From Sunday's Edition.

[The following matter on this page appeared in Sunday's edition. The reason for this republication is because our regular mail rate of subscription does not include the Sunday issue, and comparatively few in the country care to pay extra for the Sunday edition, which lies in the St. Paul post office and goes out in the same mail with the Monday paper. The more important news, to the extent of two or three columns, is therefore republished on Monday for the benefit of country subscribers who do not see the SUNDAY GLOBE.*]*

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

LIBEL SUIT AND SUICIDE.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 11.—John C. Ludwig, a prominent attorney here, has begun suit against the proprietors of the *Evening Wisconsin* for $10,000 damages. He was attorney for Sophia Bower, who recently killed her illegitimate child, and the alleged slander grows out of that case.

August Diedrich, a German teamster aged 80, walked into an East Water street gun store this evening, bought a pistol, and sent a bullet into his brain, while the clerk was making out a bill for the price of the weapon. Domestic trouble is the reported cause.

MURDERED IN THEIR BED.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—The *Tribune's* Davenport, Iowa, special says: A horrible murder occurred last night three miles from Colona Station, on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railroad, thirteen miles east of Davenport. At an early hour this morning Thomas Dilley, a wealthy farmer and old resident, was found dead in his bed, his skull crushed in and his face and body horribly disfigured. Beside him was his wife unconscious and probably fatally injured by blows about the head, inflicted by a sharp instrument. A short distance from the house a spade, battered and bloody, was discovered. It had evidently been the instrument of death. There was quite a sum of money in the house which was not touched. It is believed an old grudge and a law suit in which Dilley came out ahead were the causes of the deed. Two young men, Clement and Albert Gallion, are suspected and the police are on their track.

A SOUTH CAROLINA TRAGEDY.

CHARLESTOWN, S. C., Dec. 11.—The *News and Courier* has received details of the murder of Mrs. Kennedy in Clarenday county and of the subsequent lynching of the three murderers. Last Sunday Thomas Keenedy, living near Salem, intending to visit Charlestown, went over to his father's house, a short distance from his own, to ask his mother to stay with his wife during his absence. Kennedy's wife was formerly Ada Wright of Darlington, Ohio, being married about a year. She was only nineteen or twenty years of age, intelligent, refined and highly respected. When her husband left she shut the door and sat down by a window to write a letter to her mother. As she sat there she saw in the yard Dr. Barnes' colored boy, about sixteen years old, employed by Kennedy the previous week, and she asked him to bring her an armful of wood. This boy had been induced by two negroes living near by, Vance Brant and his sister Julia, eighteen and fifteen years, to hang around the premises, and when Kennedy left the place give a signal to Vance and Julia, who kept themselves concealed. These two heard of Kennedy's intention to visit Charlestown, and thinking he would have a good deal of money in the house, determined to break in and get it. When Joe turned to go for the wood he gave the signal, and soon met Vance coming into the yard. Vance asked him where Mrs. Kennedy was, and went immediately to to the window and three times attempted to get in, and each time was shoved out by Mrs. Kennedy. Finding that he was determined to get in, she opened the front door and ran through the yard, and was just going through the gate, when Vance rushed up, a stick in his hand, overtook her and knocked her down. She implored mercy, and told him she would give him all the money in the house if he would spare her life. He cursed her and said, "I have been waiting to kill you a long time," and struck her two more blows, in attempting to avert which, it is supposed, her hand was broken. Just then Julia came up with a hoe and severed the head.

When Mr. Kennedy returned, some three hours afterwards, he found his wife lying outside the gate, mutilated, cold and stiff, her head almost severed in twain. The entire cranium was cut off from ear to ear, leaving the brains scattered around on the ground. A jury of inquest being held returned a verdict "murder in the highest degree by unknown hands." Several colored persons were arrested Monday, but no clue to their guilt being obtained they were promptly released. On Tuesday the colored boy Joe Barnes, was arrested. He showed so much confusion on being questioned as to his whereabouts Sunday that only a few questions served to bring out his full confession, from which the above account is taken. Vance and Julia denied having anything to do with it, but the clothes they wore Sunday were very bloody, with small particles of brain upon them. The money and pistol of Kennedy, found in their possession, were bloody, and, on being questioned about the blood on their clothes, the woman said she had killed a chicken, and the man said he had killed some partridges. On examination the bloody finger prints on the hoe handle corresponded precisely with those on the shawl worn by the woman the day of the murder, which circumstance had as great weight to convict her as the testimony of the boy. The horrible character of the murder awakened intense indignation in the neighborhood, and a crowd of 150 white men and 50 colored men assembled to punish the murderers. A further examination established the truth of the confession of the boy Barnes. The negroes begged the whites to permit them to take the prisoners and burn them alive. This was refused but a vote was taken whether they should be jailed and await the court or be lynched. Only twenty-three voted to await the law and it was determined to hang them to the tree nearest the scene of their crimes. Halters were obtained and fastened to a limb of the tree, a cart was placed under the limb and the prisoners ordered to mount. Just then Joe Barnes begged to be allowed to pray and commenced by saying he had never prayed before and never expected to again. Nothing was said by either of the others except a groan and "Lord have mercy," from Vance. Handkerchiefs being tied over their faces, the cart was pushed away and the trio soon dangled in air.

HALF MILLION FIRE IN PENSACOLA.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Dec. 11.—The custom house and records burned last night. In addition nine-tenths of the business portion of the city was destroyed. Loss about $500,000. The loss to merchants is very heavy, as they have just received their fall stocks. The origin of the fire is unknown. It started in the building occupied by S. Damiani as a confectionery store, the inmates of which barely escaped with their lives, two being severely burned, and saving nothing. The flames might have been checked sooner, but the steam engine being out of repair, was in a machine shop. The *Gazette* and *Advance* offices are totally destroyed. The fire lasted for eight hours. Five blocks in the heart of the city burned. Palafox street, from Wittick's corner to the middle of the block opposite the Plaza, is swept clean. The fire stopped on Government street, at the City hotel east and one square back of the custom house west. Over one hundred establishments are gone, embracing the main business buildings, and turning out about fifty families from their homes. The custom house, postoffice, Merchants hotel, Brentz bank, both telegraph offices, both newspapers, the Dunn exchange, Wright's dry goods house and the county clerk's office are among the well-known buildings burned. County Clerk Larne, for the fifth time in his term, saved the records. But while doing this his own residence was burned and he is hunting for his family. The railroad depot and adjacent mills seemed certain to go and locomotives stood all night fired up ready to pull the company's equipments and other property out of town. Much suffering must ensue. The fire originated in the confectionery store of Damiaria. His family resided above the store and several of them were burned. Mrs. Damiaria will die.

The insurance held by those burned out amounts to about a quarter of a million dollars. The postoffice and United States court clerks saved their mail and papers.

FIVE FIREMEN'S LIVES LOST.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 11.—At 5:30 o'clock this evening a fire, among the most tragic in the history of Cincinnati, was discovered in the dry house of Jno. P. Gay's bucket factory on New and Culvert streets, near the foot of Mount Adams. The dry house, a branch of the four story main building, was two stories high. The main building was saved. The dry house was destroyed. Next the dry house was a four story brick, owned by Jno. P. Gay and occupied by the Crown Manufacturing company, who made kindling wood and window ornaments. It it were stored large quantities of inflammable material. From the dry house flames quickly laid hold of this building, commencing on the ground floor. First in importance and foremost in interest to the people is the loss of life in this building. The nearest fire company to these buildings was No. 4. This company was first on the ground and first to enter the second story of the Crown manufacturing company's building. Their object was to fight the fire raging on the ground floor by sending a stream down a shute and down the stairways, in fact to arrest its progress to the upper stories, which were yet intact. In the room were Chief Bunker, Assistant Marshal Ocheldmeyer, Acting Captain Higginson of the Fours. All of the above came out alive. There were also Thomas Cooling, a son of Capt. Cooling, of the Fours, Wm. Kelly and David Love, regular pipemen, Ed. Parker, a runner of the Fours, and Andrew Barrett, a pipeman of the Sixes, all five of whom were brought out dead. They were standing around the shute, sending a stream down, when suddenly, as if shot from a cannon, a burst of scorching air and blinding smoke, mingled with flame, broke up with lightning suddenness through the shute. Those who got out can hardly tell how they got out. All five of the victims were dead when their bodies were obtained three hours later. It was not an explosion at the bottom of the shute, as is now known, but a mass of shavings, etc., together with a mass of highly combustible kindling wood. It is the present theory that the flames, which had been gaining on the firemen in the basement or cellar and ground floor, got a sudden, fresh impetus and, with augmented energy, struck this inflammable fuel and leaped up through the hatchway. The victims tried to run, as shown by their position when found. Four of the bodies were taken to an undertaker's near by, and one, that of Andrew Barrett, was taken to his grief-crushed family. All the dead, except Thomas Cooling, were married. He was the youngest, only about 25 years old, and was a runner. The other four were nearly the same age, about 35, and all leave wives and children. When the accident became known, as it did instantly, the hose of the Fours was manned with fresh firemen, and from that on the most desperate energy of the department was directed to saving the second story, and putting it in condition to enable men to bring out the bodies. This fight lasted three hours. The floor was saved from falling in, and the bodies were taken out, when the flames were raging hotly in all the floors above, and beneath this one. Great crowds were drawn to the scene, and the loungers, waiting for a possibility to bring out those bodies, were characterized by that awful stillness which always attends deep and pervading feeling, now and then the silence was broken by the voice of inquiry from some woman who asked in tones that cut to every heart if her husband, brother or son was there. The casualty is such as no prudence could foresee and such as firemen are always liable to encounter. That is the view at present taken of it.

John P. Gay's loss on the buildings, and he owned all of them, and on stock is about $25,000. The Crown company lose but little.

It is proper to state here that the bodies of the dead were not greatly disfigured except their faces and hands. The hair was burned from the head of every victim.

Assistant Fire Marshal Lew Wesley fell through two hatchways at the Gay fire tonight. He does not seem much hurt, but there will be an anxiety for a few days lest he may have received internal injuries.

When the bodies of the dead were reached they were found stretched on the floor, all around the shute, at some distance apart, indicating that they had rushed away from it blindly and fell stifled and suffocated by the smoke and the burning blast of hot air, which struck them with sudden ferocity.

GOULD'S GREAT GREENHOUSE BURNED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Jay Gould's conservatory, at Irvington, on the Hudson, was burned this morning. This greenhouse was the largest in the country and filled with the rarest and most valuable plants and ferns, many imported at great expense, and some not to be duplicated in this country. The collection of tropical plants alone could not be equalled in this latitude. There were other plants brought from all parts of the world, and the cost of exportation alone was sufficient to maintain an average size greenhouse for years. The men were working up to 2 o'clock this morning under direction of the head gardener. At 3 o'clock the night watchman discovered flames, and he awakened the entire force of men. They connected the fire apparatus, but the water was frozen and their efforts were useless. The flames, fanned by a high wind, swept through the mammoth structure, licking up everything. In half an hour from the time the fire was discoverod, the beautiful structure was a mass of ruins. The building was 450 feet long and constructed in the Moorish style. The entire loss is $150,000, upon which there is no insurance. The conservatory was only a little distance from the residence, which is unharmed. Gould only purchased the property a little over a year ago, and paid about $350,000 for it. It is understood a more elegant building will speedily replace the one burned.

THE GLOBE HOROSCOPE.

As It Casts Its Light on the Chicago Markets.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Foreign advices were steadier in tone to-day on wheat, and cargoes were quoted three pence higher. Our market opened active and higher. The bears fought nobly for a time, but soon lost their wind, and the bulls stood their ground for the first time in the past four days, and walked away with the persimmons. The market closed this afternoon at the highest price of the day, $1.04⅞ for January and $1.05¾ for February The local bears went ashore, and New York and Baltimore were free buyers all day, apparently covering shorts and going long. The advance may only be spasmodic. The stocks in sight are large, but speculation and speculators can do most anything, especially when the outside world is not looking for it. Corn and oats were firmer, in sympathy with wheat.

Provisions were lifeless and the trade the smallest of any day for weeks, February pork closing at $13.32½ for February, and February lard at $8.55. Look out for active markets next week on the whole list.

BOSS KELLY'S HOIST.

AS THE DEPOSED OFFICEHOLDER HE SUBMITS GRACEFULLY.

But as the Chief of Tammany He Stands Firm and Ready to Fight—The "Express" Scores the Tammany Men Who Deserted—The Scene in the Comptroller's Office—Thompson's Succession to Campbell—A Tammany Meeting and Speeches By Kelly and Others—Irving Hall Denounced as Treacherous to Hancock and the Party.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Allen Campbell, as comptroller, succeeding John Kelly, and Hubert O. Thompson, as commissioner of public works, succeeding Mr. Campbell, have entered upon their duties, and the work of weeding out the Tammany men in the several offices will now begin.

The *Evening Express* (Tammany) thus speaks to the Tammany aldermen, who yesterday voted with the Republicans and anti-Tammany aldermen, and made sure the revolution:

"To Bernard Goodwin, Robert Foster, Frederick Helberg and Henry Hoffen—Sirs: You were elected aldermen by the votes of honest Democrats, who believed your professions and trusted in your honor. You were elected as members of the Tammany Democracy, of this city, in the belief that you would carry out your pledges before your nomination in good faith. You have betrayed your trust, repudiated your professions, turned traitors to the people who elected you, and branded yourselves as utterly without principle, honor or manliness. You have sold yourselves cheap, very cheap, for the disgrace and infamy of your conduct will stick to your names while you live and will attach to your children. A grave was dug for you and you lay down in it. There is no resurrection for men who have doomed themselves. The parties whose abject tool you willingly became will not trust you and have no further use for you. All honest men despise you. Judas went out and hung himself after he had got his thirty pieces of silver. You need not hang yourselves; you are already worse than gibbeted. The brand set on Cain was harder to carry than death. Live and enjoy the price of your treason if you can, but if you live to the age of Methusaleth you will never outlive the crime of which you yesterday convicted yourselves. Go!"

KELLY AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

The comptroller's office in the county court house was thronged this morning with politicians, who came to extend their condolences to Ex-Comptroller Kelly. Mr. Kelly arrived at the office at an early hour, but refused to see many of those persons who visited him. Soon after he arrived Deputy Comptroller Storr visited him and conversed with him. After Mr. Storr left the room the heads of the several departments and the clerks in the finance department called to bid him good-by. For an hour the line of visitors filing in and out of Mr. Kelly's office was almost continuous. At 11 o'clock Mr. Allan Campbell, the newly appointed comptroller, was admitted to the room by the doorkeeper. He was not accompanied by anybody, and when he entered the comptroller's office there were not more than eight or ten persons present, including Mr. Kelly, Mr. Storrs, Mr. McDaniels and four reporters. Mr. Campbell wished Mr. Kelly "Good morning," and, producing his certificate of appointment, bearing the signature of the mayor and secretary of the city, handed it to Mr. Kelly, who took it, and, after reading it through carefully, extended his hand across the table and said, "Mr. Campbell, I can only wish you success and happiness in life, and that in administering the affairs of this office you may have success and prosperity." Mr. Campbell said, "Mr. Kelly, I certainly wish you success and happiness in your life. Are there any documents or bonds which it is necessary for you to turn over personally to me? I am not fully familiar with the details of your office as yet, and, therefore, am compelled to ask you this question." Mr. Kelly, in reply, said, "No, sir, I believe not. I presume you will wish to see and examine the bonds in the safes of this department, and Mr. Stoors, my deputy, will be glad to show you whenever you wish to see them. If there is anything of information or advice you wish in the conduct of this department I will be glad to give it to you. I have taken an office at No. 23 Park Row, and will be pleased to see you at any time." The incoming and outgoing comptroller then wished each other good day and, after one of Mr. Kelly's subordinates had helped him on with his overcoat, he shook hands with Mr. Storrs and Mr. Daniels, and wishing them good-by left the office and building. but was joined outside by a large crowd of adherents.

Mr. Campbell then took the chair vacated by Mr. Kelly and in conversation said he could not say whether or not he would make any change in the subordinate officers, but he afterward asked the heads of these departments to visit his office and informed them he wished them to furnish him Monday morning with their names, the date of their appointment and their several duties.

Comptroller Campbell stayed in the courthouse until 12 o'clock and then went over to the city hall for the purpose of surrendering his late office to his successor, Mr. Thompson, who had promised to call at 12 o'clock to take possession. Mr. Thompson was late, however, and it was twenty-five minutes past 12 when, accompanied by a number of friends, he visited the office of the commissioner of public works, and handing his certificate of appointment to Mr. Campbell and said, "I suppose, Mr. Campbell, you have assumed the duties of your new office and I have come to take possession of the one you have vacated" Mr. Campbell then said, "There is no need for formalities between us in this matter. You are familiar with the duties of the office and it is not necessary for me to introduce you to the subordinates."

There seems to be little doubt as to whether Mr. Salem H. Wales will accept the appointment of park commissioner which was conferred upon him yesterday. He said to-day: "I have not yet made up my mind as to whether I will accept the position at all. I was not consulted on the matter and did not know that my name would be presented."

A TAMMANY MEETING.

The Tammany committee on organization this evening enthusiastically endorsed the leadership of John Kelly. Speeches were made, declaring that Kelly was never before so strong as in this seeming hour of trial. The speakers charged that Mayor Cooper, Tilden and party were the Democratic traitors who sold out Hancock, and that the combination which was consummated at the meeting of the board of aldermen Friday last proved this and vindicated Tammany hall of the accusation made against it. John Kelly, who was received with wild enthusiasm, made a speech, in which he said: "Tammany's record at the last election was clear and bright as an electric light." He also charged the Cooper and Irving hall party with betraying the Democratic party. "Would to God," he said, "these men had been faithful to Hancock. Would to God they had buried animosity in oblivion. There would be a different story to tell, and Gen. Hancock would be President elect of the United States." Office was no consequence to him, (Kelly), nor was he ambitious to be looked up to as a leader, but, as they had made him so, and expressed confidence in him, they could command his services at any time, and he would not be coerced by the press. He said public men truckling to the press could receive their support, but he would never truckle to the press unless he was right.

OKLAHAMA.

Two Thousand Squatters Said to be Already on the Ceded Lands in Indian Territory—Paine's Party Confronted by Blue Coats, Desperate and Ready to Fight if Necessary, but Waiting for Congress to Act—Composed of Poor People Starved Out on the Arid Plains of Southern and Western Kansas.

HUNNEWELL, Ks., Dec. 11.—The Oklahama settlers broke camp on Bitter Creek at 10 o'clock this morning, and followed the State line to Hunnewell, where they are now encamped. The settlers were closely followed by the federal cavalry, under command of Col. Coffinger, who has superseded Lieut. Mason, and the blue coats have pitched their tents in the Indian Territory, separated from the colonists by but a few hundred yards, on the opposite bank of Shoo Fly creek. Before breaking camp this morning Col. Coffinger and Lieut. Mason visited the Oklahama headquarters for a conference with the colony officers. Capt. Payne, Major Maidt and staff were present, and the former announced that the military command of the settlers had been transferred to Major Maidt. Col. Coffinger then requested information as to the design of the settlers and whether they intended to enter the Indian Territory in the face of the President's proclamation and military resistance. Major Maidt replied that the settlers are thoroughly organized and equipped in military form and he would assemble their company officers for consultation. The captains of the eight companies were accordingly summoned to headquarters and unanimously expressed their intention of moving into the public lands of Oklahama at any hazard unless forbidden by Congress. This ended the conference and the settlers at once broke camp and resumed their march along the Territory line, reaching Hunnewell about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It is probable the settlers will remain in their present camp until Monday. Arrangements have been made for religious service to-morrow, conducted by the colony chaplain. Recruits are constantly pouring in, and large accessions are expected to-morrow. Most of the new comers are from the drouthy region of Western Kansas, where the settlers have been literally starved out for several years past. The southern border has also been almost a barren waste, farmers being unable to raise sufficient seed for their next planting. Women and children came in to-day, following their meagre outfits, and presenting a pitifully destitute condition. Families with barely sufficient means to provide a month's subsistence for themselves and stock have joined the colony in the hope of getting a fresh start on the prolific lands of Oklahama. During the last three days twenty-five teams have crossed the line at this point and moved into the promised land. Fifty teams also moved down from Caldwell. A large number of settlers have also crossed the Arkansas line, and a strong body is moving up from Texas. It is estimated that 1,500 to 2,500 white settlers are already on the the public lands in the Territory, and a majority of those who have been expelled have retraced their steps as soon as discharged from custody. The settlers in camp here are resolute, not to say desperate. They know not what to do or where to go if not permitted to live upon the ceded lands. If it were not for the persuasion and restraint exercised by the officers of the colony, they would have crossed the line in face of the soldiers twenty-four hours ago. The situation is critical, and the officers of the colony hope to receive assurances from Washington before they move from this point that will avert the threatened conflict.

AN OCEAN WAIF.

A Sealed Bottle Thrown Overboard in Mid-Ocean Found on a Beach in Scotland Three Months Afterwards.

On the 13th of August, 1879, the steamship Silesia left Hamburg for New York. Very stormy weather was encountered after leaving Havre, which continued for several days, succeeded by more pleasant weather.

Among the passengers were Charles J. Bower, of this city, and Charles U. Ransom, of Colchester, Conn. These two became very good friends. Aside from the usual diversions incident to a sea voyage, the subject of tides and currents would occasionally be taken up and discussed; and, by way of experiment, a message requesting the finder to communicate with the parties, was placed inside of a bottle, which was securely sealed and thrown into the sea. This was on the 21st day of August, 1879, and in mid-ocean. The voyage was safely made and the incident had been almost entirely forgotten until yesterday, when the following letter was received by C. J. Bower, of which the following is a copy:

BETTYHILL, Nov. 19, 1880.—From John Sinclair.—Found on the sands of Farr, on the 19th day of November, a small bottle, sealed with wax, and in the bottle was found this on a small piece of paper in writing: To whom it may concern:

STEAMSHIP SILESIA, 21, 8, 1879.—Just passed by the "Canada." Constant head wind. Eighth day out from Hamburg. Any one picking this up would confer a favor by communicating with C. U. Ransom, Colchester, Conn., Box 145; C. J. Bower, St. Paul, Minn., U. S. A., 121 Pleasant avenue.

Please let me know if this is right.

JOHN SINCLAIR.

Bettyhill, by Thurso, Sutherlandshire.

Any more information I shall let you know. J. S.

The letter is postmarked Thurso, Nov. 20, 1880, a town on the northern coast of Scotland, in Sutherlandshire. The bottle very probably was carried there by the Atlantic current.

Killed by Moonshiners.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 11.—A letter dated yesterday, at Bloomington, Putman county, to the *American*, says, that in a fight, twelve miles east of Cooksville, between the moonshiners and Capt. J. Davis, United States deputy collector, and United States Commissioner G. N. Campbell, Davis was killed and Campbell much beaten. Davis' last words when he fell were, "Oh, Lord, George," addressing Campbell. A letter, dated Cooksville, Dec. 9, dictated by Campbell to United States Collector Woodcock, confirms the report. Campbell says: "Davis and I were at Jackson Lee's, in the east end of Putman county, to-day, and I had seized a lot of brandy, when we were attacked by a party of persons. Davis ordered me to issue a writ for Thomas Welsh and I sat down on a woodpile to issue the writ, when Alexander Welsh struck me with my gun, which he broke over my head, knocking me down. When I got up Davis was down, with his feet on the log, as if he was dead, and I helped him into Jackson Lee's house. About this time I saw two men coming with guns. I took hold of Davis and said, "Let's go away." We were both without arms, and we started away. Davis was addled, and did not seem to know what had happened. We had gone 100 yards from Lee's house, when a gun was fired about fifty yards from us. Davis fell and cried, "Oh, Lord, George." I moved on, thinking the next shot would be mine; reached Cooksville at 10 P. M. and am now having my wounds dressed. Am severely cut and bruised on the head. Will go back to-night with Sheriff H. J. Branner of Putnam county, with a warrant for the arrest of Alex Welsh. Will write you particulars tomorrow. I fear to learn the reality. Myself and Squire Thos. Welsh were in a fight where Alex. Welsh knocked me down with my own gun.

Later.—The *American's* Lebanon special reports that Capt. Davis is not dead as first reported.

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INCORPORATION

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

ARTICLE I.

The name of this corporation shall be the Crookston Water Power Company, and its object and the general nature of its business is the surveying, locating, building, constructing and maintaining a dam or dams on Red Lake River, and of a canal or race from the same, whereon mills and manufactories can be erected for the purpose of utilizing the power created by such dam and race, or races, within the limits of the City of Crookston, in the county of Polk, and State of Minnesota, to buy, lease, hold and sell real estate and other property, as may be necessary to the successful carrying on of said water; and to rent the same, together with such water power or any portion thereof, and to do any and all such other business in and about the said business of creating and furnishing water power, booming of logs and the erection of mills within the limits aforesaid, as shall be for the best interests of this corporation. Such dam or dams, race or races, shall be located at such place or places within said city as a majority of the directers of such corporation shall direct.

ARTICLE II.

The time of commencement of such corporation shall be the twenty fourth day of December, 1880, and the period for the continuance of the same shall be fifty years.

ARTICLE III.

The principal place of transacting the business of said corporation shall be the city of Crookston, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota.

ARTICLE IV.

The amount of capital stock of said corporation shall be seventy-five thousand dollars, which shall be paid in such installments as the board of directors shall from time to time determine; no installment to exceed ten per centum, nor shall assessments therefor be made oftener than once in thirty days.

ARTICLE V.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which said corporation shall at any time be subject is fifty thousand dollars.

ARTICLE VI.

The names and places of residence of the persons forming this association for incorporation are Frank Ives, Morris R. Brown, Samuel W. Ritchie, S. R. Norris, John Friedrich, Nathan P. Stone, A. C. Cowing, Wm. Anglim, Joseph Lawrence and Carl Kretzschmar, all of the city of Crookston, Polk county, Minnesota.

ARTICLE VII.

The names of the first board of directors of such corporation are Frank Ives, Morris R. Brown, Samuel W. Ritchie, S. R. Norris, John Friedrich, N. P. Stone, A. C. Cowing, Wm. Anglim, Joseph Lawrence and Carl Kretzschmar.

ARTICLE VIII.

The government of this corporation and the management of its affairs shall be vested in the board of directors, to consist of not less than seven nor more than eleven in number, who shall be elected by ballot by the stockholders annually on the first Monday in June; and a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer shall be elected annually within thirty days after the election of directors, by the board of directors. Provided, that for the purposes of the first organization of such board, such officers shall be elected by the present board of directors on the 24th day of December, 1880.

ARTICLE IX.

The number of shares and the amount of each of the capital stock of such corporation shall be seven hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars each.

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 3d day of December, in the year 1880.

In presence of—
John McLean,
Robert Houston.

FRANK IVES, [Seal.]
JOHN FRIEDRICH, [Seal.]
SHERMAN R NORRIS, [Seal.]
JOS. LAWRENCE, [Seal.]
CARL KRETZSCHMAR, [Seal.]
NATHAN P. STONE, [Seal.]
A. C. COWING, [Seal.]
MORRIS R. BROWN, [Seal.]
WILLIAM ANGLIM, [Seal.]
S. W. RITCHIE [Seal.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, } ss.
COUNTY OF POLK.

Be it known, that on this 3d day of December, 1880, personally appeared before the undersigned, a notary public within and for said county and State, Frank Ives. Morris R. Brown, Samuel W. Ritchie, S. R. Norris, John Friedrich, N. P Stone, A. C. Cowing, Wm. Anglim, Joseph Lawrence and Carl Kretzschmar, to me known to be the identical persons who signed and sealed the foregoing instrument, and each acknowledged that he executed the same for the purposes there expressed. JOHN MCLEAN,
343-349 Notary Public, Polk Co., Minn.

MANUFACTURERS.

ST. PAUL FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Manufacturers of the

ST. PAUL FARM ENGINE,

Car Wheels, Railroad Castings, Iron Fronts for Buildings

Heavy Wood and Coal Stoves; Bridge, Sewer and all other kinds of Castings.

President—W. D. MERRIAM.
Manager—J. N. PARKER.
Sec'y and Treas.—H. W. TOPPING
P. O. Box 607. 79

Wisconsin & Minnesota and Wisconsin Central Railroads.

The new line from Minnesota to Northern, Central and Eastern Wisconsin.

Leave St. Paul, (via C., St. P., M. & O.).	6:15 a m
" Stillwater Junction	6:50 a m
" Hudson	7:16 a m
" Baldwin (Breakfast) Arrive 8:06	8:26 a m
" Menomonee	9:24 a m
Arrive Eau Claire	10:20 a m
Leave Eau Claire (via W. & M. R. R.)	10:50 a m
" Badger Mills	11:02 a m
" Chippewa Falls	11:15 a m
" Cadott	11:45 a m
" Stanley	12:14 p m
" Thorpe	12:33 p m
" Withee	1:07 p m
Arrive Abbotsford (Dinner)	1:50 p m
" Phillips (W. C. R. R.)	4:53 p m
" Fifield	5:35 p m
" Stevens Point	5:25 p m
" Menasha-Neenah	8:40 p m
" Appleton	9:05 p m
" Green Bay	11:59 p m
" St. Paul from Green Bay	9:15 p m

F. N. FINNEY, Gen. Man. JAS. BAKER, G. P. A.

SAINT PAUL

IS A CITY OF OVER

51,000 Inhabitants,

Located at Head of Navigation, on the Mississippi River, and the

Terminus of 15 Lines of Railroad,

EXTENDING

Throughout Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin, and through Dakota Territory and into the British Possessions.

As a Commercial and Manufacturing Center, St. Paul offers Immense Advantages, the Wholesale Trade already Reaching Over

30 MILLIONS ANNUALLY!

Below will be found a List of the

Leading Houses in the City,

Which Business Men throughout the Northwest will do well to preserve for reference:

ARCHITECTS.

JOHN STEVENS & SON., 29½ East Third street, St. Paul, Minn.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

SHERWOOD HOUGH, Cor. Third and Wabashaw.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

B. D. BUFORD & CO., 149 E. Third street.

BEEF PACKERS, Etc.

McINTOSH & CO., Beef Packers and Preservers of Meats, 20 and 22 Jackson street.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

SHERWOOD HOUGH, Cor. Third and Wabashaw.
ST. PAUL BOOK AND STATIONERY CO., 37 E. Third street.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

A. NIPPOLT, Cor. Seventh and Sibley streets.

COMMISSION, FRUITS AND PRODUCE.

FINCK & McCAULEY, Wholesale Dealers in Grain, Flour, Feed and Provisions, No. 44 Sibley street, St. Paul, Minn.

CROCKERY—WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. SCHILLO & CO.—106 Wabashaw street.

CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, ETC.

JOHN MATHEIS, 11 East Third street.
W. L. ANDERSON, 96 East Third street.

DRY GOODS—Wholesale.

AUERBACH, FINCH, CULBERTSON & CO., corner Third and Wacouta streets.

DRY GOODS—RETAIL.

A. N. LINDEKE & BRO., 9 East Third street.

FURS, FEATHERS, GINSENG, ETC.

A. O. BAILEY, 10 Jackson street.

FURNITURE, FEATHERS, MATTRESSES.

STEES BROS., 51 E. Third St. Established 1860.

GROCERS—WHOLESALE.

F. H. KELLY & CO., 142 to 148 East Third street.

HARDWARE, TOOLS, ETC.

KINGSBURY & BEAPER, 55 East Third street.

JEWELERS AND WATCHMAKERS.

EMIL GEIST, 57 East Third street.

HARDWARE—WHOLESALE.

STRONG, HACKETT & CO., 182 E. Third St.

LOANS, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE.

THOS. COCHRAN, JR., 11 Wabashaw street.

LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER HAIR.

SANDERS & MATHEWS, 71 and 73 Levee.

TRUNK MAKERS.

CRIPPEN & UPSON, 74 East Third street.
W. H. GARLAND, 41 East Third street.

WINES AND LIQUORS—WHOLESALE.

PERKINS, LYONS & CO., 81 Robert St.

WINES AND LIQUORS—Wholesale.

B. KUHL & CO., 173 West Third street.

CITY NOTICE.

CHANGE OF STREET GRADES.

East Third, Wacouta, Broadway and Rosabel Streets.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 27, 1880.

Notice is hereby given that the Common Council of the City of Saint Paul will, at their meeting, to be held on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1880, at 3 o'clock P. M., order a change of grade on the following described parts of the following streets, in accordance with and as indicated by the red line on the City Engineer's profiles thereof, viz.:

Third Street,

From a point in the grade of 1880, 100 feet east of Sibley street to Pine street. Profile dated October 5th, 1880.

Wacouta Street,

Between Fourth street and the Levee. Profile dated October 19th, 1880.

Broadway Street,

From Prince street to the Levee. Profile dated October 19th, 1880.

Rosabel Street,

From Fourth street to the Levee. Profile dated October 19th, 1880.

The profiles indicating the proposed changes are on file and can be seen at this office.

By order of Common Council.

THOS. A. PRENDERGAST,
Nov. 29-mon&thur-3w City Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—In Probate Court, Special Term, November 12, 1880.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Holyoake, deceased:

Notice is hereby given that the Judge of Probate of the county of Ramsey will, upon the first Monday of the months of January, February, March, April and May, A. D. 1881, at ten o'clock A. M., at the Probate office in said county, receive, hear, examine and adjust all claims of all persons against said deceased, and that six months from this date have been limited and allowed for creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented or not allowed shall be forever barred, unless for cause shown further time be allowed. HENRY O'GORMAN,
[L. S.] Judge of Probate.
Nov. 15-5w-Mon

SPECULATION.

Grain, Provisions, Stocks and Cotton

All interested, whether dealing on margains, or in privileges, or handling actual property, and those who contemplate trading should send address at once for valuable reference book, issued monthly, free. Great advantages. Special facilities. Do a general commission business. Consignments received. Advances made. Members Chicago Board of Trade. Refer to First National Bank, Chicago; Chatham National Bank, New York; D. Preston & Co., Bankers, Detroit, Mich. Address F. S. WATERS & CO., Commission Merchants and Brokers, 137 Madison street, Chicago, 311-340d&w

PATENT

R. P. HALL'S GALVANO-ELECTRIC PLASTER.

A Galvanic Battery is imbedded in a medicated plaster, and, when applied to the body, produces a *constant current of electricity*, forming the most powerful remedial agent for the cure of *Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Headache, Sprains, Spinal Difficulty, Nervous Diseases, or Female Weakness* ever known. Its effects are magical. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents.

Address BELL MANN & CO., Proprietors, 193 Wabash-ave., Chicago.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

St. Paul Railroad Time Table

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Three daily trains to Chicago. Two daily trains to St. Louis and Kansas city. Fifteen daily trains each way between St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Trains.	Leave. St. Paul.	Arrive St. Paul.
River Division—		
Thro Chicago & E. Exp.	*12:35 p m	5:50 a m
Thro Chicago & E. Exp.	8:10 p m	*1:25 p m
Iowa & Minn. Division—		
Thro P. du C, Mil&C Ex.	*6:40 a m	*6:40 p m
St. L. & Kan. City Ex.	*6:40 a m	‡6:50 a m
St. L. & Kan. City Ex.	†8:45 p m	*6:40 p m
Hastings & Dakota Exp.	*6:40 a m	*6:40 p m
Owatonna Passenger	*4:20 p m	*9:35 a m

St. Paul and Minneapolis Trains.
Via Short Line.

| Leave St. Paul. | Arrive Minneapolis | Leave Minneapolis | Arrive St. Paul. |