurman can lift the fight above

"But what if he should be beaten, judge?" "It can't hurt the Presidential prospects any corse than if the Democrats lose Ohio without nim at the head of the ticket. Nothing ver tured nothing won! If he wants to be President he must take some risks. He has as much at stake as the party."
"What platform do you wish to put him

Well, give us an old-fashioned Democratic platform, such as the strict construction of the constitution, as it is; opposision to special privileges; and in this comes the Democratic privileges; and in this comes the Democratic opposition to the privileges conferred by the national bank charters, and you know Thurman's attitude on the bank question will be in harmony with this plank."

"How would it do to pay some attention to

'It would be an excellent idea, but you can't ignore national issues. The contest, owing to its importance, is bound to be conducted upon its importance, is bound to be conducted upon broader questions than State affairs alone. With such a platform and Thurman on it we can carry Ohio. You know Hayes became President by carrying Ohio."

"Judge, it is proposed to hold a grand Eighth of January revival here, at which all the leading Democrats are to be present and interchange views. What do you think of it?"

"An excellent idea. Get all the leaders here. Let them all express their views. It will help

Let them all express their views. It will help heal dissentions, harmonize conflicting views, and go much to strengthen the party." Tae destroying angel left him. Ah! he is the kind of a man to interview. He yields so graceal and parts so generously with his views.

New York Dry Goods.

New York. Dec. 13.

The dry goods trade continues quiet in nearly all devartments. Cotton goods are in light demand, except cottonades, which are in moderate request by clothiers. Prints are moving slowly: Sprague's fancy are advanced \(\frac{1}{2} \) C. Dress goods an'i glinghams are quiet. Spring woolens are in moderate request. Kentucky jeans are rather more active.

STILLWATER NEWS.

THE STATE PRISON.

Meeting of the Inspectors-Their Annual Report Prepared-Tue Inspectors Interview Warden Reed-He Admits the Croton Oil Application to Coffey. The State prison inspectors held a meeting

at the prison yesterday, the chief object being

the preparation or consideration of their annual report. Judge Butts had it mapped out, and presented it to the other inspectors for consideration, who approved it. The report presents a rosy view of the prison management, setting forth that the insti-tution is economically conducted, and that everything is in as good condition as the means granted by the State will permit. The inspectors very em-phatically call upon the State for \$30,000 to rect a stone wall on the two sides of the prison now adorned by a board fence. They also call for \$600 to continue the water pipes to the cooper shop to guard against fire. The report shows but three prisoners in the hospital at the present time, and that there was less punishment inflicted upon the prisoners during the present year than during any previous year.

The inspectors interviewed Warden Reed relative to the charges made against him by re-leased convicts and others. Mr. Reed appeared to be especially sensitive apon the charge of having used profage, largest the charge of having used profane language, and declared emphatically that he never had used an oath in his life from boyhood up.

"How about the application of croton oil?" queried one of the inspectors.

The Warden said in reply that the prisoner,
Coffey, had sore eyes, made so, as they believed,
by his tampering with them, to avoid work.
The physician ordered an application of croton oil to the back of his neck as a counter-irri tant, and it was applied by Deputy Hall. The Warden, in his reply, did not assume to know, personally, to what extent the oil was applied. In response to further queries, Warden Reed said he never talked to the prisoners in their cells. If he wanted to speak with them he had them brought to his office. As he went among them, if any prisoner wished to speak to him, all he had to do was to raise his hand. He denied having fed the prisoners meatly or treated tant, and it was applied by Deputy Hall. The nied having fed the priseners poorly or treated them harshly, and said if the priseners had led a more wretched existence than he had, they had been severely punished. He never felt secure when he lay down at night that there would not be an attempt at outbreak or rescue and with nothing but a board fence on two sides of the prison they were in constant peril. If a fire should break out when the prisoners were at work, with all sorts of implements in their hands, nearly the whole two nundred and fifty might stampede over the lence, and he felt as though he was living on a

It was noticeable that the inspectors did not question Deputy Warden Hall, who is accused of the principal acts of cruelty. AN ODD REQUEST.

One of the prisoners made an odd request of the inspectors. He said he had a chum whose term expired nine days after his and he wanted to know if he could not work four days and a half over his time and his chum be thus al-lowed to leave with him four and a half days before his term expired. He was quite disap-pointed when informed that they had no authority to grant his request

Meeting of the business men of the city, at the council rooms to-night. The Stillwater Messenger is to be sold by

the sheriff Dec. 24, at 9 A. M. The fall term of the public schools closes

next Friday with a public examination. Five vags, who were arrested Thursday night, were shipped to Hudson yesterday.

The Library association hold their annual meeting at the library rooms this evening. The Literary and Dramatic club will repeat the play "The Last Loaf" Wednesday

vening next. Carpenters are engaged erecting partitions, scats and a stage in the old Armory hall, for

its occupation by the Mænnerchor. Complaint was made yesterday and a rant sworn out by M chael Hanley, Jr., against Michael Hanley, Sr., for cruelty and

ill treatment. The deer in the vicinity of Clayton must be of extraordinary size, or something is large, for Matt says he had a dead shot at one, his gun resting against a tree, but when the animal got directly in line the thunder of his hoofs shook the tree, and Matt missed

his game. Which is it? County Commissioners.

The following business was transacted at the session of the county commissioners, last evening:

On motion, an abatement of \$1.09, on nw14, sec. 21, t. 30, r. 21, owned by Fred Loub. The railroad takes 6 acres.

Chas. Egert made application for a new urvey on Rum river road. On motion of Campbell, the same was ordered granted. On motion of Peterson, the following committee of three was appointed by the chair to make and superintend such survey: Commissioners Campbell, Cover and Mat hews. The petition of Thomas Hanley, et al., for change of road, which was passed at the session Nov. 6, was taken up, and the committee reported adversely. Report was

The report of committee on the petition of Andrew Richmond was adopted by the board, all voting in the affirmative. School petition of Frederick Schlee was taken up, accepted, and notices ordered

given. Watson's petition for tax title granted on lots in Lee's addition to Lakeland. On motion, it was ordered that fifty of the revised statutes be purchased for distribuion to the various county and town officers, provided the county attorney approves the

Bond of Thomas Leckey, court commissioner, accepted as to form and sureties. Report of A. D. Roe, county superintenlent of schools, accepted and placed on file. On motion, it was ordered that Frederick Schlee be allowed \$5 per mouth for three months.

Application of Johnallian Huntley to pay per cent on delinquent tax for 1875-'76' 77. Granted. Charles Rhoades made application for

batement on his residence in the city, and was ordered that penalty and interest be bated, original tax to be paid in thirty days. The board counted the various orders and ouchers presented by the county auditor to be cancelled. County orders from Oct. 1st to March 1st found correct. Jurors' and vitnesses' orders found correct from Oct. 1st, 1877, to March 1st, 1878.

On motion it was ordered that the county treasurer be required to give notice to tax payers of the county that he will receive taxes at his office.

On motion Attelia Janitz was allowed the sum of \$10 per month out of the poor fund up to May, 1879.

The resignation of Commissioner Peterson was tendered and accepred. It was ordered that the bill of Dr. W. H Pratt, which was reduced at the last session of the board, be increased to \$75, the auditor to amend his records to that effect.

Mrs. Wachmuth's poor allowance reduced to \$9 per month. Mrs. Slaughtery's allowance reduced to \$5

per month. The chairman of the board and the audifor were instructed to compare the orders and vouchers which had been counted by the board, and cancel and destroy if found cor-

rect. Cleveland and Duluth Harbor.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 13 .- A meeting of the heaviest capitalists and most prominent business men, representing the iron ore and vessel interests of Cleveland, was held here yesterday the object of which was to promote influences to secure the improvement of the harbor of Duluth and hasten all such improvements to give our largest sized vessels free, uninterrupted navigation through the great lakes. Delegates to a similar meeting to be held at St.

Paul the 18th inst. were elected.