THE REGISTRATION LAW.

The Duties of the Boards and the Opportunities for the Voters.

The number of new comers, as well as those who do not closely follow the provisions of the election law, renders information re'ative to registration a matter of public importance. There is a special election law in this state which is applicable only to cities of 12,000 or upwards, a limitation which places St. Paul and Minneapolis under its provisions, the remainder of the state working under the general law. It is this special act to which we now refer.

In St. Paul there are sixteen elected precincts and, of course, a corresponding number of registration boards. These boards or judges of elections, met in the respective precincts last Tuesday for the purpose of organizing. They will meet again next Tuesday, Oct. 30th, and hold their final meeting on Friday and Saturday Nov. 2nd and 3rd

Every voter should see that his name is duly recorded. While voters can be sworn in on election day, it involves much delay and inconvenience and the voter is often unable to comply with the requirements of the law, and thereby loses his ballot. The following are the pertinent sections of the law:

Sec. 30. "The said board shall again meet on Tuesday of the week preceding any general or special election held on Tuesday, and seven days next preceding any general special election held on any other day of the week in their respective election districts, at the place designated for holding the polls of the election for the purpose of revising, correcting and completing said lists; and for this purpose they shall meet at 8 o'clock in the morning, and remain in session until 9 o'clock p. m. "The said board shall again meet on the Friday and on the Saturday next preceding any general or special election to be held on Tuesday, and on the two days next preceding the day before any special election to be held on any other day in the week (not counting Sunday in any case), in their respective election districts, at the place designated for holding the polls of the election, for the purpose of further revising and correcting said lists and of finally completing the same, and for this purpose they shall meet at twelve (12) o'clock noon and remain in session until ten (10) o'clock in the evening of each of said days.

Sec. 31. The proceedings of said board shall be open, and all persons residing and entitled to vote in said district, shall be entitled to be heard by said board in relation to corrections or additions to said register. One of the lists so kept by the judges aforesaid, shall be used on the day or days of making corrections or additions, for the purpose of completing the register for such district.

Sec. 22. It shall be the duty of said board at their meeting for revision and correcting said list, to erase therefrom the name of any person inserted therein, who shall be proved by the oath of two legal voters of said district to the satisfaction of said board, to be non-residents of said district, or otherwise not entitled to vote in said district at the election next to be held. Any elector residing in said district and entitled to vote therein, may appear before said board, and require his name to be recorded on said alphabetical list. Any person requiring his name to be so entered on said list, shall make the same statement as to the street and number thereof, and where he resides, with the name of the household, required by the provisions of this act, of persons offering their votes at elections, and shall be subject to the same penalties for refusing to give such information, or for falsely giving the same, and shall also be subject to challenge on election day either by the judges or by any other elector whose name appears on said alphabetical list, and the same oath may be administered by the judges as now provided, in case of persons offering to vote at an election; and in case if no challenge is made of any person requiring his name to be entered on said alphabetical list, or in case of challenge, if such person shall make oath that would entitle him to vote in case of challenge at an election, then the name of such person shall be added to the alphabetical poll list.

Sec. 33. After said lists shall have been fully completed, the said board shall, by twelve (12) o'clock noon on the day before the election, cause two copies of the same to be made, each of which shall be certified by them to be a correct list of the voters of their district: one of which shall be filed in the office of the city clerk and one of which copies shall be delivered to one of the said judges. It shall be the duty of said judges so receiving such list carefully to preserve said list for their use on election day, and to designate two of their number at the opening of the polls, to check the name of every voter voting in such district whose name is on the register, and it shall be the duty of said judges, after the final result of the canvass, to draw a line with red ink across the name of every person on said register not voting at such election. "No vote shall be received at any general or special election, if the name of the person offering to vote, and his place of residence clearly and definitely stated, be not on said register as finally completed and certified to by the board of registry above provided, unless the person offering to vote be personally known to at least one (1) of the judges of election, and unless such person shall furnish to the judges the same affidavits and evidence that he is entitled to vote as is required by this act of a person whose vote is challenged."

Sec. 34. The clerks of each poll, in addition to the duties now prescribed by law, shall enter on the poll list kept by them, in columns prepared for that purpose, opposite the name of each person voting, the same statement or minute as herein before required of the board in making the registry, but such entry is not to be mode by them if the registry contains correctly the name and residence of such voter; and in all cases clerks shall enter in a column opposite the name of each person not registered the words "not registered." Every elector at the time of offering his vote, shall truly state the street in which he resides, and if the house, lodging or tenement in which he resides is numbered, the number thereof, and the name of the head of the household; and the clerks of the polls in case the name of such elector is not registered, shall truly enter in the appropriate column of the poll list, opposite the name of the elector, the street in which the elector resides, and the number, in case the house, lodging or tenement is numbered, and the name of the head of the household, and if the same is not numbered then the clerk shall enter "not numbered," in the column of the poll list for entering the number. In case of refusal to make the statement as aforesaid, the vote of such elector shall not be received. Any person who shall wilfully make any false statement in relation thereto, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall upon conviction, be punished with a fine of fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of ten days, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

☞No woman really practices economy unless she uses the Diamond Dyes. Many dollars can be saved every year. Ask the druggist.

TRANSPORTATION NOTES.

The Hudson Bay Railway Scheme Again Afloat.

The question of constructing the Hudson Bay railway is again agitating railway circles. Those identified with the enterprise are moving actively to galvanize the scheme into vitality. A proposition has been suggested to hand over the stock to the local government in trust for the people, and to issue debentures for twenty-one years, a tax to be levied on the municipalities of the province to meet the interest thereon. It is contended that by this action the road will be the less likely to fall into the hands of monopolists than if in the hands of a private company. Gen. Rosser, chief engineer, has estimated that the road can be built and equipped for $11,000,000, and four per cent. bonds on the securities of the province can be easily floated in England. It is also stated that there are contractors known to the promotors who will agree to build the road and equip it ready for operation in two years, taking debentures such as have been referred to as a consideration for building the road. The length of the line from Winnipeg to its destination will be 572 miles. Leaving this city, it will go direct to the Narrows via Stonewall, over a prairie section comparatively easy of construction; it will go thence to the Saskatchewan, crossing that stream above Grand Rapids. The line will then hug the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, and at the north end will diverge in an easterly direction until the first rapids in the Nelson river are reached, thence along the south shore of the Nelson until deep water is reached at its mouth near Hudson's bay. This route presents very little obstacles to rapid construction, slight or no rock cutting being met with. There are some timber areas, but those can be easily overcome.

Rail Notes.

The St. Paul & Manitoba road handled 198 cars of wheat yesterday.

Mr. Muir, of the Northern Pacific, will be back to St. Paul to-morrow.

General Haupt, of the Northern Pacific, left Portland, Oregon, on Wednesday for St. Paul.

There will be some changes in the time table of the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha road on Sunday.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road has resumed receiving freight of all kinds for St. Louis and East St. Louis.

Mr. J. J. Hiland, of the Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha road was down to the general offices yesterday and in the evening left for the east.

A new prepaid station, named Stanhope, has been established on the Lake City branch of the Northern Iowa division of the Northwestern road, eight miles west of Jewel junction.

The Northern Pacific road issued the following yesterday: An agency has been established at Big Timber, (formerly known as Dornix), on the Yellowstone Division, 996 miles west of St. Paul, and C. S. Poage has been appointed agent thereat. It will not be necessary to prepay freight to this point to date from November 1st, 1883.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad has just commenced grading for a second track between Bureau, Ill., and Sheffield, twenty miles west. There is a large force of men at work, and with favorable weather they expect to finish in February. This will make a continuous line of double track from Rock Island to Chicago.

Grading on the Milwaukee & Northern's extension from the main line to Menominee has progressed to such an extent that it is believed that the work will be completed by November 10. Certainly the date of completion will not be later than November 15. Rail laying will then be taken in hand by the company, and it is probable that same for the entire length of the line will be in place by the first of December, ready for trains.

The consignment of wheat from Walla Walla, that was sent forward over the Northern Pacific road to St. Paul, for exhibition and as a sort of experiment, to show what the Pacific country can do in wheat, has proved a very satisfactory success. The experiment with this wheat has demonstrated that the wheat from the Pacific slope can be brought here and disposed of at a profit sufficient to justify the shipment of it east. This shows that the Northern Pacific will have no difficulty in obtaining freight for their cars coming east.

THE BUDGET.

Which a Cold October Day Produced in the Municipal Court.

To fully appreciate the vagaries of human nature a man must needs have been at some time in his career at odds with fortune, for it is an axiom that appetite never caters to a warm or full lined stomach. James O'Rielly is one of the philosophers of nature; his weakness is drink, and he is never so happy as when the goblet brims and the wine is ruby. Sometimes the cup boils over, and then it goes hard with him. Wednesday night he became loaded and was so rich, in his mind, that he owned the town. Yesterday he was in the bull pen, and when he took the ice cooler for an electric light, the court said that he would have to go the joint, and he went for five days.

The case of H. O. Conley, charged with obtaining $300 from Oscar Malmros on false pretenses, was tried and dismissed. The defendant borrowed the money and gave his check for the amount on the Merchants National bank, and when presented it went to protest. In explanation he testified that on giving the check he dated it ahead, and that upon failing to receive an expected remittance from Fargo he had written several notes to Gen. Malmros, requesting him not to present the check for payment until he could arrange for the funds. The court held that intent was lacking, and the defendant was discharged.

Nick Klinger and Sam. Quinlan were up on the charge of holding up a Swede named Johnson to the tune of $28. The hearing was continued to the 27th inst.

The case of Dr. Gibbs, charged with receiving stolen property, was continued to the 10th inst.

John Ries and three other rounders were up for raising a ruction on Seventh street. They went to the bastile for ten days each.

James McCormack cabbaged a couple of shirts from in front of a Third street store, and he went over for ninety days.

The case of H. Bucholz, charged with assault, was dismissed on account of an informality in the complaint.

Mr. Garratt's Saturday Organ Recital.

No newly located musician has so soon stepped into popular favor as has Mr. Garratt, the accomplished organist of the House of Hope church. He has presented a draft on our cultivated musical people which has been honored at sight. He is not only a master of his grand instrument so far as the mechanical part of music is concerned, but he adds the rare gift of expression, thus endowing its voice with a soul almost human, which conveys the varied emotions felt and intended to be expressed by the master composers.

His second recital will occur at the church on Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, when he will be assisted in the vocal numbers by Miss Josephine Rand, a recent acquisition of fine reputation, and by our old favorite, Mr. DeLacy

MEETING OF COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE STATE.

Letter of Prof D, L. Kiehle Calling the Session for December 28th Next—A Full Attendance Asked—School Questions to be Considered.

St. Paul, Oct. 25, 1883.

A meeting of the county superintendents of Minnesota is hereby called at the capitol for Friday evening, Dec. 28, 1883, at 8 o'clock to close the Saturday noon following.

This meeting will immediately follow that of the State Educational association at Minneapolis and will entirely accommodate superintendents attending that meeting. Superintendents are very earnestly requested to make every effort to be in attendance that all counties may, if possible, be represented.

The increasing interest taken in the thorough supervision of our country schools, and the marked improvement in plans are very closely related to these meetings of county superintendents.

This is their best opportunity to discuss questions of practical interest, in the regular sessions, and to make valuable acquaintances among themselves.

The following questions will be assigned for special discussion.

First—How may we improve in method and elevate in standard the grade of our teachers?

Second—How may we secure greater permanency of teachers in the common schools?

Third—How shall schools be inspected with a view to best results?

General reports will be made upon the following:

First—Our institutes. What we have accompliseed and how we may improve.

Second—Teachers' associations—success and plan.

Third—Progress in grading country schools.

The meeting will be in charge of the officers appointed by the last convention. President, Superintendent P. B. Gorman of Stearns county, and secretary, Superintendent C. W. Stevens of Freeborn county.

Arrangements will be made with railroads for the usual commutations to members of the convention.

D. L. Kiehle,
Supt. of Public Instruction.

TWO CRIMINAL CASES.

James Shea Found Guilty for Robbing Lambert's Clothing Store and Thomas Murray for Shooting Anton Meyers in the Latter's Home on Eagle Street Last June.

James Shea was arraigned before the district court for trial yesterday morning on the indictment found against him for compound larceny by the late grand jury in stealing eight vests from Lambert's clothing store, corner of Seventh and Rosabel streets. entering the same from the Rosabel street entrance and abstracting the vests from the shelves, for which the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

The next case brought on was that of Thomas Murray for assault on Anton Meyers on Eagle street June 20, 1883, by shooting him through the body. On the evening in question the prisoner and a West St. Paul companion were, as they swore in court, in search of an acquaintance of Murray's named Lonnergan. Seeing a bright light at Meyers' house, on Eagle street next to the famous Mother Watson's, they went in to inquire for Lonnergan and were set upon by the inoffensive Germans, who kicked one out, and having Murray on the floor by the throat and pounding him, he fired his revolver and inflicted the wound on Meyers.

But Meyers and his plucky little wife and another's testimony entirely conflicted with this theory. According to it these chaps bolted into the house, and making themselves at home called for beer, and being informed it was not a saloon were ordered out by Meyers, which not heeding, the wife went to call the police and they then took wing. Afterwards they returned and on the door being opened by Meyers to see who demanded admittance Murray shot him through the side.

County Attorney Egan did not trouble to cross-question the witnesses for the defense, who by their testimony endeavored to establish the fact of self-defense and which thoroughly contradicted every witness called by the prosecution; but in his address to the jury he accused these witnesses of the basest perjury and stamped them as a couple of lawless tramps. In proof of this he cited the honest, straightforward testimony of Meyers and his wife, and their thankfulness that they had escaped with their lives from this brutal attack. Meyers was shot in the sacred precints of his own home, whose sovereignty had been invaded by these two tramps and the prisoner's revolver had been wrenched from him in a violent struggle by a policeman after he had committed the deed. The safety of St. Paul homes demanded their conviction for having thus violated the home of an honest, hard working, man and then tried to murder him because he had objected to such intrusion.

The counsel for the defence admitted the shooting and ably endeavored to show that the crime was committed in self defense, and that their client was on a peaceful errand in search of Lonnergan, and being pushed out doors by this German family, that in the pommeling they concluded to give him out on the walk, he shot Meyers who was lying on his the prisoner's body with his clutch on his throat at the time.

Judge Wilkin in his charge affirmed that by the conflicting testimony it was evident that either one side or the other in this case had perjured themselves and as to which side had falsified said they the jury would be the judges. The jury then retired and after a very short deliberation brought in a verdict of guilty.

Monopolizing the Grain Business.

State Railway Commissioner Gen. J. H. Baker left the city last evening for Little Falls on matters connected with the excitement recently caused there, and now at boiling heat, by the Northern Pacific railroad refusing to provide cars for the Little Falls dealers for shipment of grain from private warehouses, and to make rates for such carriage, while furnishing all the cars needed for the shipment of grain from the road's own elevators. This complaint, with the private shippers is not only raging in Little Falls, but all along the main points on the line in Minnesota and from Verndale, Glyndon and other towns complaints have come rolling in to Commissioner Baker on this railroad elevator grain monopoly subject very rapidly all through this week. From the fire in the eye of the commissioner just before setting out on his elevator errand we think that there is some legislative enactment on this subject which he intends to bring to bear on the Northern Pacific to bring them down from thier roost of grain shipping exclusiveness.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney, bladder and Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggist

AMUSEMENTS.

The Hanlons at the Opera House.

The new Opera house contained a large audience last night to witness the initial performance of the laughable absurdity, "Le Voyage En Suisse," by the Hanlon Brothers and a very clever company. The entertainment is one of the best of the kind ever given in St. Paul, and from the rise of the curtain in the first act to the close of the performance, the audience was kept on the qui vive, so rapid and ludicrous were the situations, while one surprise followed another in quick and humorous succession. The scenes revolve on the wedding tour of a young couple who pass their honeymoon in traveling through Switzerland, and the fun arises from the tricks of the Hanlons who take advantage of the situations to play a number of practical jokes.

The first act introduces the party ascending the Alps in a coach, which breaks down and throws them into an indescribable predicament. The second act introduces a continental compartment car, and the fun here is fast and furious, the act terminating with a realistic and terrific collision. In this act the curtain descends on one of the worst mixed up and graphic scenes ever seen on any stage. The third act finds the travelers at the table d'hoite of an Alpine inn, and the incidents here are side splitting, the audience being kept in a constant titter of merriment. The Hanlons furnish the life of the play, the play of pantomine being very fine, while they do some astonishing things in the way of gymanastic tricks and feats of agility. The support is good, and the amusing sketch is just the thing to while away an evening. The same play to-night.

Their First Concert.

Last evening the St. Paul orchestra, a new organization of amateurs, gave its first concert at Sherman hall, to a fair sized audience. The orchestra itself, including several pieces from Siebert's organization, numbered twenty pieces, which made quite a respectable number of instruments, enough certainly for so small a hall.

They were assisted by Miss Etta Hawkins, soprano, Mr. Nathan E. Holdt, 'cellist, Mr. Henry Pottgieser, xylophone, and Mr. Duke F. Smith, pianist. The work of the orchestra comprised the familiar Bandittenstreiche overture, a selection from Trovatore, the Pique Dame overture, and the Surprise Medley. The members of the orchestra deserve very great credit for the progress they have made, and have shown themselves to be entitled to public recognition. While the concerted instrumental pieces were lacking in some degree in finish, they showed good, honest work in the rehearsal and indicated a very praisworthy effort on the part of the performers. The Bandittenstreiche overture opened the concert and the difficulties of that well known composition were handled with a good degree of skill, and much more successfully than was to have been expected from amateurs. The selection from Trovatore was still more difficult, but the difficulties lay in a different direction. Much of these were in the delicate shading required, and they were overcome in a considerable degree. The Pique Dame overture was the most satisfactorily performed instrumental selection. The whole work of the orchestra was very good indeed, much better than was expected, and the audience gave the performers an unusually large amount of applause.

Miss Hawkins gave "Meet me Again," by "Eustis," beautifully, and was received with great favor. In response to a rousing recall she gave "You kissed me at the gate," by Alfred G. Robyn, while her reading of "Fleur des Appes," by Wekerlin, created much enthusiasm, and the audience were only satisfied by her answering with a character song, which was given charmingly.

The novelty of the Xylophone and the dexterity displayed by Mr. Pottgieser in his execution of his number gained for him a storm of applause which was responded to with another piece. The orchestra accompanied him finely. Mr. Arthur Holdt gave his cello solo with much taste, especially the first part of it, and was the recipient of generous applause. Mr. Duke F. Smith performed the exacting part of accompanyist in a very creditable manner, and it was manifest that the material was not lacking to fill a more conspicious place, that of soloist.

Altogether the concert was a grand success, both musically and financially, and the second of the series will be looked forward to with much pleasure.

The organization has abundant occasion to be gratified with the manner in which it was received, and will undoubtedly feel very much encouraged to proceed in its laudable effort to maintain its standing in the musical world. Mr., Muehlenbruch, who has had the direction of the orchestra lately, has worked hard and has done very much for it.

The next concert will be looked for with a good deal of interest.

Delevan, Wis., Sept. 24, 1878.

Gents—I have taken not quite one bottle of the Hop Bitters. I was a feeble old man of 78 when I got it. To-day I am as active and feel as well as I did at 30. I see a great many that need such a medicine. D. BOYCE.

A CLEVER CAPTURE

Made by a St. Paul Detective in Minneapolis.

Yesterday morning Detective O'Connor, of the St. Paul police force, went up to Minneapolis and succeeded in making a very important arrest, which the coppers of Sleepy Hollow will no doubt get on to about the middle of next week.

The arrest was that of a man named P. T. Clark, who is charged with having hypothecated forged orders on the Kandiyohi Elevator company for 2,600 bushels of wheat, on which he obtained $1,300 from the firm of George W. Van Dusen & Co., of 204 Washington avenue, Minneapolis. With the view of exempifyling the adage, that a man should make hay while the sun shone, Clark took his ill gotten wealth and skipped up to Bird Island, where on Sunday he was united in wedlock to a most estimable young lady. He then returned to Minneapolis where he was gobbled, and he made a confession of the crime.

Clark formerly resided in Fort Wayne, Ind., and in forging the orders he employed the name of C. B. Marshall.

*The term *hydra* may be used to represent any manifold evil. If you would battle successfully with this many-headed monster of disease you will find it expedient to keep Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound always at hand.—*Dr. Ranning.*

Articles of Incorporation.

Articles of incorporation were filed with the secretary of state yesterday of the Union Railway Storage company of Minneapolis, to conduct a forwarding, storage, transferring commission business. The business commences Oct. 1, 1883, for a period of thirty years, with a capital stock of $25,000 with a privilege of increasing the same to $50,000, which is to be paid in at the time of subscription in 250 shares of $100 each, the highest amount of indebtedness being limited to $15,000. The incorporators and first board of directors are Herbert M. Carpenter, James E Smith and John S. Hamon, all of Minneapolis.

Ten men were killed in an iron foundry at Lacreuzote.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

THE POINTS OF THE RECENT DECISION OVERTURNING THE LAW.

The Opinion of the Court Fully Set Forth by Justice Bradley—Congress Has No Right to Regulate Individual Action.

Washington, Oct. 25.

The following are the points of the decision of the supreme court in the civil rights cases. After quoting the first two sections of the act, Justice Bradley, who delivered the opinion, says: "Has congress the constitutional power to make such a law? Of course no one will contend that the power to pass it was contained in the constitution before the adoption of the last three amendments. Power is sought first in the fourteenth amendment, first section, which is the one relied on. After declaring who shall be citizens of the United States and the several states, it is prohibitory in its character and prohibitory upon the states. It is state action of a particular character that is prohibited. The individual invasion of individual rights is not the subject matter of the amendment. It has a deeper and broader scope. It mollifies and makes void all state legislation and state action of every kind, which impairs the privileges of immunities of citizens of the U. S. or which injured them in life, liberty or prosperity, without due process law, or which denies to any of them the equal protections of the laws. It not only does this, but in order that the national will thus declared may not be mere *brutum fulmen* the last section of the amendment invests congress with power to enforce it by appropriate legislation. To enforce prohibition. To adopt appropriate legislation for correcting the effects of such prohibited state laws and state acts, and thus rendered them effectually null, void and inocuous. This is then legislative power conferred upon congress, and this is the whole of it. It does not invest congress with power to legislate upon subjects which are within the domain of state legislation, but to provide modes of relief against state legislation or state action of the kind referred to. Until some state law has been passed or some state action through its officers or agents has been taken adverse to the rights of citizens sought to be protected by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, any proceeding under such legislation cannot be called into activity, for the prohibitons amendments are against state laws, and acts done under state authority. An inspection of the law here in question shows that it applies equally to cases arising in states which have just laws respecting the personal rights of citizens, and whose authorities are ever ready to enforce such laws, as to those which arise in a state that may have violated the prohibitions attached. In other words, it steps into the domain of local jurisprudence and lays down rules for the conduct of individuals in society towards each other, and imposes sanctions for the enforcement of those rules, without referring in any manner to any supposed action of the state or its authorities. If this legislation is appropriate for enforcing the prohibition amendment is it difficult to see where it is to stop. Why may not congress with an equal show of authority, enact a code of laws for the enforcement and vindication of all rights to life, liberty and property? If it is supposable that states may deprive persons of life, liberty and property without due process of law, and the amendment itself does suppose it, should not congress proceed at once to prescribe by due process of law for the protection of everyone in these lights in every possible case as well as to prescribe equal privileges in inns, public conveyances and theaters?

Judge Bradley refers to the civil rights bill of April 4th, 1866, and shows it is clearly corrective in its character, intended to counteract and furnish redress against state laws and proceedings, and customs having the force of law, which sanction the wrongful acts specified. "In this connection," he adds, "it is proper to state that civil rights, such as are guarantied by by the constitution against state aggression, cannot be impaired by wrongful acts of individuals unsupported by state authority in the shape of laws, customs or judicial or executive proceedings. The wrongful acts of an individual, unsupported by any such authority, is simply a private wrong, or a crime of that individual, an invasion of the rights of the injured party, it is true, whether they effect his person, his property or his reputation. But if not sanctioned in some way by the state or not done under its authority, his rights remain in full force and may personally be vindicated by resorts to the laws of the state for redress. An individual cannot deprive a man of his right to vote, to hold property, to buy and sell, to sue in courts, or to be a witness or juror. He may, by force, or fraud, interfere with the enjoyment of the right in a particular case; he may commit an assault against the person, or commit murder, or use ruffian violence at him, or slander the good name of a fellow citizen, but unless protected in these wrongful acts by some shield of state law or state authority, he cannot destroy or injure the right. He will only render himself amenable to satisfaction or punishment, and amenable, therefore, to the laws of the state where the wrongful acts are committed. If the principles of interpretation we have laid down are correct, as we deem them to be, it is clear the law in question will not be sustained by any grant of legislative power of congress, or by the fourteenth amendment, but to adopt the direct and primary, as distinguished from corrective legislation on the subject in hand, as sought in the second place from the thirteenth amendment, which amendment abolished slavery and gives congress power to enforce the amendment by appropriate legislation. This amendment, as well as the fourteenth, is undoubtedly self-executing, without any auxiliary legislation, so far as its terms are applicable to any existing state of circumstances. By its own unaided force and effect it abolished slavery and established universal freedom. Still legislation may be necessary and proper to admit all various cases and circumstances to be affected by it and to prescribe proper modes of redress for its violation in letter or spirit, and such legislation may be primary and direct in its character, for the amendment is not a mere prohibition of state laws establishing or upholding slavery, but an absolute declaration that slavery or involuntary servitude, shall not exist in any part of the United States.

Now, conceding for the sake of argument, that admission in a public conveyance or any place of public amusement, on equal terms with all other citizens is the right of every man, and all classes of men, is it any more than one of these rights, which states, by the fourteenth amendment, are forbidden to deny to any person, and is the constitution violated until the denial of the right has the same state sanction or authority? Can the act of a mere individual owner of a public conveyance, or of a place of amusement, in refusing accommodation, be justly regarded as imposing any badge of slavery or servitude upon the applicant, or only as in the action of ordinary civil injury of property, cognizable by the law of the state, and presumably a subject of redress by those laws till the contrary appears? After giving to those questions all the consideration which their importance demands, we are forced to the conclusion that such act of refusal has nothing to do with slavery or involuntary servitude; that if it is a violation of any right of a party, his redress is is to be sought under the laws of the state, or if those laws are adverse to his right and do not protect him, his remedy will be found in the corrective legislation which congress has adopted or may adopt for counteracting the effect of state laws or state action prohibited by the fourteenth amendment. It would be running the slavery argument into the ground, to make it apply to every act of discrimination, which a person may see fit, who as a guest, he will entertain, or as to people he will take into his coach or cab, or car, or admit to his concert, or theatre, or deal with in other matters of intercourse, or business. Inn-keepers and public carriers by law of all states, so far as we are aware are bound to extend their facilities to furnish proper accommodation to all unobjectionable persons who, in good faith apply for them. If the latter themselves make any unjust discrimination amendable to the prohibitions of the fourteenth amendment, congress has full power to afford a remedy under that amendment and in accordance with it. When a man has emerged from slavery, and by the aid of deficient legislation, has shaken off the inseparable concomitants of that state, there must be some stage in the progress of his elevation when he takes rank as a mere citizen and when his rights as a citizen or man, are to be protected in the ordinary modes by which other men's rights are protected. There were thousands of free colored people in this country before the abolition of slavery, enjoying all the essential rights of life, liberty and property, the same as white citizens. Yet no one at that time thought it was any invasion of their personal status as free men, because they were not admitted to all the privileges enjoyed by white citizens, or because they were subjected to discriminations in the enjoyment of the accommodations of inns, public conveyances and places of amusement. Discriminations on account of race or color were not regarded as a badge of slavery. If since that time the enjoyment of equal rights in all these respects has become established by constitutional enactment it is not by force of the thirteenth amendment, which merely abolished slavery, but by force of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. On the whole we are of the opinion that no countenance with authority on the passage of the law in question can be found in either the thirteenth or fourteenth amendments to the constitution, and no other ground of authority for its passage being suggested, it must necessarily be declared void, at least so far as its operations in the several states is concerned.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court.

The sixteenth session was held yesterday all the justices being present and the following business being transacted:

James Talbert appellant vs. Hiram O. Horton and George C. Sherman, respondents; argued and submitted.

Hiram T. Horton respondent vs. Charles H. Chadbourn, appellant; argued and submitted.

Adjourned to 9:30 to-day.

District Court.

(Before Judge Simons.)

Erwin D. York on motion of H. F. Stevens, Esq., was admitted to practice in the courts of Minnesota on certificates presented.

In the matter of the estate of Russell Post, deceased; on the appeal of Levina Post and Louisa T. Bonnel, executrix, the case was argued by both counsel and held open by the court until next Monday.

Anthony Wannor vs. John J. Watson; on trial.

GENERAL TERM.

[Before Judge Wilkin.]

An attachment was issued for the arrest of Wm. Foley for not being present when called in making up the jury in the McCormick trial.

State of Minnesota vs. James Shea; larceny of clothing; found guilty of compound larceny.

State of Minnesota vs. Thomas Murray, assault with a dangerous weapon; found guilty.

Adjourned to 10 a. m. to-day.

Probate Court.

(Before Judge McGrorty.)

Insanity of Margaret Cooney; examined and committed.

Municipal Court.

[Before Judge Burr.]

J. A. Samson and J. A. Tierne, violating fire ordinance; dismissed.

H. Bucholz, assault; same.

H. O. Carey, obtainin money under false pretenses; same.

M. Scanley, drunkenness; fine of $5 paid.

J. Laurenson and J. Reilly; same; committed for five days.

James McCormick, larceny; committed for ninety days.

S. Quinelan and Nick Kleuger, same; continued to the 27th inst.

J. Ries, F. McBride, C. Smith and W. Cropp, drunk and disorderly; committed for ten days.

D. Gibbs, receiving stolen property; continued to November 10.

Foreign Missions.

Milwaukee, Oct. 25—The Women's board of foreign missions for the interior held another session this morning, listening to papers on "Work in Turkey" by Miss Minnie Brown of Turkey. Reports from branh secretaries were read, and Mrs. J. B. Angell, of Ann Arbor, Mich., introduced a paper on "Our periodicals."

It was decided to meet in October, 1884, at Minneapolis in preference to St. Louis. The report of the special committee on the treasurer's report, expressed themselves gratified, and said they hoped the ladies of the mission would raise $60,000 for next year's work. The election of officers resulted in the choice of Mrs. Moses Smith, of Detroit, Mich., president; Miss H. S. Martyn, of Chicago, recording secretary; Mrs. J. B. Leake, of Chicago, treasurer, and Rev. G. S. F. Savage, auditor, a list of vice presidents, state secretaries and board of managers, comprising, in all, over 100 names. The state secretaries are: Miss E. Metcalf, Hudson, Ohio; Mrs. E. D. Haddock, Michigan City, Ind.; Mrs. W. F. Day. East Saginaw, Mich.; Miss Anna Sewell, Stoughton, Wis.; Mrs. C. C. Scales, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. L. F. Parker, Iowa City, Ia.; Mrs. J. A. Norton. Atchison, Kas.; Mrs. Jos. Ward, Yankton, Dak.; Mrs. H. W. Taylor, Rockford, Ill.; Mrs. Henry Plant, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. H. A. Leavitt, Omaha, Neb., Miss Corinne Shattuck, Colorado Springs, Col. The convention then adjourned for one year.

The Patriarchal Circle.

Milwaukee, Oct. 25.—It is understood that the supreme temple of the Patriarchial Circle in session here yesterday and today has as yet reached no decision as to their action hereafter toward the regular order of Odd Fellows, and resolutions condemning the action of the supreme grand lodge of Odd Fellows which, while in session at Providence recently, passed resolutions ruling the Patriarchal Circle out of the order after January first, were introduced and are still under discussion. Many wish to make the Circle an independent order, but the majority will not consent to secede.

LEGALS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA—COUNTY OF RAMSEY ss—District Court.
Bernard Kuhl, doing business as B. Kuhl & Co., plaintiff, vs. A. Michels, defendant.

SUMMONS.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the clerk of said court, at St. Paul, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the city of St. Paul, in said county, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and eighteen dollars and interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, from June 10th, 1883, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

J. N. ROGERS,
Plaintiff's attorney, St. Paul, Minn.
sept21-fri-7w

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—ss. In Probate Court, special term, October 11, 1883.

In the matter of the estate of Frederick Woodbridge, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of John B. Olivier, administrator of the estate of Frederick Woodbridge, deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing his account of administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the persons thereto entitled by law;

It is ordered, That said account be examined and petition heard by the Judge of this Court, on Saturday, the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1883, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate office, in Saint Paul, in said county.

And it is further ordered that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks, prior to said day of hearing, in the Daily Globe, a newspaper printed and published at St. Paul in said county.

By the Court,
[L.S.] WM. B. McGRORTY,
Judge of Probate.
Attest: Frank Robert, Jr., Clerk.
Moore & Crawford, Att'ys for Adm'r.
oct12-fri-4w

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—ss. In Probate Court, special term, October 11, 1883.

In the matter of the estate of Love M. Brayton, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of John B. Olivier, administrator of the estate of Love M. Brayton, deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing his account of administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the persons thereto entitled by law;

It is ordered, That said account be examined, and petition heard by the Judge of this Court, on Saturday, the 3rd day of November, A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the Probate office in Saint Paul, in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Daily Globe, a newspaper printed and published at Saint Paul, in said county.

By the Court,
[L. S.] WM. B. McGRORTY,
Judge of Probate.
Attest: Frank Robert, Jr., Clerk.
Moore & Crawford, Att'ys for Adm'r.
oct12-fri-4w

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—ss. In Probate Court, special term, October 11, 1883.

In the matter of the estate of John Jonker, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of Caleb B. Birchall, of said county, representing, among other things, that John Jonker, late of said county, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1883, at Sibley, State of Iowa, died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county, at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is a creditor of the estate of said deceased, and that said deceased was a native of the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and left no widow or issue, father or mother, or next-of-kin in the United States, and praying that administration of said estate be to H. S. Treherne or some other suitable person granted;

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before the judge of this court on Thursday, the 8th day of November, A. D. 1883, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Daily Globe, a newspaper printed and published at St. Paul in said county.

By the Court, WM. B. McGRORTY,
[L. S.] Judge of Probate
Attest: Frank Robert, Jr., Clerk.
oct19-fri-4w

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY, ss.—In Probate Court, special term, October 18, 1883.

In the matter of the estate of Richard Madden, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of R. B. Walton, of said county, representing, among other things, that Richard Madden, late of said county, on the 16th day of October, A. D. 1883, at Saint Paul, in said county, died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the friend of said deceased, that said deceased has no relatives, and praying that administration of said estate be to George H. Smithgranted:

It is ordered, That said petition be heard before the judge of this court, on Tuesday, the 13th day of November, A. D. 1883, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office, in said county.

Ordered further, That notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Daily Globe, a newspaper printed and published at Saint Paul, in said county.

By the Court, Wm B. M'GRORTY,
[L. S.] Judge of Probate.
Attest: Frank Robert, Jr., Clerk. oc19-fri-4w

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—ss. In Probate Court, special term, October 18, 1883.

In the matter of the estate of Mary E. Schliek, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Augustus H. Schliek, executor of the estate of Mary E. Schliek, deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing his account of administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the persons named in the will of said deceased.

It is ordered, that said account be examined, and petition heard, by the judge of this court, on Monday, the 1[illegible]h day of November, A. D. 1883, at ten o'clock a. m. at the probate office in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Daily Globe, a newspaper printed and published at Saint Paul, in said county.

By the Court,
[L.S.] Wm. B. M'GRORTY,
Judge of Probate.
Attest: Frank Robert, Jr., Clerk.
oct19-fri-4w

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—ss. In Probate Court, special term, October 18, 1883.

In the matter of the estate of Henry A. Schliek, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of Charles H. Schliek, executor of the estate of Henry A. Schliek, deceased, representing, among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing his account of administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the persons named in the will of said deceased.

It is ordered, that said account be examined and petition heard, by the judge of this court, on Monday, the 12th day of November, A. D. 1883, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office, in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the Daily Globe, a newspaper printed and published at Saint Paul, in said county.

By the Court, Wm. B. McGRORTY,
[L. s.] Judge of Probate.
Attest: Frank Robert Jr., Clerk. oc19-fri-4w

CONTRACT WORK.

Grading Rice Street.

Office of the Board of Public Works,
City of St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 24, 1883.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works in and for the corporation of the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, at their office in said city until 12 m., on the 5th day of November, A. D. 1883, for the grading of Rice street from Bianca street to the north city limits in said city, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board.

A bond with at least two (2) sureties in a sum of at least twenty (20) per cent. of the gross amount bid must accompany each bid.

The said Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN FARRINGTON, President.
Official: R. L. Gorman,
Clerk Board of Public Works. 298-303