Daily Globe.

Official Paper of the City & County

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ST. PAUL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1880.

WM. LEE, the chairman of the Democratic State Central committee, has obtained consent of the Governor for the use of the hall of the House of Representatives for the meeting of the Democratic State convention on the 20th of May.

FINLEY says he don't represent Tilden, but the Democratic party. This is very kind and considerate on the part of this professional blackmailer, who has been in the employ of the Republican party since Zach Chandler was Secretary of the Interior, but it's an awful blow upon the truth of history.

SIR ARTHUR GUINESS, the famous brewer of Dublin stout, has been defeated in his contest for a parliamentary seat from Dublin. It would appear that porter is not the national drink of the Irish, and that the man who concocts a drink that doesn't partake of the qualities of mountain dew is deserving of the execration of all honest and loyal Irishmen.

BUT little idea of the present status of the parties can be obtained from the result of the local elections held in Ohio and Indiana on Monday. Party lines were not strictly drawn, and the popularity of the candidates determined results more than their party affiliations. There have been nominal gains for both parties, but they are of no general significance.

MR. ALDRICH'S bill providing for the immediate transportation of dutiable goods to their point of destination has passed the House unanimously. There should be no delay in passing it in the Senate, as it will prove of the utmost benefit to Western importers by freeing them from the exactions of the New York customs officers, who take especial pains to discriminate against Western men and in favor of the leading importers of the East.

IT does worry the Republicans, even those who are said to be "respectable," to have Kellogg, Washburn and others who occupy Congressional seats, to which they never were elected, bounced out. But purging Congress of scoundrels is the order of the day. Let the seat-stealers go.—*Boston Post.*

Amen. But how can Congress be purged of scoundrels when Democrats take their part? The seat-stealers should go, but they cannot be driven out without the union of all honest members.

THERE is no longer any room for doubt as to Gov. Seymour's candidacy for the Presidential office. The result of the conventions in Oneida county, where he resides, shows that the attempts of the Tilden adherents to prove him decrepit and imbecile have provoked a feeling of resentment coupled with a desire to show that he still holds a place in the confidence and affection of the people. If the issue is generally raised in New York State between Seymour and Tilden, as now seems probable, we have no doubt but the sage of Utica will distance he of Gramercy Park.

THE Blaine committee claim the ten votes from Vermont after the first complimentary vote for Edmunds given in accordance with the instructions of the State convention. It is announced, however, that Edmunds is uncompromisingly in favor of Grant, and will use his utmost endeavors to secure his nomination. It is not at all probable that a delegation pledged to any candidate will run counter to the candidate's preferences. We are safe, therefore, in predicting that after the first ballot—if a ballot shall be had at Chicago—the vote of Vermont will be given for Grant.

THE more evidence given, the more it appears that Springer was at one time pledged to unseat Washburn and seat Donnelly. His eleventh hour change of heart, based on Isanti county, is thin. It would be much more manly for Springer to admit that he has allowed the howlings of the Republican papers to intimidate him. It would have been still more manly if he had had the back bone to stand by the fact that Washburn bought both his nomination and election and consequently that of the unbought and unintimidated vote his opponent had the majority.

THE recall of Lord Lytton from India, which is presaged by the result of the elections in Great Britain, would appear to be, at this distance, an injudicious step for the liberal party to take. Though all his life he has been a literary man, he has shown, during his incumbency of his present position, all the qualities of an astute statesman. Emergencies have frequently arisen that have required the highest statesmanship, and he has not been found lacking. The Indian policy of the British government has been ably carried out by the viceroy, and his deposition at such a critical time as this would be likely to do more injury than good.

THE distinguished rascal, otherwise known as H. H. Finley, says he did not write the anonymous letter to Springer. Perhaps this is true, but Judge Flandrau states that when he (Flandrau) went to Washington as counsel for Washburn, Finley met him and stated he was undecided which side he should take in the contest. Washburn also states that Finley applied to him to be retained as counsel (?) in his behalf. The only way such a fellow could render efficient service would be as a spy in the Donnelly camp. This is undoubtedly the role he has been playing. If Donnelly, Springer, Manning, *et al.*, have not understood this they have displayed a lamentable verdancy.

PERSEVERANCE has been rewarded in the case of Mr. Weaver, the Greenback member from Iowa. For nearly three months he has been trying to obtain recognition from Speaker Randall for the purpose of introducing a series of resolutions on the currency. The resolutions turn out to be very harmless ones in their way, and will meet with general approval. They simply express the opinion that all money in circulation should be issued by the government without the intervention of banks or other corporations, and protest against the refunding of the loan of 1881 under such conditions as shall prohibit the government from paying it at such time as may be convenient. Only to the proposal to run the mints to their full capacity can there be any real objection by sensible men.

THE pine land ring have stolen over six million dollars worth of pine in Minnesota. Washburn is their representative. They are seeking to secure legislation which will not only relieve them from the penitentiary but enable them to "settle" for a nominal sum. The unseating of Washburn and seating of Donnelly would be a death blow to that ring and many would flee the country to avoid imprisonment. Can anyone doubt, under such circumstances, who it is that is likely to lavish money and "set up jobs" to keep Washburn in his seat? Honor, reputation, and fortune will all be blasted by Washburn's conviction. This ring are not only at work among Republicans, but they employ spies in the Democratic camp to better enable them to carry their nefarious point. All the motive, all the interest points to the Washburn gang as the bribe givers and bribe offerers.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The reference of Secretary Sherman, in his recent speech at Mansfield, to the necessity for maintaining the present partisan character of the supreme court has caused a good deal of comment in all quarters. It is a confession on the part of one high in authority, who is supposed to have had some voice in the selection of the judges who now occupy the bench, that they were not selected for their legal learning and judicial fairness, but for their partisan bias and the pliability with which they could be manipulated by the Republicans so as to procure decisions on political questions favorable to the interests of that party. The recent decisions of the court in which it has overturned the long-accepted and established relations of the States to the federal government have convinced the public at large that this was the purpose of the appointment of a majority of the members of the court, and no man of intelligence in the country expects a decision other than favorable to the Republicans when any question of political significance comes up for a hearing.

It is a disgraceful fact that honest political ideas can have no support from the highest tribunal in the country. The confession must be made, however, that the court has been debased by the appointment of unscrupulous partisans who do not hesitate to set both the constitution and the laws at defiance if thereby they can secure a partisan advantage. It is also charged that several of the judges are as much concerned in the distribution of federal patronage as is any Senator or Representative in Congress, and wield a vastly greater power over Mr. Hayes by reason of their position and their ability to give decisions on disputed points. These are supposed to be the immortal three who voted for Hayes in the electoral commission, Judges Bradley, Miller and Strong, with possibly, the addition of the chief justice.

It will probably be many years before the supreme court will regain its lost prestige. The majority of the partisan judges are comparatively young men, and will not be likely to resign for years to come. They can only be removed by impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors, and this will not be attempted except in case of flagrant violations of law. We will therefore be obliged to submit to the outrageous misinterpretations of law, to the premature divulgence of decisions for stock jobbing purposes, and to other flagrant violations of the rights of the people. It is much to be feared, too, that the supreme court will be utilized by the advocates of centralization and monarchism to subvert the liberties of the people and overthrow the republic.

We are very much obliged to Secretary Sherman for throwing off the disguise that has heretofore been maintained, and boldly declaring that the Republican majority in the supreme court must be maintained to the end that partisan decisions may be procured on partisan legislation. No honest party should require such extraordinary powers, and no honest party possessing them would call them into requisition.

CONCLUDING EXERCISES.

Of the Celebration of the Fourteen Hundreth Birthday of St. Benedict.

The Church of the Assumption on Ninth street was the scene yesterday of novel and unusually interesting ceremonies. The occasion was the closing exercises of the fourteen hundredth anniversary of the birth of St. Benedict, the observance of which commenced on Sunday and concluded last evening. The occassion was impressive to a degree and the exercises were observed by a large concourse of German Catholic citizens.

The exercises of the day commenced at 9 o'clock, when pontifical high mass was celebrated by Bishop Grace and the Rev. Father Ravoux. The observance of mass was preceded by a procession of the clergy, who marched in the following order from the pastor's residence to the altar of the church: Cross bearers, acolytes, secular priests, Dominican fathers of Minneapolis, Benedictine fathers, deacons, sub-deacons and canopy bearers, beneath which walked Bishop Grace and Father Ravoux. The canopy was borne by four trustees of the church, whose names are as follows: Peter Kerst, U. Borer, J. Schnitzius and J. Simmer.

The procession was very inposing, consisting in all of twenty-six fathers, and immediately after the clergy had been seated pontificial high mass was celebrated by Bishop Grace and Father Ravoux, Father Calliet, deacon of honor, and the pastor of St. Marys parish as sub-deacon of honors. The deacons were as follows: Father McMullen, deacon; Father Reilley, sub-deacon; first master of ceremonies, Father Shanley, and second master of ceremonies, Father Bernard.

The music was especially fine and effective, the choir consisting of twenty-two ladies and sixteen gentlemen, led by Prof. Kerker. Kemper's mass in "C" was given, the beautiful number "Alterna Rex" being rendered for the offertory. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Graffway, who gave an interesting discourse on the life and labors of Saint Benedict.

Following the sermon the decrees of the Pope on the Papal benediction were read, after which the Papal benediction was given by Bishop Grace.

After the ceremonies attending pontifical high mass were over the clergy sat down to a feast in the school house adjoining the church. There were present Bishops Grace and Ireland and all the clergy, together with the assistant committees and the officers of the St. Joseph's, St. Peter's, St. Clement's and Alaysius societies.

Solemn vespers were held at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the clergy of the Assumption church officiating.

Following vesper service a dinner was given to the acolytes, servers at the altar and the German orphan children of the parish. A substantial feast was spread and enjoyed with great gusto.

The evening service was well attended and the exercises were exceedingly interesting. Sermons were preached by the Rev. T. Schnitzer, a Jesuit father of Mankato, and the Rev. Father Beyrou, a Dominican priest of Minneapolis. The services closed with the Te Deum and benedictum, which was given by the Rev. Father Stummley, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Alphonse, Bernard and Willitrodt.

At the close of the evening service the members of the choir repaired to the school house, where a substantial supper was served, proving most acceptable to all present. And thus ended the very interesting and impressive three days' celebration.

Beautiful Underwear.

Ladies, are you aware of the fact that you can purchase the finest Underwear, of the most exquisite design, material and finish, at the 99 Cent Store, at much lower prices that elsewhere in this city? It is a fact, and if you will only take the trouble to examine the immense assortment now being opened, you will be thoroughly convinced, and it will save you many a dollar.

CITY COUNCIL.

The Condition of the Wabashaw Street Bridge---Street Grades---Street Railway Extension---Philadelphia Plan of Numbering Streets Adopted---Aldermanic Resignation---Judges of Election.

The city council held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon.

A communication was read from J. W. McClung, on the part of the chamber of commerce, calling attention to the condition of the bridge across the Mississippi river on Wabashaw street. Accompanying the letter was a communication from Capt. Starkey, setting forth that an examination of the bridge should be made at once to learn if the bridge was safe, etc. The communication closes with an urgent appeal for more bridges across the river. Referred to the committee on streets and the city engineer.

CITY REPORTS.

The city treasurer submitted his report, as published in the GLOBE on the 1st inst., and the city clerk reported license collections to date at $26,595. Both reports were appropriately referred.

THE SARONI LAMPS.

After a long debate relative to imposing a fine upon Prof. Saroni for lamps not lighted when they had been wantonly destroyed by boys, the matter was referred to the committee on gas with the city attorney to modify the contract.

FROM THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

A report of the award of contract in sum of $725.28, to Moline & Johnson for grading Burr street. Confirmed.

Award of contract to Michael Clonan for grading alley back of the Fire & Marine building. Confirmed.

THE BALDWIN SCHOOL PROPERTY.

The ways and means committee recommended the purchase of the Baldwin school property for the sum of $7,500. The report was accompanied by a resolution authorizing the ways and means committee to negotiate a loan of $7,500 at 7 per cent. interest to make the purchase, issuing a certificate of indebtedness therefor.

The resolution was lost by a vote of four ayes to five nays.

On motion of Ald. Bell the whole business was recommitted, and the committee instructed to report some other scheme for the purchase besides issuing a certificate of indebtedness.

The West St. Paul town hall was turned over to the school board for use as a school house, without the payment of rent.

THE STREET RAILWAY.

The committee on streets submitted a letter from Superintendent Walsh, of the street railway, setting forth that so soon as practicable the company would put the track on the level of the streets and that new lines would be made as requested by the council, and which have been heretofore published in the GLOBE. The committee reported that Superintendent Walsh's promises were satisfactory and recommended no further action in the premises. Adopted.

Ald. Grace wanted to know whether the street railway company could run its track on any street in the city, and cited that the company intended to run on Iglehart street, and they would virtually confiscate the street, and this after a large amount had been paid for the grading of the street.

Mr. Murray read from the ordinance showing the company had a right to any street excepting Third street from Wabashaw street to Sibley street.

TELEGRAPH POLES.

Ald. Grace wanted to know by what authority the telegraph company was putting up poles along Fourth street and tearing up the street, sidewalks and gutters to do it.

RICE STREET.

By Ald. Sanborn—A resolution directing the board of public works to assess the expenses of grading Rice street from College avenue to Bianca street on all lots, etc., benefited in proportion to such benefit as near as can be ascertained by the board. Adopted.

THE PHILADELPAIA PLAN.

An ordinance was introduced, and, under a suspension of the rules, was passed, to number the houses on the several streets of the city according to the "Philadelphia plan," as near as may be. The ordinance, in detail, gives the lines from which numbering begins in the several parts of the city, which will be given in full in the official publication of the ordinance in the GLOBE.

RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

By Ald. Rhodes—Providing for the issue of bonds to the amount of $9,600 to build sewers in the Fifth ward. Adopted.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

By resolution the following were chosen judges of election for the forthcoming election, on first Tuesday in May.

FIRST WARD.

First precinct—John X. Davidson, J. H. Hildebrand, H. Habighorst.

Second precinct—J. C. Quinby, J. H. Mathes, M. Roche

SECOND WARD.

First precinct—John Rogers, R. O'Regan, John H. Willoughby.

Second precinct—John Wagner, George Morton, Joseph Guion.

THIRD WARD.

First precinct—N. Wagner, Henry Jansen, E. L. Larpenteur.

Second precinct—M. M. Williams, Stephen Denser, John Metzdorff.

FOURTH WARD.

First precinct—I. P. Wright, Hiram Stillwell, James Cleary.

Second precinct—T. R. Bell, Ed. Bell, H. Manship.

Third precinct—James Grace, Gates A. Johnson, B. Michel.

FIFTH WARD.

First precinct—James Dillon, Wm. Wakefield, E. M. D. Wright.

Second precinct—S. J. Corrigan, Noah Sinks, S. T. Painter.

SIXTH WARD.

George Watson, D. L. Merritt, Michael Iten.

THIRD STREET AND THE RAILROADS.

By Ald. Dowlan—A resolution directing the Board of Public Works to request the Saint Paul & Manitoba and St. Paul & Duluth companies to put Third street in a passable condition where their tracks cross said street, was adopted, and if they refused, that the said street should be repaired and the cost thereof charged to these companies, was unanimously adopted.

ALD. SMITH.

The resignation of Ald. Pascal Smith, of the Second precinct of the Fourth ward, was taken up and accepted.

THIRD STREET SIDEWALKS.

Ald. Allen called attention to the irregular or "up and down" of the sidewalks on Third street, and said that some new sidewalks being laid down were making matters worse, as they were being put down below the street.

After remarks by Ald. Dowlan and Bell, the matter was referred to a committee composed of Ald. Allen, Bell and Rhodes. Adjourned.

A Voluntary Advance of Wages.

The return yesterday of Messrs. Hill and Angus from the East, was signalized to the employes in the shops of the St. Paul & Manitoba railroad company by an announcement, signed by the master mechanic, Mr. J. C. Munro, to the effect that the wages of employes were advanced as follows: For those receiving $2.50 or under per day, 10c a day; and for those receiving over $2.50, 15c a day The advance has been made without either demand or request on the part of the employes. It is understood that the wages of other skilled employes of the company are also advanced and that the scale of advance will be announced to the men to-day. This action of the officers is commendable as a voluntary recognition of the fact that the prevailing prices of commodities bear hardest on the wage-earners.

Amber Cane Seed for Japan.

A private letter from Faribault states that on the 3d inst. Hon. Seth H. Kinney, of Morristown, shipped from Faribault, by the United States express, five large boxes of amber cane seed, addressed to "Mr. Kaitakushi, Tokio, Japan." The gross weight of the boxes was 2,935 lbs., and the net weight of the seed was 2,476 lbs. The seed was ordered for the Japanese government by an officer of the national agricultural college of Japan. It is to be planted in the interior of Japan, and will hardly reach its destination before the middle of May. The Rice county cultivators are selling a great deal of amber cane seed, scarcely a day going by that the express company does not have numerous packages from them. Their orders come from all parts of the country.

COUNTY AFFAIRS.

KNOX READS THE COMMISSIONERS A CURTAIN LECTURE ADDENDA.

A Sort of Supplement to the Report to the Governor—Bank Securities Inadquate for the Deposits—Mayor Dawson's Cutting Remark—The Usual Batch of Road Petitions.

The county commissioners held their April meeting yesterday.

The usual number of petitions for roads and road repairs in the county were presented.

KNOX REDIVIVUS.

The following screed was read from Examiner Knox:

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
OFFICE OF PUBLIC EXAMINER,
ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 17, 1880.

Hon. Wm. Dawson, Chairman Board of Commissioners Ramsey County:

DEAR SIR: Allow me through you respectfully to call the attention of the board to a few points, the better guarding of which will promote the public interests you have in charge.

I. The first is the manifestly unsafe condition of the books, records and other documents in the financial offices of the county. As you are aware those in the office of the Auditor are so scattered as to be beyond his immediate and constant surveillance or that of his deputies, and it is quite possible that documents or records of great value may be abstracted and taken away without his knowledge. The safes in the Treasurer's office, and especially those in the Auditor's office, can hold but a portion of the current account books, while the tax duplicates of the current and all former years, the tax judgment books, and other records of immense value which can never be replaced, are constantly subject to the imminent risks of destruction by fire. The matter cannot of course be a new one to you, but I feel it to be my duty again to bring it to your notice and to express the opinion that in the absence of immediate arrangements for providing more commodious and convenient places of business for these officers, which are much needed. Fire proof vaults for the protection of the property of the county are of prime necessity, and delay in providing them can only be indulged in from motives of false economy.

II. It is perhaps on account of this want that it has come to be the custom of your board to destroy all orders and warrants paid by the Treasurer when brought before you for final examination, thus three times a year destroying all original vouchers having the highest authority as evidence. The attention of your Board has been called to this, as it seems to me, indefensible practice in my circular No. 3, page 11, issued on May 1, 1879. It was there recommended "that all evidences of the payment of claims be preserved for the term of five years at least," but doubtless the period for the outlawry of other claims would be better and should be substituted.

III. Bonds of banks designated as depositories under the act of 1873. I have looked over with care the advertisement of the Board of Auditors, dated Jan. 6, 1876, the proposals of the various banks, the approval of the bonds by the Board of Commissioners, as appearing upon your records and the bonds themselves. I find that all your minutes are signed by the auditor as clerk of the board, alone, and without his seal, and that all the official bonds, with two exceptions, and all the depository bonds, are approved alone by the auditor, without seal. It certainly seems to me that all these proceedings and documents should be signed by the chairman of the board, and attested by the auditor, with his seal, thus making them legal evidence (secs. 105, 106, page 137, G. S.), without further proceeding. Many changes have taken place since these latter bonds were given, and it is my duty to call your attention to them that you may take proper steps to protect the interests of the county. The act (sec. 150, p. 146, G. S.) requires that the bonds shall be "signed by not less than five freeholders of said county as sureties." The deaths of Messrs. McQuillan and Thompson, sureties for the First National bank, and of Messrs. Irvine and Culver, sureties for the Farmers' & Mechanics' bank, have reduced the sureties upon these two bonds below the statutory number. Changes have also occurred affecting the financial responsibility of some of the sureties, and I make note of some of these which ought to have your careful consideration, and in this consideration is also to be regarded the fact as to the propriety of stockholders of banks being accepted as sureties upon their bonds unless it is beyond all question that their individual responsibility would not be affected by the failure of the bank. With both these thoughts in mind, the responsibility of the sureties on the following bonds is submitted to you for judgment, viz: [See also the P. S.]

Bond of *German-American Bank* for $50,000, with Ferd. Willius, Gustav Willius, Aug. Holterhoff, P. R. L. Hardenburg and Uri L. Lamprey, as sureties, each having justified to the sum of $35,000 above the debts and liabilities and exclusive of his property exempt by law.

Bond of *Dawson & Co.* for $100,000, with Albert Armstrong, Chas. T. Miller, C. S. Uline, Thos. Grace, and I. F. A. Studdart as sureties, justifying to $20,000 each.

Bond of *Farmers' & Mechanics' Bank* for $50,000, with Geo. Culver, John Farrington, Alfred Wharton, John R. Irvine, and Chas. A. Morton as sureties, justifying to $10,000 each.

Bond of *Saint Paul Savings Bank* for $20,000, with Wm. R. Marshall, Jno. S. Prince, R. W. Johnson, H. R. Brill and H. Sahlgaard as sureties, justifying to $4,000 each.

Under the proviso of par. 2, sec. 150 of the act "That the amount deposited in any bank or banking house shall not exceed the assessed capital stock of said bank or banking house, as shall appear on the duplicate tax list," the Board of audit seems to have transcended its legal powers in fixing the penal sum of the bond of Dawson & Co., at $100,000 ("double the amount of funds to be deposited") and in "requiring" the treasurer to deposit to the limit of $50,000, therein. The amount assessed to that firm on the duplicate of 1875 as abated by the tax committee was $30,000, and it has not for any subsequent year reached the sum of $34,000.

IV. In regard to the official bonds, that of the Clerk of the Court is approved in pencil, which would hardly seem to be the proper thing for a document of that importance. The penal sum named in the bond of the treasurer I note has been raised from $60,000 for the past term to that of $100,000 for the term about to commence. Upon what principle your board has fixed this amount of penalty it is impossible to determine. The bond being given as a protection to the State and county, it would seem to be obvious that it should protect all the funds in the treasury and not a part of them. The attorney general of the State in an official opinion given this office on the subject of official bonds under date of June 26, 1878, says: "Sureties cannot be held in an amount exceeding the penalty expressed in the bond executed by them. Care should be taken, therefore, and especially in the case of county treasurers, to fix the penalty high enough to cover the highest amount likely to come into their hands officially during the term for which such bond is given." The bonds given by banks as depositories afford no protection for the funds except in case of their failure, as every cent so deposited is subject to the check of the treasurer at any moment. It is well known that in Ramsey county the highest amount likely to come into the treasurer's hands officially during each year exceeds by three or four times the amount of penalty fixed by your board, even for the term commencing on March 1st prox. It is not difficult for a man of high standing and character to obtain sureties for the highest amount, while the naming of that sum would make it difficult, if not impossible for one of a different character as a possible incumbent to qualify for such an important and responsible office.

V. As to the matter of abatement of taxes the action of the boards or committees charged with that duty is open to much criticism. Under the act of 1874 many loose practices prevailed to which I need not now refer. Even under the act of 1876, which took effect Aug. 1 of that year, the exceptions are numerous in which the statements of applicants are not sworn to according to law, some abatements being made without formal petition, on scraps of paper and on pencil memoranda. The petitions are almost invariably approved in pencil and signed by *individuals*, not thus carrying with them the sanction of any authorized tribunal. The minutes of the City Tax Committee do not always show that a quorum was present, which alone has power to abate, and they are signed alone by the County Auditor, who is not, as I understand it, *ex officio* clerk of the committee. As the law provides for a chairman and clerk, it would seem that all proceedings should be signed by these officers, and that all refunding orders should also be signed by them.

VI. A very large amount of personal taxes remain upon the duplicates of former years against which judgment has not been entered, and which do not seem to have been abated or purged from the rolls by any authoritative action. By general law the right remains with your board to revise the lists of personal taxes returned as uncollectable by the county treasurer and to erase and cancel from the lists such as cannot be collected, but I would respectfully commend the question to your judgment whether pencil memorandums opposite the names (which can at any time be erased or changed by anyone having access to the books) bear any evidence of care or supervision or cancellation by competent authority. Such marks are as follows, for example, "dead" "n. f.," "w," "left," "sold out," "no prop.," "busted," "left city," "left State," etc., etc. But leaving as they stand the innumerable instances of this kind which *may be supposed to be intended* to be dropped as uncollectable, still a very large amount in the aggregate remains upon the rolls which does not appear to have been subject to any action of any kind. For instance, the personal duplicate of 1874 contains over 300 names with an amount of some $3,000, against which entries *no evidence* appears that any lawful steps have been taken to enforce payment, or, in failure of that, to cancel them by authority shown. The personal duplicate for 1875 has over 600 names of uncollected taxes, amounting to $24,638.20. It is true in this case that a large proportion of this sum is marked either "J.," "C." or "W" (whatever those marks may mean), but these marks, without reference to any record of competent authority, cannot seem to me to be a proper final disposition of the sums represented by them.

The personal duplicate for 1876 still shows over 700 names with an aggregate of over $7,000 of taxes yet uncollected, and not marked in any way to show that collection has been attempted, and the duplicate for 1877 shows a like list of over 550 names, and nearly $5,000 in taxes in the same condition. A comparison of these lists would seem to indicate that a considerable portion of these taxes were good and collectable, that the same names appear upon each of the lists, and that several of them are those of persons in official position, and receiving either regular salaries from the county or city, or payments from one or the other on contracts. It seems to me that the taxpayers of the county have a just cause of complaint in this regard as well as in some others not coming so directly under your supervision officially. That many of these taxes could, and should have been collected is evidenced by the fact that the same persons have promptly paid their taxes for 1878 into the treasury. It is the evident intention of the law that these personal lists should not remain open indefinitely, but that the taxes thereon should be promptly paid voluntarily or by distraint, and the lists purged of the worthless and closed up as far as these are concerned by some valid action made a matter of record by your board.

VII. Several claims for services have been allowed by the board and paid which depend for their validity upon the interpretation of the several special salary acts controlling the proper allowances to officers in the county. An authoritative opinion upon these points of construction will soon be obtained from the Attorney General, which will be hereafter furnished you for your future guidance. Respectfully yours,

HENRY M. KNOX, Public Examiner.

P. S.—In regard to the sureties on some of these bonds (of depositories) several of them are known not to be pecuniarily responsible, or only for very small amounts. Others (as those of the German-American, Farmers' & Mechanics' and Savings banks) are the principal owners of the banks themselves, and hence at a possible time of failure (for protection against which the bonds are only given) would or might be financially crippled at the very time when they would be looked to to make good a loss to the county and State. I think that the whole file of bonds should be gone over carefully and new ones called for wherever the necessities of the case seem to demand it. H. M. K., P. E.

The chair stated that that portion of the report referring to the abatement of taxes assessed to Dawson & Co. required some explanation. If the public examiner had taken the trouble to investigate the matter he would have discovered his egregious error. Mr. Scheffer had given a sworn statement which had been arbitrarily raised by Mr. McClung, the same having been afterwards corrected.

In conclusion, the chair likened the report to the works of an Irish author, who could employ truth to do the dirty work of falsehood better than any man he ever saw.

The article was referred to the committee on ways and means.

Mr. Blake, chairman of the board of supervisors of Rose township, called attention to what was considered the injustice of requiring the citizens of Rose town to maintain the three parellel roads running between St. Paul and Minneapolis, especially as they were largely used by the citizens of the two cities.

The chairman told him to present a petition.

FEES OF OFFICERS.

The annual report of fees for 1879, collected by the register of deeds, was submitted by Otto Drehr. The total amount was given at $3,752.98. Referred to the committee on ways and means. The annual report of A. R. Kiefer was submitted, showing the costs, fees, percentages, penalties, allowance and perquisites collected for the year ending Dec. 31, 1879. The total was given at $6,987; clerk hire, $4,300; balance, $2,627. Referred to the committee on ways and means.

The sheriff's annual report was submitted, showing the amount of fees, costs and perquisites charged during 1879.

Total	$6,297 20
Paid deputies, etc.	2,200 00
Balance	$4,097 20

A communication was read from Judge O'Gorman stating that his attention had been called to section 265 of Young's statutes of 1878, with the request that its provisions be complied with. The court stated that so far as it related to the office of judge of probate the same had been repealed. Referred to the committee on ways and means.

The county treasurer's report was submitted and appropriately referred, the same having appeared in a previous issue of the GLOBE.

ELECTING A COUNTY PRINTER.

The following resolution was offered by Commissioner Hoyt:

Resolved, The St. Paul GLOBE is hereby elected as the official paper of the county of Ramsey for the ensuing year, and until its successor is elected and qualified, and that the committee on printing is instructed to make a contract with the publisher of said paper to do all the county printing and advertising at rates no higher than are now being paid for the printing of the city of St. Paul.

A vote was taken and the GLOBE was declared the county printer by the following majority:

Yeas—Commissioners Grace, Rene, Hoyt, Wagner and the chair.

Nays—Commissioners Fink and Bohland.

A resolution was adopted appropriating the sum of $800 to the board of directors of the alms house and hospital for March, and also the sum of $492, the same being for a team and wood purchased for the poor farm.

Gen. Miles' Last Indian Fight.

Yesterday, department headquarters received a telegram from Gen. Nelson A. Miles in confirmation of the rumored raid of hostile Indians about Fort Keogh and their defeat by a detachment of the Second cavalry, under date of the 5th inst., from O'Fallon Creek station. Gen. Miles says that the pursuit of a war party of Indians by Capt. Huggins, of the Second cavalry, with sixty men, for nearly two hundred miles has resulted in the capture, at the head of O'Fallon creek, of five Indians, forty-five ponies, and the flight on foot of twelve or fifteen other Indians of the party. The general gives much credit to the officers and men for their zealous pursuit under unfavorable circumstances, over a rough country and in abominable weather. Mention is made of the death of Sergt. Johnson, company C, Second cavalry, who was killed in the fight with the Indians. The captured Indians report that they were three or four days out from Sitting Bull's camp, and that they had been advised to come south to steal stock by the white chief across the line.

Gen. Miles is en route to the east in obedience to orders from the war department, but the instinct of the soldier is so warm within him, that while there is an enemy in the field, he feels reluctant to depart. It is understood he has requested a delay in the operation of his order while the Indians remain in the vicinity of his command.

Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic stimulates the digestive organs and adds tone and strength to the stomach.

A medium sized dwelling house, in first-class order, and eligibly located, can be bought cheap on long time. Terms so easy that a man can buy his own home by applying what he would pay for rent on the purchase price. Full information given on application at the GLOBE counting room.

Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic purifies the blood restores the appetite and stimulates the digestion.

MINNEAPOLIS NEWS

Specially Reported for the Daily Globe.

BRACKETT'S BLOCK BURNED.

Minneapolis Visited by the Largest Fire Seen Here in More Than a Year—The Loss Foots up $172,600, and the Insurance $82,550.

At about 4 o'clock yesterday morning Officers West and Burns of the police force discovered that Brackett's block, corner of Second street and First avenue south, was on fire, and the alarm was immediately sounded. Shortly thereafter the fire department reached the scene, but the flames had secured such headway that all efforts to save the doomed structure were futile. They fought nobly, but before day fairly dawned the proud structure of the night before was a smouldering mass of ruins. Everything inside from top to bottom burned rapidly, and nothing was saved except a safe belonging to the Grain Binder company. The walls alone, which were of stone, remain standing.

The building was one used for manufacturing purposes quite largely, and not less than 250 people found employment there. The building was four stories high above ground with a basement below.

HOW OCCUPIED.

The entire upper story was occupied by N. B. Harwood & Co. for a manufacturing establishment.

The basement under the entire building was utilized by Messrs. Peet & McWalters, brass founders; by M. C. Burr, wood worker; the *Journal* printing company for a press room; and N. B. Harwood for the storage of surplus stock and heavy goods. Messrs. Wilcox & Dimond, job printers, occupied the corner store; the Minneapolis Grain Binder company the store on Second street; A. L. Billings & Co., commission merchants, one of the two on First avenue; and H. E. Newton, publisher of the *Minnesota Farmer*, a room at the left of the main stairway. One store was vacant. The second floor was occupied with the printing establishments of Bell's *Daily Times*, and the *Evening Journal*, the *Mirror*, the book bindery of F. F. Henning, and bag factory of F. W. Bullard.

The origin of the fire is unknown, although it is believed to have been in the press room of the *Journal* office, on First avenue south.

The only person in the building at the time the alarm was sounded was John B. Bell, who states that he was startled by an explosion. Rushing to the window he discovered flames issuing from the windows. Hastily dressing, he soon reached the scene, only to see the flames burst out in every direction and the building rapidly fall to pieces, only to be greedily devoured by the fire fiend.

So rapidly did the structure burn that it was impossible to get anything out, especially as the flames origidated in the basement and the first floor was nearly consumed before the discovery and the firemen could be informed.

THOSE WHO LOSE BY THE FIRE.

The building was owned by Mr. Geo. A. Brackett, who valued the building at $40,000, on which there was an insurance of $25,000. Mr. Brackett, with characteristic enterprise, had architects at work bright and early and the structure will be rebuilt at once.

The establishment of N. B. Harwood & Co. suffer most, as their manufacturing department was located here and everything was lost. They had a large stock of ducking, shirting, etc., besides a large quantity of goods in process of manufacture. Their loss is about $80,000. Mr. Harwood being in New York, exact figures could not be obtained. His insurance amounts to $42,250. Only a few weeks since he cancelled $20,000 in companies represented by Ames & Co. This big establishment has been employing a large number of people to keep their 125 sewing machines and other machinery in operation. Association Hall has been secured and to-day the firm will commence operations in that structure.

Wilcox, Dimond & Co. lose next heaviest. Their extensive printing house, with new presses, type, etc., was completely destroyed, together with all the cuts of the *Tourist and Sportsman*. All the plates of the Buckeye Cook Book were also destroyed. They lose $12,006 and were insured for $6,550.

The *Evening Journal* company lose $3,500 and were insured for $2,100. They immediately opened an office with Davison & Hall, job printers, on Second street, and issued the *Journal* as usual last evening, but in smaller form.

The other occupants of the building lose less heavily, but enough to run the sum total up to $172,600.

The following is a list of the various firms and the amount of loss and insurance:

	Loss.	Insurance.
N. B. Harwood & Co., stock.	$ 85,000	$42,250
Geo. A. Brackett, building	45,000	25,000
Wilcox & Dimond	12,000	5,500
A. G. Wilcox, stock	3,500	1,200
A. G. Wilcox, stereotype plates	2,000	450
Evening Journal Co., stock	3,500	2,100
Grain Binder Co., stock	1,500	....
Ed. A. Stevens, stock	1,500	....
M. C. Burr, stock	1,200	500
Peet & McWalter, stock	3,000	500
Fred. F. Hennig, stock	4,200	1,800
Justus B. Bell, stock	1,000	500
A. L. Billings, stock and fixtures	1,000	700
F. W. Bullard, stock	2,000	1,000
H. E. Newton, stock	1,200	....
Johnson & Gjiedde	1,200	....
G. A. Hopkins et al., tools.	500	....
Sheriff N. R. Thompson	3,000	....
G. W. Jenks	100	....
Total	$172,600	$82,550

THE COMPANIES HOLDING THE INSURANCE

The following is the list of the companies having insurance and the amount of risk held by each:

Insurance company of North America, $4,000; London assurance, $2,500; Orient, $4,250; Royal Canadian, $3,000; People's, $3,000; Connecticut, $3,000; Glen's Falls, $2,500; Long Island, $2,000; Atlas, $2,500; Alliance, $2,500; Standard, $2,500; Lafayette, $2,500; Hope, $500; Trans-Atlantic, $2,500; Eagle Fire, $2,500; Farragut, of New York, $2,500; Commercial, of New York, $2,500; Fireman's, of Baltimore, $2,500; Milwaukee Mechanic's, $2,500; Rhode Island Insurance company, $2,500; Meridan, $2,500; Phœnix, of Hartford, $2,500; Newark, N. J., $2,500; American Central, $2,500; Western, $2,500; Commercial Union, $1,000; La Caisse, $1,000; Hartford, $1,000; Northwestern National, $1,000; Mercantile, of Cleveland, $1,050; Standard, of New Jersey, $500; Placed in New York, $1,000; La Caiss, on stock, $1,200; La Caisse, stereotype plates, $450; Traders', $1,300; Hamburg-Bremen, $800; La Caisse, $500; Fireman's Fund, $500; St. Nicholas, $500; Rochester German, $900; German, of Illinois, $100; Standard, of New Jersey, $1,000; Rhode Island Insurance association, $700; grand total, $82,550.

THE ELECTION.

An Unusually Quiet and Orderly Day, with Little Interest in the Struggle for Supremacy.

Another election has come and gone, and there was so little excitement over it that on yesterday one would scarcely have realized that it was election day, had it not been for the occasional sight of a carriage drawn through the streets bearing a streamer on which was painted "Vote for Rand;" "Vote for Phillips," as