

**REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.**—We make some extracts from the report of the Board of Education submitted to the annual school meeting by Mr. Herbert, the clerk. There were taught during the school year beginning on the 2d of September, 1872, and ending June 6, 1873, sixteen schools.

The statement of current funds is:

To amount in treasury at close of year	\$3,076.83
" received from State school fund	2,940.05
" " tax for schools	3,383.54
" insurance refunded	110.00
" amount received for tuition	105.24
Total	12,166.26
By amount paid teachers and Supt.	\$9,518.78
" " for seats and furniture	175.02
" " " insurance	350.00
" " " improvements & repairs	77.11
" " " fuel and supplies	785.74
" " " apparatus and maps	138.90
" " " janitor's fees	482.25
" " incidental expenses, printing, &c.	215.78
" amount in treasury	422.68
Total	12,166.26

Of school apparatus the Board of Education have placed in the schools during the year 1 box of Webb's reading cards for the lower and alphabet schools, 1 set of Cutter's anatomical charts, 3 sets of Guyot's wall maps, and other apparatus, of the value in all of \$138.

The new text-books adopted are: Wood's Object Lessons in Botany, Steel's Chemistry, studies which have just been reached in our High School, and having never been pursued in the schools there had never been any text books adopted in the branches. Besides these, there have been adopted Bartholomew's new series of drawing books, Curtis' copy books, the National system of music readers, Monroe's English readers, and Hagar's arithmetics.

These drawing books were adopted because considered, for all practical purposes, as good for the pupils as the old series, while they are furnished at one-half the price. This change has not necessitated any purchase by those having the old numbers, as both series are by the same author, upon the same general plan, and the latter is in fact but a new and cheaper edition.

The copy books adopted are those used in the Normal Schools of the State, and the author of the system is the professor of penmanship in those schools. It is regarded as a decided improvement over old systems, and as a great majority of our teachers are from the Normal Schools, it was thought they would be more successful in teaching this than any other system. \* \* The method is better for and less expensive to pupils, but it requires much more work on the part of teachers.

In the adoption of the music readers it was not intended to make it compulsory that pupils should be furnished with the books, though this is desirable. The system of lessons contained in these books, as well as the system of teaching contained in books for the teachers, has been adopted in the best public schools of the nation. They were specially prepared for the Boston schools, by a German professor of music, who was sent to Europe for the purpose of investigating the best methods of music teaching in use in Prussia and other countries where particular attention is given to this refining art. \* \* The importance of a permanent system of musical instruction in our schools is greatly increased by the difficulty found in obtaining or retaining a permanent teacher in this department. No pupil was obliged to buy one of these new books who would not have been obliged to buy a new book had no change been made.

At the commencement of the present school year the study of chemistry having been reached in the regular course by a class in the High School, the Board ordered to be furnished such chemical apparatus and chemicals as were thought absolutely essential to the successful prosecution of the study.

A course of lectures has been proposed to be delivered during the coming winter, before the class in chemistry and the citizens, on topics embracing the different branches of that study as related to hygiene, carrying on, in illustration of the same, a system of experiments by the use of the chemical apparatus and chemicals. The lectures will be without cost to the district.

At the close of last year it was found that \$3,076.83 of current funds had accumulated in the treasury, and this amount was deducted from the tax estimate, and there is now on hand \$422.68. In order to get rid of this surplus amount the taxes were reduced from ten mills to five mills—a lower rate than of itself would at any time support the schools. This year, notwithstanding the exhausting of the funds in the treasury, it is thought possible to pay the current expenses with a seven-mill tax.

"I wish to pay you for five cakes," said a traveller to a railroad restaurant keeper. "But you had only four—a sponge cake, a coconut-cake, an almond-cake and a currant-cake—" "and stoma-cake," (stomach ache), added the traveller.

**JURORS.**—The list of grand and petit jurors drawn for the December term of court to be held December 9, 1873, is as follows:

**GRAND JURORS.**  
D. L. Davis, Cannon Falls, P. B. Mann, Red Wing, H. E. Perkins, Featherstone, T. M. Lowater, Goodhue, Francis Ives, Red Wing, B. C. Grover, Minneola, O. J. Solberg, Holden, Thos. Belfour, Leon, G. K. Norsving, Holden, W. L. Webster, Red Wing, A. P. Wilson, Vasa, Henry Sands, Wanamingo, Wm. Featherstone, Red Wing, Miles Dickey, Pine Island, A. Folsom, Zumbrota, Even Siverson, Warsaw, Peter Stromberg, Hay Creek, Wm. Gondey, Stanton, A. W. Fountain, Belvidere, H. Bruce, Goodhue, Jas. Simpson, Cherry Grove, H. H. Palmer, Zumbrota, Jno. Miller, Leon.

**PETIT JURORS.**  
Henry Hickman, Red Wing, A. P. Jackson, Wanamingo, R. H. Downing, Red Wing, J. L. Scofield, Cannon Falls, H. C. Hodgman, Red Wing, Chas. Spates, Burnside, S. W. Rice, Roscoe, Wm. Wichman, Red Wing, D. W. Abbey, Pine Island, Geo. Easby, Cherry Grove, Peter J. Hildren, Belvidere, Justin Chamberlain, Burnside, David Franklin, Belle Creek, Jno. I. Hubbard, Florence, N. K. Aker, Holden, Geo. Rogers, Roscoe, Hans Nelson, Wanamingo, Jonathan Finney, Goodhue, G. M. Aker, Featherstone, P. S. Fenton, Pine Island, Hans P. Hulebeck, Kenyon, Wm. Lyons, Red Wing, Hans Markuson, Wanamingo, Wm. Eisenbrand, Red Wing.

**Resolutions of the Republican State Convention.**

**Resolved,** 1. That the Republican party continues to be the party of progress and reform; that while pledging itself anew to the great principles of universal freedom and equal human rights with which it has triumphed in the past, and which it has permanently incorporated in government, State and nation, it meets boldly new questions as they arise, in the same spirit of devotion to the rights of the people, irrespective of class or condition; and that it presents the first example of a great party wise and just enough to correct its own errors and abuses.

2. That whereas the republican party has ever been the friend of the oppressed—securing freedom to the slave, giving a home to the landless, obtaining from European countries a recognition of citizenship here for adopted citizens—it now greets with a hearty sympathy and extended hand to help every movement to secure to agriculture and labor their due influence, interest and rights.

3. The producing, commercial, and industrial interests of the country should have the best and cheapest modes of transportation possible, and while capital invested in such means of transit, whether by railway or other wise, should be permitted the right of reasonable remuneration, all abuse in their management, excessive rates, unjust or oppressive discriminations against localities, persons, or interests, should be restricted, and all improper and arbitrary use of the growing power of railway and other corporations prevented.

4. That in our opinion no rights should be vested in railway corporations beyond the control of future legislation, and that such laws should be enacted as will limit to just and reasonable tolls freights and charges of railway and transportation companies and protect the people from imposition; and that the Legislature should attach such conditions to all new grants and the amendments or extension of old charters as will place the rights of legislative control over such corporations beyond all question.

5. That we highly indorse the action of the late Legislature instigating and reforming the abuses in the office of State Treasurer, and heartily applaud the active measures of the late Congress inferring out and exposing corruption. We have seen with profound regret, in developments made thereby, evidence of political and official corruption, and the abuse of responsible positions by men of all political parties, to further personal ends, and we demand pure official conduct and the punishment of unfaithful public men, State and national, who, having betrayed the confidence freely extended to them, shall not be shielded from the disgrace of their acts by any partisanship of ours; and we denounce all Credit Mobilier transactions, whatever be their form.

6. When retrenchment is required to lighten the burden of taxation and to continue the reduction of the public debt, an increase of salaries is unwise. We condemn without reserve the voting for or receiving of increased pay for services already rendered, and demand that the provisions of the late act of Congress, by which the salaries were increased, shall be promptly and unconditionally repealed.

7. That the wise, patriotic, and efficient administration of Governor Horace Austin entitles him to the unqualified approbation of the whole people of the State. That the able and faithful discharge of the responsible duties of the office of Attorney General by the Hon. F. R. E. Cornell merit the highest public commendation.

8. That in view of the recent decision of the land Department at Washington in favor of certain railway companies, and against a large class of settlers upon a portion of the public lands in this State, whereby great injury and suffering is likely to result to such settlers, this con-

vention earnestly requests such action on the part of our Senators and Representatives in Congress as shall secure the honest settler against any loss and injury as far as possible.

**ANTI-MONOPOLY PLATFORM.**

**WHEREAS,** The leading issues that have hitherto divided the people of this country into political parties have ceased to exist, and it is unwise to seek to continue the old party organizations, now that new and momentous questions have arisen; and **WHEREAS,** The principal questions now demanding consideration are those involving the privilege and powers of corporations as antagonizing with and operating in opposition to the well-being of the people; and, **WHEREAS,** The farmers, mechanics, and laborers of the State of Minnesota deem the triumph of the people in this contest with monopolies essential to the perpetuation of our free institutions and the promotion of our private and national prosperity; and

**WHEREAS,** In addition to this, and to the honest and economical administration of the government, we recognize no party distinctions nor political issues now before the country as worthy of more than minor consideration; be it, therefore, resolved: That the power of the people of this State shall be the promotion of the welfare of the entire people; and that, therefore, the conduct of any citizen, association, or co-partnership, whether chartered or otherwise, which may operate to the prejudice of this great principle, shall be subject to the true objects of government, and violative of the fundamental principles upon which all correct law is based.

**Second**—That we receive with satisfaction the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Blake against the Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company, in which the court holds in effect that railroads are simply improved highways, public roads; and that as such the right to prescribe a rate of tolls and charges is an attribute of the sovereignty of the people, of which no legislation can divest them; and that the power of the people of this State, due to W. P. Clough, the attorney for plaintiffs, whose skill and ability, and devotion to the cause of the people, secured this great judicial triumph.

**Third**—That we will recognize no political party nor individual aspect of the government at any time, support, unless it or he will unite with us in declaring that a government cannot alienate its sovereignty, either in whole or in part, to any person or association or corporation, for any purpose whatever, but is always and forever to remain subject to the sovereign authority and control of the government.

**Fourth**—That we will not aid in elevating any man to any important public position whatever, who will either deny or object to the exercise by the Legislature of the right to put all public offices at any time, any chartered privilege or so-called vested right, or any privilege claimed to be involved in any charter of any corporation, railroad or otherwise, which experience has shown is or may be exercised by such corporation, or by other corporations, to the detriment of the public welfare; and that we will demand from every candidate for a high executive, legislative or judicial position, to whom we accord our support, that he shall pledge himself to recognize the same right by the government at any time, as a sacred duty, essential for the preservation of the liberties of the people, and the stability and prosperity of the commonwealth.

**Fifth**—That taxes can only be rightfully levied for the purpose of raising revenue to defray the expenses of the government in the discharge of its legitimate duties, supporting public institutions and promoting the public welfare, and that the levying of such imposts as ensure to the benefit of a class, or of classes in the community, which being detrimental to other classes, are unjust and oppressive; and that tariffs levied on imported articles may be and often are so arranged as to become thus discriminative and injurious; and that it is, therefore, essential that the utmost care should be taken in framing such tariff laws, in order that these objectionable features may be avoided, and that they may operate for the well-being of the entire community.

**Sixth**—That it is contrary to the spirit and purpose of a republican government that its servants should be compensated for their public services to an extent that will make office-holding attractive to human cupidity; and that in the late act of Congress, increasing official and Congressional salaries, notwithstanding the pleas and excuses urged in its palliation, we recognize only a corrupt and reprehensible practice and a reckless disregard of the public weal, which deserve the severest censure; and that we demand the repeal of the law at the earliest practicable moment, and declare every man who supported and approved the same and aided in procuring its passage and approval, or received benefit through its enactment, whether in the shape of back or future pay, as unworthy of the confidence of his fellow citizens and unfit for the further occupancy of any position of honor or trust.

**Seventh**—That all participants in the Credit Mobilier and other corrupt transactions exposed by the investigation of the late Congress and by the late Treasurer of this State, deserve to have been punished as criminals; and that those who aided in screening them from more complete exposure and consequent punishment, should likewise become objects of public scorn and contumely.

**Eighth**—That we have seen with alarm the startling revelations in reference to the condition of the State Treasury; the undoubted defalcation of one Treasurer of over \$100,000 and the reported defalcation of his successor of nearly \$40,000; the loaning of the public funds to merchants and lumber dealers; the making up of accounts with bogus certificates of deposit; and that nearly half a million of the school fund, the precious heritage of our children, was left unaccounted for as required by law, and completely at the mercy of these dishonest officials; the false statements of the State Treasurer before the committee; and finally the desperate effort that we successfully made to hide the ring of guilty parties who had used the State Treasurer as their tool.

**Ninth**—That every public officer is amenable to the people for his conduct, and that public sentiment should control the resignation of those who are frequently excessive, and that these should never be greater than is paid by private individuals to their employees engaged in similar duties and bearing similar responsibilities; and that we demand that the Legislature shall, at its next session, remedy this evil and reduce such salaries, fees, &c., to what will be no more than a just and reasonable compensation; and thus by removing the inducements for holding, lessen the desire for seeking office, and obviate the consideration of one of the most potent causes of local and political corruption.

**Tenth**—That the present system of collecting taxes merits condemnation, and that we insist upon having the law so altered that this duty shall be performed by the State Treasurer, thus relieving the tax payers trouble and expense, and obviating one of the most prolific causes of the creation and fostering of corrupt rings at the county seats to speculate off of the necessities of the people, and often to misuse the public funds.

**Eleventh**—That we claim that the law requiring the railroad companies to fence the line of their road, should be strictly enforced, and that the said companies should be compelled to pay for all loss or damages to stock caused by the absence of such fences.

**Twelfth**—That we are opposed to the monopoly of wood and coal in our great cities by the railroad rings; and that we are in favor of the free water communication with the ocean by means of the improvement of the Mississippi and other great rivers of the State, and the improvement of the great lakes; and that we are in favor of an examination by the National Government of the region between the St. Croix and Lake Superior, to ascertain whether canal communication can be made to connect the tributaries of the Mississippi with waters of Lake Superior.

**Thirteenth**—That we are in favor of such reasonable limitation of the hours of labor in the shops and factories of the State as will give the laboring people opportunity for moral and mental improvement.

**Fourteenth**—That we demand a State law that will pay out of the public funds the costs and charges of all suits brought by individuals to enforce the laws of the State against railroad corporations.

**Fifteenth**—That the subversive of the present candidate for Governor on the Republican State Ticket, to the interest of her railroad shows him to be an enemy to the rights of the farmer and laborer and a friend of monopoly.

**Sixteenth**—That the honor of our State demands that the delegation in Congress from this State, call for a thorough investigation into the equitable settlement (so called) of the transfer of the Fort Snelling property.

on ourselves the discharge of the duties we owe to ourselves and to each other, of choosing and electing our own candidates, independent of the action of all other political organizations; and we, therefore, earnestly recommend to the farmers and laborers of the State generally, that they do all in their power to procure the nomination and election of full and complete county, district and State tickets, embracing candidates selected in the interests of the masses of the people for all the positions in the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the government to be elected this fall; and that to the end that this policy may generally obtain, we solicit the co-operation of the industrial classes of other States, in order that the influence of the movement may be extended to the administration of our national affairs.

A WIDE-AWAKE minister who found his congregation going to sleep one Sunday before he had fairly commenced, suddenly stopped and exclaimed:—"Brethren, this isn't fair; it isn't giving a man half a chance. Wait till I get along a piece, and then if I ain't worth listening to go to sleep; but don't begin to snore before I get commenced; give a man a chance."

AN old sea-captain, under the impression that he was saying a good thing, asked a lady passenger why men never kiss one another, while ladies waste a world of kisses on feminine faces. "Because," the lady replied, "the men have something better to kiss, and the women haven't." The captain saw the point.

A JOKER declared that a blind man, by taking something from the break-fast-table, recovered his sight; what did he take? He took a tea-cup and saucer (saw, sir).

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