ST. PAUL NEWS.

CITY COUNCIL.

C. J. Monfort Confirmed as One of the Workhouse Directors.

The first matter taken up at the adjourned meeting of the city council last night was the proposed vacation of an alley running northeasterly from Farrington avenue to Nina avenue, through block seventy-two of Dayton & Irvine's addition, and the same was vacated.

WORKHOUSE DIRECTOR.

The mayor notified the council that the nomination of William Markal as a member of the St. Paul workhouse directors was withdrawn, and that Charles J. Monfort was nominated in his place, and the nomination was confirmed.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

This board was directed to investigate and report as to grading Hague avenue from Dale street to Grotto street; as to opening Portland avenue to the full width of sixty feet from Avon street to Victoria street; as to grading Douglass street from Ramsey to Goodrich avenue; as to grading Canada street from Ninth to Valley, and grading Valley street from Broadway to Jackson; as to grading Lincoln avenue from Victoria street to Oakland street and Oakland street from Lincoln avenue to Summit avenue; as to grading Lee street from Seventh to Drake; as to paving Fourth street from Jackson street to Seventh street with cedar blocks and stone curbs; as to opening and extending Olive street through block 6 Kittson's addition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The chief of police is to remove all obstructions to Lewis street between Martin and Fuller streets.

The city engineer was instructed to report a grade to be established on Jessamine street from Payne avenue to East street, and on Payne avenue from Magnolia to Maryland street.

It was resolved that bonds be issued in the sum of $5,000 for the purpose of aiding in grading and bridging Dakota avenue, in accordance with the provisions of an act to make an appropriation for the improvement of Dakota avenue in the Sixth ward, said bonds to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per anum, payable in twenty years.

An ordinance was read and referred to the committee on streets and ordinances authorizing the St. Paul Navigation company to establish a ferry accross the Mississippi river and maintain the same for fifteen years.

BURR'S MORNING SEANCE.

The Beautiful Fire Bug Supposed to be Insane.

All He Did was to Shout "Hello!" Into a Mail Box.

He was an over-the-garden-wall young man, and when he loomed up in the bnll pen yesterday morning he looked as if he had been drawn through a knot hole, it being a draw between his picadilly collar and his ashen face as to which looked the most faded. He gave the name of Frank Kern, and the copper said that he fhund him at one ot the lamp post letter boxes trying to call up the central. He was sent to the joint for twenty days.

Daniel Heder was up for assaulting a la-dedah young man named Anderson. The latter went to his boarding house full and tried to make a mash on Mrs. Heder, when the latter's husband sallied out and pasted the intruder with a rolling pin. Anderson was advised not to make any more bad breaks and Heder was fined ten bills.

John Krowaski, a disciple of Grambinus, was arraigned on the charge of keeping his temple open after midnight. It cost him just $25 and he paid the scrip, although the parting gave him pain.

Wm. Holland, a respectable looking old party, was arraigned on the charge of taking a small slice from the bugle of one Burk. On his way home the other night Holland was stopped by Burk and another man, who thought to have some fun at his expense. The laugh was on the assailants. Holland was discharged, the case being a badly mixed one.

The case ot L. P. Howell, who did the slashing at Mrs. Seibert's boarding house last Saturday night, was continued to the 15th inst.

Juliana Krueger, a venerable amazon, was arraigned on the charge of fighting one of her neighbors, and the hearing was continued until to-day.

Mary Jackson, the young girl who attempted to set the St. Paul house on fire last Sunday night, was arraigned on the charge of arson. She seemed bewildered, and the theory is that the unfortunate girl is out of her mind. She was held to the grand jury, and she will be examined on the charge of insanity.

COLE'S INSULTS

To Prohibitionists and to Christian Temperance Women,

In His Speech at the High License Meeting Monday Evening.

To the Editor of the Globe:

Permit me to say through your columns that I was an interested listener at the great meeting at Market hall on Monday evening, and that I am heartily in favor of the object and action of that meeting. The vast audience there assembled was brought together in order to give expression to the purpose of the citizens of St. Paul to increase the liquor license to at least $500. The closing words of the call issued in the daily papers are as follows:

"We hereby ask the co-operation of all citizens who are in favor of law and order, and the limitation of the liquor traffic, without regard to individual views and remedies, to a public meeting at Market hall," etc., etc.

Here then is a great audience met without regard to party or creed to give expression to the demand for higher license. Very many prohibitionists were present who had waived all personal preferences and opinions and attended this meeting in the interest of "law and order." Now, Mr. Editor, I ask in view of the facts, what excuse can be offered fo the deliberate and venomous attack made upon the prohibitionists at that meeting by the Hon. Gordon E. Cole? An attack utterly unprovoked and uncalled for, and which threw a perceptible chill over a meeting which was otherwise beautifully harmonious and enthusiastic.

The liberal spirit and apostolic zeal of Bishop Ireland's eloquent address had brought the audience to a pitch of enthusiasm rarely seen in these quiet days, when forthwith there steps out this honorable legislator, and after informing the audience that he prefers free ruin to prohibition, (which I suppose no one for a moment doubts) launched forth into vehement and unsparing denunciation of prohibition. What need was there for this attack? What call for all this loud denunciation? One is strongly reminded of Macbeth's terrified defiance of Banquo's ghost.

"Take any shape but *that*, and my firm nerves shall never tremble."

Did there rise before the wind of this would-be Macbeth, at this feast of reform, the ghost of that prohibition which he thought he had slain so many months ago, in a certain room in the state capitol? And was that apparition prophetic to him of some future political Dunsinane plain?

Who can know the secrets of a politician's heart?

It is not my purpose in this letter to defend prohibition. Nor shall I occupy your valuable space in any attempt to characterize the weak, illogical and flippant harangue with which the speaker wearied the audience. My object in this letter is simply to call attention to the unwarranted intrusion of this subject into that meeting, an intrusion which was a marked discourtesy to the honored citizens who called the meeting, and a gratuitous insult to the cultivated audience there assembled.

Before I close this letter (already too long) I can not refrain from calling attention to a single passage in Mr. Cole's speech. He said: "Neither have I any sympathy with the prayer crusade, which like blue glass, Pinafore and Oscar Wilde, had its run some years ago."

An insult like that, wantonly offered to a Christian public, ought not to pass unrebuked. I do not wish to be severe or uncharitable, but I submit that the man who can deliberately utter a sentiment like that, in the presence of a cultured audience and with reference to a movement like the woman's crusade, thereby demonstrates that he is mentally incompetent to grasp the meaning of great social movements; that he is morally incapable of appreciating real heroism, and that he is utterly destitute of that fine regard for the religious feelings of others which is the mark of good breeding, and an essential characteristic of a true gentleman. Very respectfully yours, F. O. HORNAN,

705 Ravine street, St. Paul.

THE COURTS.

Supreme Court.

At the sixth session of the April term all the justices were present and the following business was transacted:

Mark Simon et al., appellants, vs. Henry E. Mann defendant, and James A. Owens, garnishee; submitted on briefs.

In the matter of the petition for a receiver of the estate of Henry E. Mann, under the insolvent act; submitted on part of appellant, argued by respondent, and taken under consideration.

In the matter of the guardianship of Lyman Hause, spendthrift, and Thomas Canty, et al., appellants, vs. Charles H. Wood as guardian of said spendthrift, respondent; argued and submitted.

The City of Moorhead respondent vs. John Johnson appellant; there being no appearance on the part of the respondent submitted by counsel for appellant on printed books and briefs for decision. Ordered that the judgment of the court below, appealed from, be and the same hereby is in all things reversed and that the appellant above named have judgment accordingly.

U. S. Circuit Court.

[Before Judge Nelson.]

Sarah A. Jones vs. Matilda A. Van Dorian; demurrer and motion to strike amended bill from files; argued and submitted.

J. D. Smith vs. D. M. Osborn & Co; demurrer to complaint submitted.

DECISIONS FILED.

[By Judge Brill.]

John M. Andrews vs. Maria S. B. Heylin et al.; judgment for plaintiff.

Geo. N. Bennett et al. vs. Maria S. B. Heylin et al.; judgment for plaintiffs.

Ernest Stedman vs. Maria S. B. Heylin et al.; judgment for plaintiff.

Wm. A. Passavant vs. Maria S. B. Heylin et al.; judgment for plaintiff.

B. Wolf et al. vs. Maria S. B. Heylin et al.; judgment for plaintiff.

NEW CASES AND PAPERS FILED.

Bohn Manufacturing company vs. W. O. Erickson; transcript of judgment in municipal court filed.

T. S. White Stationery company vs. C. E. Judd; transcript of judgment in municipal court filed.

Farnham & Lovejoy vs. C. A. Hollinshead; transcript of judgment in municipal court filed.

F. R. Welz vs. James K. Goodhue: suit for money due for board and lodging in the sum of $231.28.

Russell & Co. vs. Griggs & Foster; suit to restrain defendants from erecting a wooden building in the fire limits, and for a temporary injunction until a further order of the court.

Probate Court.

[Before Judge McGrorty.]

Guardianship of Olivia Becht, minor; order made amending order of license.

Guardianship of Anna C. Becht, minor; same.

Estate of A. Werick, deceased; petition to appoint administrator *de bonis non* filed; hearing May 2, at 10 a. m.

Municipal Court.

[Before Judge Burr.]

E. Dalberg, drunkenness; fine of $5 paid.

F. Kern, drunk and disorderly; committed for twenty days.

J. Krowaski, violating saloon license; fine of $25 paid.

Juliana Kruger, assault; continued until to-day.

D. Heder, same; fine of $10 paid.

G. E. Kent, same; dismissed.

J. Nelson and C. Vois, obstructing street; same.

W. Holland, assault with dangerons weapon; same.

T. P. Howell, same; continued.

Mary Jackson, arson; held to the grand jury.

M. Nierny, drunkenness; committed for sixty days.

An Interesting Suit.

The public will call to mind the fact that a short time since the council passed an ordinance granting to Griggs & Foster the right to erect a wooden building on the site of the one burned, on the corner of Third and Broadway, and that in spite of the protests of the chamber of commerce and many prominent citizens, coupled with a veto by the mayor, the council insisted that it was not transcending its rights, and put the ordinance through over the mayor's veto. The matter now gets a further overhauling by a suit filed yesterday in the district court by Russell & Co., to restrain Griggs & Foster from erecting a wooden structure on the site named. The complaint is a very voluminous one, and after citing all the city ordinances regarding fire limits and provisos under which wooden establishments may be built, avers that the property of the plaintiff firm, but a short distance away, was damaged at the late fire to the extent of $1,000, and since the erection of a wooden structure on the old site would render the plaintiffs' property continually liable to similar or greater damage in case of fire, they ask the court to restrain the defendants from erecting the building and for a temporary injunction until a further order of the court.

New Incorporation.

Articles of incorporation of the Northwestern Collection, Loan and Trust company were filed with the secretary of state yesterday for the transaction of a general collection business, loaning of money on real or personal securities for itself or other parties; the buying, selling and negotiating sales of land, and lease, hold properties and merchandise, notes, bills of exchange, open accounts, shares and obligations of banks and incorporated companies, government lands, state, county, town, city and village bonds, debentures and obligations and personal obligations of all kinds; the receiving of money on deposit, on call or time, with or without interest, drawing, endorsing and selling of promissory notes, drafts, bills of exchange, bonds and debentures, to act as agents for fire, life, accident and guarantee companies, etc. The principal place of business is to be Minneapolis, which is to commence March 10, 1884, for a continuance of thirty years. The capital stock is placed at $25,000, divided into 500 shares of $50 each, with a highest amount of indeptedness limited at $25,000. The incorporators are Walter John Ballard, Edgar F. Pierce, and Amos Bostwick, of Minneapolis.

Want to Know About Minnesota.

Four large orders have just been received from Germany by the secretary of the board of emigration, H. H. Young, for descriptive pamphlets of Minnesota, there being an energetic agitation of the subject of emigration there to this locality, and the supply of which printed in the last summer's edition is nearly exhausted. C. A. Voight, one of the parties asking for these pamphlets, has already distributed 15,000 works on this subject in Germany. Another of these orders is from Morrison & Sons, of New York, for their German and Scandinavian agents abroad, and another from P. Mischler, of Bremen, for 3,000 Bohemian pamphlets.

Heavy Snow Storm.

JUNCTION CITY, Wis., April 8.—Snow has fallen here for twenty-four hours continuously, and is now six inches on the level.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Naval Bill Causes a Lively Discussion and is Re-committed to the Committee.

The Territorial Bills Before the House, on Which Ensued Some Laughable Chaffing and Interruptions.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The following bills were introduced and referred:

By Senator Hill, for the deposit in the treasury receipts for the money order system, and for payments of its expenses out of the appropriations.

By Mr. Bowen, to provide for the establishment of terms of courts in the District of Colorado.

The following bills were passed: To authorize the construction of a bridge over the Rio Grande, between Eagle Pass, Texas, and Pridras Negras, Mexico, and a bridge over the same river, between Laverdo, Texas, and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico.

The chair laid before the senate a bill to provide for a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Senator Hale stated that Senator Hoar, who introduced the bill, did not wish to press it at this time, when he, Hale, would therefore move to take up, instead, the naval appropriation bill. Senators Plumb and Miller (N. Y.) thought the pleuro-pneumonia bill entitled to precedence over the bankruptcy bill. Hoar yielded to Hale, in order to allow the naval bill to be taken up. Hale then changed his motion, and asked unanimous consent to take up the naval appropriation bill.

Senator Beck objected. He preferred that the vote be taken. The vote would bring the naval bill up of right, and would not leave the bankruptcy bill pending as unfinished business.

Senator Hoar characterized the objection as "an outrageous and tyrannical proceeding."

Senator Beck retorted that the language of the senator from Massachusetts was wholly unworthy of any but of him.

The senate agreed to take up the bill. Many amendments proposed by the senate committee were agreed to. On reading the provisions relating to ordnance, Senator Morgan inquired what was being done in the way of the manufacturing of modern guns, and spoke at some length of the defenseless condition of our sea coast.

Senator Hale said the easy, happy-go-lucky way in which we have been going along in regard to our natural defenses ought to cease.

Senator Bayard said from the appropriations for ordnance contained in the bill under consideration, one would suppose we were legislating for the kingdom of Lilliput, rather than a great nation like the United States. China, he said, was buying 900 guns, each one of which would cost as much as the whole appropriation for ordnance in this bill. He would favor the purchase by the government of a large steam hammer, and the establishment of a foundry, which would leave the government in a position not to be entirely at the mercy of private enterprises.

Senator Hale gave notice of an amendment to be hereafter moved, appropriating $50,000 for the purchase and erection of a plant for casting, forging, rough boring and tempering guns up to 100 tons ready for delivery at the gun factories, including the best process of liquid compression, if adopted. Also, $900,000 for a plant for a gun factory for building guns from 6 inch to 16 inch calibre, including buildings and sprinrages.

Senator Vest said we had 10,000 miles of sea cost, $1,500,000,000 of annual commerce which was rapidly increasing, and the resources and capabilities almost beggard description; yet we were without a navy, a commercial marine, and our sea coasts were litterly defenseless. Yet, since 1861, $385,000,000 had been appropriated by congress for naval purposes. Italy, the land of maccaroni and the lazzaroni had the largest war ship, and the largest gun on the ocean, while this great nation have cockle shells and naval pleasure boats, and no guns that amounted to anything. Yet we were called upon to expend more money to be paid to the same contractor, John Roach, who is now building for the United States, vessels which high authorities pronounced defective. Vest was not willing to give the money to the present secretary of the navy, to be by him handed over to John Roach, for whom, according to the statements made on the floor of the senate, that the secretary had at one time been a paid lobbyist. Vest proceeded to speak on the merchant marine decay, which he said was due to the policy which sustained such men as John Roach. No other civilized nation existed to-day that had not abandoned that policy. Before Vest concluded his remarks, the senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

The House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Blackburn in the chair, on bills relating to territories. The first bill taken up was one to authorize the appointment of a commission by the president to run and make boundary lines between a portion of the Indian territory and the state of Texas, in connection with a similar commission to be appointed by the state of Texas. After a debate the committee rose, and the bill passed; yeas 138, nays 67.

The next bill passed was one declaring that the supreme court in every territory shall consist of a chief justice and three associate justices, and providing that every territory shall be divided into four judicial districts, and a district court shall be held in each, by one of the justices of the supreme court.

A bill requiring the governors of territories to be a resident of the territory to which he is appointed at least two years preceding his appointment, was opposed by Mason, on the ground that it changed the plan by which the United States held control of the territories.

Mr. Maginnis strongly advocated the passage of the bill. There was growing indisposition to admit new states on account of the jealousy of the old states, and this measure was only intended to mitigate one of the evils of the most infamous system of colonial government the world has ever seen.

Mr. Eaton raised a constitutional objection that the bill would limit the right of presidential appointment.

Mr. Brents, Washington Territory, pointed out the inconsistency of allowing Rhode Island to elect its governor, and denying to the territories, some of them with five times its population, the poor privilege of having their executives appointed from among their own citizens.

Mr. Tillman, South Carolina, made a constitutional argument in support of the bill, and sarcastically expressed his joy that gentleman on the Republican side, alluding to Hiscock and others, had at length come to recognize the fact that that "obsolete instrument," the constitution, still somewhat restricted the powers of congress, but admitted that his joy was shadowed, when he discovered that the constitutional point was raised on the wrong bill. Advocating the measure on its merits, he regretted he did not have time to pay his respects to the carpet baggers.

Mr. Brown, Pennsylvania, objected to the term "carpet bagger," being applied to any American citizen, and said, he would be sorry to apply that term to the gantleman from South Carolina, if, in the course of events he should ever be appointed governor of a territory.

Mr. Tillman explained what the southern people meant by a "carpet bagger." They meant a stranger who came among them to get office, and nothing but office, who prostituted the office for private gain, and who, when he could no longer rob and oppress, then gathered up his carpet bag, and went as he came. Anybody who came in as kith and kin of the people, and to take part and parcel with them, was not a "carpet bagger" and would be welcomed.

Mr. Hart moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to the committee on territories to except from its provisions the territory of Utah.

There are just as good Gentiles in Utah as out of it, suggested Maginnis, in opposition to the measure.

The motion was lost; seventy-two yeas, 128 nays, and the bill passed.

Mr. White, of Kentucky, moved to amend the title, and launched into a constitutional discussion of the bill, when he was called to order by Mr. Budd for not confining his remarks to the amendment. "Oh," said White, "you are not posting bills; you are a young member and don't know rules." Laughter. Budd—"I may be young, but I am not going to have my brains kicked out by a mule."

Mr. White—"Of course not, you would have to kick yourself in that case."

Mr. Budd—"You have none to kick out. I undertand my place better than the gentleman ever will." [Laughter.]

Mr. White then continued his speech, amid many interruptions and much merriment, occasioned by the derogatory manner in which he referred to his interrupters as "young men." He had more respect for the constitution than for this twig; no, he was a mere bud from California. [Laughter.]

"I didn't hear you; what was that?" inquired Budd.

"I might give the gentleman more sound, but not comprehension," replied White.

"You are all sound, and no comprehension," retorted Budd.

At the conclusion of White's speech the amendment was lost. Adjourned.

Real Estate and Building.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate (by warrantee deeds) were filed for registry yesterday:

Chas W Clarke to Jennie C Hokanson, lots 3, 4, 5, block 2, Haldeman's addition, $1,250.

Jno Burke to Sarah Mabon, small parcel, corner of Rice and Bluff streets, $1,000.

Chas W Clarke to Geo C Christ, lots 1, 2, block 2, Haldeman's addition, $1,150.

A G Stuart to F S Barrs, Jr., lot 16, Stuart's rearrangement, block 68, Brown & Jackson's addition, $200.

A G Stuart to Chas Hingisz, lot 10, Stuart's subdivision, block 68, Brown & Jackson's addition, $200.

Joseph J McCardy to Geo K Kent, S ½ of N ½ lots 13, 14, 15, 16, block 4, Nininger's addition, $3,300.

Jno Getz to E S Chittendon, lot 2, block 7, Leech's addition, $1,800.

B Michel to Felix Bouchar, W ½ lot 21, Michel's rearrangement of block 14, Robertson & Van Etten's addition, $300.

S J R McMillan to Joseph Lockey, lot 13 and east ¼ of lot 14 and east 60 feet of lot 16, block 1, Selby, McClung & Van Meter's addition, $4,000.

Chas. W Clarke to Henry C Smith, lot 1, block 2, Haldeman's addition, $250.

E S Chittenden to Chas. E D Olmsted, lot 2, block 7, Leech's addition, $2,500.

Chester R Smith to T F and W T Birmingham, lot 15, Johnston's subdivision, block 112, L Dayton's addition, $1,600.

Paul Martin to Martin Ward, lot 1, block 13, Brooklynd, $700.

I N Snow and wife to Catherine E Norton, lot 11, block 75, Dayton & Irvine's addition, $3,600.

Wm. Finn and wife to the Little Sisters of the Poor, lot 9, H L Carver's subdivision of lots 1 and 2, block 53, Rice & Irvine's addition, $3,000.

Joseph Slaby to Patrick Dougher, 100x70 feet in southeast corner of lot 4, Ewing & Chute's subdivision of block 1, Leech's out lots, $5,000.

Thos. P Watkins to Sarah A Donaldson, lots 28, 29 and 30, block 8, Smith's subdivision of Stinson's division, $900.

Chas. Flannagan to James Flannagan, lot 6, block 11, St. Paul proper, $3,000.

Sarah A Donaldson and husband to Jas. Lockey, lots 28, 29 and 30, block 8, Smith's sub-division of Stinson's addition, $1,000.

Jno Q Adams to Margaret Meager, lot 6, block 1, Jilson's sub-division, $600.

Mary Vogel to Peter Jacob Janson, lot 9, block 2, Bailey's addition to Rondo's addition, $1,600.

E J Hodgson to J E Atherton, lot 5, block 16, Rice & Irvine's addition, $2,600.

John Q Adams to John J Meagher, lot 7, block 1, Jilson's sub-division, $600.

Ole C Ask to Robert P Lewis, part of lot 16, block 4 of Lewis' addition, $1,200.

Robert P Lewis to B C Bendiken, lot 15, block 15, Lewis' second addition, $550.

R P Lewis to Wm G Berg, lot 20, block 17, Suburbian Hills, $500.

Total of transfers yesterday, $42,400.

BUILDING PERMITS.

Building Inspector Johnson issued the following permits to build yesterday:

Mrs. Brown, two-story frame drug store, on Rice between Summit and College, $1,250.

John Williams, one and one-half story frame dwelling, on Conway between Mendota and Forest, $900.

A. H. Forbet, one-story frame addition, on Mount Airy between Warren and Broadway, $100.

Frank P. Blair, two-story frame double tenement, on Arundel between Marshall and Dayton, $5,000.

John Willinger, two-story frame store and dwelling, on Concord between Livingston and Eaton, $900.

Lauer Bros., one-story frame office, Chestnut between Spring and Levee, $25.

Wm. R. Johnson, two-story brick veneer stores and dwellings, on Fairfield between Eva and Robertson, $5,000.

Richard Hoffman, raising one-story frame building, on Lawton between Edgerton and Payne, $50.

George Schwartz, one and one-half story frame dwelling, on Bay between Randolph and Armstrong, $700.

L. A. Keim, two-story frame dwelling, on Minnehaha between Greenbrier and Walsh, $900.

C. F. Niemann, stone foundation, Martin between Rice and Ravoux, $300.

August Schram, two story frame dwelling on Fort, between Sixth and Seventh, $5,000.

H. Haupt, Jr., two story frame store and tenement, West Seventh between Logan and Canton, $2,000.

Henry Kroning, one and one-half story frame dwelling on Charles, between Kent and Dale, $500.

Julius Deares, one and one-half story frame dwelling, Charles between Kent and Dale, $400.

Walter Fischer, stone foundation, Randolph between Victoria and Milton, $120.

John Erickson, one story frame dwelling, Lawton between Weide and Arcade, $400.

C. Olson, one and one-half story frame house, Lawton between Weide and Arcade, $500.

Peter Holbenberg, one story back kitchen on Carroll, between Arundel and Mackubin, $275.

J. H. Pomroy, one story boiler house on University avenue, between Robert and Jackson streets, $300.

CLEAR LAKE, WIS.

[Special Correspondence Daily Globe.]

For the last year Clear Lake, Wisconsin, has labored with the liquor question, having two saloons and a couple of drug stores, where liquid contention was very liberally dispensed with by the drink or belly full at a price so low that any one could back water on the same for a second handed pair of lost packs and

"All went merry as a marriage bell."

On Friday, before the town meetings were to come off, the people arose and girded up their loins and held an indignation meeting, loudly denouncing the liquor traffice in our midst as a cylinder escapement double vent nuisance of the first water, and resolved to put it down by force of ballots, which they did April the first by 156 majority. This aroused the ire of a saloonist, who immediately after the votes were counted, made direct for the M. E. minister a la Sullivan and attempted to administer one hundred pounds on his proboscis and was slightly successful. The emissary of the "glad tidings to all men," immediately beat a retreat, while the saloonist made a mule of himself by attempting to kick on the matter, but in raising one leg the other gave away at the same time and the result was a double tragedy. The saloonist fractured the kneepan and at present can get down on but one knee to pray, while the minister can kneel on both. We understand a warrant is out for Bob to be and appear before Esquire J. L. Warren of this place, to explain why he attempted to spread the gospel by force instead of moral suasion. SAM.

A Victim of Swindling.

ST. LOUIS, April 8.—The coroner received a letter from Mrs. C. M. Howe, Rulo, Neb., identifying the woman who suicided mysteriously at the Laclede hotel here, on the 2d instant, as her sister, Mrs. A. M. Rogers, of Falls City, Neb. The woman had registered as Mrs. Radcliffe, Kansas City. The identification was made on a photograph found on the body. The letter says the dead woman was a wealthy widow of a sea captain, who has been swindled out of much money. She will be buried in the Potter's field to-morrow.

OFFICIAL.

Proceedings of the Board of Education.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
ST. PAUL, MINN., April 7, 1884.

A regular meeting held on the above date, President Oppenheim in the chair.

Present—Inspector Murphy, McCaine, Kerker, Horn, Athey, Gilbert, Hamilton, Schiffmann, Berlandi, Donnelly, Mr. President.

The minutes of the last regular meeting and the special meetings during the month of March were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

ST. PAUL, MINN., April 5, 1884.

To the Honorable the President and Board of Education of the City of St. Paul.

GENTLEMEN: In obedience to your instructions, I had an interview with James Middleton, Esq., one of the executors of the estate of Adam Gotzian, deceased, and was informed by him that it would be entirely satisfactory to the executors of the estate to have the Board of Education place the deed for the Seigel addition lots on record, which I have done.

The taxes for 1883 were not paid, and to record the deed they had to be paid. The deed was executed early in November of last year. The taxes were $4.92, which I paid, and seventy-five cents for recording.

Respectfully, W. P. MURRAY,
Attorney Board of Education.

Accepted, and the amount paid out by the Attorney of the Board was ordered paid by the following vote:

Yeas—Inspectors Murphy, McCaine, Kerker, Horn, Athey, Gilbert, Hamilton, Schiffmann, Berlandi, Donnelly, Mr. President.

CITY OF SAINT PAUL,
OFFICE OF THE CITY COMPTROLLER,
April 7, 1884.

Hon. R. Schiffman, Chairman Committee on Finance, Board of Education of City of St. Paul:

DEAR SIR: The Board of Education have, by resolution, the power to place to the credit of any fund in the school treasury, or to a special fund that may be created, the proceeds from the sales of school property, to be applied for the payment of a contract for the construction of a particular school building, provided the same has not been previously appropriated by law, but there is nothing to prevent the Board from passing a subsequent resolution, prior to letting the contract, appropriating such moneys for other purposes. The contract let will hold the moneys sacred for the purposes first intended, but not otherwise. Very truly yours.

JOHN W. ROCHE, City Comptroller.

Communication received and ordered printed

From Kenny & Hudner on their claim against the Board, referred to a special committee as follows: Inspectors Murphy, Berlandi, Gilbert.

The report of the Treasurer was read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Bids were opened for the erection of a school in Seigel's addition.

The bids were referred to the Committee on Real Estate to report at this meeting.

Report of the Superintendent as follows:

ST. PAUL, MINN., April 7, 1884.

To the Board of Education of the City of St. Paul:

GENTLEMEN—The total number of pupils admitted to the public schools since the commencement of the present school year is 9,263. During the past month the enrollment was 5,969 pupils, an encrease of 1,047 upon the enrollment of March, 1883.

The following table shows the total enrollment and average attendance by schools:

	Total enroll'mt.			Average attend'e		
	Boys	Girls	To'l	Boys	Girls	To'l
High School.....	76	152	228	68	136	204
Training school..	88	86	174	51	61	112
Franklin school..	402	446	848	345	398	743
Madison school...	265	262	527	247	230	477
Jefferson school..	283	270	553	238	224	462
Humboldt school.	123	132	255	102	103	205
Lincoln school...	261	244	505	224	196	420
Webster school ..	192	182	374	167	158	325
Van Buren school	225	226	451	195	199	394
Monroe school...	157	150	307	148	144	292
Garfield school...	187	182	369	159	139	298
Adams school....	101	107	208	89	96	185
Washington sch'l.	106	99	205	91	87	178
Neill school.....	103	75	178	93	66	159
Jackson school...	151	148	299	126	125	251
River school.....	130	94	224	117	83	200
Rice school.....	84	55	139	67	43	110
Harrison school..	65	60	125	55	52	107
	2999	2970	5969	2582	2540	5122

The number of pupils studying German is 648.

The net receipts of the entertainments lately given by the pupils of the high school were $450.

This will nearly pay the indebtedeness incurred by the pupils in carpeting, draping and fitting up the stage in the assembly hall.

The Madison school entertainment netted $175. This will be expended in the purchase of needed books of reference, and will make a substantial addition to the school library, a beginning of which was made two years ago.

The entertainment given by the pupils of the Monroe school, for the library of that school, netted $30.

COMMERCIAL COURSE OF STUDY IN THE HIGH SCHOOL.

In regard to the establishment of a commercial course of study in the high school, which the high school committee has now under consideration, after considering the plans of most of the leading high schools of the country, and those of many successful commercial schools, I desire to report my conclusions that upon reference to the high school committee there may be something definite for consideration. I find in business colleges usually a course of study representing one year's work, and only those studies which are regarded as having a definite relation to a business life. The high schools, to meet the demand for this practical training, have more or less modified their courses to adapt them to the commercial college idea. In some schools a few commercial studies have been introduced which seem to be offered to the pupils as optional. In others a course has been arranged which seems to be more or less commercial, while in one high school, that of the city of Pittsburg, Pa., there is a commercial department, entirely separate in its management from that of the high school, and in effect a city business college under the management of the Board of Education. This school has a one year's course of study.

For our high school it would seem to me desirable to organise a commercial department with a course of study representing two years' work, which should include the usual studies of commercial schools and other English studies that seem practical and important, such as English grammar, English composition, civil government, the elements of political economy and natural philosophy or physical geography. To any one completing this course the diploma of the school should be awarded. This course could be arranged by terms something as follows:

FIRST YEAR—FIRST TERM.

Arithmetic.
English grammar.
Commercial law.
Bookkeeping.
Penmanship and drawing.

SECOND TERM.

Arithmetic.
English composition.
Commercial law.
Bookkeeping.
Penmanship and drawing.

SECOND YEAR—FIRST TERM.

Civil government.
Bookkeeping.
Commercial law.
Natural philosophy or physical geography.
Penmanship and drawing.

SECOND TERM.

Political economy.
Bookkeeping.
Natural philosophy or physical geography.
Penmanship and drawing.
Commercial law.

The establishment of such a course would involve simply the additional expense of one teacher, who should be qualified to take all the commercial work. The other classes could be cared for by the other teachers of the high school. Phonography could be added to the course, but the trouble would be here, that when the commencement was made in giving instruction in such special branches, there would be no limit to the number of those that would press forward into prominence.

The graduating class of the high school desire to have their graduating exercises in the Opera house. This will involve an expense of $200. If the board is not willing to designate the Opera house as the place for holding their exercises, the assembly hall of the high school, although it will accommodate but a small fraction of those who will desire to attend, would be much more satisfactory to the teachers of the high school and the graduating class than the Market hall.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The National Educational association, an organization of teachers formed to promote the cause of popular education in the United States, and which has a history of twenty-six years, will meet in Madison, Wisconsin, July 15-18 of the current year. It is expected that this will be the largest assembly of teachers ever held. In every state of the Union teachers are making preparations to attend, attracted by the many important features that have been planned for the meeting, and designed to make it pleasant and profitable. Preparations are being made at Madison for the reception of three thousand visitors. A great national exhibit of school work of all grades from the kindergarten to the university and of school appliances of all kinds will be made in connection with this meeting. Each state will make a showing of its methods, and as far as possible, its results in industrial, art, technilogical and public schools. Minnesota being near to the place of meeting will be expected to make a good showing. The proportion of matter to be exhibited for the schools of St. Paul will not interfere materially with the regular work of the schools, and I therefore ask permission to engage in the work of properly representing the city in this educational exposition. It will involve some little expense in the way of providing material and paying for its transportation to Madison and return.

HALF TIME SCHOOLS.

All the schools of the city with the exception of the Rice and Neill commenced this morning their spring term, with a largely increased enrollment. For lack of room to accommodate pupils, we shall be compelled to have half time schools in the first grades One class of pupils attending in the forenoon and another in the afternoon with the same teacher for both classes, in the Franklin, Madison, Monroe, Jefferson, Adams, Garfield, River and Lincoln schools. Respectfully submitted, B. F. WRIGHT.

The report was accepted.

That part of the report relating to the closing exercises of the high school was on motion of Inspector Hamilton to be held in the high school hall.

The matter of a commercial course in the high school, was referred to the committee on high school. The matter of school accommodations in Arlington Hills addition was laid over for the new board. On motion of Inspector Donnelly, the schools are to be closed on Good Friday.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON SCHOOLS.

The committee on schools ask the appointment of the following teachers, they having served their probationary term and having been recommended by their principal and the superintendent of schools as successful teachers:

Mrs. M. G. Clinch,
Miss Isabelle Williams,
Miss Laura A. Gales,
Miss Jennie Cornelle,
Miss C. E. Eyles,
Miss E. T. Cramsie,
Miss M. Farr,
Miss C. Eyles,
Miss C. L. Richard,
Miss Mary Shanley,
Miss L. Norcott,
Miss A. M. Woodbury,
Miss C. Saunders,
Miss E. McKenna.

GEO. A. HAMILTON, Chairman.

The report was adopted and appointments confirmed by the following vote:

Yeas—Inspectors Murphy, McCaine, Kerker, Horn, Athey, Gilbert, Hamilton, Schiffmann, Berlandi, Donnelly, Mr. President.

The committee on real estate reported bids as follows:

SCHOOL BIDS.

Paul Haupt, St. Paul brick,.....	$13,593 00
Chaska brick.....	13,893 00
Trick & Co.....	15,500 00
A. G. Desparois	14,050 00
B. F. Grimshaw.....	14,138 00
J. M. Minor.....	13,900 00
A. Bassford.....	14,500 00

The contract was awarded to Paul Haupt by the following resolution:

By Inspector Kerker—

Resolved, That the contract for building the school house in Sigel's addition be awarded to Paul Haupt, for the sum of $13,893, and that the contract shall be guarded by the necessary bond, and shall be submitted to the Board for approval.

The resolution was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Inspectors Murphy, McCaine, Kerker, Horn, Gilbert, Hamilton, Schiffmann, Berlandi, Mr. President.

Nay—Inspector Donnelly.

The Committee on Real Estate was instructed to get a bid for the difference between slate and shingles.

On motion of Inspector Murphy the residents in the Harrison school district were allowed the use of the school building to hold a meeting in on Thursday evening, April 10.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Inspector Hamilton—

Resolved, That a sum of money not exceeding one hundred dollars be appropriated and expended under the orders of the superintendent for the purpose of representing the work of the schools in Madison, Wis., at the convention in July.

Adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Inspectors Murphy, McCaine, Kerker, Horn, Athey, Gilbert, Hamilton, Schiffmann, Berlandi, Donnelly, Mr. President.

By Inspector H. J. Horn—

Resolved, That the proceeds of the sale of real estate ordered to be sold in Terry's addition and McLean's addition be set apart and appropriated as a special fund for the construction of the house in Seigel's addition.

The bills of Robinson & Cary, and James Quinn & Co., were referred to the Committee on High school.

Adopted.

Bills were read as follows:

F. G. Draper, $5.00; Martin O'Dea, $15.61; Pioneer Press Co., $59.40; Kenny & Hudner, $15.06; John Ristine, $8.50; Blakemore & Angell, $4.08; The St. Paul Gas Light Co., $88.45; P. J. Dreis, $21.94; Henry Paine, $459; Averill, Russell & Carpenter, $76.35; Cardozo Bros., $