SAINT PAUL MATTERS.

Mistakes of Capital and Labor Discussad at Length at the Labor Lyceum.

Rev. S. G. Smith in His Sermon Says the Condition of the Laboring Man is Improving.

Press Club Doings--A Benefit Performance of Harris' Circus--For Low License.

Billy Wilson Married--Preparing for Base Ball--Local Events of Sunday.

THE LABOR LYCEUM.

Mistakes of Capital and Labor--Largest Meeting of the Series.

Every chair was filled at the opening of the Labor lyceum last evening. The president, J. M. Minor, announced that in order to shorten the meetings somewhat remarks would hereafter be limited to five minutes for each speaker.

J. C. Hanley read an interesting paper on Mistakes of Capital and Labor, of which the following is an abstract.

Capital makes a mistake by refusing to recognize organized labor, and insisting that the employes shall not be members of labor organizations. Capital makes a mistake by not going to the bottom of the principles upon which labor unions are built and becoming acquainted with the real motives of difficulties. Capital should not arrogate to itself the right to make rules whereby employes are rendered to the verge of starvation. Capital should not reduce wages without due deliberation and without real necessity, arising from a depressed condition of trade. When difficulties arise between capital and its employes, it should divest itself of all stilted dignity, and coming down to a common plane, listen to any grievance that may be presented, without subjecting its employes to mortification by acts of impatience or imperiousness. When difficulties are adjusted let capital live faithfully up to its agreements. Capital does not scruple to cut wages in times of depression, and it should be as ready to advance wages in times of prosperity.

MISTAKES OF LABOR.

In consideration of the mistakes of labor I take for my text the manifesto issued at the commencement of the Southwestern strike. Labor unions make a mistake by not recognizing the fact that there is a bare possibility that there is a large community of people outside of labor unions who must earn a living. Labor unions make a mistake when they say to these people, "You must become one of us or you cannot work with us. Labor in asking an advance of wages should not do so in a conspicuous manner, but only after thoroughly investigating the conditions of their industry, and should give a reasonable notice before the demand goes into effect. Exorbitant demands should be avoided. The settlement of difficulties should not, as is often done, be intrusted to a committee of inflammatory and strong-minded individuals who precipitate a strike. The labor organizations are credited with the spirit they show and the mistakes they make. Such men are labor's worst enemies. No threats should be made, and settlements should be made fairly and dispassionately. After a settlement labor should not gloat over its victory and the power of its order. Demands should be explicit and to the point. Labor unions make a mistake by insisting on one schedule of wages for all their members. Another mistake is in allowing all kinds of individuals to join them, some of whom have never learned their trades and who use the union as a cloak to cover their shortcomings. Labor has the right to quit work, but has no right to prevent others from taking their places. Labor is scarcely ever plunged into difficulties on account of its principles, but generally on account of a violation of its principles. The worst feature that labor unions permit is the presence of the demagogue, the crank and the blatherskite, who use labor organizations to advance their own interests, and who pose as intellectual giants and reformers, regarding themselves self-appointed delegates to represent the labor element on all occasions. My remedy is to fire them at once and act only on the principles upon which labor unions are built.

GENERAL DISCUSSION.

G. A. Lafayette rose to reply to some of the points. He said:

Every precaution advised in the paper had been anticipated by trades unions at least three years. There are but very few men in labor organizations who can be charged with being demagogues. The representative of organized labor cannot speak as freely as he might wish because he remembers the injunctions imposed by his order. It is untrue that any man may join a trades union. Before a man can become a member of a trades union, his skill and standing in his trade, as well as his moral standing, are carefully inquired into by a committee. The principle of trades union is not a selfish one, but they seek to benefit each other in every way and humanity in general. The bricklayers pay $75 on the death of a member's wife and $5 a week as sick benefits. The present conflict is not between capital and labor, but between monopoly and labor.

A. L. Robinson said:

The gentleman's essay is way behind the times. I have belonged to a trades union since 1856, and I know that there is as much difference between trades unions then and now as between day and night. I don't know but what I am one of those blatherskites, but my tongue will keep wagging in the interests of labor as long as it is able to. He said that he wanted to see all the bosses in the city at these meetings and they would be welcomed with every courtesy possible. The gentleman who read the paper was on the outside and didn't look through the same spectacles he did.

A member of the Carpenters' union stated that the union had a committee out two months before the issue of the circular read at the previous meeting, trying to get the sentiment of the contractors on wages and hours, and that the circular was merely a notification that nine hours had been decided on at the old rates per hour.

On motion of Mr. Badger a committee was appointed to confer with the proper authorities with a view to have "arbitration, yes," or "arbitration, no," printed on the tickets of both parties at the coming election to get at the sentiment of the public on the question. Mr. Charles Nevenger was requested to read a paper at the next meeting.

RISE OF THE WORKINGMAN.

Abstract of the Rev. S. G. Smith's Sermon Last Evening.

Dr. S. G. Smith, pastor of the First Methodist church, preached last evening to a very large audience on the Rise and Progress of the Workingman. At one time during the sermon a murmur of applause went through the audience and the clapping of hands was heard, which is at least an unusual occurrence in a Methodist church. Dr. Smith took no text from scripture. Following is an abstract of his remarks:

In any adequate sense the world has only learned to live within the last century. We may easily affirm that the progress of the world during that time has surpassed all the rest of the ages in everything that relates to physical comfort. The average American house is a far more pleasant place to eat and sleep than the palace of Charlemange or the boudoir of Marie Antoinette. Modern comforts are so commonplace that we not only underestimate, we even complain of them. This lightning, steam, machine era has made the luxuries of the past seem but buds, which for the first time have blossomed out into the ordinary life of the common people. The anarchist and Socialist would have us believe that the fruits of this progress have been confined to a favored few, who yearly become richer, while the poor become poorer. The great need of the present vexing problems of labor and society is a knowledge of the facts. The science of statistics is of recent birth, and even the most elaborate compilations must be treated skeptically because they fail to properly account for modifying circumstances. At the present time it is simply impossible for any partisan on either side to bring forth a complete solution of the difficulties which oppress us, because no man in any country has yet collected sufficient facts to establish any theory. We are on the edge of far better times for both labor and capital, but no man can yet predict the precise form of the solution. In this country, at any rate, whenever it can clearly be shown what ought to be done, I have faith to believe that the people will do it. On the line of the

INCREASE OF WAGES

a great principle has been established, namely: that higher wages and better living are an actual saving to the employer as well as a source of comfort to the laborer. Thoenhof has shown that in the cotton industries of America, England and Germany, the amount of cost per yard is precisely the reverse from what would be expected from the price of labor per week. The American is paid better than the Englishman, and the Englishman better than the German, but the American by reason of his better living and consequent greater alertness is able to produce so much more in a week than his competitors that America controls the markets of the world. Another proof of the principle both sides are slow to learn, that the interests of employer and employed are identical. Along with the increase of wages, and their purchasing power has also gone the decrease of the hours of a day's work. It has been discovered that there is a normal day's length in the different branches of labor, at which the workman can do his best. Here again employers and workmen have a common interest and the number of hours for a day's work is strictly a matter for scientific investigation. Not only has the wealth of the world vastly increased, but on the whole, it has become more widely diffused. Griffin shows that there were ten times as many depositors in savings banks in 1880 as in 1830, and while the number of estates admitted to probate had doubled in the same period, their value on the average was but 15 per cent. greater.

In this country conditions of life have been and still are so free that the utmost emphasis is placed on all economic virtues. Most of the rich men of our time were once very poor, and if the laborer and mechanics of this country would combine to stop the use of whiskey and tobacco and save the money, in twenty years they could buy all the railroads and factories of the United States. [Applause.] A new element has been introduced into the problem of labor by the large number of inventions of labor-saving machinery. One man may now do the work which formerly required a score or a hundred. For example: The thought prevalent among American girls that kitchen work is degrading, has put domestic service in the hands of foreigners. The same fact has operated without any combination or labor union whatever to so far raise the the wages that the majority of servant girls have, literally, more money to spend than their mistresses. The diffusion of wealth may also be shown in the longer average life which is now possible for the race. Whereas 33 years used to be the average for the civilized man, it has now come to be about 42 years for man and 45 years for women. The spread of knowledge, popular education, above all popular suffrage, and the rise of the democracy promise the emancipation of the workingman, if he will be intelligent, law-abiding, self-controlled and virtuous. Let him send demagogues and professional agitators to the rear, study his rights, practice his duties, and all worlds are his.

THE PRESS CLUB.

A Constitution Submitted and Ordered Printed.

About forty newspaper men attended the meeting of the Press club at the Ryan hotel yesterday afternoon, Temporary President Castle in the chair. The committee on constitution and by-laws, through E. V. Smalley, chairman, presented its report, which was ordered printed and copies distributed among those interested, its consideration to come up at the next meeting of the club. Mr. H. P. Hall, chairman of the committee on rooms, submitted a report in which it was recommended that one of two suites of rooms in the Union block be secured. One suite was composed of four rooms, to be had at a rental of $30 per month, and the other, comprising six rooms, to be had for $50 per month. The report was laid over, pending the permanent organization of the club. A question arose as to who shall be entitled to vote on the constitution and by-laws, and a committee on credentials, consisting of Messrs. F. A. Carle, George K. Shaw and John F. Baker, was appointed to report at the next meeting. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. C. N. Truman of the Ryan for his hospitality extended to the club, and adjournment was taken for one week, the next place of meeting to be the Merchants hotel. A substantial lunch, which the proprietors of the Ryan had prepared, was then in order and was duly appreciated.

FREE TRADE IN DRINKS.

A Resolution Favoring It Passed by the Socialistic Labor Party.

The Socialistic Labor party met at Turner hall yesterday afternoon. The circulars announced a mass meeting, and to the call some less than 100 responded, including half a dozen ladies. An address in English was delivered by Otto Haese, the substance of which was afterward embraced in a series of declarations presented by the speaker and adopted by the meeting. The resolutions discussed the high license question somewhat, expressing a belief that the excessive use of stimulants is not the cause, but the effect of a "system of society whose sole motive power is self-interest, and whose only regulator is competition." The adoption of high license, the resolutions said, would not diminish the use, but create monopolies for the sale of intoxicants. The workingman must bear the burden of this monopoly, small saloon-keepers would be crushed out of society. The resolutions recite that prohibition does not prohibit, and if it did it "would be more tyrannical and worse than all the evils which are claimed to take rise from the use of intoxicating liquors," because, where light drinks cannot be had, "whisky will be substituted, and where the latter cannot be had the use of poisons like opium and morphine will take its place." In accordance with these ideas the resolutions recommended:

First—Free trade in drinks as a cure for drunkenness.

Second—Severe punishment for adulterations of liquors and the destruction of all adulterated goods.

Third—Manly self-control to protect family relations and public morals.

To bring about these results two things will be necessary says the resolutions in closing, namely, to less over-work and strain the energies of the working man, and better food and shelter for them.

Christ Gaefke, president of the socialistic labor party, followed Mr. Haese in an address in German, after which an adjournment was taken to Arion hall on Sunday next at 3 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Benefit Circus Performance--At the Grand.

Last night W. H. Harris' Nickel Plate circus gave its last performance in St. Paul for the benefit of the cyclone sufferers. Mr. Harris has a good show and his action in leaving the city will only tend to strengthen the good opinion of him that the St. Paul people have gained while he has been here. The closing performance was fully up to those that have previously been given. The audience was only medium. At the close of the performance something over $100 was given by Mr. Harris to Chief of Police Clark, which will to-day be sent to St. Cloud. Mr. Harris will leave to-day with his circus for Minneapolis, where he will remain a week.

To-night the "Shadows of a Great City" will be presented at the Grand. The play is a melo-drama by Joseph Jefferson, and is said to be full of strong points. The company has its own scenery and is well spoken of. The bill will run through the week.

STREET SAYINGS.

Said an old acquaintance of the late Joseph Robert:

Mr. Joseph Robert spoke five languages besides the French and English. He was a French creole and not a French-Canadian as has been erroneously stated about his brother, Mr. Louis Robert. Their people since a great many generations back having been born and reared in South America. They come of an old and very respectable family, the well-known and highly esteemed Judge Primm of St. Louis, now deceased, being a cousin. Judge Primm's family, as well as himself, were noted for their accomplishments as talented musicians and singers.

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Speaking of the card of Mr. H. P. Hall published yesterday morning, in which he announced his withdrawal from his position as candidate for city treasurer, City Comptroller Roche said yesterday: "Perhaps he is disappointed in his aspirations. I don't think he has any just reason for what he says. As far as I am concerned I have never been connected with any ring, and did not know there was one. I have been in the city government for many years, but never in politics. I never was in a caucus; the nominations have all come to me unsought. I have discharged the duties of my office regardless of the feelings of men or party. Politics never entered my office. Mr. Hall is mistaken about Mr. Reis. He is only serving his second term. He was deputy under the two preceding treasurers, both upright men. During all that time anybody in the city government knows there has been no politics in my office, and Hall knows it, although his insinuations are peculiar. Insinuations are not honest. Those remarks of his are unmanly. If the treasurer's and comptroller's offices did not dovetail there would be something wrong. The comptroller is simply a check on the treasurer, and the treasurer, and we have always checked the treasurer very carefully. The comptroller handles no money. From what Mr. Hall says about "political sagacity" he acknowledges he would have no objection to the company of the comptroller.

Several Societies Will Unite.

A meeting of Germans was held at the Athenæum at which there was a general deliberation of plans for forming a new organization, to be made up of several now existing. The idea was expressed that by union it would be possible to form one society of a strength sufficient to purchase a club house, with an opera house connecting. A committee of five was at length appointed, consisting of Messrs. Gebhard Willrich, Capt. Hattensauer Frank Werner, A. J. Hermann and O. P. Haas, with instructions to work out a plan of organization, and to take the necessary steps to complete the organization desired. A meeting to ratify these plans will be called by the committee.

At the Gospel Temperance Rooms.

Interesting meetings were held at the Gospel Temperance and Bethel Mission rooms yesterday. The song service at 3 p. m. was conducted by Mr. H. W. Springer. Personal Reminiscenes of John B. Gough by Miss F. E. Willard was read by Mrs. C. E. Brinckerhoff, after which a brief gospel address was made by Mr. S. S. Pray of Hamline university. The evening meeting was addressed by Messrs. J. Howe, who spoke of the temperance work at his recent home in New Jersey; by Mr. Small, who related briefly his recent conversion, and by Prof. Calderwood, who gave an able temperance talk to the young men. Mrs. Emily Iten presided at the piano and led the singing.

Billy Wilson Married.

Billy Wilson is single no more. Yesterday he was united in marriage to Miss Virginia Anderson at the bride's residence on Jackson street. The affair was quiet, but very swell in its way, and the friends of the bride and groom in large numbers took occasion to congratulate the newly married pair over the happy event.

GLOBULES.

Officer Gruber yesterday arrested Thomas and John Conroy for creating a disturbance on the streets.

F. W. Habin was arrested yesterday on suspicion of having stolen a valise from a visiting stranger.

Maggie Bradley, a chronic case at the police court, was arrested again yesterday on the old charge of drunk and disorderly.

A horse worth $200, belonging to M. Anderson, 848 Lynn street, dropped dead in front of the Ryan hotel yesterday afternoon.

The funeral of the late Hon. E. G. Halburt, who died on Saturday from injuries received at Sauk Rapids, will be held at 2 p. m. tomorrow from his late residence, 441 Ashland avenue. The interment will be private.

Representatives of the local divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians met at the office of Judge Egan, in the Court block, yesterday afternoon, and appointed committees to collect funds and make arrangements for the entertainment of the visitors to the national convention of the order, which will assemble in St. Paul on May 11.

PERSONALS.

William Mitchell, Winona, is at the Ryan.

A. T. LeClaire of La Crosse is at the Ryan.

A. E. Bronson, Cleveland, O., is at the Ryan.

T. W. Kellogg of Wahpeton, Dak., is at the Ryan.

J. M. Rogers, St. Peter, is at the Merchants.

C. F. Waldo, Chippewa Falls, is at the Merchants.

J. S. Sween, Butte City, Mont., is at the Merchants.

Mr. Anderson of Sioux City, Ia., is a guest at the Ryan.

O. H. Vaughn, Milbank, Dak., is a guest at the Merchants.

J. T. Ostrander, Dayton, W. T. is a guest at the Merchants.

J. D. Van Allen, New York, was at the Ryan yesterday.

J. J. Castella of Duluth registered at the Merchants yesterday.

G. A. Eastman, Grand Forks, Dak., is a guest at the Merchants.

John Flittie registered at the Merchants from Duluth yesterday.

L. Noot and wife, Washington, D. C., were at the Ryan yesterday.

T. J. Cantelion and W. J. Thomas registered at the Merchants yesterday.

Charles H. Woodhull, Washington, D. C., registered at the Merchants yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Breneman, and Miss Breneman, of New York, are registered at the Ryan.

J. Mahoney, J. Ryan, F. H. Seymour, J. T. Zickrick and J. L. Geer of Winona registered at the Ryan yesterday.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

An Unwise Sewer Ordinance.

To the Editor of the Globe:

Section 94 of the ordinances of the city of St. Paul says: "Drain and soil pipes through which water and sewage is used and carried shall be of iron when within a building." In accordance with this I was requested, when making my sewer connection recently, to employ a plumber to lay iron pipe from a point four feet outside of the cellar into the terminus, a distance of forty feet or so. This iron pipe is four inches in diameter and one-eighth of an inch thick. This ordinance I consider a very unwise one. In fact I see not not how it can be properly characterized as anything but a disgrace to the city of St. Paul, as it would be to any other city that would adopt it in this enlightened age. It seems to me that the inspiration which led to the original adoption of this unwise ordinance and which secures its continued inforcement, is an inspiration either of gross ignorance or of gross wickedness. And which horn of this dilemma must we take? Everybody knows that simple moisture causes iron to rust, and that sewerage and sewer gas in contact with iron pipe greatly accelerates the oxidation or rusting, and that a coating of tar or pitch over the iron pipe under such circumstances would have comparatively little effect to delay the rusting. Ten years is probably too long a period to allow for the complete rusting out of iron sewer pipe one-eight of an inch thick. And when it is rusted out where are we? What condition are we in as a city? With fifty feet more or less of rusted-out iron sewer pipe under every house in the city, either the plumbers have a big job on their hands to replace these thousand miles of iron pipe with new or else the soil of the whole city begins to be soaked and thoroughly impregnated with poisonous sewerage and deadly sewer gas, and the cholera or

THE BLACK PLAGUE

will not need to be invited from the old world in order to decimate if not to wipe out the city, for these diseases will be already here. They will be indigenous. Andif I choose in ten years to take up my cement cellar bottom in order to renew the rusted pipe, it will promote the healthfulness of my house and of the locality but little unless my neighbors would all do the same. Now, on the other hand, everybody knows, or may know, that good stone tiling, or virtrified clay pipe, is cheaper than iron pipe to begin with, and that it will never rust. Moisture and sewerage and sewer gas will have no effect upon it to corrode or weaken it. It is practically indestructible against everything but violence. It will last thousands of years, as the pottery exhumed from the ruins of old world cities prove. Why then should iron pipe ever be used in preference to tile for horizontal pipe laid under ground, where it is secure from breaking? Why should it? Is it that the plumbers may have a big job once in ten years? That is not a sufficient reason. For perpendicular pipe, above ground and exposed, of course iron pipe is the thing. But for horizontal pipe, well and securely covered, never. Is it that we may follow precedents set us by older and Eastern cities? It has been claimed that Boston and other cities have now ordinances requiring iron pipe under buildings. This is not so. I have it from the head man of the sewer department, at the city hall in the city of Boston, that "not only is there no ordinance there requiring iron pipe under buildings, but vitrified clay pipe is used almost exclusively." Is it because there is any inseparable difficulty in the way of getting good tile pipe, thoroughly vitrified inside and out? It ought not to be allowed for a moment that St. Paul is not able to do what other cities are able to do in this matter, viz: Secure the manufacture of good thoroughly vitrified stone tiling. Now, ought we to lay ourselves open to the suspicion that the future health of the city is being sacrificed to promote the interest of any particular business or trade? This we are doing, it seems to me, every day that we allow this unwise sewer ordinance to remain unrepealed.

R. HALL.

St. Paul, April 17.

The New York Central Labor Union, composed of upward of 150 branches, has been obliged to make a new constitution for itself in order to transact the enormous amount of business which is being crowded in upon it.

BASE BALL ON SUNDAY.

St. Louis Gives Pittsburg a Couple of Trouncings.

Ten Thousand People See Louisville Beat Cincinnati.

Prince and Woodside to Race Again Next Saturday.

Both Won by St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—The American association game which was to have opened yesterday, but which was postponed on account of rain, was played this morning. Attendance 3,000. Score by innings:

St. Louis	0	0	1	0	3	0	3	0	1	—8
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	—4

Earned runs, St. Louis 3, Pittsburg 3; two-base hits, Carroll 2, Latham 1; three-base hits, Carroll 1; passed balls, Carroll 2; wild balls, Morris 2; first base on balls, off Carruthers 5, off Morris 4; umpire, John Kelly.

IN THE PRESENCE OF 12,000.

ST. LOUIS, April 18.—The second game between St. Louis and Pittsburg was played this afternoon to 12,000 people. The score:

St. Louis	4	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	2	—10
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—3

Earned runs, St. Louis 1; two-base hits, Gleason, Bushong and Whitney; passed balls, Sullivan 3; wild pitches, Hudson 1, Galvin 1; first base on balls, off Foutz 2, off Galvin 3; umpire, John Kelly.

Seen by 10,000.

LOUISVILLE, April 18.—The first game on the home grounds was witnessed by 10,000 people, and was won by Louisville by hard hitting at the right time. Ramsey struck out fourteen men. Score:

Louisville	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—4
Cincinnati	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Louisville, 2; two base hits, Browning 1; first base on balls, by Ramsey 1, Pechiany 2; Umpire Young.

Will Settle It This Time.

Prince and Woodside are matched to ride another fifty-mile bicycle race, at the Washington rink next Saturday evening. The decision in their last contest was so unsatisfactory to both sides that they agreed before leaving the rink that they would have it out as above. Woodside says he doesn't want it understood that he will ride off the last race, which was decided a draw by the referee, but that the new contest must have no hearing whatever on the last. This is quite satisfactory to Prince. Both men will renew training to-day for the contest. The record made by Woodside is now the best professional record in the world and all credit is due him; as he was in very poor condition, being some ten pounds overweight. This is the fifth time he attempted to break the fifty-mile record and nobody envies him in his success. The next race is sure to attract a large audience, as friends of both men are confident that their favorite will win.

Mitchell and Dempsey to Meet.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Charles E. Davies of Chicago to-day telegraphed to Richard K. Fox saying that Charles Mitchell, the English pugilist, would arrive there in a few days, and that he (Davies) would be prepared to match Mitchell to meet Jack Dempsey if the middle-weight champion would arrange a match. Dempsey offered to meet Mitchell when both were on the Pacific coast, and publicly challenged him to meet him with or without gloves for $5,000 a side. Mitchell was under contract with a minstrel troupe and left San Francisco without paying attention to Dempsey's challenge. Since then Dempsey has gained more fame and Mitchell, having closed his contract with the minstrel company, has authorized Davies to match him against Dempsey for any amount. Dempsey called at the Police Gazette office yesterday, and said that he was prepared to make a match with Mitchell at any amount.

Will Be Fenced in To-day.

Prof. Barnes has been hard at work preparing the base ball grounds for the past few days and last night he announced that one day more would see the fence completed. Fourteen players have been signed and Mr. Barnes said while he was not yet ready to make public their names that they were all good men and some of them stars. He said he was confident that nothing below second place in the league was to be expected and he had hopes of even better. The names of the players signed would be ready in a few days he said.

"A bull in a china shop" is out of place, but a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in the china closet, or any other handy place, is something that every sensible housekeeper likes to have. For croup, bronchitis, sore chests and colds it is a prompt and efficacious remedy.

OFFICIAL

Proceedings Board Fire Commissioners.

Regular Meeting.

OFFICE BOARD FIRE COMMISSIONERS, ST. PAUL, April 12, 1886.

The Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of St. Paul, met at 7:30 o'clock, p. m.

Present: Coms. Parker, Prendergast, Freeman, President Delano.

Absent: Com. Warner.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From His Honor, Mayor Rice, transmitting communication from W. W. Braden, commander of Acker Post, Grand Army of the Republic, together with a report and resolutions of said post in reference to injuries sustained by Comrade Edward Cummings on the night of February 12 last while on parade at the Ice Palace Carnival, caused by driver of Chief Black's horse, requesting the board to make such further investigation of the facts stated in said report as it may deem necessary, and take such action thereon as may be proper and just.

On motion of Commissioner Prendergast the communication was accepted and action on same deferred until regular order of business was disposed of.

From Charles Cunningham of Cairo, Illinois, asking for description of Steamer No. 5, and price at which same would be sold. On motion referred to Committee on Machinery with power to act.

REPORTS.

Commissioner Freeman reported the purchase of one horse for the sum of $250. Adopted.

From Chief Engineer—

To the President and Board of Fire Commissioners of City of St. Paul:

GENTLEMEN: I have to report the following resignations, transfers and appointments:

Resignations—March 27, E. Burnell, Captain of Engine Company No. 4; April 1, C. Carney, driver of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1; R. Keating, Third Pipeman Engine Company No. 1; O. Mulgrew, First Pipeman Engine Company No. 2; J. Stadtfeldt, Third Pipeman Engine Company No. 2; F. Webber, Driver Engine Company No. 2.

Transfers and Promotions—M. Mattocks, from Stoker of No. 3 Engine to Stoker No. 8 Engine; John A. Boyd, from Stoker No. 8 Engine to Stoker No. 3 Engine; Joe Lavagood, from Lieutenant of No. 2 Engine to Captain of No. 4 Engine; Joe Schmidt, from First Pipeman of No. 8 Engine to Lieutenant of No. 2 Engine; H. McFayden, from Second Pipeman of No. 4 Engine to First Pipeman of No. 2 Engine; H. Devlin, from Third Pipeman to Second Pipeman of Engine Company No. 4; William Welch, from Second Pipeman of Supply Hose to First Pipeman of No. 8 Engine; William Litford from Third Pipeman of No. 3 Engine to Second Pipeman of Supply Hose No. 1; N. Blair from Driver of No. 6 Engine to Driver of No. 2 Engine; James McDermott from Second Pipeman Chemical No. 2 to Third Pipeman of Engine Company No. 4; P. McDonough from Fourth to Third Pipeman of Engine Company No. 2.

Appointments: Subject to approval of your Honorable Board.

John Gill, Second Pipeman of Chemical No. 2; George Gardner Third Pipeman of Engine Company No. 1; W. J. McCall Cramer, Third Pipeman of Engine Company No. 3; W. M. Cooley, Fourth Pipeman of Engine Company No. 2; George W. Wright Driver of Engine Company No. 6; John Dufore Driver of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN T. BLACK, Chief Engineer.

On motion report accepted and adopted.

To the President and Board of Fire Commissioners:

GENTLEMEN: I most respectfully ask your permission to be absent from duty for one week, commencing Saturday night, April 17. Yours Very Respectfully,

JOHN T. BLACK, Chief Engineer.

On motion of Commissioner Prendergast leave was granted.

The Chief Engineer reported having today responded to a call from Minneapolis for help, had taken two engines, Nos. 4 and 8. He requested the Board to instruct him how much apparatus to send when responding to calls from Minneapolis and other adjacent cities. On motion of Commissioner Parker the Chief Engineer was instructed in his discretion, to be limited to one-half the engine service and to accompany the same or send one of his assistants.

Supt. Fire Alarm Telegraph I. R. Jenkings reported having purchased two fire alarm boxes, and had located one at the corner of McBoal and Wilkin streets and numbered 18, and one at corner La Fond and Kent streets numbered 474. On motion report adopted.

On motion of Commissioner Parker Estimate No. 5, N. N. Cary & Son, contractors, boring artesian well in Sixth ward, amounting to $567.80, was allowed and referred to Comptroller and contractors instructed to continue boring to a depth of 1,000 feet, if sufficient water is not secured at that depth then the matter of continuing to further depth was referred to committee, consisting of President Delano and Commissioner Prendergast, with power to act. Also that said committee designate locations for other wells in the Sixth ward. The President reported he had instructed the secretary to strike name of Capt. Eugene Burnell of engine company No. 4 from the pay roll for month of March, he having resigned and left the city. The President suggested that the amount due said Capt. Burnell be paid to his wife, Mrs. Anna Burnell.

Commissioner Freeman offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the salary for services due Capt. Eugene Burnell, engine company No. 4, Fire Department City of St. Paul, for the month of March, 1886, be and the same is hereby ordered paid to his wife, Mrs. Anna Burnell, and that a warrant be drawn payable to her. Adopted by the following vote:

Yeas—Commissioners Parker, Prendergast, Freeman and Mr. President—4.

Nays—None.

By Commissioner Prendergast—

Resolved, That any fireman hereafter assigning his pay, or giving an order therefor, shall be discharged from the department, and the Chief Engineer is hereby instructed to notify members of the department and carry the resolution into effect. Adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Commissioners Parker, Prendergast, Freeman, Mr. President—4.

Nays—None.

John S. Sanborn, attorney for James Farrell, appeared before the Board and requested consideration of the charges preferred against Capt. William Codden of Chemical Company No. 2 for assault on said Farrell. On motion of Commissioner Parker the matter was referred to the Chief Engineer to investigate and report at next meeting of the Board.

Paul Martin, representing a committee of citizens from the Sixth ward, asked permission to use the artesian well at corner of Dakota and Fairfield avenues, for the purpose of sprinkling streets. On motion of Commissioner Parker permission was granted under the supervision of the Chief Engineer. The communication from His Honor Mayor Rice was then taken up and read, accepted and ordered filed. On motion of Commissioner Parker further consideration of the same was laid over until the next meeting of the Board, and all persons concerned be invited to be present and give their testimony.

On motion of Commissioner Prendergast the Secretary was instructed to advertise for proposals for one extra first-class piston steam fire engine, bids to be received until Monday, the 10th day of May, and that a communication be forwarded the City Council, requesting them to modify their order of March 11 (authorizing the Board to purchase one turn-table truck), and asking for authority to purchase two ordinary hook and ladder trucks, instead of one, called for in said order, and to build addition to Engine House No. 5, on the corner of Selby Avenue and Mackubin street, and addition to some engine house in the Fifth ward, in which to locate and operate the same.

The Secretary reported the sale of condemned hose, amounting to $40.40, and presented City Treasurer's receipt for same. Ordered filed.

Also presented the following bills duly approved:

A. Boedigheimer	$422 55
J. F. Collins	9 11
Robert Seeger	24 75
Stockton, Lindquist & Co.	2 00
C. C. Berkman	58 67
Moritz Walter	5 25
J. H. Schurmeier	8 60
St. Paul Book & Stationery Co.	3 05
Donaldson & Ogden	16 00
A. F. Stewart	7 00
J. P. Gribben	33 65
Charles Friend	6 95
Robinson & Cary	53 87
C. G. Carleton & Co.	94 20
American Fire Hose Manufacturing Company	315 00
H. P. Rugg & Co.	26 60
De Coster & Clark	75
Rhodes & Morton	13 87
John Martin Lumber Company	72 37
Noyes Bros. & Cutler	5 67
W. F. Bailey & Co.	43 83
Allen Moon & Co.	8 00
Union Tank Line	51 28
Northwestern Electric Company	8 81
W. N. Cary & Son	567 80
Quinby & Hallowell	53 15
Eugene Burnell	74 00
Total	$1,986 18

Allowed and referred to the Comptroller by the following vote:

Yeas—Commissioners Parker, Prendergast, Freeman, Mr. President—4.

Adjourned.

F. R. DELANO, President.

WM. O'GORMAN, Secretary.

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Lot 2,608, Dark Oxford Mixed, $6.00.

Lot 2,575, Brown Melton, $7.00.

Lot 2,600, Light Gray Cloth, $10.00.

Lot 2,450, Seal Brown Cheviot, $12.00.

Lot 2,580, Drak Drab, satin sleeve lining, $12.00

Lot 2,711, Black Diagonal Worsted, $15.00.

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