MINNEAPOLIS.

MRS. CRAYS ENTHRONED.

Ankeny and Gjertsen the New Officers of the School Board.

Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Jennie C. Crays took her seat as a member of the board of education. The demolition of the walls of custom and prejudice was accomplished without ado. Mrs. Crays looked calmly serene, but she watched every other member of the board in a way that betokened a sense of the newness of her surroundings. She was met at the door before the meeting by Clerk Marchbank and introduced to the other members of the board. The seat of L. A. Austin, the retiring member, fell to her.

The only business transacted was the election of officers. President A. T. Ankeny received six of the seven votes for president, he, presumably, modestly voting for Rolfe. M. F. Gjertsen was likewise modest. When he was re-elected secretary, Robert Pratt had one vote.

On motion of Mr. Rolfe, the hour of meeting was changed from 3:30 p. m. to 3 p. m. The matter of bonds for new school houses next year was discussed. The to-be-appointed finance committee and the president and secretary will see the Hennepin delegation on this point. The secretary and the committee on building will be asked to look over the ground and recommend where school buildings are most needed, naming them in the order of their importance. The board will probably have money enough from its regular income to build an eight-room building. It needs three or four buildings. The free text book question was discussed. If a general free text book bill be not passed the Minneapolis board of education wants to try the plan on its own account. Director Rolfe told the board that a member of the Hennepin delegation, presumably Mr. Winston, has already prepared a bill to that end. President Ankeny will appoint the standing committees in a few days.

PARK BOARD.

Three New Members Seated—One Forgot to Qualify.

The park board will not formally organize by the election of new officers until the 21st, but it met yesterday. C. M. Loring, A. L. Adams and C. J. Rockwood took their seats. Harry James, the other new member, had forgotten to qualify. Secretary Nye submitted his annual report of receipts and expenditures for 1892, as follows: Total receipts, $312,440.47; total disbursements, $293,953.04; balance, $18,487.43. The report was also referred to the committee on finance. Commissioner Folwell was added to this committee. A committee to draft such legislation as the board demanded of the state legislature was appointed as follows: C. M. Loring, C. J. Rockford and Baldwin Brown. E. H. Holbrook applied for the position of secretary of the board. Supt. Berry was instructed to look into the advisability of purchasing dredge boats to be used at Powder Horn and other lakes, and to report the cost of second-hand and new boats to the board.

Haugan's Bonds.

The bonds of City Treasurer Haugan were filed yesterday. The city treasurer gives a sinking fund bond for $400,000 and a general bond for $1,000,000. The latter is signed as follows: K. Kortgard, $100,000; James McMillan, $100,000; O. C. Merriman, $100,000; Fred C. Barrows, $100,000; M. Clough, $100,000; H. C. Sidle, $100,000; Thomas Lowry, $100,000; E. B. Ames, $100,000; John Dudley, $100,000; C. P. Lovell, $50,000; J. T. Wyman, $50,000; S. G. Gale, $100,000.

The sinking fund bond is signed by Otto E. Naegele, $25,000; Andrew R. Olson, $40,000; James Kistler, $50,000; John S. Nelson, $50,000; John F. Peterson, $25,000; Jacob Barge, $25,000; Stephen B. Howard, $25,000; Thorvald Guldbrandsen, $25,000; John Goodnow, $20,000; Baldwin Brown, $50,000; W. H. Lynn, $30,000; L. Swift Jr., $50,000.

A New Enterprise.

The Interstate Law, Advisory and Collection association filed its articles of incorporation with the county register yesterday. The nature of the business, as set forth in its articles, is to employ attorneys for the transaction of litigated business and the adjustment of claims, legal and equitable; to act as surety, assignee, guardian, administrator, receiver, attorney in fact, etc.; to report on the financial standing of persons and corporations, and to do a general collection business throughout the United States, Canada, Great Britain, etc. The incorporators are M. W. Meagher, E. G. Graham and W. Wetterson. The capital stock is $100,000, and the par value of shares $10 each.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

The weather office promises that the present cold wave will endure but a very short time, probably not longer than part of today.

The story recently printed that Mrs. Katherine Hewe, who managed the Kirness here several months ago, was a man in disguise, is denied on good authority by the Chicago Tribune.

Frank L. Davis, the wheat commission broker arrested Saturday on a charge of embezzlement on complaint of a country customer, says the arrest is the result of a misunderstanding. Davis will have a hearing Jan. 19.

Louis Schwartz, a twelve-year-old boy living at 206 Hennepin avenue, was the victim of a serious accident while skating at Central park Sunday afternoon. He was temporarily paralyzed, but it is thought he will come out all right.

Rev. S. W. Sample was presented with a check for $75 Sunday evening at the close of the people's meeting. It was a token of the respect and appreciation of the People's Meeting association for the minister who has so long served it.

The Scotchmen are making elaborate preparations for the celebration of Burns' birthday on Wednesday, Jan. 25. The event will occur at the Nicollet house, and the following speakers will be present: G. A. Brackett, W. H. Eustis, James Gray, William Dunwoodie.

Rev. W. J. Dunjee, of Bethesda Baptist church, has given official notice that he will sever his connection with the congregation next April. He will go to Oklahoma. When Mr. Dunjee came here four years ago he had a congregation of only ten colored Baptists. He has built a church worth $14,000, and organized a good-sized congregation.

The Mississippi Valley Lumber, Sash and Door Salesmen's association has appointed the following committee to arrange for the banquet and ball which is to be given at the West hotel Jan. 20: Arrangements, A. G. Flouiney, J. B. Thielgaard, T. M. Pardridge; printing, A. A. Lurin, S. M. Eaton, W. H. Regan; music, George W. Backus, J. G. Wallace, J. P. Lansing.

At the annual meeting of the Mississippi and Lake River Boom company the following officers were re-elected: President, Joel Hassett; vice president, Thomas Lowry; treasurer, Samuel Hill. The question of moving the sorting gap to Durnham island was not settled, but was laid over until a special meeting to be held the latter part of this week.

Rev. W. J. Lhamon, of the Church of Christ, will address the Central Prohibition Club of Minneapolis at its meeting to be held at the Caton college assembly hall this evening. His subject will be "Cordial Sympathy." Fletcher Robins, of Oberlin college, Ohio, vice president of the National Intercollegiate Prohibition association, will lay before the club the work of the association and tell what he has been able to do in other states.

A Planters Experience.

"My plantation is in a malarial district, where fever and ague prevailed. I employ 150 hands; frequently half of them were sick. I was nearly discouraged when I began the use of

Tutt's Pills

The result was marvellous. My men became strong and hearty, and I have had no further trouble. With pills, I would not fear to tramp." E. RIVAL, Bayo

Sold Everywhere.

Office, 140 to 144 Washington St., N. Y.

END OF THE AGONY.

Eustis Has Been Sworn In and Has Appointed a Chief of Police.

Republicans Organize the Council, but Find Their Slate Smashed.

Valedictory of Mayor Winston and Salutatory of Mayor Eustis.

Changes in the County Offices and Organization of Boards.

Mayor.....WILLIAM HENERY EUSTIS
Supt. of Police.....VERNON N. SMITH
President Council.....H. W. BRAZIE
Vice President Council.....F. B. SNYDER
Mayor's Secretary.....JOSEPH T. MANNIX
City Clerk.....CHARLES F. HANEY
City Attorney.....DAVID F. SIMPSON
City Engineer.....FRED'K W. CAPPELEN
City Assessor.....J. C. PLUMMER
Chief Fire Department.....A. H. RUNGE
Commissioner of Health..DR. E. S. KELLEY
Building Inspector.....JOHN A. GILMAN
Light Inspector.....HENRY ENGER
Meat Inspector.....THOMAS FISHER
Weights and Measures.ALBERT C. MOSHER
Custodian.....FRANK GAYLORD
Engineer City Hall.....A. M. COLLINS
City Weigher.....RUFUS ROBERTS

The new city council was organized yesterday afternoon. The old one died at precisely 2:59 o'clock. Its spasms were heard during the entire day, but when the final struggle came life became extinct without much ado. The new mayor, William Henry Eustis, was duly installed in office, and the retiring executive, P. B. Winston, wished good-bye. The Republican aldermen held a meeting in the forenoon and decided upon a slate, but there proved to be traitors in camp and the slate did not go through, though the majority of offices were secured by the makers. Messrs. Skoog and Miner were the gentlemen who bolted the ticket and thereby made the Democrats very happy. The meeting was called for 2 o'clock, but long before that hour the city hall was crowded from roof to garret. The council chamber was filled to overflowing, and it was almost impossible to effect an entrance. There was considerable cheering throughout, and the sharp clacking of the gavel had no effect. The audience would show its approval, gavel or no gavel. When Mayor Eustis announced his appointment of ex-Ald. Vernon N. Smith as superintendent of police and asked the council to affirm it, the uproar was tremendous. When the Democrats won the signal victory, by securing the appointment of F. W. Cappelen as city engineer and thereby smashing the slate, the stamping and clapping of hands was terrific enough to wake the dead in Lakewood. Taking it all through, the Democrats are more than satisfied with the result of the organization, for they received more than they expected. They were only twelve to the Republicans 14. They had the advantage, however, of being organized, and as a unit they succeeded in routing the disorganized and squabbling Republicans.

The old council was called to order by President Potter a few moments after 2 o'clock, and what little business came from the last meeting was transacted in short order. The mayor submitted his veto of the resolution setting aside $3,500 from the contingent fund for the grading of Cedar avenue, from Thirty-eighth to Fifty-fourth streets; also his acceptance of the street railway transfer ordinance, and his veto of that portion of it arranging for the company's occupancy of certain ground near the city hall for a transfer station. President Potter then thanked the members of the council for the kindness they had shown toward him during the years he had been with them as a colleague, and retired from the chair he had occupied for two years. City Clerk Haney was then appointed temporary chairman and Ald. Woodward, McGuire, Snyder and Schwartz, as tellers. The fun then began. Ald. Brazie was elected president of the new council by a vote of 14 to 12, the latter number being received by Ald. Kilichli, which was the whole strength of his party. Ald. Kilichli and Bradish escorted the new president to his seat of honor, and a short speech followed in which the new council executive declared himself as being the exponent of all fairness, and assuring the honorable body he would practice what he preached. There being no clerk for the newly organized body it was decided to elect one before going any further with the proceedings. The only candidate in the field was the present incumbent, Charles F. Haney, and the aldermen showed their appreciation of his services in the past by electing him unanimously. He received every one of the twenty-six votes.

The Two Mayors.

Messrs. Bradish, Harvey, Haynes and Rand were appointed to act as a committee and escort the retiring mayor and the newly elected one to the chamber. The two gentlemen were loudly applauded when they took their seats on the president's platform. Mayor Winston was handed a handsome boquet of red roses and violets, bearing a card with the inscription, "From an Admiring Friend," when he arose to deliver his farewell address. The flowers certainly did not indicate departing glory. Mr. Winston's address was a long though interesting document, containing a great deal of information valuable and entertaining. A synopsis is given below:

Gentlemen—In assuming the duties of mayor two years ago, with a feeling of diffidence and an unselfish ambition to promote the highest interests of the municipality, expecting to be in harmony with all honest efforts to secure economy, to encourage all needed public improvements, to co-operate with all useful energy and enterprise, and inviting proper criticism of official acts and the support of all interested in the government, prosperity and good name of the city, I had but one promise to make: "A strictly business administration, in which the city shall be regarded not as a political body, but as a corporation whose affairs are to be managed on business principles and in a business way."

The time has now come when that administration must be judged by acts—by what it has done or has failed to do—and again expecting and inviting proper criticism, I am here to render an account of my stewardship. In so doing, while shrinking from no proper degree of responsibility for whatever may be censurable and for which I may be chargeable, let me at the outset disclaim any intention to appropriate the whole or any considerable part of the credit due for whatever good may have been accomplished, and cheerfully acknowledge that while at times differences of opinion have arisen between the mayor and the city council or other officials relative to the conduct of public affairs, or the expediency of proposed measures, all have contributed toward the redemption of the promises made by the mayor in his inaugural address, and in advancing the interests of the city and an "economical management of its business." Never in the history of the city have its financial affairs been in better condition than at present. Every fund has a surplus to its credit, save a few ward funds for sidewalks, etc., aggregating $7,0[illegible], the net credit balances being nearly half a million of dollars. Not only is the credit of the city first-class, but it ranks among the highest in that class of municipalities, the result not only of long-continued economical management and the prompt payment of financial obligations, but one that is largely due to our arrangements for a sinking fund, from the almost imperceptible accumulations of which our bonded indebtedness has been met and future payments provided for. While comparatively few cities have had the forethought to provide a sinking fund for the payment of its bonds and are compelled to largely increase the tax levy for that purpose as the bonds become due, or to reissue the bonds, Minneapolis can pay its entire bonded indebtedness at maturity, another to go as it is, without taxation except as now provided by law, to some million now annually levied, with penalties, interest, etc., being amply sufficient for such purpose, and this without anticipating any great increase in the assessed valuation of the city.

Interesting Statistics.

The present bonded indebtedness of the city is $7,462,000, of which amount there were issued in 1891 and 1892 bonds for the new court house and city hall to the amount of $300,000, and bonds for permanent improvements to the amount of $482,000, of which latter $40,000 were for parks and $25,000 for city hospital. During the same period bonds to the amount of $387,500 were paid, or $5,000 more than the whole amount to be paid during the years 1893 to 1900, inclusive, viz.: In 1893, $22,000; in 1894, $70,000; in 1895, none; in 1896, $25,000; in 1897, $125,000; in 1898, none; in 1899, $100,000, and in 1900, $19,00. The total valuation of the city for the purpose of taxation, after deducting exempt property (public grounds and buildings, churches, schools, railroad property, etc.), of the value of over $21,000,000, is $149,555,546, the real estate being valued at nearly $121,000,000, and the personal property at nearly $29,000,000. In 1882 the total valuation was $2,500,000.

Notwithstanding the drainage for payment of bonds the sinking fund is also in better condition than ever, $312,358.11 having been credited thereto in two years, of which amount $39,000 was interest on the deferred payments on account of the permanent improvement revolving fund for the years 1887 to 1890 inclusive, previously overlooked. The amounts due from this source for 1891 and 1892 are not yet credited. The balance now in the sinking fund is $684,591.29, of which amount $632,000 is invested in the bonds of the city, and the balance of $52,591.29 cash is in the hands of the city treasurer subject to investment in bonds to be loaned to our school boards or as otherwise deemed advisable.

During the last two years the city has constructed, under the superintendence of its engineering department, twelve miles of cedar block, granite block and asphalt street paving, twenty miles of stone and artificial stone curbs and gutters, twenty-one miles of sewers, thirty-four miles of water mains and nineteen miles of sidewalk, at an expense of $752,000, and expended $100,000 for construction and repairs of bridges, which, with the outlay for street sprinkling, cleaning of pavement and grading done by contract, makes a total of $1,054,273.15 for work done under the supervision of that department. The total permanent improvements of the same general character include 106 miles of sewer, 197 miles of water mains, 43 miles of paving and 168 miles of curb and gutter, and cost the city $7,638,783.53, to which should be added $1,567,349.01 expended on bridges, and an unknown total of grading, etc., done by the respective wards. When to the foregoing is added the value of our magnificent system of public parks, our school board and public library, our fire department and water works, our public buildings and other permanent improvements, the tangible assets of the city will be found to compare well with those of cities of far greater population and pretensions.

This general fund, being the one from which the miscellaneous and running expenses of the city are paid, disbursed $2,052,299.79 during the two years. Incidentally it may be stated that the disbursements of the board of education for the two years were $1,681,362.31; of the board of park commissioners, $386,556.29, and of the library board, $134,499.60.

The Various Departments.

The department of corrections and charities commenced operations in July, 1891, pursuant to the act of the last legislature providing therefor, and the transfer of the management of affairs pertaining to the relief of the poor, care of the sick and detention of petty offenders was made with but little friction, largely owing to the watchfulness and efficiency of Secretary Synder, then and now superintendent of the poor. The disbursements, which include items already given and which were expended during the first six months of the year 1891, aggregate $15,585.17, of which amount $26,698.95 was on the city hospital account, $43,077.64 on account of relief of poor and sick, and the balance ($35,808.58) for workhouse, in each case including salaries and expenses, and in each case economically and judiciously expended.

While the city hospital, under the charge of Dr. Chase, has been well managed, the building itself is unfit for such use, and reflects discredit on our humanity. Although the board has but $25,000 for building purposes, it should at once secure a site and commence the erection of a suitable hospital in the confident expectation that all additional funds needed therefor will be promptly provided.

While the general legal business has increased with the growth of the city, litigated cases have not. The reports of the city attorney show 101 civil actions against the city during the two years, including 35 previously commenced; 76 cases were disposed of, 35 being settled out of court or dismissed by plaintiffs before trial.

These figures, a successful management of the legal business of the city and the management thereof, and the results in personal injury cases, show that the city has observed a reasonable degree of care to avoid accidents. Caution should be constantly exercised in the manner of doing public work and in the care of streets and sidewalks, to the end that the chances for injury be reduced to the minimum and the interests of the city and its citizens alike be protected. It is proper to state here that the city has avoided business difficulties and controversies and that the city attorney has aided therein. In the matter of bridging the tracks of the Great Northern railway, after negotiations covering some six months, the city council passed an ordinance in May last which was duly approved and which will eventually do away with every grade crossing over the Great Northern right of way on the east side of the river. The work is now in progress for the construction of twelve bridges by the railway company over streets that were used when the railway was built, and additional bridges are to be constructed by the city, as its necessities may demand. No more valuable public improvement can be made than in dispensing with the grade crossing of railways, every one of which is a menace to human life. The work should go on until no grade crossing shall be found in the city; as the city grows it will become harder to change existing conditions, and it will be easier to arrange the matter at an early date than in the not far distant future.

Miscellaneous Matters.

The annual reports of the police department indicate that its work has been well done.

The arrests numbered 11,022; the fines collected in the municipal court amounted to $88,369.10; the property reclaimed was valued at $178,226. The reputation of the department is too well established to call for extended notice. We have been particularly fortunate, not only in having a succession of able and experienced chiefs, but in having a force of capable men. The work of the department has been well done, even though the fire loss has been a trifle over $1,500,000, over two-thirds of which were caused by fires in 1891. The manual force has been increased to the extent of forty, and now numbers 206. The apparatus is in first-class order and considerable additions have been made thereto. Of the total amount expended during the two years, nearly four-fifths, or $451,747.56, was for salaries of officers and men. In no city in the United States are the water works managed on better business principles, and in few, if any, are the people supplied with water on more favorable terms. The receipts for water rents for two years were $975,083.27, and the operating expenses, not including cost of laying new mains, etc., $181,103.90. In other words, the receipts have exceeded expenses over $93,000 a year, being nearly double the amount required to pay interest on all bonds issued in connection with our water supply, and this notwithstanding the fact that no charge is made for the immense supply furnished for street sprinkling, public buildings and fire service. Comparatively few have yet discovered the saving in cost to be made in water meters, only 1,231 being in use. The total amount of water pumped was 9,000,000,000 gallons, or over 12,000,000 gallons per day.

Our energetic building inspector reports $10,225,804 expended in the construction and repair of buildings in 1891 and 1892, and adds that the outlook for 1893 is quite flattering. The report of our commissioner of health shows that the sanitary interests of the city have been well cared for, and it is a source of gratification that our city is at least as well prepared as any other to receive a visit from the terrible cholera scourge which has been creating so great a panic in foreign lands and on the eastern shores of our own country. While in some instances I have quoted salient features from the annual reports of the officers of the city, I have made no attempt to give even a synopsis of such reports, which deserve, and in many cases will require, your careful perusal. Especially is this the case with the able report of Comptroller Armstrong, the chief accounting officer of the city. Too often these reports are overlooked or looked upon as a mere collection of statistics of no special interest.

Turning aside for a moment from official matters, let me congratulate one and all on the general condition of our city. In manufacturing and commercial importance we are forging to the front with remarkable rapidity, while the immense increase in the registration and vote in November last indicates an enormous advance in population. Ours is a city of pleasant homes and domestic virtues, of law-abiding citizens who are intensely loyal to her every interest, and is comparatively free from the vicious elements so often found in large cities. And ours has become a convention city, in which many memorable gatherings have been and will be held. All over the land are people who are daily advertising Minneapolis, with its magnificent systems of parks and schools, its varied business interests and pleasant surroundings, and it behooves one and all, regardless of party differences and questions of policy, to realize how fortunately we are situated, and to vie one with the other in advancing the standard and upholding the honor of our municipality. And now, thanking all with whom I have had official relations and all of those with whom I have come in contact during my official term for courteous treatment and cordial co-operation, and pledging the support which every loyal citizen of Minneapolis would this day pledge to the chief executive, I bid you "Welcome the coming and speed the parting guest," and to that end present to you Hon. William H. Eustis, mayor of Minneapolis.

William Henery's Eloquence.

At the conclusion of Mr. Winston's admirable address Mayor Eustis took the floor and delivered his inaugural. The mayor is noted for his eloquence and mastery of the queen's English. He upheld his reputation in the address, and when he took his seat the audience applauded him heartily. During his discourse he said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the City Council: This hour witnesses the transition of authority and power from one set of city officials to another. Some in honor are laying aside official trust, and others are receiving it. This simple ceremony in this city possesses more than ordinary significance. Rapidly has the borough passed from the hamlet stage to the great metropolis, with its more than 200,000 souls, ranking eighteenth in size with all the cities of the republic, while in bank clearings only ten lead us. To inaugurate, adopt and execute the public improvements of the city during these rapidly changing conditions requires breadth and strength of character, united with confidence in the present and faith in the future. That this branch of the public service, devolving upon the city fathers, of today and yesterday, has been wisely, economically and honestly administered is demonstrated not only in the magnificent showing which the able report of our mayor has made, together with those made by the heads of the various departments under him, but that proof is an open book to every citizen, and every stranger who walks or rides through our thoroughfares or parkways. Our city fathers have always had a patriotic pride in this city of destiny.

Cheerfully have our people borne the heat and burden of taxation incident to this phenomenal growth and condition. It should, therefore, be our pleasure, as it is our duty, to lighten this burden wherever it can be done, and not interfere with the present or retard our future growth. In my judgment the council should carefully scrutinize every proposed extension of sewers, water mains, pavements or curb and gutter, as well as sidewalks in the outlying portions of the city. These special assessments bear heavily, in many instances on unimproved and unplatted property lying towards the outskirts of the city. When unimproved real estate is active it does not feel taxation as it does when for a period of years it has been quiet. The general taxation on this class of unproductive property, rapidly increasing in assessed valuation, is burdensome, but when we add to it unnecessary special assessments, it works a hardship. While our real estate is in a healthy condition and shows a decided upward tendency, it does not occupy the crest of prosperity like nearly every other line of trade in the city. Patiently does this industry bear the great bulk of all our taxation.

If it shall be in your power in some substantial manner to reduce the rate of taxation, it will accelerate, in a marked manner, the return of former activity in these circles. This interest is commended to your careful and conscientious consideration, because it pays more than nine-tenths of all our taxes, and revived activity would greatly enhance our general growth and prosperity.

Policemen and Firemen

While the city council has more authority, and, therefore, more responsibility than the mayor in the administration of affairs, so far as they relate to public improvements, the fire and other departments, there is one branch of the public service the authority and responsibility of which is largely assigned by the charter to the mayor. This is the police department. The reason for the existence of such a department should form the core of its policy. In this city the charter limits the force to 225, and the city council appropriates annually for its support upward of $250,000. This force constitutes the standing army of the community. Its numbers being limited, its efficiency in a large measure depends upon the discipline of the whole force, the physical strength and character of each individual member. The duties of the patrolmen are onerous and severe, but these duties are necessary for the proper protection and lives of our citizens, and strangers who visit our city by day and by night, and it is for the efficient discharge of these duties that the city pays this large sum, it is in the nature of an insurance. Hence to put upon the force men who cannot perform their whole duty, is in a measure to rob the city of so much protection. Two hundred and twenty-five able-bodied men, constantly on the alert, keen in the discharge of their duties, animated by a single purpose, ought to make this city an uncomfortable resort for those seeking to harm, in person and property, our people.

Whatever has been said of the police applies, with added force, to the fire department, and I have no doubt that this honorable council will see that that department is maintained at the highest possible human efficiency. In neither of these departments should there be a place for any man except that he is first able to perform all its duties. While the two departments of which I have spoken are sacred trusts, the one confided more particularly to the charge of the council, the other to the executive, yet a similar unselfish, patriotic and business-like spirit should, in a large measure, animate all our official acts.

A Few Suggestions.

Permit what seem to me two practical suggestions: Modern thought on the proper functions of a city is tending to the conclusion that it is both wise and profitable for a municipality to do its own lighting. We are now spending annually about $180,000 for lighting our streets. This amount will in future necessarily increase. Our city should be well lighted as well as well watered. It is not many years since it was a common occurrence for individuals to own and control municipal water supplies. Our experience has demonstrated its wisdom, both as to utility and profit. I think like results will follow similar experiences with lighting.

Today we enter upon a lighting contract which runs for five years. This contract should be carried out in good faith. In the meantime we should carefully examine into the expediency and feasibility of the city attempting this new departure, so that if it is thought best, the city will be in a position, at the end of that time, to do this work economically and well. To this end a committee of citizens, best qualified by experience to serve, without compensation, should be appointed, authorized to make a most thorough and exhaustive examination of the question, and report the results, with suggestions, to the council, at the end of one or two years. Then, if on such examination and report it should be deemed by the council feasible and expedient, ample time will still be left for the wise arrangement of the system and economical construction of the plant. If found otherwise no harm will have been done and no expense incurred.

The other suggestion refers to the smoke nuisance in the center of our city. Among our streets, Nicollet avenue is our pride, yet there are days, when the atmospheric conditions are favorable, that vast volumes of dense black smoke fill the avenue from Sixth to Washington, literally converting day into night, and necessarily injuring great quantities of goods in the various retail stores that line the avenue. The time has come when this can be abated without a hardship on any one. Smokeless furnaces have passed the experimental stage. They can be examined in the New York Life building in this city, where cheap soft coal is burned, and the results are all that can be desired. I have faith to believe that if this council shall appoint a committee to examine the matter, and call the attention of the property owners whose chimneys belch forth this heavy black smoke into the very heart of our city to this evil, and show them the simple and inexpensive remedy, that they will quickly, as a matter of patriotic pride, correct the same. Such action would not only be profitable to them, but add materially to the cleanliness of that portion of our city. It is difficult for me to separate the responsibility of the council from that of the mayor. The council must share in the success or failure of the administration. In order that our people may attend to their private affairs in peace and security, they have committed their municipal affairs to our keeping, reserving the right to criticise or approve, as in their judgment we prove faithful or false to the trust they have assigned to us. The prosperity of the city as a whole is affected in no small measure by the economy, the integrity and the wisdom with which her permanent improvements are planned and executed, her current expenses applied, and her finances guarded. Appreciating the honor which our fellow citizens have conferred upon us, may we as faithful public servants forget party lines and work together for the continued prosperity and renown of the city of Minneapolis.

Subject to your consent, I hereby appoint, as superintendent of police, Vernon M. Smith. I desire further to report to this honorable council the appointment of J. T. Mannix as private secretary and police clerk.

City Attorney Simpson.

The council approved the appointments of Vernon N. Smith and Joseph T. Mannix with a hurrah, and then proceeded with the business of the day with alacrity. The two candidates for vice president were F. B. Snyder, of the Second ward, and Perry Long, of the First. The solid party vote was brought out, Snyder securing the position by a vote of 14 to 12. Three candidates loomed up for the office of city attorney—David Simpson, Republican; B. T. Davenport and F. C. Brooks, Democrat. A. D. Smith, who had made a hard fight for the place, was never mentioned. Simpson was elected, the vote standing: Simpson 14, Davenport 11 and Brooks 1.

Something Dropped.

When President Brazie called out that the next office to be balloted for was that of city engineer a silence fell upon the room, for everybody expected to see and hear something drop with a thud. They were not disappointed. The drop came, and with it the thud. The Republican slate bore the name of George W. Cooley, the ex-alderman, and though the backers of the official list expected to win, they were a trifle shaky when they thought of Messrs. Miner and Skoog. The candidates for the office were Bridge Engineer Cappelen and Mr. Cooley, and when the first ballot was counted each had 13 votes. Then the Republican leaders pricked up their ears and wondered who the renegade was. The second ballot resulted in Cappellen receiving 13 votes, Cooley 12 and Solon Armstrong 1. There was evidently another renegade in the field, and the Democrats looked gleeful, while their Republican colleagues turned about and looked each other over, with alarm depicted in every feature. The third ballot settled it. Cappelen being elected by 14 votes to Cooley's 12. The Democrats rose in their seats and shouted "Amen," while the defeated ones kicked each other in the shins and muttered "damn." The report was soon circulated that the Republican votes cast for Cappelen were placed in the hat by the Siamese twins, Skoog and Miner. It was decided all around by the Republicans to repay them in their own coin, and this resolution was not made for nothing, as the result of the meeting demonstrated. Messrs. Miner and Skoog were sat upon later in the game and pushed into the floor, figuratively speaking.

Other City Plums.

J. C. Plummer was re-elected city assessor by 14 votes, as against 12 for Solon Armstrong.

August Runge, the present chief of the fire department, had a walk-over, defeating Frank Stetson by a vote of 17 to 9.

There were three candidates for the position of health commissioner, the present incumbent, Dr. E. S. Kelly, carrying off the plum, his vote standing 17 as against 8 for Dr. Hanscomb and 1 for Dr. P. M. Holl.

Henry Enger was elected inspector of street lights on the third ballot. The vote was Enger 14, and John O'Reilly 12.

The Democrats scored another big victory when the election of building inspector came up. The slate said that the present incumbent, John M. Hazen, should be elected, but fate, the Democrats and three Republicans (?) willed otherwise. Only one ballot was taken, and the Democratic candidate, John A. Gilman, was elected by 15 votes, Hazen securing but 11. It is said that the three voting against Mr. Hazen were Woodward, Miner and Skoog. The election of Mr. Gilman, the ex-alderman from the Third ward, was considerably of a surprise to many people. It was announced in the GLOBE over a week ago that he would be the next building inspector. Here was another instance where the Simese twins showed their teeth, and for which they paid dearly later.

Thomas Fisher, Republican, was elected meat inspector over Albert Witt, Democrat, by 14 to 12 votes. There was a little squabble over the election of the sealer of weights and measures. The Republican slate had the name of S. H. Husted, and Albert G. Mosher, the present incumbent, was chosen. It took four ballots to decide it. On the first ballot Husted secured 10 votes, Mosher 10, and F. Lila 6. On the second Husted had 6, Lila 8, Mosher 11, and McClure 1. The third ballot was fraudulent, 31 ballots being cast. On the fourth ballot Mosher was elected, his vote being 15, Husted 4, Lila 6, and McClure 1.

Frank Gaylord was unanimously elected to succeed himself as custodian of the city hall, Rufus Roberts was chosen city weigher and Pete Quinn elevator attendant. The Republican slate was knocked out again in the election of engineer of the city hall. William M. Collins was re-elected over A. J. Tapper by a vote of 17 to 9.

Skoog and Miner's Waterloo.

When the council had gotten thus far a squabble ensued over adjournment, several of the aldermen desiring to postpone the election of the street commissioners until a future meeting. Several motions were made to adjourn, but they miscarried, the Democrats carrying the day and their object. It was decided to hold the next meeting Monday night, Jan. 9. On motion of Ald. Lackey, it was also decided to hold the council meetings on the first and last Monday nights of each month. The fight over the street commissioners was interesting and warm. The Democrats came out away ahead, and certain of the Republicans went away from the meeting feeling sore at themselves and the world in general. The Republicans retaliated on both Skoog and Miner by defeating their candidates. Skoog nominated P. J. Edquist for commissioner of the Eleventh ward, and Ald. Lackey nominated Charles J. Reller. The latter was elected by a vote of 16 to 10, the majority of the sixteen ballots being cast by Republicans. Miner was downed in the same manner. He nominated Gilbert Whittier for commissioner of the Eighth ward, and in doing so made an impassioned speech in which he stated that he represented the better element of the ward, all of whom were desirous that anybody but his old enemy, J. S. Tripp, should be appointed. He was elected, he said, on an anti-Tripp platform, and he hoped the council would act as fair with him as he had with the council. Tripp, he insinuated, had squandered ward money for political purposes, and he certainly was not the man to be put in again as street commissioner.

Ald. Flanders responded by nominating Tripp and saying a few words in his behalf. He need not have said a word, however, for the Republicans, burning with recent defeats, which they laid at the doors of Miner and Skoog, had their minds fully made up to vote for Beelzebub rather than a saint, if the latter were proposed by Miner. When the vote was counted Tripp was elected by 16 to 10.

Bradish was also turned down by some of his "friends." He wanted C. A. Carlson appointed street commissioner of the Ninth ward, and McGuire wanted Edward Fahey appointed to the position. McGuire's wishes were recognized, Fahey receiving 14 votes and Carlson 12. The Democrats scored another point in the Tenth ward, McCallister's nominee, Erick Johnson, being defeated by Albert A. Donald, the vote standing 16 to 10. There was no appointment in the Fourth ward, both Ald. Loye and Adams explaining that no decision had been arrived at by themselves. The matter was therefore postponed until the next meeting. Following is the list of the street commissioners appointed:

First ward, John Hengen; Second ward, John Brown; Third ward, W. H. Miller; Fourth ward, postponed; Fifth ward, J. M. Cole; Sixth ward, John E. Hedman; Seventh ward, W. A. Marr; Eighth ward, J. S. Tripp; Ninth ward, Edward Fahey; Tenth ward, Albert A. Donald; Eleventh ward, Charles J. Reller; Twelfth ward, William Adams; Thirteenth ward, Henry Webber.

Before adjourning the council approved the appointment of Joshua Rogers as assistant city comptroller; E. A. Allen, clerk of the municipal court, and Livingstone Lydiard and Joseph Elliot as assistant clerks. President Brazie appointed Ald. Loye chairman of the committee on public grounds and buildings, and Ald. Bradish as chairman of the committee on roads and bridges. He also appointed Ald. Snyder, chairman; Flanders, Skoog and Kilichli as a committee on bonds of city officers. The committee will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The famous meeting then adjourned.

THE ROYAL PURPLE.

The New City Officers Don the Ermine Today.

The new superintendent of police, Vernon N. Smith, will assume his new duties this morning. He will take the oath of office at 10 o'clock from City Clerk Haney, after which he will don the ermine. The present incumbent will then take his deprrture. Supt. Smith has lived in this city since 1873. He came here from Vermont, his birthplace.

The other offices in the city hall will likewise receive their new tenants. Wallace G. Nye, the city comptroller, assumes charge at once after going through the formality of swearing allegiance to the city and abjuring all the frivolities of civilian life. The comptroller's office was deserted yesterday, the outgoing comptroller being sandwiched in among hundreds of others waiting to see what his chances were for the position of city assessor. City Treasurer Haugan is another of the newly elected officials who will take a ramble through the office he is to occupy for the next two years. The mayor's secretary, Joseph T. Mannix, grasped time by the forelock, and last night was busily engaged looking over the books just left by Secretary Frank Holbrook.

AROUND THE COURT HOUSE.

Changes in All the County Offices and Organization of the County Commissioners.

Yesterday morning the old court house presented a scene of dismal, I-don't-know-where-I-am-atness. In some of the offices portions of the furniture had been removed, and in most of them were new faces. In the probate court during the morning Judges Corrigan and Steele occupied the bench and disposed of a large calendar in short order. Judge Steele has appointed as his aides, besides Miss Esther Hoy, whom he will retain, A. C. Rogers and E. C. Garrigues, and they spent the day in getting accustomed to their new duties.

In the office of the register of deeds quiet reigned supreme, no deeds were filed during the day, and lookers-in looked in vain for Julius J. Heinrich's cordial smile. Mr. Plummer, the new register of deeds, has not yet decided whom he will have as his office force as a whole. George H. Perkins will be chief clerk, Frank J. Peterson will be transfer clerk, Joseph O'Rourke will lend a hand wherever it be necessary.

T. J. Buxton took possession of the treasurer's office, but here no change in the force was made, and everything ran along smoothly as usual.

C. R. Cooley took possession of the county auditor's office immediately following the meeting of the county commissioners, and will have as his assistants, besides C. J. Miner, who will be chief deputy, H. B. Huntington, H. W. Taylor, J. O. Davis and J. E. Kidder. Mr. Kidder is the only new clerk on the list.

In the clerk's office Henry J. Altnow presided at the recording desk, and besides Mr. Altnow, Clerk Dickey will have as his assistants Charles E. Dickey, bookkeeper and cashier; A. G. Alger, C. B. Tirrell, H. E. Johnson, H. C. Whitney, A. J. Switzer, C. H. Hagemeyer, R. C. Royce, Harry Moore, Joseph Taylor, H. C. Kobler.

Sheriff Ege took possession of the jail and the office at noon, and for the next two years the deputy sheriffs will be as follows: The office force will consist of James A. Kennedy, Otto Langum and Benjamin Ege. The court and working force is made up of the following: Frank Ward, John P. Wall, John Siriox, Adolph Peterson, James Hynes, Lewis Maish, John C. Gjertsen, Frank S. Lane and John M. Allison. The jailers will be C. W. Curtis and R. A. Wheeler.

In the courts, as soon as all deposits, such as jury fees, etc., had been made by the attorneys, the judges took up the cases, just as though nothing was going on of any unusual interest.

The newly elected board of county commissioners took their seats precisely at noon yesterday, at which time all of the county offices also changed hands. Ed Egan was elected temporary chairman, after which came the nominations for chairman, resulting in the nomination of Ed Conroy by Mr. Nash, and T. P. Dwyer by Henry Oswald. On the informal ballot Mr. Dwyer declined to vote, which resulted in a tie. He then moved an adjournment for half an hour, which was defeated by a vote of 3 to 2. The formal ballot was then taken, and Mr. Conroy was elected by a vote of 3 to 2. The election was then made unanimous, and Mr. Conroy followed with a neat speech thanking the board for the honor conferred upon him. The election of Mr. Conroy is pleasing to the working Democrats of Hennepin county.

Mr. Oswald nominated Matthew Itis for overseer of the poor farm. There was no other candidate, and that part of the slate went through. For county physician Dr. Sweetz