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By mail (with Sunday edition) 7 papers per week

18 cents per month. THE SUNDAY GLOBE.

By mail the SUNDAY GLOBE will be one dollar

THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

The WEEKLY GLOBE is a mammoth sheet, exactly double the size of the Daily. It is just the paper for the firestic, containing in addition to all the curren-news, choice uniscellany, agricultural matter, market reports, &c. It is furnished to single subscribers at

Daily Globe Advertising Estes.

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Display advertising (on fourth page only) double above rates. All advertising is computed as son-

ST PAUL WEDNESDAY JANUARY 14. 1280.

The St. Paul

For 1880 Sent to any address, postage paid, for

ONE DOLLAR.

Any one sending five names and five dollars will receive a copy of the weekly free for

Any one sending twenty subscriptions to the weekly and twenty dollars, will receive the DATLY GLOBE for one year free.

THE "GLORE" FOR 1880.

Special Terms Offered -- A Rare Opportunity to Secure a Live Newspaper.

The St. Paul DAILY GLOBE for 1880 will con tinue to be a live and vigorous newspaper. It will contain all of the current news of the world gathered by telegraph, and in local matters will continue unsurpassed and will remain as heretofore, a special exponent of St. Paul enterprise and advancement. The year 1880 bids fair to be one of the most exciting since the close of the war. While the GLOBE will have its own well known views and will not fail to express them, it will aim to be a fair newspaper and worthy of support inde pendent of political considerations. As an additional inducement for all to subscribe we make the following

Special Offer to Those Subscribing Before February 1st, 1880 By mail, six issues per week, one year for...\$6.00
"
six months for.. 3.25

Any one sending ten names at one time and FIFTY DOLLARS will retherefor ten subscriptions for one year to the Daily GLOBE. The party sending this money can retain the excess obtained over fifty dollars for bis wable, or ten persons can club together and by sending their names and mon-

ey together each one can obtain a daily paper for one year for five dollars. The Sunday edition will be added on either offer above at sixty cents for six months, or one dollar per year. All papers sent postage

In the city seven papers per week are delivered by carrier, the Sunday issue being a double sheet. Those who will pay a year in advance prior to Feb. 1st, 1880, will receive the Globs in the city for one year for \$7.

To obtain these special rates the subscription must be made prior to Feb. 1st. 1890.

The regular rates of subscription are for sues per week (by earrier) \$8.40 per year, or for six issues (by mail) \$7.20 per year.

THE St. Louis directory man has com menced his work for 1880. He is not as enthusiastic as usual, however, as he is conscious that the census-taker will follow hard upon his heels. He will hardly give as muc success, this year as formerly.

THERE is talk in Congress of establishing a territorial government in Alaska. The only utility in such a project will be that it will afford sinecure offices for a score or so of hungry politicians. There is no more reason for a government there than there i in the middle of the desert of Sahara.

Gov. Gear, of Iowa, recommends that the number of the grand jurors be reduced from fifteen to five, so that a saving of twenty dollars a day and the mileage of ten members may be effected. The governor migh as well recommend the abolition of the system altogether, and save thirty dollars a day at one full swoop. Half way measures neve pay to a great extent.

No man in the country, East or West, is more universally respected than Solon Chase-He is a man whose name is the synonym of honor and truthfulness. He testifies most emphatically to the circumstances of the alleged bribery of members of the legislature by Wallace R. White. There can be little doubt, after the testimony of Mr. Chase, of the guilt of Mr. White and the Republican party in general.

LOTTETANA witnesses are bound to keep un the reputation achieved by Jim Anderson and Mrs. Jenks. The parties under examination by the Senate committee appointed to determine the right ulness of Kellogg's claim to the seat he holds have exhibited characteristic disregard of decently in their confessions. They admit having been guilty of all sorts of crimes, yet they at the came time expect to be believed in regard to the testimeny they give. Their former picadilloes are treated in the light of a joke. I might be a good idea to send a few of them to a place where they could ruminate in solitude over their past conduct.

RELYING upon the reports published in the Republican papers of the condition of society at the South the public have been led to believe that that section has been the nursery and abiding place of all manner of sness. We are therefore surprised to be informed by the governor of Iowa that there has of late years been a marked increase in the number of crimes perpetrated in that law-abiding State, which is as solid the progress of the last campaign at seeing for the Republican party as is Mississippi for the Democracy. The cost of criminal prosecutions has increased in Iowa from gress. It is also possible that the flag has \$188,846.38 in 1874 to \$401,659.39 in 1879, been degraded by being printed on the backs

Republicanism does not bring with it peace

THE municipal debts of the State of Iowa

while the debt chargeable directly to the

State is \$545,435.19. The State and municipalities have, for the past twenty odd years been continually under the control of the Republican party, and the obligations incurred are therefore not to be wondered at. It presents a striking contrast, however, to the Democratic States of Maryland, New Jersey and Delaware, all of which are out of debt, and will not be required to levy a tax for State purposes during the coming ADVICES from the South represent that large numbers of the negroes who emigrated to Kansas last summer, are returning disgusted with their experiment. They state that there is little encouragement for those who wish to earn a living in that State, as nearly all occupations are closed to them. A

large proportion of those who remain in Kansas are either wholly or partly dependent upon charity for subsistence, and would gladly return to their southern homes if they had the means of transportation. It is very apparent that Kansas is not a land flowing

THE UTE FIASCO.

with milk and honey.

A special dispatch to a Chicago paper announces a change of programme on the part of the interior department concerning the treatment of the Ute Indians. The dispatches from Commissioners Hatch and Adams and the assurances from the department at Washington have created the impression in the public mind that Chief Ouray was able to surrender the murderers of Agent Meeker and others, and that the surrender would be made in due time. It is now announced, however, that Oaray never had that power, and furthermore that he never made such promises. The Indians guilty of that atrocity will not give themselves up, but will prefer death on the battle field to death on the scaffold,

The department, it is announced, has determined to turn the matter of the punishment of these miscreants over to Ouray. Of course that chief is ready with promises and expedients, and declares his intention of dealing with them under the tribal laws of his nation, which permits the hunting down of Indians guilty of murder, and their slaughter on sight. The department seems to have overlooked the fact that in Indian law the killing of whites is not regarded as murder, but rather as an indication of the prowess and bravery of the perpetrators of the offense. Ouray will therefore be unable to keep the pledges he is now making so glibly.

It is evident to even the most obtuse that the policy of the department in dealing with the Utes has been a miserable failure. The marderers of Agent Meeker and the perpetrators of the nameless outrages upon the female prisoners captured at the agency will never be surrendered to authorities, and will therefore go un-The boasted peace policy punished. has been a fraud, as the GLOBE predicted it would be, and the wrongs committed will go unavenged. The transfer of the tribe to other reservations, as now proposed, will not result in permanent peace, even if the carrving out of the scheme does not involve a bloody war.

The correct policy, after the rescue of the women held in a bondage worse than death, would have been to wage a relentless warfare against the savages. By such means a salutary lesson might have been taught the Utes and all other tribes. But the opportune moment has passed away, and whatever action may be taken, there can be but indifferent results. The great fact will stand forth with prominence that the government was impotent in an emergency that required the most energetic action, and the news will be heralded from one end of savagedom to the other that any atrocity, no matter how great, will be condoned rather than run the risk of a conflict with the Indian tribes. The reand a good many civilized persons as well with a profound contempt for the government that permits its authority to be thus spit upon. As a controller of the Indians Mr. Schurz has proved himself a contemptible failure, and the wisest thing he could do under the circumstances would be to send in his resignation.

THE OLD FLAG. Members of Congress from Chicago have for the past ten years or more furnished sport for the entire country. Carter Harrion, with his eagle and the marine hand kept Congress and the country on a broad grin for years; Barney Caulfield's assumptions of especial dignity by reason of his origin in "the Blue Grass regions of Kaintucky, sah," provoked a smile that was frequently audible across the continent, while the pugnacity of Lorenz Brentano, evidenced by his efforts to bulldoze the House, made him the prime butt of ridicule. It seems that the sceptre is not to be allowed to depart from Chicago. At the last election one Hiram Barber, Jr., was chosen as the Repre sentative of the northern third part of the city. He is a gentleman of fine education and good legal ability, may be called good looking, is tall, with a slouchy gait, and hair that habitually stands on end. He is not much of a way, and whatever pleasantries he may indulge in are purely unconscious—the result, we suppose, of mental absorption. But he seems to have struck an idea that is purely original, and having done so he has pursued the most natural course in the world for a Congressman to follow-has incorporated it in a bill which he introduced in the House on Wednesday with becoming gravity. In the Congressional report it i nentioned as "a bill to prevent the use of the United States flag for advertising pur-

It is very evident that there is more sen timent than sense in Mr. Barber's mental composition. He has, no doubt, felt his reverence for the stars and stripes frequently outraged, upon picking up a diminutive edition of that article to find emblazoned upon its sacred folds an emblem advising him to "Drink only Rottem's Sour Mash," or to "Take Mixum's Cathartic," or an injunction to "Wear Blowhard's Liver Pad." Or, it is possible that his soul was particularly harrowed during numerous flags around the polls enjoining voters to support Lambert Tree for Con-

figures that seem to indicate that stalwart of those implements of the devil known as playing cards, and thus given over to igno-

That the rest of the American people

have not been as deeply shocked as Mr. mount to the round sum of \$6.167,374.45, Barber at these manifest indignities heaped upon the national flag is proof of that gentleman's superior resthetic nature. Americans as a rule have very little rever-When they achieve a degree of pa triotism calling for unusual demonstrations, they usually shout for the old flag and an appropriation, but Mr. Barber has done better by starting a "boom" for the old flag without an advertisement. Mr. Barber is a well-meaning young man, but we are sure he cannot be aware how many other hearts will ache if his bill becomes a law. The men who peddle stomach bitters, liver pills, kidney panaceas and all sorts of lotions and drink will find one of their most efficient aids in the sale of their goods disbarred from serving them. The old flag will no longer be the symbol of a remedy for the pains of dyspepsia or the terrors of the gout. It will be, to the majority of mankind, simply a meaningless piece of bunting—the stars symbolizing nothing in particular and the stripes the agonies of some disease that has remained gnawing at the vitals for want of the potency of some nostrum, the merits of which are now proclaimed by its means. We trust that when Mr. Barber dies he will be encoffined with the American flag-sans advertisement-wrapped about his inanimate form, and thus, perhaps, he may rest

THE MAINE MUDDLE. There is little new to record in the Main situation this morning. Both the legal and the rump legislatures were in session for a short time, but in neither was any business transacted. The Republicans have adjourned till Saturday to await the opinion of the supreme judicial court as to the legality of their existence as a legislative body. They no doubt feel secure in the position they have assumed, as the court has already demonstrated its capacity for rendering just such opinions as may be required to suit any partisan emergency. We take it that there is but little doubt of the direction the court will take. The Republicans will be sustained

in whatever assumption they may make. The opinion of the court, however, will not settle the controversy. There is a power superior to that tribunal. The peo. ple, backed by the constitution and the laws, will insist that the legislature organized in conformity to law shall be recognized. and any action it may take in opposition to the bribers and revolutionists will be sustained at any cost. The party of political morality represented by the fusionists must show no faltering, but stand boldly forth. asserting the rights of the people as against the rebels who would subvert the government, and maintaining those rights at all

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES

Our good Presbyterian brethren united in union meeting on Sunday evening, the purpose of which was to give encouragement to the scheme of the establishment of a theological seminary or college in this State, devoted to the training of young men for the ministry of that denomination. There was the usual number of speeches, and the promoter of the enterprise received many encouraging words, which may be supple mented with more substantial tokens of the interest of the people in the proposed work

of the institution. The GLOBE views with pleasure every movement calculated to increase and improve the educational facilities of the State, and would not withhold from any project having for its object the mental development of the rising generation all encouragement possible. Yet it is inclined to doubt the expediency of at this time entering upon such an undertaking as is proposed. The great fault of our educational system is that we have too many weak and too few strong colleges, and the tendency is to increase the number of the former with the result of preventing the growth of the latter. Each State in the union has from three to a score of theological seminaries, suit of the long continued negotiations has some of them non-sectarian, but the majoribeen to inspire every savage in the land- ty under the especial patronage of some one of the various religious denominations. As a rule they drag out but a feeble existence, their curioulum is limited, and their faculty of but an indifferent order. Students who attend receive only the radiments of a classical education, and are obliged to attend some of the Eastern universities if they desire to complete their course. Even in theology the course is imperfect, though the dogmas of the church assuming control of the institution are pretty thoroughly

inculcated. We would suggest that the cause of education, both general and theological, might be best advanced by a consolidation of the efforts of several of the churches that adhere to nearly the same religious belief, and the establishment of a non-sectarian college under their general supervision. The Presbyterian, Baptist and Congregational churches are substantially one. They differ only in minor points of discipline and doctrine. see no reason to hinder their nnion in support of a college that shall possess a high order of excellence and at the ame time be non-sectarian yet orthodox By such a union an institution could be built up that would be a credit to the State and relieve us of dependence upon the East for completing the education of our young

In Minnesota we have already the nucleus for such an institution in Caraton college located at Northfield. Though nominally under the care of the Congregational churc h it is practically unsectarian, members of several denominations being represented on the faculty. But it might be reorganized on a basis which would make it acceptable to all orthodox churches, and transformed into a university that shall be the peer of any at the East. But in order to make it or any other college successful it must have a large constituency—larger than any single denomination can command. In no other way can ng and creditable educational institution be placed on a substantial basis

A Neat Little Speculation for a Bank. YORK, Jan. 13 .- The Evening Post says on inquiry we find the Metropolitan Nationl bank of this city which had on deposit in Washington \$2,450,000 of United States 4 per cent. bonds to secure \$2,205,000 of note circu-lation, has taken up the bonds and for a time lation, has taken up the bonds and for a time given up its note circulation. The operation is merely a business one as the bank clears a proof by it of over \$90,0.0. The bank has a capital of \$83,000,000. President Sever gives it as his opinion that if cougress would reduce the tax on note circulation one-half, it now being one per cent, the banks generally would freely take bonds bearing 3-65 per cent, and would largely increase their circulation, and I that all restrictions removed the Metropolitan alone would take \$5,000,000 of such bonds.

MINNESOTA MASONS.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL COMMU NICATION OF THE LODGE.

Lodge Attendance of the Brethren-Ove One Hundred Lodges Represented-Full List of Delegates from the Several L dges-Interesting Addresses of Grand Master Wells and Grand Orator Davisi resperous Condition of the Order-Elecion of Grand Officers This Afternoon &c. &c. The twenty-seventh grand annual comnunication of the grand lodge of Masons met at noon yesterday, in Masonic hall, in

this city. For some time previous to the nour of meeting, the hall was filled with the brethren from all sections of the State, and glance therein was sufficient to demonstrate the prosperity and increasing popularity of the order, as well as the lo levotion which animated the breasts of each

and every individual member.

Shortly after noon a lodge of Master Ma sons was opened in due form by M. W. G. M., H. R. Wells, preparatory to the opening of the grand lodge in ample form.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Chaplain G. H. Davis, after which Bro. Thomas Mont-gomery, of Nicollet lodge No. 54, St. Peter, as appointed assistant grand secretary.

On motion of Bro. O. G. Miller, a resolution was adopted that all master masons in

good standing be admitted to seats in the ball during the present session of the grand lodge.
A committee on credentials consisting of Bros. A. T. C. Pierson, A. Marden and N R. Booth was then appointed, and after a brief interval reported that in addition to

grand officers the representatives of ninety six lodges were in attendance as follows: GRAND OFFICERS PRESENT. M. W. G. M.—Henry R. Wells.

R. W. D. G. M .- C. H. Benton. R. W. D. G. M.—C. H. Benton.
R. G. S. W.—Chas N. Duniels.
R. G. J. W.—W. T. Wilkins.
R. G. Treasurer—Jos. H. Thompson
R. G. Secretary—A. T. C. Pierson.
W. G. Orator—Rev. G. H. Davis.
W. G. Chaplain—Rev. W. H. Hall.
W. G. Marshal—R. H. Gove.

W. G. Marshal—R. H. Gove. W. G. S. Word Bearer—O. C. Meeker. W. G. S. D.—E. E. Corliss. W. G. J. D.—Wu, Stafford. W. G. Pursuivant—John A. Johnson W. G. Pursuivant—John A. Joh W. G. S. S.—H. R. Denny. W. G. J. S.— James F. Reppy. W. G. Tyler—H. Burningham.

PAST GRAND OFFICERS. P. G. M.-E. W. Darant. P. G. M.—G. B. Cooley. P. D. G. M.—Aaron Goodrich. P. D. G. M.—Aaron Goodrich.
P. G. S. W.—Samuel E. Adalis.
P. G. J. W.—J. W. Morford.
P. G. J. W.—Wm. Lee.
P. G. J. W.—E. P. Barnum.
P. G. J. W.—A. J. Edgerton.
P. G. J. W.—C. O. Ball.
P. G. J. W.—Fred Joss.

No. 1. Stillwater, W. F. Gorie, Frank Chas-

No. 2. Minneapolis, W. E. Johnson. St. Paul, W. H. Grant.
Minneapolis, W. A. Miller, Cyrus
I, C. D Hammond.
St. Paul, W. D. Cornish, O. G. Mil-No. 5. St. Paul, W. D. Cornish, O. G. Mil-er, W. E. Barton. No. 7. Hastings, Irving Todd, R. J. Mar-

Hames, W. H. Putnam. No. 9. Mantorville, Ambrose LaDue. No. 12. Mankato, C. H. Parsons. Wabashaw, J. A. Peck, J. M. Mar

Monticello, Henry Kreis. Hokab, W. Lossing, A. J. Snure

h. Winona, Thomas A. Richardson. Minneapolis, James M. Williams. Caledonia, Charles A. Coe. Rochester, R. H. Grove, R. L. Van

St. Cloud, J. V. Brower.
Wilton, G. H. Woodbin.
Albert Lea, James F. Reppy.
Winnebago City, Tobias L.
Bathrick, Edward A. Hotchkiss. No. 24.

n Bathrick, Edward A. Hotenkies.
5, Clenrwater, Goo. P. Fish.
1, La Grescent, James C. Day, H. T.
Wm. R. Anderson.
1, Anoka, A. A. Hilton, J. P. Hunter.
1, Jordan, Rufus P. Wells.
1, Waterville, R. W. Jacklin.
1, Owatonna, L. L. Wheelock, Henry

Cannon Falls, Joseph E. Chapman. Hastings, J. E. Finch, J. H. Truax. Preston, Wallace W. Braden, Geo

Pine Island, M. A. Robinson, P. M. Melvin G. Peters. Austin, W. T. Wilkins.

Lake City, John Wear, G. W. T Wright. No. 41. Zumbrota, Chas. B. Anderson, B. C.

Glover. No. 42. Glencoe, D. Tupper. No. 43. Lewiston, J. C. Slade. Le Sueur, E. P. Rutan. No. 45. No. 46.

Saratoga, S. L. Draper. Cleveland, Wm. H. Hall. Northfield, F. A. Noble, E. John Handy. St. Charles, Robert Mears. Charles G. Halgreen Charles G. Halgreen.
Cottage Grove, Arthur H. Stein,
nultz, Wallace Kelsey.
Morristown, George Molson, Win-

ld Snyder. No. 54. St. Peter, E. S. Pettijohn, C. M. nham, Thomas Montgomery. No. 55. Taylors Falls, George W. Seymov. No. 56. Chatfield, George Andrus, S.

McKinney. No. 57. Blue Earth City, John D. Maxwell, on Pratt, Peter B. Davy. 58. Spring Valley, N. R. Booth. 59. Hutchinson, Charles H. Stanchfield

Sank Centre, C. M. Hinman, Luca bert A. Whitney. Eyota, C. S. Andrews, E. M. Wes

Keeler. Rockford, Isaac P. Harvey

Plainview, Augustus Smith. Fairmont, Edward W. Bird. Lakeland, John C. Higgins, R. H anderson.
No. 66. Modelia, J. P. Furber.
No. 67. Farmington, J. M. D. Craft.
No. 69. Rushford, Elias W. Lyon, John

No. 69. Rushford, Elias W. Lyon, John Mc-Leod, Charles Drake.
No. 71. Janesville, Edward H. Bates.
No. 72. Lansing, D. D. Vaughn.
No. 73. Brownsville, J. B. La Blond, J. P. Schaller, Christopher Clark.
No. 75. La Roy, J. D. Allen.
No. 76. Garden City, L. Cook, S. S. Ingram.
No. 77. Waseen, C. A. Wright, R. L. Mc-Dermuck, Heary Sfrong.

ormick, Heary Sfrong.
No. 79. Duioth, John R. Carey.
No. 81. Henderson, J. P. Kirby.
No. 81. Alexandria, Geo. W. Robards.
No. 82. Howard Lake, Charles W. Ricker

No. 82. Mosson, Hiram Hatch, No. 83. Kosson, Hiram Hatch, No. 84. Money Creek, Moses Emery, Gilbert High Ferest, Cyrus Converse, E. D.

No. 85. High Fe rest, Cyrus Converse, E. D. Back, Eagene S. Woodbridge.
No. 83. Mazeppa, E. S. Hyde, Geo. Johnson, Geo. Ha'll.
No. 87. Wells, Daniel Straw, John P. Barke, Alfred L. Taylor.
No. 89. Litchfield, J. Q. A. Braden, E. Kimball, Henry Ames.
No. 90. Jackson, Alex. Fiddes, J. W. Cowing. No. 91, Redwood Falls, Thos. McMillar

Jno. H. Bowers, Thos. H. King.
No. 92. Princeton, Joseph L. Cator, D. A Caley.
No. 93. Sauk Rapids, Wm. H. Fletcher, Chrysler, Edwin S. Hall. Sleepy Eye Lake, J. M. Thompson Elk River, Charles S. Wheaton.

St. James, J.S. Aldrit. Windom, C. H. Smith. New Ulm, Albert Marden. Fergus Falls, James Compton, Sor No. 100. Brainerd, James Dewar, Frank B Johnson, Eugene M. Westfall.
No. 101. Worthington, A. C. Robins
No. 102. Lanesboro, D. W. Hall. Lake Crystal, A. J. Murphy. Willmar, F. R. Bunker,

No. 106. Detroit, F. C. Choste. No. 108. Dodge Centre, J. E. Getman A. B. Hanso

No. 109. Montevideo, H. W. Heagy, W. B. No. 169. Montevace, It is Kitchell, G. J. Crane. No. 110. Pickwick, J. L. Finch. No. 111. Carver, Henry R. Denny. No. 112. Minneapolis, E. J. Davenport, H.

H. Keith.
No. 113. Excelsior, D. C. Hunt, O. C.
Mecker.
No. 114. Luverne, James L. Helm, Rober
O. Crawford.
No. 115. Elgin, D. F. Ferguson.
No. 116. Brownsdale, J. B. Graves, S. Ives.
No. 117. Granite Falls, Ira O. Russell.
No. 118. Newport, H. A. Durand, F. Crawshaw.

No. 121. Grand Meadow, Manson O. Wilsie, Frank R. Warner, Alex. Requa.

No. 122. Kellogg, James E. Gage, Melton K
Welfe, Wm. Canneld. No. 123. Blooming Prairie, Chas. D. Gid-

No. 124. Janesville, Luke Kellogg. No. 125. G-seo, George W. Savage. No. 126. Moorhead, Sam Patridge, C. W.

No. 127. Fo. 128. No. 129. No. 127.
Delano, Minor Ball.
Fo. 128.
Mapleton, John M. Sprague.
No. 129.
Benson, Z. B. Clarke.
No. 130.
Red Wing. O. Whitman, H. C.

[odgman.
No. 131. Lyle, J. S. Bowers.
No. 132. Norwood, Julius H. Ackerman.
No. 133. Morris, Henry Hutchins.
No. 134. Cokato, E. H. Farnham.
No. 135. Buffalo, O. H. Bushnell.

No. 136. Walnut Station, Luther L. Blair Robert W. Hoyt, Ezra P. Byram. The lodge was then called off until 'clock. Afternoon Session.

At the afternoou session the number odges represented had increased to over one hundred, and the hall was even more dense v crowded than before.

Application was made for a lodge at Cur-rie, Murray county, which was referred to the committee on charters and dispensations. M. W. G. M., H. R. Wells then read th

following list of STANDING COMMITTES.

Returns of Lodges-O. Whitman, A. J. Snure, Geo. W. Seymour, W. H. Hall, C. M. Wilkinson. Lodges U. D.—E. J. Davenport, O. H. Page W. Morford.

Lodges U. D.—L. J. W. Morford.
Grand Treasurer and Secretary's Books—
Henry R. Denny, Frank Chase, W. W. Braden.
Appeals and Grievances—John H. Brown, W.
D. Cornish, Joseph E. Chapman, R. H. Gove,
Charles E. Halgren.
Correspondence—A. T. C. Pierson, A. Good-

Correspondence—A. I. C. rich, G. H. Davis.
Ancient Landmarks—A. C. Smith, C. O. Ancient Landmarks—A. C. Smith, C. Sall, R. H. Sanderson, Albert Marden, Dana C.

Hunt.

Masonic Jurisprudence—C. W. Nash, Grove
B. Cooley, E. W. Durant, A. J. Edgerton, W.
H. Grant.
Pay roll—J. H. Thompson, G. W. Hard, C.
M. Benham.

Appropriations—E. P. Barnum, W. F. Gorie,
L. A. Hancock.
Printing—A. T. C. Pierson, O. G. Miller, W.

Printing—A. T. C. Piersoa, O. G. Miller, W. A. Miller.

The following special committees were also On Death of Brother Ingmundson-J. D. Al-

len, J. N. Ives, W. T. Wilkins.
Grand Lodge Funds—J. H. Thompson, S. E.
Adams, C. H. Benton.
Masonic Charity—E. J. Davenport, J. V.
Brower, R. W. Jacklin.
Residue of Grand Masters Address—Geo. H. Davis, R. H. Gove, O. H. Page. ADDRESS BY GRAND MASTER WELLS.

Grand Master Wells next proceeded to read his annual address, which was listened to with unabated interest during the delivery Hastings, Irving Todd, R. J. Mar-Red Wing, Lucius A. Hancock, J. C. tracts are all space will allow our giving: After briefly introducing his address, the grand master proceeded to say:

While our hearts are overflowing with grati tude for blessings bestowed upon us, we yield tearful submission to that call which has taken

tearful submission to that call which has taken from our circle to the grand loige on high our brother R. W. Ingmund Ingmundson, district deputy grand master for the 14th district.

I was honored with the friendship of our brother and can attest to his great personal worth. As a citizen, he was honored with positions of great responsibility and trust, ever acquitting himself with credit in all the relations in life; a devoted husband and affectiontions in life; a devoted husband and affection ate father, and a most zealous and accomplish ate father, and a most zealous and accomplished mason. He was for three years worshipful master of Fidelity Lodge. No. 39, and represented his lodge in the grand lodge with ability. Was high priest of his chapter, and for three years past has held the position of district deputy grand master. He proved his faith by his acts, and illustrated the spirit of truth in his life. It was with mournful satisfaction that I was permitted to attend at his last sad rites.

ast sad rites.

He was buried with the impressive He was buried with the impressive cere-monies of our order, right worthy W. T. Wil-kins officiating, assisted by a large concourse of masons from Mower and adjacent counties and many citizens. May our lives be and many citizens. May our lives be wedded to duty and our end be like his.

My assistance was desired some months since to adjust a matter between one of our lodges to adjust a matter between one or our longes and its creditors. About ten years since the lodge, being in flourishing circumstances, and having every prospect for a prosperous future, issued its bonds for \$3,000, bearing interest at ten per cent, per annum, payable in ten years, and negotiated the bonds to secure means with which to build a hall, which they accomplished. They placed their structure upon a lot ed. They placed their structure upon a lot, the title to which was defective. Misfortune name, the bonds were about to mature, the were in dispair. Luckity, at the las and they were in dispair. Luckity, at the last moment, title to the property was secured, the bonds were refunded in new ones, to run twenty years at 7 per cent., and the lodge has taken a new hold on life, and are filled with hope that some time they may pay their enormous debt. I mention this instance to illustrate the extent of liability which ledges will I mention this instance to illustrate the extent of liability which lodges will assume when unadvised. These questions present themselves: Are lodges in their capacity as associations authorized to incur debts for any purpose? If-liabilities are so incurred and disaster comes, as it may, and the lodge cannot meet and cancel their obligations, their charter surrendered or arrested, all their property interests absorbed by the grand lodge, what are the obligations and liabilities of the G. L. for the payment of such debts? The individual who incurs obligations to his fellow without resource to meet it, dishonors himself in the act. May not our subordinate lodges become obnoxious to the charge of like gravity, and if so, who more to blame than this grand lodge, which having plenary restraining power, fails to exercise it blame than this grand lodge, which having plenary restraining power, fails to exercise for the protection of its subordinates, its owe credit and the best interests of the craft?

GRAND LODGE FUNDS.

It is a source of gratification, after the very unsatisfactory experience we have had for years past, that our grand lodge funds are now in such a commendable condition. The total receipts from all sources for the past year was the grand total of \$4,201, including charter fres of the last session, and for dispensations. All claims have been fully paid, and we now have a balance in the hands of the R. W. grand treasurer of \$1,457.30.

There was appropriated and set apart at our last session, for a widow's and orphan's fund, the sum of \$500, which it is to be hoped is the prinning of a fixed and enduring monument

eginning of a fixed and enduring monumer normal of a fact and district monator attesting our appreciation of the holy purpose and object for which our organization exists.

This, and all funds so willingly and gener

object, and all funds so willing; as a subordi sis, and all funds so willing; brought to our keeping by our subordi plodges, should be contemplated as a sacrest, dedicated to charity, and should be the dedicated to charity, and should be with zealous watchfulness, an trust, dedicated to charity, and should be guarded by us with zealous watchfulness, and we should see to it that it be not wasted in ex travigance nor impaired by needless expendi

There has a practice, reprehensible in my judgment, obtained to a degree among suborlinate lodges in our own and other Grand dinate lodges in our own and other Grand Lodge jurisdictions, of calling upon the lodge of which a sojourning brother, in want, is member, for remuneration, and in some cases for compensation, for relief extended. I es-teem this course as subversive of the great underlying fundamental principle of our institu-tion. It is making relief a subject of charge and chatity a creature of commerce. To retion. It is making relief a subject of charge, and charity a creature of commerce. To relieve a worthy brother in distress, so far as we may do, without injury to ourselves, is our prerogative and our duty. If actuated by the expectation of a fee or hope of reward in sustaining a failing brother it is a prostitution of our high calling. I am sware that the practice ailuded to has the countenance and support of very many conscientious brothers,

and I fraternally concede to them the best inand I fraternally concede to them the best intentions and purest motives. It is based upon the ground that there is nothing inconsistent with our principles and the motives which actuate us in rendering a statement of expenses incurred for an afflicted brother or his family in distress, to the lodge from which he hails, and leaving it to their masonic courtesy to reimburse, if they may and their financial condition will warrant. I cannot see a distinction between this course of action and an actual demand, and if otherwise, it is so absolutely certain to degenerate and become a subject of gross abuse, that I hope to see this grand lodge give emphatic expression of its sense of the practice, and if in accord with its judgment, that subordinate lodges within this jurisdiction be prohibited from directly or indirectly presenting any claim upon a sister lodge, withpresenting any claim upon a sister lodge, within this or any jurisdiction—except upon request—for reimbursement for moneys expended for the relief of a sojourning brother in

THE JURISDICTION IN DAKOTA. I refrain from entering into the discussion of our relations with the grand lodge of Dakoto since the whole subject stands committed to to since the whole subject stands committed to the committee as indicated, who will advise you fully. I will say this, however, that this grand lodge disclaims any intention to in any way encroach upon the jurisdiction of the grand lodge of Dakota. Just in that degree that we should resist encroachments upon our own rights and dignity, so would we refrain from tresspassing upon those of others. The claim that we have violated this principle is in my judgment assumpt on merely, and not war-ranted by the facts. Yet, if it be not conceded that there is a difference of coninon involved ranted by the facts. Yet, if it be not conceded that there is a difference of opinion involved which will admit of dissention, an adjustment may not be reached. This must be conceded then with the true spirit of traternity to guide us, a desire to reach conclusions, consistent with masonic law, and justice, and the rights of all, the result cannot fail to produce that harmony which is alike our duty and desire to reach.

At the conclusion of the reading of the address Ross. G. R. Coolay E. W. Durant.

ddress Bros. G. B. Cooley, E. W. Durant and A. J. Edgerton were appointed a committee on subdivision and reference thereof. The grand secretary's and grand treasurer's reports were submitted, showing the receipt during the year of over \$4,200, there-

rosperity of the order.

The election of grand officers was fixed for 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The grand lodge at about 3:30 o'clock was called off until 8 o'clock in the evening.

g the continued and growing

Evening Session.

At the evening session upon the lodge's naving called to labor, Rev. Chaplain G. H. Davis, Grand Orator delivered a most beautiful and impressive oration. The following extracts therefrom will be found of interest and well worth perusal:

FREE MASONBY.

and well worth perusal:

The origin of Free Masonry is shrouded in obscurity and doubt, and we make no ambitious attempt to trace its history, or to discern its lineage in the clouded teachings and principles of ancient mysteries. We have nothing in its written or unwritten laws which reveals to us the small beginnings of the brotherhood which has assumed so great and universal proportions. Even our traditions, reaching back into the dim and far off ages of the world, fail to satisfy our curious and enquiring minds. Uncertain, however, as is the origin of Free Masonry, we know it to be very ancient. It has grown venerable with the laps? of centuries, while its principles, holy and heaven-born, have added strength and vitality with each succeeding period of time. There have been other systems which seemed to be more permanent; there have been confederations and governments which seemed to be bound by indissoluble ties of power and of interest, but one after another they have been crowded out of the line as the great world moved on. Time and decay have wasted and destroyed much that seemed imperishable. Empires have been born, have lived and have been forgotten. Arts have been lost and races have been bear have lived and have been forgotten. Arts have been lost and races have been and aspirations. "The tower that long had stood the crash of the backward the variety winds."

of human hopes and aspirations.

'The tower that long had stood the crash of thunder and the warring winds, Shook by the slow but sure destroyer time, Now haugs in doubtful ruin o'er its base, And flinty pyramids and walls of brass Descend; the Babylonian spires are sunk, Achaia, Rome and Egpyt moulder down! Time shakes the stable tyranny of throne

Achaia, Rome and Egpyt moulder down!

Time shakes the stable tyranny of thrones,
And tottering empires crush by their own
weight."

And yet Free Masonry, which
has witnessed the rise and tail of empires and nations, the wreck of other human
institution, and the monuments of genius,
lives—and lives, not in the weakness of old
age, but in the growing vigor of beautiful
manhood. And we cannot but ask the question, "Why does she live? To what is due this
strange vitality which invigorates and reinvigorates her veins as though she had drank
from the fountain of immortal
youth?" We can only answer
such questions by entering the circle of her
brotherhood, and learning the truths upon
which she has builded.

She recognizes the existence and the power
of an overruling Providence. She teaches her
children that they are responsible beings,
whose work is to be tried by an unerring square
in the hands of a merciful and loving, but a
just and all-seeing Master. At the yery

just and all-seeing Master. At the yery threshold of her temple her votaries are taught to invoke the obssing of Him who fills that temple with his presence, enjoins them to subdue the passions vices by temperance, fortiude justice. She places God's Book the altar, as the trestleboard of the the altar, as the trestleboard of the Supreme Architect, where our work is all laid down for us, to be squared by virtue, and circumscribed by God's will. She conducts us to that ladder of faith and hope and charity, and sets before us the measure of our practical duty, without which faith is dead and hope a delugion—without which the name of mason is dely, without which faith is dead and hope a delusion—without which the name of mason is an empty title, and masonry itself a painted bauble. In short, she teaches brotherly love, relief and truth—that men are brothers—that they should be ever ready to go out of their way to aid the needy—that they are to remember each others welfare in ther prayers to Deity, that they are to whisper good counsel in each other's ears, and that they are to stretch forth the hand of fellowship, not in anger, and scorn, and vilence, but to raise the falling.

It is because free masonry has been the symbolic custodian of such truths that she has defied so long the assaults of men and time. It is because she enshrines and symbolizes the great vital truths of revelation, that God has preserved her for her great and good work.

because she enshrines and symbolizes the great vital truths of revelation, that God has preserved her for her great and good work. It is upon this rock that she has builded, and it is to God's truth, and not to her own universality and power that she owes her presmanence.

It is well that we should dwell upon this foundation stone of our order. We live in times of social, political and religious restlessness, when men are prone to turn away from the old faith and to follow after the strange deities of speculation and of so-called philosophy. And has it ever occurred to you that modern skepticism would rob Free Masonry of her brightest jawels? Would destroy the very foundation upon which she has builded? Take from her altar that book which is given to the Mason as the rule and guide of his faith, erase from her ritual the lesson of reverence for, and dependence upon, the great "I am," forget that he who presides in this chair, as well as he who stands for the first time in the northeast corner, is to bow with ime in the northeast corner, is to bow with owly humility before the deity, and what have you left? An empty name, but not a living

our. If you love this institution, if you would see it develop with yet grander proportions, if you would see the develop with yet grander proportions, if you would have it go onward and upward in its work of love, and charity, and mercy, then remember that the first of your great lights is At the conclusion of the grand orator's

address, the grand lodge was called off until 9 o'clock this morning. Farragut Association.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 13.—The Farragut asso ciation has resolved that the organization be made permanent, and a committee has been appointed to make arrangements to celebrate in a becoming manner the anniversary of passing the forts under Admiral Farrigut, in April, 1862. It is proposed to hold a general reunion of survivors of Farragut's squadron, and the president was authorized to invite Admiral Porter, Gen. Butler and other prominent officers who took part in the campaign along the Mississippi. iation has resolved that the organization be All diseases arising from a disordered stomach

yield at once to Reed's Gilt Edge Ton c.

COURT CULLINGS.

Opening Day of the January Term of the District Court—The Grand Jary—Assign ment of Civil Cases.

The January term of the district court rened at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, Judges Simons and Brill presiding. The grand jury was first summoned and after the preliming ries had been disposed of the court proceeded to hear motions and set the civil cases to be tried the ensuing term, the calendar containing

135 civil cases. As the names of the grand jurors were calle

J. Ross Nichols.

C. R. L. Hardenberg Henry Hechlemann,

John A. Sabin,
J. Ross Nichols,
Henry Hechlemann,
Frederick Driscoll,
D. Schutte,
E. M. Hallowell,
L. M. Barrington,
Thoos, Holyoke,
Frank B. Clark,
Geo. L. Farwell,
Of the above Messrs. Holyoke, Zahm, Faddis
and Wann were excused, attachments being isand Wann were excused, attachments being is-sued for G. R. Finch and J. P. Gribben, the

sued for G. R. Finch and J. P. Gribben, the latter afterwards putting in an appearance.

As a full complement was not present, a special venire was issued for five grand jurors returnable at 10 o'clock this morning. The week commencing next Monday was set for the trial of crimical cases, which will be on hearing from the 19th to the 24th inst. inclusive.

The court then took up the civil calender, the cases being set as follows: JURY CASES.

Jan. 26-Elizabeth Thompson, appellant, vs. Dave Nadon, respondent; William Todd vs. Thomas Wallace; A. R. Capehart vs. Mary Kennedy, administratrix, etc., of M. A. Ken-

nedy.

Jan. 27—James Stinson, et al., appellant,
vs. The St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad company, respondent; James Stinson, appellant,
vs. The St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad company, respondent: H. T. Henning vs. Henry
Fabel.

Jan. 28-J. Q. A. Ward vs. St. Paul Dispatch company; George Benz vs. James King, sheriff, etc.; John S. Boyd vs. Emetine Fisher

et al.

Jan. 29—Thomas H. Pitts vs. Hotzheimer &
Severance; F. W. Leavitt vs. John Chin.

Jan. 30—Margaret Cranston vs. Michael
O'Brien; H. F. Blodgett, et al., vs. Solomon
Sibben, et al.; E. P. Webb vs. Catherine
Kimberley, et al.

Jan. 31—Albert Brøwn vs. E. P. Webb.

COURT CASES.

COURT CASES.

COURT CASES.

Jan. 19—Narciase Lafortune vs. R. C. Shreve et al.; Samuel Myatte vs. R. O. Shreve et al.; Frank Oyer vs. R. C. Shreve et al.; John Delonais vs. R. C. Shreve et al.; Paul Myatte vs. R. C. Shreve et al.; Paul Myatte vs. R. C. Shreve et al.; Moses Capistraut vs. R. C. Shreve et al.; Lander Capistraut vs. R. C. Shreve et al.; Lander Capistraut vs. R. C. Shreve et al.; Lantartartix. &c. C. Shreve et al.; Administrativs. &c. et al.

administratrix, &c. et al.

Jan. 26.—George H. Palmer, respondent vs.

Mrs. E. D. M. Wright, appellant.

Jan. 27.—Homer C. Eller, receiver, &c. vs. George Lane et al.

Jan. 28.—O. E. Terry vs. W. L. Mintzer.

Jan. 30.—G. T. Lunegroff vs. American Button Hole Over-Seaming Sewing Machine com-

pany. JURY CASES. Feb. 2—Joseph Lange et al. vs. Lawrence Fabrienski et al.; Rebecca Colter vs. Charles Colter. Feb. 3-The City of St. Paul vs. Louis En-

Feb. 3—The City of St. Panl vs. Louis Engles; Patrick Norris vs. the City of St. Paul.
Feb. 4—Jacob Dietz as adms., etc., vs. the City of St. Paul.
Feb. 5—E. R. Hollinshead vs. E. P. Webb; Jacob Hanck vs. C. Geib and M. Geib; Thomas J. Barney vs. Marian B. Whitcher.
Feb. 6—Crain Bros. Manufacturing Company vs. H. P. Rugg; H. W. Coe vs. James King and Mayo & Clark.
Feb. 7—Augustus R. Capchart vs. Mathew Craig et al.
Feb. 9—Daniel D. Merrill vs. the City of St. Paul; Frank Brom vs. the City of St. Paul; Frank Brom vs. the City of St. Paul.

Craig et al.

Feb. 9—Daniel D. Merrill vs. the City of St.

Faul; Frank Brom vs. the City of St. Paul.

Feb. 10—Austin, Tomlinson & Webster Manufacturing company vs. Daniel T. Parsons and

Joel S. Parsons; The Saint Paul & Duluth railroad company vs. McIntyre, Rust & Kempt, defendant, and The Mississippi Boom corpo-

ration, garnishees.

Feb. 11—Elon W. Denton vs. the St. Paul Dispatch; Elon W. Denton vs. Henry A. Vastle.

Feb. 13—W. D. Rogers and D. W. Wellman, executors, &c., vs. the Union Insurance com Feb. 13—W. D. Rogers and D. W. Wellman, executors, &c., vs. the Union Insurance coupany; W. D. Rogers and D. W. Wellman, executors, &c., vs. the Merchants Insurance company; W. D. Rogers and D. W. Wellman, executors, &c., vs. the Star Fire Insurance company of New York; W. D. Rogers and D. W. Wellman, executors, &c., vs. the British American Assurance company.

can Assurance company. Feb. 14-Robert H. Keef vs. Henry C.

James.
Feb. 16—Andrew Nippolt vs. James King, sheriff, &c.; Geo. F. Umland vs. Wm. Schmidt.

Schmidt.
Feb. 17—Theophile Siegel vs. Fredericka, Siegel, et al.; W. C. Folsom vs. James King, sheriff, etc.
Feb. 18—Lillie Goebel, et al., vs. Sherwood Hough, et al.; Samuel Greenwood vs. W. P. Murray as executor, etc.
Feb. 19—Haggenmiller & Kuhl vs. The St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Company.
Feb. 20—Maurice Lemay vs. Daniel Muller and J. 8. Prince.

COURT CASES. Feb. 2—John S. Prince vs. William Scheinee-ker; Charles A. De Graff vs. William J. Parsons, et al. Feb. 10-Lorenzo Allis vs. W. F. Davidson

and J. S. Prince.

et al. Feb. 12.—In the matter of the proceedings to enforce the payment of taxes upon real estate delinquent on the 1st day of June, 1879 Maria B. Nell; in the matter of the assessment Maria B. Nell; in the matter of the assessment of damages for the taking of private property for the use of the Chicage, Milwankee & St. Paul Railway company. Appeal of James Stinson and Charles M. Counsell, trustees. Feb. 14—James M. Dean vs. the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad company. Feb. 16—In the matter of the appeal of Wm. F. Davidson from the award of the board of public works in the matter of opening an alley through block 31, 8t. Paul proper; Dawson &

through block 31, St. Paul proper; Dawson & Smith vs.the Girard Life Insurance and Equity Annuity Trust company of Philadelphia.

Feb. 17—Mary Jordan vs. Austin Jordan;
Rebecca Colter vs. Charles Colter and William

Rebecca Colter vs. Charles Colter and William Lee.
Feb. 23—A. R. Capehart vs. F. R. Smith; Martin Delaney vs. Robert A. Smith, et al.
March 2—Julius Austrian, assignee of A. H. Strouse vs. James King, Sheriff &c., et al.
March 3—H. S. Fairchild vs. Michael Kuhn.
In addition to the above 45 motions were heard, disposed of as follows:
Continued, 13; motion for continuance, 4; motions to strike from calender, 2; dismissed and stricken off, 12: settled, 6. The remainder were disposed of on motion to amend and for changes of venue.

Municipal Court. Before Judge Flint. CRIMINAL.

The City vs. Margaret Bradley; drunken ess. Committed for thirty days. The City vs. Chas. G. Johnson; assault and attery. Acquitted and discharged. MINNESOTA NEWS.

Carleton College has just had six new stulents from Austin added to its list one of them a young lady. The young ladies of the Baptist church in

Hastings are raising funds to purchase Sabbath school library. About \$15,000 are being expended on the Okobena mills at Worthington, Nobles county, in repairs and improvements.

In Olmsted county 239 marriage notices rere issued in 1879. For the past five years the number has averaged 214 a year. The building improvements in St. James in 1879 amounted to \$16,375. There were 14 new residences erected costing half of the

Northfield Journal: The college students Northfield Journal: The college students are flocking back in goodly numbers to their prospective alma mater. In short, the fire didn't scare them away. The college never opened with a better attendance.

The ladies of Glyndon presented the other day Mr. Osborn, of the News, a prize of \$35.75 in token of their appreciation of his labors in behalf of the village. A cheering expression of good will, well deserved. It is now ascertained since the return of

It is now ascertained since the return of the students, that their aggregate loss by the burning of Carleton college in Northfield will amount to from \$1,200 to \$1,500. Their losses consisted chiefly in bedding, clothing and books.