THE CURIOUS NINE.

A Figure Which Seems to Have Been a Lucky Presidential Number This Year.

[Frankfort Capital.]

The figure 9 seems in this, the year 1884, to be the lucky presidential number. Cleveland has 9 letters and Hendricks has 9. Grover and Thomas have each 6, which are only 9s turned upside down. Now for the 9s: Nine times 9 are 81, and 8 and 1 are 9; 9 and 9 are 18, and 1 and 8 are 9. Take Grover with 6 letters and Thomas with 6 letters, and 6 times 6 are 36, and 3 and 6 are 9. Grover has 6 letters and Cleveland 9, and 6 times 9 are 54, and 5 and 4 are 9. Thomas has 6 letters and Hendricks has 9, and 6 times 9 are 54 and 5 and 4 are 9. Grover has 6 letters and Cleveland 9, and 9 times 6 are 54; Thomas has 6 letters and Hendricks 9, and 6 times 9 are 54, and 54 and 54 are 108, and 1 and 08 are 9. Cleveland 9 multiplied by Hendricks 9 makes 81, and 8 and 1 are 9, and vice versa makes 18, with 8 and 1 are 9, and 81 and 81 added makes 162, and again 9 comes from 1 and 6 and 2 added together. Thomas and Grover each have 6 letters, and 6 times 6 are 36; Cleveland and Hendricks each have 9, and 9 times are 9 81, and either Grover Cleveland or Thomas Hendricks has 6 and 9, and 6 times 9 are 54; now add 36, 81 and 54, and you have 171, and again you have 9 from 1 and 7 and 1. Now multiply Thomas and Grover, 6 each together, and you have 36; and multiply Cleveland and Hendricks, 9 and 9 together, and you have 81, and the two 36 and 81, added give you 117, which again shows 1 and 1 and 7 are 9. Take Cleveland and Hendricks, 9 letters each, and add together, and you have 18, and then multiply the same numbers and the sum is 81, out of the first you have 1 and 8 are 9, and the other 8 and 1 are 9, and 18 added to 81 makes 99, or two 9s. New York has 36 votes, and, again, 3 and 6 are 9, or multiply and you have 3 times 6 are 18, or 1 and 8 are 9, or multiply the 36 by 3 and you have 108, and 1 and 8 are 9, or multiply the 36 by 6 and you get get 216, or again, 2 and 1 and 6 are 9. Now multiply New York, 36, by Thomas or Grover, 6, and you get 216, or 2 and 1 and 6 are 9, or multiply, New York, 36, by 9 and you get 324, or 3 and 2 and 4 make 9. Now add 9, 9, 18, 36, 36, 54, 72, 81, 117, 162, 108, 171, 216, 99 and 324, and you get 1,512, or 1 and 5 and 1 and 2 are 9.

Cleveland's electoral vote, 219, shows the 9 again, and his excess of majority is 18, or two more 9s, besides 1 and 8 are 9.

The Cleveland and Hendricks 9 evidently have Blaine and Logan in the 9 hole, and the *Capital* turns it over to the curious for further development.

The Anthracite Coal Trade.

[Pottsville Miners' Journal.]

The steady operations at the mines since the first week in November has largely increased the accumulation of coal at the tidewater shipping points. There is now stored at these points about 1,000,000 tons, and some of the sizes are in such quantity that it has become a problem as to what to do with it. This is particularly the case with pea and buckwheat, which have suffered in competition with bituminous for manufacturing purposes. Broken is also in considerable quantity, while all the domestic sizes are very little in excess. Next week there will be a suspension of transportation, and good policy would dictate also a total suspension of mining, which would be effective in materially reducing the accumulations; but the practice of the year has been such, in many quarters, as to justify the belief that there will not be more than three days' actual suspension, and the three days' work will procure about all the coal that will be sold during the week, leaving the stock in hand about the same quantity as now to be carried over the new year. Much of this coal may be placed at once, but it will be at a sacrifice of price, and this reduction will set an example for the year that will be hard to break. It would thus appear that the inevitable fate of all but the domestic sizes is to be sold at a reduction of price as compared with the year now drawing to a close. About 29,000,000 tons will be marketed this year. Next year it is reasonable to expect a sale of about 30,000,000 tons. The collieries all working on full time, except enforced stoppages, when the depositories and cars would all be filled, would produce about 40,000,000. The basis of next year's operations will be 30,000,000 tons, and an arrangement will be agreed upon to restrict the production of that quantity. In 1879, the last year of full time, the average price obtained for coal in Philadelphia, exclusive of freight and tolls, was $1 61. The cost of this coal, delivered at Schuylkill Haven, was $1.90, showing an actual loss to the operator of 29 cents on every ton sent to market, and in 1877 the loss was 27 cents a ton. It will be seen from this that the coal trade requires to be very intelligently handled to secure the producing interests from actual loss.

The quantity of coal sent to market for the week ending Dec. 13, was 705,224 tons as against 639,029 tons for the same week of last year. The quantity for the year so far is 29,202,630 tons, against 30,747,903 tons for the corresponding period of last year, a decrease of 1,545,313 tons.

Closing a Present.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

She was fond of lace. I had heard her talk of lace and lace it should be. So I marched boldly into a very swell dry goods store, with a good deal of style and a small amount of money. The dry goods man I knew. The boss waited on me himself and seemed more than friendly when I confided to him that I proposed to buy something in lace for a lady. I said: "Something in lace." I was afraid I should look ridiculous if I give it any particular form or application.

"Good?"

"Certainly—as good as you can give me. Something fit for an impressionable young woman, of whom you are not quite sure."

"All right. I presume you don't want anything but the real thing?"

"I would not dream of it. Expense is not so much an objection."

I did not really mean that. He smiled and led me away into a corner.

"You're a friend of mine," said he; "you shall have something choice."

"I'm glad I came here," said I to myself. Some ladies who had overheard the word lace gradually approached the corner and began to display an indifference to the proceeding. My friend brought a box—a plain looking paper box, and opened it.

"Now, here's something good."

A suppressed murmur of admiration arose from the ladies around us.

"Ah, that is something worth buying," said I with the air of a connoisseur, beginning to feel for a twenty dollar gold piece I had somewhere.

"Do you like this? Well, I won't tell you what we sell it at, but as you are a friend and I don't want to make anything out of you—"

"You're a good fellow. Some day I will—"

"I can let *you* have it for $2,000."

I usually have considerable presence of mind. I hadn't it with me at the moment. My face betrayed me, and a grin began to spread over the features of the ladies. In a moment I recovered.

"I will take that—"

The ladies started and examined me all over. The facetious dry goods man stared.

"Box," said I aside, "and you can put in two holes out of the pattern."

The Base Ball Pitcher's Glory Shorn a Little.

[Peck's Sun.]

One of the new rules adopted by the national base ball league, while it is a direct blow at the liberty and pursuit of happiness of the pitcher, nevertheless is an excellent one. It had got to be so that high-salaried pitchers seemed to think all the people came and paid in their hard-earned half dollars for was to see them pose, and thereby the game was some time prolonged unreasonably. Under the new rule the pitcher cannot take the ball in his two-thousand-apiece-dollar hands and fumble it, then moisten his fingers and thumb with saliva and wipe them on the side of his trowsers, cross his right foot around in front of the left, just touching the toes of the former to the ground, stand in this picturesque attitude several seconds, while the feelings of the spectators are wrought up to fever heat, and then suddenly untie his legs and go down in his pocket for a chew of tobacco, and wink at the pretty girl who is watching his contortions through an opera glass.

Any one of the peculiar habits into which celebrated pitchers have fallen—even to looking with an eagle glance around the horizon of the diamond field, or hitching up his trousers—means that there is no retreat; the ball must be delivered immediately thereafter, or it will be a balk. Of course the pitcher can go through all and singular his little idiosyncracies every time he pitches a ball, but he can't do it and then, when batsman, umpire and public are all torn up with suspense, suspend delivery and sing a song, or propound a conundrum to a short-stop.

They Had Better Stay Away.

[Detroit Free Press.]

"I like to know about some office under Gleveland?" he said, as he beckoned a lawyer across the street from the door of his saloon.

"Well, what is it?"

"I like to know if I vhas to haf some office. My place vhas headquarters last fall for some Gleveland glubs, und all der boys tell me I vhas shure of something fat."

"Then you are looking for something?"

"Vhell, I dunno. Vhen Gleveland vhas elected der poys began to drop in here. One of 'em be says: 'Vhat a boastmaster you vill make for Detroit? By George! I vish I vhas you!' Vhell, dot tickles me, you know, und I treat the crowd to peer. Pooty soon anoder crowd comes in, und one of der poys calls out:

"'Let dis convention come to some order. We vhas now in der presence of der next boss of der gustom house. I calls for three cheers for Carl Dunder!'

"Vhen he says dot I feels good all oafer, und it seems right to set oop der peer."

"I see."

"Vheil, almost eafery night a gang comes aroundt to my place to shake me py der hand, und somebody says:

"'Hip! hip! hurrah! Carl Dunder vhas solid mit der comming administration! He picks oundt der fattest office for himself, und he remempers his friends mit der lean ones!'

"Vhen somepody talks like dot I feels shmiley und soft, und I tap a new keg of lager. Now, I like to ask you if I vhas right. My poy Shake says I doan' get so much as a shmell of office, und my oldt woman says der poys make a fool of me."

"I guess they are right."

"Don't you pellef I vhas der Gustom House?"

"No, sir."

"Nor der Bostoffice?"

"No, sir."

"Don't I haf some place at $2,000 a year?"

"I doubt it."

"Wasn't I even invited down to Washington to see Cleveland go mit der White House?"

"Not unless you invite yourself."

"Vhell! vhell! So Shake und der old womans vhas right, und der poys vhas putting some soft soap on me! Say!"

"Yes."

"Dot vhas all right, but I like to say something, und doan you forget him! To-night dot same growd comes aroundt here, und somepody vhil begin to hurrah for der next postmaster. You ought to be here? Der dog vhil be loose, and I shall haf two glubs handy, and you will see fifteen men in such a hurry to get oudt doors dot you pellef some earthquakes vhas shaking oop Detroit! Shust come aroundt und see how a disappointed office seeker vhill handle two glubs und a pull dog!"

Swindling a Dairy.

[New York Tribune.]

A well known dairy in Nassau street is crowded every day at 2 o'clock. Yesterday a man who looked like a Hebrew, and who wore a silk hat and a costly suit of clothes, and whose shirt front blazed with diamonds, entered and walked to the end of the room.

"There he is," whispered the proprietor's son. The man enjoyed a substantial fifty cent meal, and when the crush became greatest he tried to slip out; but as he reached the door the proprietor touched him on the shoulder, and remarked that he always set his face against giving free dinners to such well dressed customers.

"What do you mean?" demanded the stranger.

"Please pay your bill," said the proprietor.

"Oh—ah—yes—why of course. How forgetful of me!" and he deposited fifty cents and the check on the desk.

"Now pay yesterday's bill," continued the proprietor.

"This is blackmail, sir!" said the other, bristling up. "I had nothing yesterday."

The proprietor hesitated. "Well," said he, "it's all the same. Pay me to-day, for this is yesterday's check you've paid." The diamond-studded person looked confounded.

"And what's more, sir," continued the dairy keeper, "there is common testimony from all the employes in this concern that you have taken free board here for the last fortnight. You ought to be ashamed of yourself, sir," and the wrathful proprietor caught the sneak by the neck and threatened instant arrest if he didn't pay for a fortnight's food.

The money was at once paid, and when the swindler had departed the proprietor, turning to a *Tribune* reporter, said: "Would you be surprised to know that that fellow is one of a well known firm of lawyers in Broadway? Yet you see he was just a bit too clever. Do I have many such cases? Too many. The last was that of a pious preacher of the Gospel. I made him pay me $10. He was so much frightened and ashamed that he would have paid me $50. Dishonesty doesn't pay."

"Early English" in Manners.

Washington Correspondence Boston Home Journal.

Some Americans have the fault of adopting customs that they call *English*—most things that are *outre* now are called English, it seems—and which are decidedly ill-bred and vulgar, and are anything but an honor to England or to any other nation to which they might be ascribed. And one of the gravest of these is not to introduce people when they meet in the same drawingroom as guests of the same hostess. To fail to do so decides the hostess to be a snob, and a snob has no largeness of heart and brain, and no assurance, certainly, of her own position. I say hostess, for men are never so absurd, and if they did act in this way they would mean to be insulting and to give positive offense; and furthermore they would expect to answer for it. It is to be observed that women who indulge in this practice regard themselves as ultra fashionists, when in reality they are ultra underbred, and it is a pity they cannot realize it.

When people are guests at the same time in the same house, it is the one occasion when they must be introduced, and not to be allowed to stand and stare at each other like blanks. They are for the time, at least, on equal ground, and should be so recognized. Disreputable people are not supposed to mix with genteel ones in a social way, and this lack of introduction so often practised gives the hostess, in the eyes of cosmopolites, and those of innate breeding, the appearance of knowing people that she is ashamed to make known to others. I have met people here at receptions who did not know a single human being in the room, acquaintances of the hostess from a distance, whom she knew to be strangers visiting here for the first time, and whom she did not relieve from the embarrassment by a single introduction, and who were allowed to stand or sit during the visit, unconscious of the names or identity of those around them. And we are told this is English. English what? Certainly, not English gentility.

A Snake and a Hawk.

A strange encounter took place recently in Forest park, St. Louis, between a gigantic hawk and a large blacksnake, five feet in length. The keeper was attracted to the spot by the erratic motions of the hawk, which was endeavoring, either by agility or strategy, to get hold of that portion of the reptilian vertebræ distinguished in the human species as the nape of the neck. The reptile, with the subtlety of its kind, in the parlance of "Patch," "tumbled to the racket," and in order to frustrate the insidious designs of his adversary, stood upright on the end of his tail, and performed some marvelous feats of balancing on his caudal extremity. All the while the hawk was describing circles around the snake's head, and the snake, in order to avoid the deadly blow, was waltzing round with terpsichorean grace and keeping his weather eye on the bird that thirsted for his gore. The keeper watched the struggle for some time in silence, and at last decided to approach the excited pair. The hawk flew away as he neared the scene, and the snake tried to slip away unobserved. "That will never do," observed the keeper, as he viewed the black line in the long grass becoming more and more indistinct. "I shall never be able to talk of this remarkable occurrence unless I have some prima facie evidence of the fact." He stalked after the snake, and, overtaking it, struck it several times in the most vulnerable portion of its anatomy. Metaphorically speaking the reptile turned up its toes, whereupon he tied a string about his head and dragged it to his door as circumstantial evidence that 'twas a snake he saw.

THEY ALL INSURE THEIR LIVES.

Merchants, Bankers and Railroad Men Insured for Immense Amounts.

A Philadelphia *Times* reporter, who has been looking up the figures, finds that nearly all the prominent men of Philadelphia, New York, and the other big cities, have their lives insured for immense sums. Several pay premiums on $500,000, and a number go beyond that figure. John B. Stetson, the hat manufacturer of Fourth and Montgomery avenue, is one of the largest policy holders in the world. He pays premiums on $720,000. He has $360,000 on his own life. Theodore B. Peterson and Richard Peterson, the booksellers, each have policies for $100,000. Franklin P. Gowen, ex-president of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company, carries a $125,000 policy. Thomas Dolan, the carpet manufacturer, pays premiums on $100,000. Hamilton Disston has in the vault of a well known safe deposit company policies for $510,000. John Wanamaker pays premiums on $250,000. B. B. Comegys, president of the Philadelphia National bank, has a policy for $75,000. Lewis C. Cassidy is insured for $100,000. Benjamin H. Shoemaker and Wharton Barker for $100,000 each. Richard J. Dobbins, the builder, $100,000. George Harding, the patent lawyer, $100,000. W. M. Runk, of Darlington, Punk & Co., $88,000; President Wilbur of the Lehigh Valley railroad, $100,000; and George H. Stuart, President of the Merchants' National bank, $100,000. The dry goods firm of Hood, Bonbright & Co. have $250,000 insurance on their lives. Charles Hartshorne, vice president of the Le-High Valley Railroad company, has a $75,000 policy, and Robert H. Sayre, of the same company, is insured for $100,000. Mackellar, Smith & Jordan, type founders, are insured for nearly a quarter of a million. W. R. Clyde is insured for $150,000. There are at least 200 others who have policies of from $25,000 to $50,000

In New York the reporter finds that William H. Vanderbilt is insured for $620,000. Every policy he owns has been issued within the last five years. Jay Gould made up his mind a dozen years ago to insure his life, and year by year has added to the amount until he can produce policies for $400,000, which he calls his emergency fund. Pierre Lorillard has $255,000 on his life. F. W. Devoe, the New York paint manufacturer, carries policies for $250,000. Cyrus W. Field's life is insured for $240,000. Alexander Barrett and F. B. Roberts, of New York, each have $200,000 on their lives. John Gibb, the spool silk man, has policies for $170,000. Charles Pratt and H. B. Hyde, of New York, are each insured for $165,000. Uncle Rufus Hatch is insured for $76,000, Judge Fullerton for $75,000, and H. B. Claflin for $125,000.

Senator Don Cameron, of Pennsylvania, has an insurance of $100,000, and W. L. Scott, of Erie, $58,000.

George M. Pullman, of Chicago, of Pullman car fame, has his life insured for $100,000. J. H. McVicker, the theatrical manager and father-in-law of Edwin Booth, has a policy for $50,000. Few men are insured after they are sixty-five, and doctors and actors are, as a rule, poor customers of life insurance companies.

Reminiscenses of An Old Actor.

[Baltimore Sun.]

The gift by Miss Mary G. Caldwell, a young lady in New York, of $300,000 to the Plenary council, lately in session in Baltimore, for the foundation of a Catholic University, has excited very general interest, but comparatively little has been stated concerning Miss Caldwell herself or her antecedents. It now transpires that her paternal grandfather was James H. Caldwell, an actor of high repute from 1816 to 1843. He was born in England in 1793, and his first appearance on the stage (as a child) was in the Manchester theater. He came to America in 1816 with Manager Holman, and made his American debut at Charleston, S. C., in November of that year. He was a man of wonderful energy, and had many ups and downs, both as actor and manager. In 1817 he managed a theater in the city of Washington; in 1818 he built a theater in Petersburg, Va., where Junius Brutus Booth played in 1821; in January, 1820, he engaged the French theater in New Orleans and gave the first season of English performances in that city acting himself all the leading high comedy roles, such as Belcourt, Doricourt, Duke Aranza, Benedick, Young Wilding, Charles Surface, Felix, Gossamer, etc. He commenced the erection of the first English theater there in 1822, and opened it January 1, 1824. He had Junius Brutus Booth for his stage manager there and Edwin Forrest as an actor. In 1826 he built the Nashville theater; in 1827 he altered a building into a theater in St. Louis; in 1828 he completed a theater in Natchez, Miss., and in 1832 completed a fine theater in Cincinnati. He commenced the first and finest theater on the site of the present St. Charles theater, New Orleans, on the 9th of May, 1835, and opened it on the 30th of November of the same year. He retired from the stage on the 14th of January, 1843 appearing as "Vapid" in "The Dramatist." In the interval between 1820 and 1833 he built other theaters besides those named, including one at Huntsville, Ala., and probably at Savannah, Ga., and Mobile, Ala. The circuit held by him was sold to Russell & Rowe, theatrical managers in those days, the former being the father of the famous actress, Mrs. Farren. Although beset by all the trials and misfortunes of such an adventurous and uncertain business career, Mr. Caldwell preserved the highest character for probity, and in the end justified the confidence of his friends by his business success. He was very fond of public life, and became a leading citizen in New Orleans. He was the first president of the gas light company, which he established there. He was in Baltimore in 1818, when Mr. Rembrandt Peale began the manufacturing of illuminating gas at the old museum, afterward the city hall, on North Holliday street, and gave great attention to the process of gas making. His experience here evidently led him eventually to his successful effort to introduce it in New Orleans, which he did in 1833, thus laying the foundation of the great fortune that was bequeathed to his son with the significant name, "William Shakespeare Caldwell," and by the latter to his two daughters, Mr. James H. Caldwell was twice married—first to Mrs. Twomley, of Fredericksburg, Va., and afterward to Miss Rowe, daughter of Manager Rowe. He continued to reside in New Orleans until 1863, when, claiming under the rule of Gen. Butler, he left there and went to New York, where he died, at the age of 70, Sept. 11, 1863. His granddaughter, Mary, was born the same year. The writer of this sketch met him in the Crescent City in the winter of 1852-'3, but a few years after his retirement from the stage, in the prime of his manhood, already opulent, useful and full of advanced business ideas that had afterward rich fruition, enabling his granddaughter at this day to lay the foundations of a school of theological learning the good results of which will doubtless extend to the end of time.

Eggs packed in well-dried ashes, and so as not to touch each other, have been kept perfectly sweet for twelve months.

Theatest method of wearing the watch ise with a ribbon bow in place of a chain. The watch is tucked into the bosom of the dress and the bow is arranged gracefully outside.

OFFICIAL.

Proceedings of the Board of Public Works.

NOVEMBER, 24, 1884.

Board met at 2 p. m. Present: Messrs. Barrett, Hoyt, Koch, Peters, Terry and Mr. President.

Reading of the minutes dispensed with.

W. F. Davidson and nine others, R. Volmer, O. O. Bergh, Ernst Albrecht, J. M. Warner, Thos. Jebb, John Devereaux, Mary M. Caine and Richard Chute by his attorney, H. J. Horn, Esq., presented written objections to the confirmation of the assessment for the change of grade on Park avenue and other streets. Considered and placed on file.

A communication was received from Patrick Nash, contractor for grading Locust street, from Fourth street to Seventh street, asking that no deduction be made from the amout due him for said improvement. Considered and, on motion, the Engineer was instructed to make and submit to the Board without deductions a final estimate for grading Locust street

Bids were opened and read for grading and guttering Pennsylvania avenue, from Mississippi street to L'Orient street, as follows, to-wit:

Gus. Moline, Otto Nelson, Gust Magnuson, John Larson	$654 00
Lawrence Fahey	700 00
Wm. G. Mulligan	2,717 00
Chas. Faber and R. S. Knapp	665 00
Ferdinand Beyer	820 00
Chas. F. Huebner	698 00
Peter Tautholt	739 00
Jas. Murnane	975 00
Patrick H. Thornton	591 00

Patrick H. Thornton being the lowest, reliable and responsible bidder, the contract was awarded to him and ordered sent to the Council for approval. Yeas, 6; nays, 0.

In the matter of the order of Council approved February 7, 1884, for the proposed grading of Whitall street, from Westminster street to Payne avenue, and the adverse report of the Board of Public Works, dated February 11, 1884, returned by the Council to Board for further consideration, the same was on motion taken up and said report annulled, and the following ordered sent to the Council, to-wit:

To the Common Council of the City of St. Paul:

The Board of Public Works have had under consideration the resolution or order of the Common Council, approved February 7, 1884, relative to the grading of Whitall street, from Westminster street to Payne avenue, and having investigated the proposed improvement, respectfully report that said improvement is necessary and proper; that the estimated expense thereof is $14,800, one-half of which need not be paid into the City Treasury before the contract is let; that real estate to be assessed therefor can be found benefited to the extent of the costs and expenses necessary to be incurred thereby, that said improvement is not asked for by a petition of a majority of the owners of property to be assessed therefor, but we herewith send a plan or profile of said improvement, and an order for your adoption, if you desire us to make the improvement. Yeas, 6; nays, 0.

The Engineer submitted a communication in the matter of the assessment for the grading of Winifred and Starkey streets as to lot 1, block 169, Robertson's addition to West St. Paul, stating that said lot has a frontage of 112 feet on Starkey street. Report accepted and on motion it was ordered that the assessment against said property be reduced $7.50 so as to conform to the facts and rights of the case as intended.

A communication from the City Attorney to the Common Council, stating that repeated complaints have been made that the box drain across Commercial street near Third street causes the water to overflow and damage private property, and transmitted by said Council to Board, was referred to the Engineer for investigation and report.

Order of Council to Board for formal report in the matter of the proposed change of grade of Jackson street, between Ninth street and University avenue, in accordance with the accompanying profile and petition, was referred to Engineer for grades on cross streets made necessary by this improvement.

Order of Council to Board for formal report in the matter of the proposed change of grade on Pennsylvania avenue, from Columbia street to Jackson street, in accordance with the accompanying profile. Laid over for further consideration.

Order of Council to Board to assess benefits and damages for the change of grade on L'Orient street, between Mount Airy and Minnehaha streets; and on Glencoe street, from Mississippi street to Columbia street. Referred to the Committee on Assessments.

Order of Council to Board to build crosswalks on the east side of Temperance street, across Thirteenth street; and on the East side of Temperance street, across the alley in block 1, of Joel Whitney's Addition, across the alley in Lamprey's subdivision of block 11, of Robert & Randall's Addition to St. Paul, on the west side of Robert street; on the west side of Seventh street, across Ramsey street; on the south side of Sherman street, across the alley, M. D. Clark's subdivision or rearrangement of lots 11 and 12, block 50, Dayton & Irvine's Addition to St. Paul; on the south side of Fourth street, across Commercial street; on the east and west side of Exchange street, across Chestnut street; on the north and south side of Chestnut street, across Exchange street; on the south side of Eagle street, across Exchange street; on the west side of Exchange street, diagonally across Eagle street, to connect with steps on west side of Exchange street; on the north side of Chestnut street, across Franklin street; on the west side of Exchange street, across Walnut street; on the north and south side of Walnut street, across Franklin street to connect Walnut street sidewalks with Irvine park. Referred to Engineer to carry out.

The Clerk was directed to give the first assessment notice for the opening of an alley through block 53, Rice & Irvine's Addition, from Taird street to Chestnut street, and for the opening, widening and extension of Sturgis street, from Seventh street to Garfield street.

Pursuant to due notice the matter of correcting and confirming the assessment for paving and curbing Fifth street, from Broadway to St. Peter street, (except that part of said Fifth street between Jackson and Sibley streets,) as to the following described property, came up, to-wit: Commencing at NW corner of lot 4, block 15, Whitney & Smith's addition to St. Paul, thence S on W line of said lot 4 120 feet; thence W parallel with Fourth street 27½ feet; thence N parallel with W line of said lot 4, 120 feet; thence E on line of Fifth street 27½ feet to beginning, being part of E½ of W½ of said block 15, in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota, (E. S. Burbank supposed owner,) and no objections being made it was ordered that an assessment of $116.40 be placed upon said property, so as to conform to the facts and rights of the case as intended, after which the same was duly confirmed.

Pursuant to due notice and the adjournments thereunder, the matter of making and completing the assessment for the opening, widening and extension of Portland avenue, from Avon to Victoria street, came up, when the same was adjourned to December 8, 1884, at 2 p. m.

Pursuant to due notice the matter of the confirmation of the assessment for the construction of a sewer on Norris street, from Canada street to Cooper street, came up, when the same was duly confirmed.

Pursuant to due notice the matter of the confirmation of the assessment for a change of grade on Park avenue, from Martin street to Sherburne avenue; Aurora avenue, from Grant street to Rice street; St. Peter street, from University avenue to a point 220 feet south of Aurora avenue; University avenue, from Grant street to Rice street; Brewster avenue, from Sherburne avenue to University avenue, and the alley in blocks 2, 10 and 13, Ewing & Coute's Addition, came up, and after correcting the same, by allowing $110 additional damages to lots 10 and 11, block 3, Brewster's Addition to St. Paul, and $40 to lot 17, block 10, Ewing & Coute's Addition to St. Paul, said assessment was duly confirmed.

Bill of Wilken & Romer, of $25, for estimating damages to buildings on line of the opening of the proposed alley through block 53, Rice & Irvine's Addition to St. Paul, and Sturgis street, was examined and allowed.

Adjourned.

JOHN FARRINGTON, President.

R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works.

Regular Meeting.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 1, 1884.

Board met 2 p. m.

Present: Messrs. Hoyt, Koch, Peters, Terry and Mr. President

Absent: Mr. Barrett, (excused).

Minutes of the 20th and 24th ult. were read and approved.

A communication was received from Dennis Ryan in the matter of the sewer on Wakouta and Sixth streets. Considered and placed on file.

The Engineer submitted plan of land to be taken in the matter of the proposed opening, widening and extension of Warsaw street, from Hamilton street to Amstrong street; Hamilton street, from Seventh street to Drake street, and Drake street from, Randolph street to Tuscarora street. Referred to Clerk to procure owners or agents names.

The Engineer submitted list of sidewalks constructed, relaid and repaired under contract of Geo. W. Reese (Estimate No. 9.) for term beginning April 1, 1884, and ending November 1, 1884. Referred to Clerk to procure abstract of owners names and description of property and to give the first assessment notice.

The Engineer was instructed to report the frontage and size of the several owners interests in lot 9, block 18, Ashton and Sherburne's Addition to St. Paul.

The Engineer having submitted plan and estimate of cost, the following report was ordered sent to the Council, to-wit:

To the Common Council of the City of St. Paul:

The Board of Public Works have had under consideration the resolution or order of the Common Council, approved November 12, 1884, relative to the grading of University avenue, from Rice street to Grant street, and having investigated the proposed improvement, respectfully report that said improvement is necessary and proper; that the estimated expense thereof is $15,000, one-half of which need not be paid into the City Treasury before the contract is let; that real estate to be assessed therefor can be found benefited to the extent of the costs and expenses necessary to be incurred thereby; that said improvement is not asked for by a petition of a majority of the owners of property to be assessed therefor, but we herewith send a plan or profile of said improvement, and an order for your adoption, if you desire us to make the improvement. Yeas, 5; nays, 0.

The Engineer having submitted plan and estimate of cost, the following report was ordered sent to the Council, to-wit:

To the Common Council of the City of St. Paul:

The Board of Public Works have had under consideration the resolution or order of the Common Council, approved Nov. 12, 1884, relative to the grading of St. Peter street, from Martin street to University avenue, and having investigated the proposed improvement, respectfully report that said improvement is necessary and proper; that the estimated expense thereof is $2,400, one half of which need not be paid into the City Treasury before the contract is let; that real estate to be assessed therefor can be found benefited to the extent of the costs and expenses necessary to be incurred thereby; that said improvement is not asked for by a petition of a majority of the owners of property to be assessed therefor, but we herewith send a plan or profile of said improvement, and an order for your adoption, if you desire us to make the improvement.

Yeas, 5; nays, 0.

The Engineer having submitted plan and estimate of cost, the following report was ordered sent to the Council, to-wit:

To the Common Council of the City of St. Paul:

The Board of Public Works have had under consideration the resolution or order of the Common Council, approved November 12, 1884, relative to the grading of Wabashaw street, from Bluff street to Rice street, and having investigated the proposed improvement, respectfully report that said improvement is necessary and proper; that the estimated expense thereof is $6,000, one-half of which need not be paid into the City Treasury before the contract is let; that real estate to be assessed therefor can be found benefited to the extent of the costs and expenses necessary to be incurred thereby; that said improvement is not asked for by a petition of a majority of the owners of property to be assessed therefor, but we herewith send a plan or profile of said improvement, and an order for your adoption, if you desire us to make the improvement. Yeas, 5; nays, 0.

The Engineer having submitted plan and estimate of cost, the following report was ordered sent to the Council, to-wit:

To the Common Council of the City of St. Paul:

The Board of Public Works have had under consideration the resolution or order of the Common Council, approved November 12, 1884, relative to the construction of a sewer on Tenth (10th) street, from Wabashaw street to St. Peter street, and having investigated the proposed improvement, respectfully report that said improvement is necessary and proper; that the estimated expense thereof is $700, one-half of which need not be paid into the City Treasury before the contract is let; that real estate to be assessed therefor can be found benefited to the extent of the costs and expenses necessary to be incurred thereby, that said improvement is not asked for by a petition of a majority of the owners of property to be assessed therefor, but we herewith send a plan or profile of said improvement, and an order for your adoption, if you desire us to make the improvement.

Yeas, 5; nays 0.

Pursuant to due notice the matter of making and completing the assessment for grading and paving that unfinished portion of Broadway in front of lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10, L. C. Dayton's Enlargement came up, when the same was duly completed and the Clerk was directed to give the confirmation notice.

Pursuant to due notice and the adjournments thereunder the matter of the confirmation of the assessment for grading Mount Airy street, from Broadway to L'Orient street came up, when the same was adjourned until the 8th inst. at 2. p. m.

Pursuant to due notice the matter of the confirmation of the assessment for grading and guttering Farrington avenue, from Dayton avenue to Como avenue came up, when the same was on motion adjourned until the 2nd inst. at 7 p. m.

The following pay rolls, estimates and bill were examined and allowed, to-wit:

Pay roll of Engineer Department, 29 employes for month of November, 1884, $2,160.67.

Pay rolls of Inspectors, 21 men for month of November, 1884. $1,282.96.

Pay roll of men employed in cleaning and repairing streets, 106 men and 18 teams for month of November, 1884, $3,970.29.

Pay roll of men employed in cleaning and repairing sewers, 11 men and 2 teams for month of November, 1884, $552.40.

Estimate No. 9, sidewalks, George W. Reese contractor; amount due, $7,761.57.

Estimate No. 3, Oakdale avenue grading, J. W. Smythe contractor; amount due, $2,975.00.

Estimate No. 2, Mt. Airy street grading, Faber and Knapp contractors; amount due, $1,360.00.

Estimate No. 11, Rice street grading, Morton and Terry contractors; amount due, $1,870.00.

Estimate No. 1, Broadway paving, in front of lots 3 to 10, L. C. Dayton's Enlargement, A. Jaicks contractor; amount due $1,091.40.

Estimate No. 2 and final, Locust street grading, P. Nash, contractor; amount due, $330.

Estimate No. 5, supplementary to No. 4 and final, Douglas street sewer, J. D. Moran, contractor; amount due, $100.

Estimate No. 10 and final, sidewalks, Geo. W. Reese, contractor; amount due, $9,144.20.

Estimate No. 6 and final, Hudson avenue grading, J. McDonald, contractor; amount due, $1,052.

Estimate No. 1 and final on paving Broadway triangle, A. Jaicks, contractor; amount due $349.

Bill of Griggs and Foster of $69.75, fuel for steam road roller, October and November, 1884.

Bill of P. Minea of $9.80, repairs, etc., October, 1884.

Bill of Meyer & Korphage of $80.00, sewer brick September, 1884.

Bill of P. H. Kelly Mercantile Co., of $5.20, one box Star candles.

Bill of F. G. Draper & Co., of $2.83, rope, November, 1884.

Bill of S. R. McMasters of $2.95, merchandise, November, 1884.

Bill of George Mitsch of $36.20, repairs, etc., October and November, 1884.

Bill of Bennett & Kingsbury of $79.75, hardware, November, 1884.

Bill of J. Hults of $51.33, livery for Engineer Department, November, 1884.

Bill of H. E. Wedelstaedt of $52.83, stationery for Engineer Department for month of November, 1884.

Bill of Robinson & Carey of $3.94, oil, etc., November, 1884.

Bill of Hough & Gear of $90.00, sewer brick, December 1, 1884.

Bill of F. Morand of $4.50, sewer pipe, November 5, 1884.

Bill of J. H. Palmer of $41.00, water for steam road roller, August, 1884.

Bill of D. L. Curtice of $16.50, maps of city of St. Paul, November 22, 1884.

Bill of Peter Tautholt of $45.00, gravel for filling Temperance street, November 1, 1884.

Bill of J. D. Moran of $34.00, crushed rock for Pleasant avenue, November 22, 1884.

Bill of John Martin Lumber company of $632.22, lumber for month of November, 1884.

At 4:30 p. m. the Board proceeded in a body to view the premises along the line of the proposed alley through block 53, Rice & Irvine's Addition, from Third street to Chestnut street.

Having viewed said premises the Board returned at 6 p. m., and adjourned until the 2d inst., at 7 p. m.

JOHN FARRINGTON, President.

R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works.

Adjourned Meeting.

ST. PAUL, December 2, 1884.

Board met at 7 p. m. pursuant to adjournment of the 1st inst.

Present: Messrs. Hoyt, Koch, Peters and Mr. President.

Absent: Messrs. Barrett and Terry, (excused.)

A communication was received from the City Engineer in the matter of the assessment against W 26 ft. of N 100 ft. of lot 1, block 33, St. Paul Proper (Horace Thompson supposed owner,) for stone sidewalks constructed, relaid and repaired, under contract of Geo. W. Reese, (Estimate No. 4,) for term beginning April 1, 1884, and ending November 1, 1884, stating that the assessment against said property should be $387.41 instead of $429.74. Considered and on motion it was ordered that a reduction be made of $42.33 so as to conform to the facts and rights of the case as intended.

Pursuant to due notice and the adjournment thereunder, the matter of the confirmation of the assessment for grading and guttering Farrington avenue, from Dayton avenue to Como avenue, came up, when on motion it was ordered that the same and all notices heretofore given be annulled, and the Clerk was directed to give a new first assessment notice.

The following estimates and bill were examined and allowed, to wit:

Estimate No. 5 and final, Wakouta and Sixth street sewers, Arthur Mullen, contractor, amount due $2,236.45.

Estimate No. 3 and final, Tenth street sewer, Moline & Brussell, contractors; amount due $863.

Bill of St. Paul & Duluth R. R. Co. of $10, freight on 10 M. brick.

Adjourned.

JOHN FARRINGTON, President.

R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works.

Regular Meeting.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 8, 1884.

Board met at 2 p. m.

Present: Messrs. Barrett, Hoyt, Koch, Peters, Terry and Mr. President.

Minutes of the 1st and 2nd instant were read and approved.

A communication was received from M. T. Ward, stating that he and 120 other men have been working for Smythe & Farrell, contractors for grading Oakdale avenue, that they have received not quite half the amount due them for said work, and asks that an estimate be allowed sufficient to pay them in full. Considered and placed on file.

A communication was received from Barbara Burns, owner of lot 1, block 50, Dayton & Irvine's Addition, asking to be allowed $600 for damages to said property by the change of grade on Sherman street. Referred to whole Board to view premises.

Aug. Riesner, owner of lots 1 and 2, block 13, Cl