Daily Globe

Official paper of the City and County.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE ST. PAUL GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY, No. 321 Wabashaw Street, St. Paul.

ST. PAUL, SUNDAY, JUNE 29.

NEW TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

SEVEN ISSUES PER WEEK—BY CARRIER.

One Year, payable in advance	$8 00
Six Months, payable in advance	4 25
Three Months	2 25
Per Month	75

SIX ISSUES PER WEEK—BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

One Year	$6 00
Six Months	3 50
Three Months	2 00
One Month	70

All mail subscriptions payable invariably in advance.

Seven issues per week by mail at same rates as by carrier.

SUNDAY GLOBE.

By Carrier—per year	$2 00
By Mail—per year, postage paid	1 50

WEEKLY GLOBE.

By Mail—postage paid, per year	$1 15

WASHINGTON BUREAU.

The Washington News Bureau of the St. Paul GLOBE is located at 1,424 New York avenue Residents of the northwest visiting Washington and having matters of local interest to give the public will receive prompt and courteous attention by calling at or addressing the above number. All letters so addressed to give the name and Washington address of the sender, to ensure attention.

The GLOBE can be found on sale at the following news stands in Washington:

NATIONAL HOTEL,
METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THE GLOBE AT CHICAGO.

The GLOBE has an editorial, news and business bureau at Chicago, with a special wire running from the Chicago to the St. Paul office. The GLOBE office at Chicago is located at room 11, *Times* building, corner Washington street and Fifth avenue. Visitors from the Northwest to Chicago are cordially invited to call at the GLOBE office, which will be found open during the greater portion of every night, as well as day.

The GLOBE is on sale at the following news stands in Chicago;

PALMER HOUSE,
GRAND PACIFIC,
SHERMAN HOUSE.
SUTHERLAND'S, 97 Adams street.
SUTHERLAND'S, Exposition Building.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28, 9:56 p. m.

Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations named.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
St. Paul	30.06	73	SE	Clear
La Crosse	30.13	73	S	Clear

NORTHWEST.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Bismarck	29.79	66	E	Fair
Ft. Garry	29.84	62	NE	H'y Rain
Minnedosa	29.81	55	E	Clear
Moorhead	29.90	75	S	Threat'g
Quapelle	29.82	59	N	Cloudy

NORTHERN ROCKY MOUNTAIN SLOPE.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Ft. Assinaboine	29.98	64	NE	Clear
Ft. Buford	29.86	69	NE	Clear
Ft. Custer	29.93	69	N	Clear
Helena	30.02	60	W	Fair
Huron, D. T.	29.90	75	SE	Clear

UPPER LAKES.

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Duluth	30.06	60	NE	Clear

DAILY LOCAL MEANS.

Bar.	Ther.	Dew Point.	Wind.	Weather
30.125	74.4	67.3	SE	Clear

Amount rainfall. .00; Maximum thermometer 86.5; minimum thermometer 62.5; daily range 24.0.

River—Observed height 4 feet, 6 inches.

Fall in twenty-four hours, 1 inches.

NOTE—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

P. F. LYONS,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. A S.

TO-DAYS WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1 a. m.—Indications for the upper Mississippi: Fair except in Minnesota; local rains; slight changes in temperature; east to south winds in northern portions and northeast to southeast in southern portions, lower barometer. Mississippi valley: Fair, except in extreme portions; local rains; no change in temperature; southerly winds.

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.

The local markets were dull and quiet yesterday. At Milwaukee wheat declined ¼@⅜c. At Chicago wheat was irregular and weak, closing at 85⅜c for July, 87½c for August, and 88¾c for September. Corn was ⅛@⅜c lower, and oats declined ½c. Pork closed at $19.50 for July and $19.00 for August. Stocks opened higher and became almost buoyant, and the highest figures of the week were reached, and the market closed firm at the highest prices of the day.

BENJAMIN F. BARKIS is the way they spell Ben. Butler, now.

GENERAL and Mrs. Logan have accepted the Republican Nomination for the Vice-Presidency.

MINISTER LOWELL is reported as having had a more comfortable day yesterday and being better last night.

MANY years ago Mr. Blaine was a teacher of the blind—now he is a leader of the blind, and all will fall into the ditch together.

THE Senate yesterday confirmed the Governor of Utah, but does not seem to have reached Dakota. This is a discrimination in favor of the Mormons.

OVER one hundred people have lost their lives the past year by blowing out the gas in sleeping rooms in hotels and all the foolish people people are not dead yet.

GEN. GRANT is at his Long Branch cottage. He says he is out of politics, and will have nothing to say about Blaine and Logan. He has all the symptoms of feeling like a man without a country.

GOV. HOADLY, of Ohio, as a candidate for President, would avoid all the antagonisms which exist in New York. Hoadly and Slocum, or Hoadly and Rosencrans, would make a strong team.

THE Prohibitionists of Kansas are just now making much of Senator Ingalls owning to the fact that he has written a letter in which he says that "no matter how it affects his candidacy, or that of the governor or any state officer, if the Republican party of Kansas at the meeting of the state convention fails to pronounce clearly in favor of prohibition, it does so at its peril." Letter writing may be amusing, but the conundrum is, is it profitable?

Mr. Benjamin Franklin Jones the new chairman of the Republican national committee is a very wealthy gentleman, but has never dabbled in practical politics, but belongs to what they call in Pennsylvania the anti-Cameron faction. He has devoted his life so far to getting money, and is a political infant, and was chosen because that transcendant quality will permit Steve Elkins to run things as he pleases. Elkins will serve as bottle-holder for Jones and Whooper-up for Blaine. So far he has done all the committee business himself. He has rented for the committee the four story brown stone, 222 Fifth avenue, and picked out the best room for himself, and the next best he has assigned to John C. New and J. B. Chaffee. As Elkins is chairman of the Executive committee he is the real head of the campaign, and Brother Jones will have no other duty than to look wise and open his big pocket liberally for champagne and other esthetic good things. Things are starting off swimingly, and Blaine and Steve regard themselves competent to run the machine, while the rest of the committee doze around the Fifth avenue headquarters palace.

A NATURAL RIGHT.

At last the genius of woman has achieved a vent and a recognition together with a business support which must be regarded as a signal triumph over the obstacles heretofore in the way of the gentle sex, wherein, notwithstanding alleged natural drawbacks and the ridicule of the masculine opposition, the sex has ever manifested an undaunted aptitude.

It is therefore with an uncommon degree of satisfaction over a long-deferred yet inevitable concession that we are enabled to chronicle that Miss Laura White, an American girl, has been admitted to the special school of architecture in Paris.

The French paper making the announcement informs us and the generally interested world that a large number of French women are established in lucrative and excellent repute as house builders and decorators. The mayor's house at Passy, a suburb of Paris, is the work of a woman throughout, in design, together with all the carpenter's and cabinet-maker's art. In this country Buffalo encourages and supports an accomplished woman architect.

It seems to be the initial advantage in a most promising natural endowment, for what envious caviller is going to deny that women are born architects. What man rash enough to scheme out the plan of a house has ever been equal to the emergency of closets and pantries without the most obvious female intervention and direction.

No masculine invention was ever quit capable of discovering the nooks and corners that can be converted into the desirable receptacle so precious and indispensible to the comfort of a true woman. The fame of all the renowned architects from Michael Angelo to Sir Christopher Wren, and Pugin has been one-sided and really easy when 'tis only a matter of roof and arch and architrave in big church structures. But positive architectural genius with the almost insurmountable difficulty usually in the way of such a heavenly heritage in its successful accomplishment, is displayed by the man who can compass the greatest number of closets in the most perversely impracticable space, to the complete satisfaction of the average woman.

The Shakspearean analyist will yet divine that when any one of his characters is made by the tragic exigencies of his muse to seek the "solitude of his closet" it has a meaning deeper than the heart discloses, but one which even at that early day indicated a recess evolved from the harrassed ingenuity of some poor mortals in the building line, and therefore a meet refuge for those in perturbation, or the minority who wished to pray, with a visible reminder of another's distressful ordeal before them.

It proves beyond any conjecture that the torture of the closets was known in those times, and it does not require the deliberation of any Pickwickian club to puzzle over its significance. However, since civilization has been housing itself in the fashions known to different periods of architecture, the fitness of women for the mysterious conjuring of closets in the places where they should be, but where the obtuse masculine apprehension has declared they could not be, for the reason of added expense in changing the original plan, has been conceded, mostly for peace sake, at any cost. But now with the vexations of such construction professionally divided, the male house architect instead of bewailing his fate in having to encounter the women who confront every stage of his building progress with closets, will study the problem as his professional sisters are doing lest they get away with the laurels and the profits of their ingenuity. Competition in the matter of closets will probably be the decisive element, and the fair sex has the advantageous start in a natural turn for such work of devising.

The GLOBE takes the ground that it need be no question of sex in art, science, or work where there is equal and requisite capacity.

It was pleased to chronicle that Miss Mary Hall was appointed a Commissioner of the Superior Court of Connecticut by Judge Beardsley—the first appointment of a woman to an office of the kind.

It likewise recorded that Miss Kate Lupton received the degree of Master of Arts from the Vanderbilt University with the added dictum of the Chancellor that "she had won it in a masterly manner, having passed most satisfactorily all the examinations to which the young men were subjected."

The GLOBE, too, at the time proclaimed the pluck of the indefatigable Lavinia Goodsell, of Madison, who became a lawyer, and after admission to the circuit court, and gaining her first cases, one of them was carried to the supreme court where her right to plead was denied on account of her sex. She reviewed the supreme judge's decision, overcame him in arguments and then drew up a bill to the state legislature of Wisconsin providing that no person should be denied admission to the bar on account of sex, and secured its passage. Her success was very remarkable in view of the opposition she met from first to last. In marked contrast, is the course of Miss Lelia J. Robinson of Boston, who was graduated as No. 4 in a class of thirty-two, at the Boston University Law School, and then asked the Supreme court for admission to the bar. Her application was denied.

Miss Robinson thereupon, realizing the obstinate and unyielding nature of Bay State prejudices, wisely took an office in Pemberton Square and advertised her intention of devoting herself to those branches of law business which do not involve appearing in the court-room, and for which a formal admission is not neccessary.

Two women are now licensed as masters of steam vessels.

These are the triumphs of advancement—but the most satisfying occupation yet conceded to the dear sex, is that of architect, and for reasons already hinted their natural excelling qualities cannot be hindered any longer.

CURRENT COMMENTS.

OHIO is rather quiet just at present as to politics, and the days of her leadership seem to be, temporarily at least, ended. But in some other matters she comes to the front. It is notorious that divorces are as readily obtainable there as in Indiana or Connecticut. This free and easy system enabled Major Andrew Grove, a rich old chap of the same age as Sam. Tilden, to get a divorce from his wife who sewed on his buttons and darned his stockings for over forty years. No sooner was the old fellow released than he made love to the widow Armstrong, who agreed to marry him for $4,000 spot cash. Just before the happy day the old Major made the acquaintance of the widow Ferguson, a lively, lovely lady who had survived the torments of more than seventy Ohio winters. It was a case of love at first sight, and what did the old geese do but elope, going to Sharon, Pa., the Gretna Green of that region, where they were properly married. The widow Armstrong heard of her rival when too late, and the only recourse for her was to bring a suit against her fickle lover for $5,000—that being intended to cover the $4,000 agreed on, with a $1,000 added as a balm to her disapointed expectations. Such conduct would not be tolerable anywhere but in the privileged state of Ohio, and it is to be hoped the widow Armstrong will be able to recover the full amount she claims. The frisky boys there must be taught a lesson.

THERE is some demand for campaign pictures of Blaine, but none whatever for pictures of Logan. It must be confessed that Black Jack does not make a pretty picture, and it is not difficult to agree with his friends who assert that he is "a better looking man than his pictures make him." But when you come to a "wild deluge of words" Logan discounts pictures and everything else. That's his "grip," and if he is "not much for handsome, he is great for stout," when the syntax is swashed around.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S opinion of the Republican platform is that it is "bosh," and he accounts for that on the theory that the platform was built in hot weather, which had an "addling effect upon the brains of the sages who put it together." A very good accounting for the rubbish.

IF nobody else could be found, General James W. Denver will take the Presidency. The old fellow is an Ohio man, and that strain of people are always willing to take anything. General Denver has had a campaign life prepared, and possesses other paraphernalia of a "big" candidate.

ALL the Presidential Booms except Mr. Tilden's fill early graves. The project of nominating him has never been abandoned, wholly, and it is again at the front with more vigor than is shown for any one else. His name is potent, and means victory.

DISTRICT COURT VERDICTS.

Grunderson Found Guilty of Manslaughter—A Polygamist Comes to Grief, Etc.

The jury in the case of J. L. Oleson, the too much married Swede, brought in a verdict yesterday of guilty of polygamy as charged in the indictment. It was proved that he had taken a wife in Michigan several years ago, and deserted her to form a matrimonial alliance with a St. Paul girl.

Lloyd Porter, who, while firing at the barkeeper in a Jackson street saloon, shot and killed John Neary, who was passing through the room, by his counsel, yesterday, moved a continuance of his trial to the next term of the district court, which was promptly denied by Judge Brill.

The trial of Martin Grunderson for the killing of John Kosk in the heat of passion with blows from his fist was brought on, the state being represented by County Attorney Egan and the defense by Thomas O'Brien, Esq. The indictment charged manslaughter in the second degree, but it was not sustained by the evidence, and at 9 o'clock last evening, after being out four hours, the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree, the severest penalty for which is a sentence of two years to the penitentiary and the lightest one year's incaceration in the county jail.

A brief history of this case is that Grunderson and Kosk sawed wood and did odd jobs on the railroads in copartnership until about a week before the killing. Grunderson boarded with Kosk and wife, his own wife being dead, and his three children not living with him. Kosk was a heavy tippler of raw alcohol, and that was the cheap stimulus used very freely by all parties in the domicile. On the morning of Dec 30 all hands were drunk on this liquid, including a visitor named Martenson, who alone saw the fight between the two men. There was a fuss about Gaunderson's giving the deceased money to buy more alcohol. After stumbling about the house and falling down several times he and Grunderson had a fight, which ended with the latter's striking him heavy blows in the face, breaking his nose and injuring the cartileges thereof, from which wounds he began to bleed, and profusely bled until the time of his decease that evening.

The theory of the state and of Drs. Markoe and Witherlie, who made a post mortem examination, was that these blows on the nose produced a concussion of the brain of the character of apoplexy, and that through them death was caused. They, however, admitted that the constant tippling of alcohol might bring about the rupture of the infinitessimal blood vessels found to be thus affected; and which in this instance by flooding the brain, caused death. The doctors further testified that the deceased was healthy as to his internal organs, and that there were no contusions on his head or body otherwise than upon his nose, to produce such a state of things as discovered by them on the inner wrap of the brain.

As an old gentleman remarked who had sat a silent spectator in court while the criminal trials had been in progress this "ended the gist of trials for the week, all of which had a direct or indirect cause from strong drink."

The case of young Herman Smith for the forging of a $5 order will be taken up at 9:30 Monday morning.

County Finances—A Big Three Months Work.

The following is the report of the receipts and disbursements of the county treasurer's office, from March 1 to May 31, 1884, both inclusive:

RECEIPTS.

Amount on hand March 1, 1884	$296,214 73
Collection tax of 1883 and prior years, including penalties and private redemptions	735,448 99
Abstract fees	2,533 15
Probate fees	295 00
Jury fees	84 00
From John Solka, interest on note due county	22 00
Refunded by city for paving Wabashaw street in front of courthouse square	151 50
Proceeds sale nine $1,000 bonds at 2⅛ per cent. premium	9,191 25
Liquor licenses	850 00
From state treasurer, school apportionment for February, 1884	3,322 80
Fines	5 00
Interest on bank deposits from February 1 to May 1, 1884	846 83
	$1,048,965 25

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid State Treasurer	$24,339 46
Treasurer city of St. Paul	171,223 58
Treasurer Board of Education	91,548 53
County road and bridge fund warrants	20 00
County revenue fund warrants	20,274 90
District court certificates	1,794 47
Coroner's certificates	174 16
Probate court orders	701 60
Poor warrants	8,808 06
Matured county bonds	7,000 00
Interest coupons and charges	5,053 83
Notes and certificates of indebtedness	45,000 00
Interest on certificates of indebtedness	1,244 45
Court house and jail Superintend fund warrants	704 28
Refunding orders	1,052 12
Private redemptions	2,169 55
Treasurer, White Bear township	320 99
Treasurer, Moundsview township	161 44
Treasurer, Rose township	282 21
Treasurer, New Canada township	645 11
Treasurer, Reserve township	344 39
School districts Treasurers	3,256 27
Total disbursements	$386,118 50
Balance on hand May 31	662,846 75
	$1,048,965 25

A Boy Bather Drowned.

At a few minutes past 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while a lot of boys were bathing near O'Conner's stock yards above the upper levee, one of them suddenly disappeared under the water having been taken with cramp or sucked in by the treacherous current and his body has not yet been recovered. He was the son of Mrs. McCarthy, who resides on Twelfth street, near the corner of Robert, and his poor mother was plunged into frantic agony of grief on learning the facts early last evening. The lad's name was James McCarthy. His father is dead, and his mother has married another husband. He was thirteen years of age.

Fourth of July at White Bear.

The St. Paul Athletic club will make the Fourth of July an entertaining day at White Bear lake. There will be boat racing, boxing, dancing, and every variety of amusement.

Committee Meeting.

A meeting of the committee in reference to extending honors to Co. D. will be held at the court house Monday evening, at 8 o'clock sharp. Full and prompt attendance is requested.

The French Benevolent society have planned an excursion to Lake St. Croix, July 13 (the French Fourth of July). The steamboat, Luella, will leave the St. Paul levee at 9 a. m. on the excursion day.

Sub-Committee Work.

CHICAGO, June 28.—The sub-committee of the Democratic national committee in charge of the press arrangements, announced to-day, that all newspapers assigned places, would be notified July 1st by letter, and tickets and badges will be issued on or after July 7th by the committee from its headquarters, parlor Palmer house,

Judge Wm. H. Beach Dead.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Judge William H. Beach, the well known lawyer, died at Tarrytown, N. Y. to-day.

LIVELY RACKET.

Sufficient Heat Over the Furnace Question in the Schools to Warm the Buildings.

Ending Where it Began, in Favor of the Boynton-Prendergast Furnace.

The New List of Salaries and the New List of Teachers Adopted.

An adjourned meeting of the board of education was held last evening, when there were present Inspectors Officer, Berlandi, Dreher, Hamilton, Minor Giesen, Athey, Ohage, Wampler and Mr. President.

Inspector Oppenheim came in immediately after the roll call.

That the principal business was "furnaces" was very apparent from the number of stove men occupying seats outside the rails.

On motion of Inspector Officer the committee on furnaces for Adams school was called on to report.

Inspector Minor read a report signed only by himself, and consequently a minority report. It described the furnaces examined and reported them all good—none alike, none perfect, but all good. But recommending the Walterstorf & Moritz as being as good as any and cheaper than all. He also read a communication from the Pruden company offering to put in a furnace, and if found inferior to the Salamander to take it out and replace it with a Salamander.

Inspector Officer stated he could not agree with the conclusion arrived at by the chairman of the committee.

Inspector Oppenheim moved that the report be not adopted.

The motion was carried.

Inspector Oppenheim then moved that the tender of Prendergast Bros. for $651 be accepted.

Inspector Minor thought the furnace business had been carried on to such a length that he thought everybody was tired of it. The document of the Pruden company should come before the board. He thought if it was not considered the law for advertising should be repealed. Gentlemen came here and offer to put in the same furnace for less money, but it would appear that no one but Prendergast Brothers had any show at all.

The roll being called on the motion of Inspector Oppenheim, Inspector Ohage spoke strongly in favor of accepting the offer of the Pruden company and voted against the motion.

The motion was lost. For the motion—Oppenheim, Officer, Athey, Hamilton, Berlandi, Mr. President. Against—Ohage, Minor, Wampler, Giesen, Dreher.

Inspector Hamilton did not care who furnished the furnaces, but he, Mr. Hamilton, had had more experience than any one else; he did not want to try experiments. He knew the Salamander was the best; bonds and guarantees amount to nothing. Prendergast had guaranteed to do certain work and they had done it; others had guaranteed but none had fulfilled their promises.

Inspector Gilbert said Inspector Hamilton had not stated the matter correctly. Wilson Brothers' furnaces had done better work than Prendergast Brothers.

Inspector Officer rose to say Walterstorf & Co. were willing to give their check for a thousand dollars as a bond seemed to be ignored. The board asked for bids and bonds, and he was of the opinion that the board should stand by their advertisement. He agreed upon the facts of the report but not in the conclusion; he did not dispute the fact that the other furnaces may do the work as well and are as durable as the Boynton, but he knew what the Boynton was.

Inspector Minor did not believe in repudiating offers and going for Satemander first and last and always, while they went through this clap trap and nonsense of advertising. It was said bonds are useles but checks are not worthless. These men he said come here and make an offer and bind themselves to carry it out and he thought they were entitled to a respectful consideration.

On motion of Inspector Giesen the motion was reconsidered.

Inspector Gilbert said that he had moved for a committee to examine the furnaces and he, Mr. Gilbert, had had no opportunity of examining the furnaces, being left off the committee, and he would like the report of that committee read to guide him in his vote.

Inspector Minor rose and explained that his was the only report and the other members had made a verbal statement.

Inspector Openheim asked if Walterstorf's was the lowest bid.

Inspector Minor stated it was the lowest for furnaces offered, Messrs. Prendergast not showing their "Yorkshire."

Inspector Gilbert insisted upon a report from the committee.

On the roll being called the motion was carried with nine for and three against. For the motion i. e. to accept the Prendergast bid, Oppenheim, Giesen, Officer, Athey, Gilbert, Hamilton, Berlandi, Dreher, Mr. President.

Against—Ohage, Minor, Wampler.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The superintendent asked what number of annual reports should be printed.

On motion of Inspector Hamilton it was agreed that 1,000 copies be ordered printed. Inspector Berlandi voting in the negative.

GERMAN CONTINUED.

Inspector Dreher reported for the committee on German recommended the continuation of German in the public schools. The report states that the system was open to severe criticism and the result was anything but satisfactory, and in order to correct the deficiency the committee recommended the engagement of one or more graduates from the German-American institute, of Milwaukee, and the appointment of a superintendent of German. The report was accepted and referred back to the committee for more particulars of their plan.

Inspector Officer, on high school, reported leaks in the roof of high school building.

Referred to committee on real estate.

SALARIES.

The committee on schools reported the following schedule of salaries:

Superintendent	$3,000
Secretary	500
Comptroller	300
Treasurer	300
Attorney	300
Principal high school	2,500
Teacher of English	1,200
Mathematics	1,000
German	1,000
French	1,000
Latin and Greek	1,300
Natural science	1,500
Elocution and reading	1,000
For grammar schhool additional	200
Assistant in high school	1,000
Principal of drawing	$1,500
Principal of penmanship	1,800
Principal of Franklin school	2,000
Principal of Jefferson school	1,600
Principal of Madison school	1,600
Principal of Lincoln school	1,600
Principal of Van Buren school	1,600
Principal of Humboldt school	1,600
Principal of Rice school	1,000
—When all rooms are filled	1,200
Principal of Neil school	1,000
Principal of Garfield school	1,300
Principal of Webster school	1,300
Principal of Adams school	1,000
—When all rooms are filled	1,200
Principal of Monroe school	1,100
Principal of Washington school	1,100
Principal of Jackson school	1,100
Principal of Sibley school	850
Principal of River school	850
Principal of Training school	1,600
Principal of Practice school	1,200

All other salaries to remain the same as before.

Inspector Oppenheim was against increasing salaries in times when business men were on the point of lowering salaries. If increase was intended—and he wished it to be understood that he did not oppose good pay—he thought the increase should begin with the teachers rather than the principals, and he moved the salaries remain as last year.

Inspector Officer moved the adoption of the report. The motion was carried, Inspector Oppenheim voting in the negative.

Teachers Appointed.

The committee on teachers reported as follows:

SPECIAL TEACHERS.

J. D. Bond, penmanship.
Ada M. Laughlin, drawing.

HUMBOLDT SCHOOL.

Miss Laura Hand, principal.
" M. E. Darrah, eighth grade.
" Josephine Holden, seventh and sixth grade
" Julia Palmer, fifth grade.
" Helena Dorn, fourth grade.
" Alice McGuire, third grade.
" Louise Meilike, second grade.
" Ella Yeaton, second grade.
" Fannie Chandler, first grade.
" Mary G. Rhoads, first grade.
Mrs. R. Jahongi, primary principal.

MADISON SCHOOL.

Mr. George C. Smith, principal.
Miss Fannie Pitts, eighth grade.
" Jennie Wormwood, seventh grade.
" M. C. Houghtaling, sixth grade.
" Sarah E. Patten, fifth grade.
" Jennie Wallace, fifth grade.
" M. C. Cullen, fourth grade.
" Margaret McManus, fourth grade.
" May Blodgett, third grade.
" Harriet Ruddy, first grade.
" Barbara Clark, first grade.
" W. A. Cummings, primary principal.

RICE SCHOOL.

Miss A. V. Wright, principal.
" Fannie Amery, fifth grade.
" A. A. Morrow, fourth grade.
" Ella T. Cramsie, third grade.
" Jeannie Faucette, second grade.
" Isabel Williams, first grade.
" Fannie Marshall, primary principal.

ADAMS SCHOOL.

Miss M. E. Dougherty, principal.
" Jennie Cornelle, fourth grade.
" Elinor Holder, third grade.
" Celia Gibson, second grade.
" Lizzie Manning, second grade.
" Alice McGuire, first grade.
" Lucy R. Johnson, first grade.

JEFFERSON SCHOOL.

Mr. H. S. Baker, principal.
Miss F. L. Milnor, eighth grade.
" Emma E. Witt, seventh grade.
" Sophia Witt, sixth grade.
" Lila McKay, sixth grade.
" Mary O'Brien, fifth grade.
" Helen M. Whedon, fifth grade.
" Eva Cameron, fourth grade.
" Sara Chapron, third grade.
" Kate Pettis, second grade.
" Clara E. Blodgett, first grade.
" M. Maher, first grade.
" Emma L. Kelly, primary principal.

VAN BUREN SCHOOL.

Mr. Charles McGee, principal.
Miss Laura Bolton, seventh grade.
" Nora Gill, sixth grade.
" Helena Wood, fifth grade.
" Rebecca Taylor, fourth grade.
" Elinor Gill, third grade.
" Martha Shafer, third grade.
" Emily Parker, second grade.
" M. E. Stapleton, second grade.
" Julia Stapleton, first grade.
" Francis C. Gage, first grade.
" Frances H. Johnson, first grade.

WEBSTER SCHOOL.

" Nelle Dennison, eighth grade.
" Emma Gray, seventh grade.
" Harriet B. Newson, sixth grade.
" Clara Eyles, fifth grade.
" C. F. Saunders, fourth grade.
" Anna McCammon, third grade.
" Frances L. Strong, second grade.
" Helen Boyden, primary principal.

TRAINING SCHOOL.

Mrs. M. E. Jenniss, principal,
Miss N. F. Wheaton, director of practice.

LINCOLN SCHOOL.

Miss C. H. Pickard, eighth grade.
" Sarah E. Peabody, seventh grade.
" Jennie Wales, sixth grade.
" Allie Hart, fifth grade.
" Elizabeth Tinker, fourth grade.
" Clara Wilson, fourth grade.
" Joanna Sullivan, third grade.
" Millie Kimball, third grade.
" E. F. McGrorty, second grade.
" M. T. Farr, second grade.
" E. McKenna, first grade.
" Ella Birmingham, primary principal.

FRANKLIN SCHOOL.

Mr. S. S. Taylor, principal,
Miss Beth L. Foord, eighth grade.
" Jennie Ginn, seventh grade.
" C. F. Williams, seventh grade.
" C. W. Blackman, sixth grade.
" A. Patten, sixth grade.
Mrs. M. M. Martin, fifth grade.
Miss M. R. Dance, fifth grade.
Mrs. H. E. Boutwell, fourth grade.
Miss M. Gibson, fourth grade.
" Alma Dougan, fourth grade.
" Margaret Corcoran, third grade.
" S. H. Peckham, third grade.
" Harriet Strong, third grade.
" Margaret Burke, second grade.
" Emma Rice, second grade.
" Georgia Lowry, first grade.
" M. Kate Smith, first grade.
" Florence Read, primary principal.

RIVER SCHOOL.

Miss Mary Cummings, principal.
" Ellen Cummings, second grade.
" Lizzie Callahan, first grade.
" L. J. Barrett, first grade.

SIBLEY SCHOOL.

Miss Nellie Vanatta, principal.
" Lillie Nettleship, third grade.
" Augusta Grube, second grade.
" Kate Clinton, first grade.

JACKSON SCHOOL.

Mrs. Kate Deacon, principal.
" M. G. Clinch, fourth grade.
Miss Annie Murphy, third grade.
" Annie B. Walsh, second grade.
" H. M. Davison, second grade.
" Frances Lindsley, first grade.
" Margaret Madigan, first grade.

NEILL SCHOOL.

Miss Dora J. Gibson, principal.
" Jessie Boyden, fifth grade.
" Ada Wales, fourth grade.
" Jennie Eyles, third grade.
" Kate Askew, second grade.
" M. Madigan, first grade.

GARFIELD SCHOOL.

Mr. J. C. Bryant, principal.
Miss Rose U. Nott, fourth grade.
" Laura Yates, third grade.
" M. J. Bryant, third grade.
" A. Woodbury, second grade.
" Margaret M. King, second grade.
" Mary Shanley, first grade.
" Victoria La Croix, first grade.
Mrs. M. E. Kemp, primary principal.

MONROE SCHOOL.

Miss Lizzie Wright, principal,
" Lillian Maguire, fifth grade.
" Allen Whitman, fourth grade.
" Nellie Newson, third grade.
" Emily Haggerty, second grade.
" Martha Norcott, first grade.
Mrs, Carrie De Lacey, primary principal,

WASHINGTON SCHOOL.

Miss Jennie E. Rogers, principal.
" May L. Dana, fourth grade.
" Ella Brown, third grade.
" Agnes Gunnip, second grade.
Mrs. E. M. Lawry, first grade.
Miss Fannie M. Williams, first grade.

The report was adopted.

HIGH SCHOOL.

The committee on high school nominated the following list of teachers for the high school for the ensuing school year:

Principal, C. B. Gilbert.
Instructor in Natural Science, G. Weithbrecht.
" Latin and Greek, C. A. Fiske.
" History and English, Mrs. H. W. Haynes.
" Mathematics, Miss L. A. Vanderwarker.
" Mathematics, Miss M. J. Newson.
" Drawing, Miss Julia Gauthier.
" General Assistant, Miss Ida Stowell.
" Reading and elocution, Miss Leonora Austin.
" German, Mrs. J. M. Farrar.
" French, Mr. F. C. Carel.

The report was adopted.

On motion the vote on printing the annual report was recommended and 800 copies substituted for 1,000.

INSPECTOR OPPENHEIM RESIGNS.

Inspector Oppenheim tendered his resigition as he is leaving the city and he recommended Mr. E. Rice, Jr., as his successor stating it was the wish of his constituents.

Mr. J. W. Willis and Mr. E. Rice were nominated.

The ballot being cast it was found that J. W. Willis had received five votes and E. Rice, Jr., seven. The president pointed out that twelve ballots had been cast when there were eleven members. It was found Mr. Oppenheim had voted, which the president contended was illegal.

Exception was taken by Inspector Officer, but the chair was sustained.

After some considerable discussion as to Mr. Oppenheim's vote the board adjourned without either accepting Inspector Oppenheim's resignation, or electing a successor.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

The Bradstreet Agency Make a Report Which President Harris Promptly Refutes.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Concerning the report in Bradstreet's for to-day to the effect that the $125,000,000 earned by the Northern Pacific company for the year ending June 30, 1884, were not sufficient to pay the working expenses of 66⅔ per cent. and fixed charges, etc. President Harris, of the Northern Pacific company, said to a reporter of the *Evening Post*, that Bradstreet's might just as well have assumed that the working expenses were 96 instead of 66 per cent. As a matter of fact, he said, the working expenses were not nearly so large as 66 per cent., and unless something very unforseen occurred, the company would have a handsome surplus after paying rentals and all fixed charges. The road had been so thoroughly built and the equipment so excellent that the expenses had proved to be unusually light. Another officer of the Northern Pacific said the earning capacity of the road had exceeded all expectations, and if the earnings of the year ending Monday were between twelve and a half and thirteen millions, as now almost certain, the future had never looked brighter for the stockholders. Judging from the reports already received, the operating expenses of the first year, always a trying one for a railroad, would not much exceed 50 per cent., and there had only been nine months of thorough business. In regard to the sale Thursday at the stock exchange of the Northern Pacific and Oregon Transcontinental shares, deposited with the banking house of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. as security for a loan, the officers and counsel of the company hold that Kuhn, Loeb & Co., had no right to close out the loan under the circumstances, and that the firms action was the cause of the serious declines in Northern Pacific and Oregon] & Transcontinental stocks on Thursday.

To-day while affair would be laid before arbitration committee of the stock exchange, to which the banking firm is amenable the Oregon & Transcontinental company will demand a return of the exact securieties pledged upon the payment of the loan at maturity.

INSURANCE RATES.

Everybody the Architect of his Own Payments.

To the Editor of the Globe:

It is an axiom in insurance that everybody makes their own rate of insurance. The man who builds a perfect building, puts on approved appliances for the prevention of fires, and occupies his building for non hazardous purposes secures a low rate; while he who builds carelessly, as cheap as possible, a building with all sorts of deficiencies, neglects to put on preventive appliances, fills his building with hazardous tenants, as a legitimate sequence will pay a high rate for insurance. The common council must have had this in view when they passed our building law. See Sec. 35, building law. All business buildings being more than fifty-six feet high, covering an area of more than 5,000 superficial feet; also, all buildings exceeding eighty feet in heighth, shall have a two ond one-half inch (or larger) metalic stand pipe within or near the front wall, extending above the roof, and arranged so that engine hose can be attached from the street: all hose couplings shall conform to the size and pattern adopted by the fire department."

Also Sec. 44,—"All stores, store houses, mills, and manufactories that may hereafter be errected in St. Paul, which are more than two stories high shall have doors, blinds or shutters made of fire proof material. On every window and entrance where the same do not open on a street, or one within fifty feet of any opposite building; when in any such building, the shutters, blinds, or doors cannot be put on the outside, they shall be put on the inside, and hung upon iron hinges, or frames independent of any wood work—shutters above the first story to be arranged so that they can be opened from outside—Prismatic lights in iron frames shall be regarded as equivalent to iron shutters.

That every man makes his own rate, is more apparent in the case of manufacturing risks, especially wood working establishments, than in mercantile. The nature of the business carried on is more hazardous, and carelessness in management carries more hazard with it, on account of the combustible nature of the materials used in the business.

The common council was wise in its provisions in regard to the class of risks. See section 48, building law. "No building within the limits of the city of St. Paul, shall be used or occupied, in whole or in part, for any of the trades or occupation hereinafter mentioned, to-wit: Carpenter or cooper shops, wagon or carriages manufacturies, cabinet and furniture factories, wood turning and veneering works, agricultural implement manufactories, box or shingle factories, or any other woodworking shop, unless such building so occupied shall have in conuection with it a brick or fireproof vault of sufficient capacity to contain all shavings, sawdust, chips or other light combustible refuse connected therewith; and all such shavings and other light combustible refuse shall be removed daily from such premises to such vault. In no event shall proprietors, owners or lessees of such manufactories allow combustible refuse to accumulate upon any lot or in any buildings unless stored in a fire proof vault."

How many of our wood working establishments in this city have complied with this law of building fire proof vaults, and how many who have fire proof vaults follow the law as enacted, and still every one of them is or will be charged for this deficiency in their premium rate, and the building inspector will be called upon to enforce the provisions of the law.

All wood-working establishments should be required to fully osserve the ordinances, and in addition