WOMAN AND HOME.

Charming Women and Women in Earnest---Lack of Balance.

Women Who Are in Journalism--The Correct Thing for Men--Home Hints--Peter Cooper and Poor Women.

[Susan N. Carter in The Century.]

During the first year of my acquaintance with Mr. Cooper, I frequently told him stories of our pupils who were very poor, or were making extraordinary efforts to remain in the art school. Finding, however, that such cases could never be mentioned without his immediately volunteering to aid them, as a matter of honor I soon ceased to speak to him of instances which would enlist his sympathy. In spite of this, however, now and then some case came up of a girl in unusually difficult circumstances. She had, perhaps, come from the far west or the south, and was away from her friends; or was one of many children, or had saved, painfully, the money to keep her at the Cooper union. The story was told to explain or illustrate some outside matter, and it did not occur to me that Mr. Cooper would feel it as an appeal to his charity. But so constant was his habit of sympathy, and so strong his desire to do good, that on such occasions his hand would be instantly in his pocket, and before I could perceive what he was about, a bill was slipped into my hand, as if he were hardly willing I should think what he was doing, and he said, "This may help her, perhaps, to get better food;" or, "You can send if she needs anything specially; but do not say where it came from." These words were spoken in a tone so full of kindness, and yet so absolutely without ostentation, that I never did tell the recipient. The feeling in Mr. Cooper was too sacred a prompting to be spoiled with any touch of earthly vanity. Truly he did not wish his left hand to know what his right hand was doing; and, by instantly speaking on some other subject, he tried to make me forget the incident which had occurred.

Many a time, stories about pupils who had become prosperous through their education at the Cooper union were repeated to him either by letters or by the people themselves, or I told him incidents which it seemed but due that he should know. Such mead of praise, so far from ever raising an expression of vanity or pride in him, was received in the meekest spirit; and yet these were the results for which he was giving time, and money, and life. "All I want," he said, "is, that these poor women shall earn decent and respectable livings, and especially that they shall be kept from marrying bad husbands."

This subject of unhappy marriages seemed to be a very prominent one in Mr. Cooper's mind. That women were often imposed upon, were ill-used and broken down, he had a lifely conviction; and all his chivalry and sense of fatherly protection were enlisted to save them, so far as he could, from these ordinary misfortunes. While the world is now occupied with the question of what women can be taught, their "higher education," and many kindred subjects, Mr. Cooper's acute genius discovered, as by intuition, many years ago, the relation of women of the middle class to society, to industries, and the family. He saw that many of them could not marry, and he realized what must be the forlorn position of a number of elderly daughters of a poor man. He had noted the dangerous likelihood of giddy, ignorant young girls marrying anybody for a home, even if the men they married were dissipated or inefficient; and he had the tenderest pity for poor widows or deserted wives. He talked many times, and at great length, on these subjects, and all circumstances and any sort of incident brought up this desire of his heart, to help women to be happy, independent, and virtuous.

Charming Women and Women in Earnest.

[Atlantic Monthly.]

When it was all over, my friend said, "So that is a woman in earnest. Do you suppose it is her earnestness that makes her so unpropossessing?"

This is my perplexity reduced to its last equation: Was it her earnestness?

My friend held that it was. "If you have observed," said she, "women with aims are always like that. They are too superior to condescend to make themselves agreeable. Besides, they haven't time. Then they can never see but one side to a question—the side they are on. They are always dragging their own opinions to the front, and always running full tilt against every one's else. That is where they differ most from women who haven't purposes and who have seen a good deal of the world. It is the business of a woman of the world to be agreeable. She spares no pains to make herself just as good-looking as possible, and just as charming. And she is always tolerant. She may think you a fool for your beliefs, but she doesn't tell you so brutally, or try to crush you with an avalanche of argument. She tries to look at the matter from your point of view; in short, she feigns a sympathy, if she have it not. Your women with a purpose think it wrong to feign anything. They won't pretend to be sympathetic any more than they will powder their faces, or let their dressmaker improve their figures. That's why they are so boring; they are too narrow to be sympathetic and too conscientious to be polite. It is earnestness that does it; earnestness is naturally narrowing. It is earnestness, too, sets their nerves in a quiver and makes them so restless. They can never sit still; they are always twitching, don't you know? That's earnestness. It has a kind of electric effect. Women in earnest have no repose of manner. But a woman of the world feigns that, just as she feigns sympathy, because it makes her pleasant to other people. Oh, there's no doubt of it; women with a purpose are vastly better than other women, but they are not nearly so nice!"

My own experience corroborates my friend's opinions. Women with a purpose, women in earnest, have a noticeable lack of charm. And I regret to say that the nobility of the purpose does not in the least affect the quantity of charm. Very likely their busy lives and the hard fight they have had to wage with social prejudices and moral anachronisms may have something to do with it.

But after making all deductions, I wonder if my friend's theory does not hit somewhere near the mark!

A Lack of Balance.

[Miss M. E. Perry.]

Light is not wanting upon what to live, but the how to live is a page quite unexplained—neglected. While in principles of living we are strong and great, in the art of living we are still bunglers. As proof of which: Our young people enter society with minds whose culture quite satisfies us, but the lack of balance between mind and body leads one to question what body culture they have had during the school life of mental development.

In answer—the gymnasium. If this be all, the meaningless affectations and lack of ease are not surprising, for the vigorous physical contortions of the gymnasium would hardly be harmonious in the home life. But there is the dancing-school! What can it accomplish? Usually more or less agility in the use of the feet. Occasionally a sensitive, flexible body catches and follows the movement of the feet, giving an additional grace to the exercise, but rarely does it express any meaning beyond the assumption of a fashionable gymnastic.

This in the light of its greatest possibilities, while the graceless monuments of its falling short of this are neither infrequent nor unknown. Thus the advantage of the dancing-school as a means of body culture sheds but a sickly gleam upon the vast necessity. In despair at the monotony of inefficiency, we fly to the specialties, singing, painting, elocution. Occasionally, after a long study, a pupil gains a superior knowledge and proficiency in one of these directions, but the great majority work a little and weary of it, then bury this with other possibilities beneath an uninteresting seeming. And society is surfeited with those who paint a little, sing a little, dance a little, who, when they are not so engaged, are simply ill at ease and at a loss for entertainment, and their companions equally at a loss for helpful, enjoyable interest, for few and far between are they who have learned to think broadly, appreciate readily, talk and move well, even a little—and why? Because we have no culture in that art—most useful, most readily accessible, and most necessary to social grace, the art of conversation.

Women Who Are in Journalism.

[Mrs. Mary E. Haggart in Chicago Lever and Liberator.]

Mrs. L. M. Latham edits a department in The Cedar Rapids Times of Iowa, called "Woman's Bureau;" Mrs. Fannie Fowler conducts a woman's department in The Manistee Standard of Michigan. Mrs. Laura Schofield keeps up a department in the interest of women, in The Kokomo Tribune of Indiana, Mrs. Florence M. Adkinson edits "Woman's World," in Indianapolis Sunday Sentinel, and Mrs. Mary Wright central superintends "Woman's Work" in Indianapolis Times; Helen Wilmans presides over "Woman's World" in The Chicago Express, and Elizabeth Boynton Harbert rules "Woman's Kingdom" in The Chicago Inter Ocean. Helen M. Gougar, edits and publishes Our Herald of Lafayette, Ind., and Mary B. Wiliard, conducts The Union Signal of Chicago. Mrs. E. T. Hush is editor and proprietor of Woman at Work of Brattleboro, Vt.; Emeline B. Wells edits and publishes The Woman's Exponent of Salt Lake City, and Lucy Stone and daughter, Alice Stone Blackwell, do the major portion of the editorial work of The Woman's Journal of Boston. Sallie Joy White is a member of the editorial staff of The Boston Herald, and Lillian Whiting is a member of the editorial corps of The Boston Traveler. Mary Clemmer Ames is as brilliant a correspondent as ever wrote for any paper, and Louise Chandler Moulton's letters to The New York Tribune have never been surpassed by any of their kind. Mrs. Gertrude Garrison is employed to work up feature articles for several New York papers and has no superior in her line. Middy Morgan reports for the "Stock and Cattle" department of The New York Tribune, and Emily B. Charles is associate editor of The Citizen and Soldier, of Washington City. Mrs. Duniway publishes The New Northwest of Portland, Oregon, Mrs. Winslow The Alpha of Washington City and Mrs. Quinby The Agis of Cincinnati, Ohio, and these are only a few of the many women successfully engaged in journalism.

The Correct Thing for Men.

[New York Commercial Advertiser.]

There is no excuse for gentlemen to look as though their clothes were cut by a blind man and put on in the dark. This is the age of refinement, and the art of dress is something that the whole human family have a right to understand. Just because a human being happens to call himself a man, he must not think that he can look and dress just as he pleases; no, he can not so outrage society; he must listen to Mistress Fashion; no matter if he is married or is so unfortunate as to call himself a bachelor or a cross old widower, he is obliged to notice the fickle goddess. Society has become so elegant and so "high toned" that the messieurs can no longer come and go looking like "the tag end of time." They must now have suits for such and such occasions; natty ties, mode gloves, nobby hats, fashionable collars, canes and boots. The style of beard, mustache, the "lone lock" on the forehead, the centre parting, and the curl over the ear are now matters of importance to the civilized lords of creation.

All this fantastic and highfalutin tone that is so charmingly becoming to the ladies is not yet adopted by the men. Those old times, when gentlemen favored the poetic element of dress and accordingly arrayed themselves in garments of velvet, silk and satin, with delicate lace garnitures and glittering gold and silver buckles studded with gems—well, all this odor is now passe, and yet the outlook is that the day is not far distant when all this dainty finery in the masculine dress will be revived, the knee-breeches and silk hose and ambition in the ownership of shapely calves will all flourish again, and then thanks will be due to poor, abused Oscar the first, and his censured dude disciples. However, no matter how the future may "pat on the head" and fawn upon the wearer of silk hose and knee-breeches, it is a fact that there has not been such a marked change in gentlemen's dress for years as has taken place this past year.

Ruskin's Letter on Nurseries.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

I have never written a pamphlet on nurseries; first because I never write abo ut anything except what I know more of than most other people; secondly, because I think nothing much matters in a nursery—except the mother, the nurse and the air. So far as I have notion or guess in the matter myself, beyond the perfection of those three necessary elements, I should say the rougher and plainer everything the better—no lace to cradle-cap, hardest possible bed and simplest possible food according to age, and floor and walls of the cleanablest.

All education to beauty is, first, in the beauty of gentle human faces round a child; secondly, in the fields—fields meaning grass, water, beasts, flowers and sky. Without these no man can be educated humanly. He may be made a calculating machine, a walking dictionary, a painter of dead bodies, a twangler or scratcher on keys and catgut, a discoverer of new forms of worms in mud; a properly so-called human being—never. Pictures are, I believe, of no use whatever by themselves. If the child has other things right round it and given to it—its garden, its cat, and its window for the sky and stars—in time, pictures of flowers and beasts, and things in heaven and heavenly earth may be useful to it. But see first that its realities are heavenly.

A Cure for Sore Throat.

[The Household.]

In these days when diseases of the throat are so universally prevalent, and in so many cases fatal, we feel it our duty to say a word in behalf of a most effectual, if not positive, cure for sore throat. For many years past, indeed we may say during the whole of a life of more than forty years, we have been subject to a dry hacking cough, which is not only distressing to ourselves, but to our friends and those with whom we are brought into business contact. Last fall we were induced to try what virtue there was in common salt. We commenced by using it three times a day—morning, noon and night. We dissolved a large tablespoonful of pure table salt in about half a small tumblerful of water. With this we gargled the throat most thoroughly just before meal time. The result has been that during the entire winter we were not only free from colds and coughs, but the dry, hacking cough had entirely disappeared. We attribute these satisfactory results solely to the use of salt gargle, and most cordially recommend a trial of it to those who are subject to diseases of the throat. Many persons who have never tried the salt gargle have the impression that it is unpleasant, but after a few days' use no person who loves a nice, clean mouth and a first-rate sharpener of the appetite will abandon it.

Bring Out the Side-Saddle.

[New York Evening Post.]

While riding has never entirely fallen into disuse with us, unhappily the side-saddle is oftener shown as a relic laid away with other unused lumber in stable or garret, or hung up in dusty negligence in some corner of the village saddler's shop. It is no longer an article of common use as it was in bygone times. The side-saddle was a type of the days when things were in the rough. When roads were bad and vehicles of all kinds were models of sturdy strength, ugliness, and discomfort, women, perhaps as often as men, betook themselves to the saddle from necessity if not from choice. At a later day riding became a prominent feature of the recreations of life in the country, and not to own a side-saddle was as exceptional as not to own a churn or a linsey-woolsey dress for "every-day" wear. The doctors helped to keep the fashion in vogue by promising young ladies sound health, good appetites, and blooming cheeks as the inevitable outcome of the practice; and if mother or maid chose not themselves to take the reins, an accommodating method of riding double was provided; and nobody laughed then, to see the riders on their ambling way bent on pleasure-seeking, or bound for market, town, or meeting-house. Recent English and French journals speak approvingly of the revived interest shown by ladies in the custom of riding.

The Management of Servants.

The Pall Mall Gazette reproduces an article by the late George Eliot on "Servants' Logic," which appeared in that journal eighteen years ago. It concludes thus: "Wise masters and mistresses will not argue with their servants, will not give them reasons, will not consult them. A mild yet firm authority which rigorously demands that certain things be done, without urging motives or entering into explanations, is both preferred by the servants themselves and is the best means of educating them into any improvement of their methods and habits. Authority and tradition are the chief, almost the only, safe guides of the uninstructed—are the chief means of developing the crude mind, whether childish or adult. Reason about everything with your child, you make him a monster, without reverence, without affections. Reason about things with your servants, consult them, give them the suffrage, and you produce no other effect in them than a sense of anarchy in the house, a suspicion of irresoluteness in you, the most opposed to that spirit of order and promptitude which can alone enable them to fill their places well and make their lives respectable."

Emma Abbott's Secret.

[Exchange.]

Miss Abbott told a Detroit reporter how she manages to retain her fresh complexion and smooth skin. This is how it is done: "In the first place, off the stage, I use nothing on my face but rice powder to remove the shiny effect which a generous use of soap always produces. When preparing my face for the stage—you, of course, know that the most beautiful complexion passes for nothing behind the footlights—I first bathe in cold water and rub briskly with a flesh brush; then anoint the skin plentifully with glycerine and rub dry with a coarse towel, after which I apply the cosmetics for the evening. After the performance I hasten to remove my war paint with vaseline, and then repeat the process of bathing in cold water, scrubbing with a flesh brush as before the performance. By this process all the deleterious effects of cosmetics are avoided. I am very careful to use preparations that contain no lead, as that kind would ruin the skin in spite of the best of care."

Margaret Fuller.

[London Echo.]

The impression that she was over-rated by those who came into personal contact with her has not been removed. In the world of literature there are those who achieve a certain reputation and yet are never read—as, for example, Andrew Marvel and Dr. Johnson. Margaret Fuller bids fair to take her place among the goodly company. She was a diligent student, an apt teacher, a valued friend of men like Channing and Emerson; yet she has left behind little which the world would not willingly let die, and her estimate of her country's literature was so imperfect that she preferred new forgotten writers to Lowell and Longfellow. It is somewhat remarkable that in America, where the emancipation of women has been far more complete than in the old world, no women of eminence have yet appeared to rank with Mrs. Browning or George Eliot or Madame Sand.

For Guests at Your Table.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

Pretty devices for designating the place certain guests shall take at the table are employed by those happy housewives who can devote time to the poetry of home. One very pretty way is to have an alphabet made of tin, have each letter about three inches high, and the little tin forms deep enough to hold a little sand or wet moss. Then fill the forms with tiny flowers and leaves. Another way, though not so easy to make, is to have the form in the shape of a card, and on the background of green put in the guest's initial with small flowers.

No "Bounced," But Merely in the Way.

[New York Times.]

A middle-aged man, with a crook-handled cane, a long overcoat edged with astrakhan, and an inquiring turn of mind, happened to slip by the door-keepers unchallenged and to get upon the floor of the long room of the stock exchange. His innocent, inquisitive face and his "cat-in-a-strange-garret" manner soon drew upon him the attention of several brokers who were not burdened with business. For an outsider to knowingly sneak into the long room of the exchange is an unpardonable offense, but for an unsophisticated sightseer to wander in by chance is only a misfortune—his misfortune. Nobody spoke to the man with the fur-trimmed overcoat, but a dozen or more athletic young "bulls" and "bears" crowded around him and began buying and selling stocks over his head in a manner that nearly drove him crazy. His hat was jammed down over his eyes, his cane was broken and sent flying into the air, and his coat was nearly torn from his back. Five minutes after this lively trading began a hatless man, with tumbled hair and a ragged overcoat, was seen pulling himself together in New street, near the Stock Exchange building.

"What's de matter?" asked a bootblack.

"I have been in there with the speculators," answered the man lugubriously.

"Oh," ejaculated the bootblack, sympathetically, "they bounced you, eh?"

"No, sir," exclaimed the sightseer indignantly. "There was a rush of business and I happened to be in the way. There were millions of dollars worth of stocks sold while I was in there."

His Brother Had the Ice.

[The Judge.]

"Now," said drummer number one, as the train pulled out of Pittsburg, "I have a bottle of whisky. Let's sit down and have a real good time. I only wish we had sugar and ice; we could have some toddy."

"I've some sugar," said drummer number two, unstrapping his valise.

"And my brother has some ice," said drummer number three; "he's in the baggage car. I'll just step in and get some," and he did.

The toddy was brewed and rebrewed. The whisky bottle was a large one, the supply of sugar seemed inexhaustible, and drummer number three made as many visits to the baggage car as the occasion demanded.

However, just as they were all feeling good, and were about to compound a farewell drink, number three returned empty-handed. "Very sorry, boys," he remarked, "but the baggage man says if I take any more ice off my brother he won't keep."

Claims of a Vermont Town.

[Exchange.]

Middlebury, Vt., talks of putting up a marble slab in its new town hall with a record of the town's inventions. It claims the circular saw, the wool-picking machine, power looms, sawing marble by sand, water and soft iron, welding cast steel, and making door and window sash by water power.

NOTICE OF MORTGAGE FORECLOSURE SALE.

Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage executed by Howard Hill and Hortense Hill, his wife, of the city of Saint Paul, mortgagers, to Elizabeth Hill (widow) of the same place, mortgagee, dated the twenty-sixth day of July, A. D. 1879, and on the eleventh day of August, A. D. 1879, at nine o'clock fifteen minutes in the forenoon, duly recorded in Book "35" of Mortgages, on page "151," in the office of the Register of Deeds for the county of Ramsey in the state of Minnesota, whereby the said mortgagors did grant and convey to the said mortgagee, her heirs and assigns forever, the following described lots and parcels of land, lying and being in the county of Ramsey and state of Minnesota, to-wit: Lots one (1), two (2), seven (7), eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), eleven (11), and twelve (12) in block seventeen (17), "Brooklynd," according to the recorded plat thereof on file in the office of the said Register of Deeds. The said lots being in the now Sixth Ward of the city of Saint Paul, known as West St. Paul, and formerly in Dakota county in said state,

And, whereas, the said city has condemned and taken for the purpose of a levee lots 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 aforesaid, and has paid on account of this mortgage the three notes for $200.00 each, therein described

And, whereas, said mortgage was on the first day of December, 1883, duly assigned to John J. Mullen for the purpose of enabling him to collect said amount from said city, and said instrument duly recorded in said register's office on the 18th day of December, 1884, in Book "I" of Assignments, page 24;

And, whereas, said mortgage was so far as the same covered or partained to said lots one (1) and two (2), block seventeen (17), Brooklynd, duly reassigned to said Elizabeth Hill by said Mullen on the sixth day of December, 1883, and said instrument duly recorded in said register's office on the 18th day of December, 1883, in Book "I" of Assignments, page 25;

And, whereas, there is claimed to be due on said mortgage at the date of this notice, and is due, the sum of six hundred (600) dollars, together with interest thereon from the 26th of July, 1879, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, in all the sum of $965.00, and being the amount due on the note for $600.00, in said mortgage described;

And, whereas, said mortgage provides for the payment of $50.00 attorney's fees in case of the foreclosure thereof.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed so far as the same covers or affects said lots one (1) and two (2), block seventeen (17), Blooklynd aforesaid, and that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and agreeably to the statute in such case provided, the above described lots one (1) and two (2) will be sold by the sheriff of said Ramsey county, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, on Monday, the eleventh day of February, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the court house on Fifth street in the city of Saint Paul in said county, to satisfy said mortgage debt, said attorney's fees and all legal costs, charges and disbursements.

December 29, 1883.

ELIZABETH HILL,
Mortgagee and Assignee.

McMILLAN & BEALS, Attorneys for mortgagee and assignee, Saint Paul, Minn. dec29-sat-7w

STATE OF MINNESOTA—COUNTY OF RAMSEY —ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, held December 6, 1883.

In the matter of the estate of Alfred H. Barber, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of E. C. Bowen, administrator of said estate, setting forth that no personal estate has come to his hands; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, and a description of all the real estate of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions thereof; and praying that license be to him granted to sell at private sale or public auction all the real estate described in said petition, and it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, and that it is necessary in order to pay the same, to sell all of said real estate;

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate appear before the Judge of this court on Tuesday, the 22d day of January, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock a. m., at the court house in St. Paul, in said county, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said administrator to sell said real estate, according to the prayer of said petition.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order shall be published for four successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, the last of which publications shall be at least fourteen days before said day of hearing, in the DAILY GLOBE, a newspaper printed and published at Saint Paul, in said county, and personally served on all persons interested in said estate, residing in said county, at least fourteen days before said day of hearing, and upon all other persons interested, according to law.

By the court, WM. B. McGRORTY,
[L. S.] Judge of Probate.
Attest: FRANK ROBERT, Jr., Clerk. dec8-sat-5w

LEGALS.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY —ss—In Probate Court, special term, held December 6, 1883.

In the matter of the estate of Annie C. Wanzer, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Charles Wanzer, administrator of said estate, setting forth that no personal estate has come to his hands; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, and a description of all the real estate of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions thereof; and praying that license be to him granted to sell at private sale all the real estate described in said petition, and it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administrator to pay said debts, and that it is necessary in order to pay the same, to sell all of said real estate;

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate, appear before the judge of this court, on Tuesday, the 22d day of January, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock a. m., at the court house, in St. Paul, in said county, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said administrator to sell said real estate according to the prayer of said petition.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order shall be published for four successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the DAILY GLOBE, a newspaper printed and published at Saint Paul, in said county, and personally served on all persons interested in said estate, residing in said county, at least fourteen days before said day of hearing, and upon all other persons interested, according to law.

By the Court. WM. B. McGEORTY,
[L. S.] Judge of Probate.
Attest: FRANK ROBERT, Jr., Clerk.
A. S. HALL, Attorney for administrator.
dec8-sat-5w

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY —ss. District Court, Second Judicial District.

P. R. L. Hardenbergh and E. L. Shackford, copartners as P. R. L. Hardenbergh and Company, plaintiffs, vs. M. Beaudoin, defendant.

SUMMONS.

The State of Minnesota to the above named Defendant:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiffs in the above entitled action, which has heretofore been filed in the office of the clerk of said court, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscribers, at their office in the city of Saint Paul, in the county of Ramsey, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred, twenty-one and 74-100 ($121.74) dollars, with interest on one hundred and five dollars thereof from the 31st day of May, 1883, at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, together with the costs and disbursements herein.

HORTON & MORRISON,
Plaintiffs' attorneys, St. Paul, Minn.
nov23-sat-7w

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY ss—In Probate Court, Special Term, held December 20, 1883.

In the matter of the estate of Patrick Quinn, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Catharine Quinn, adzinistratrix of said estate, setting forth that no personal estate has come to her hands; the amount of debts outstanding against said deceased, and a description of all the real estate of which said deceased died seized, and the condition and value of the respective portions thereof; and praying that license be to her granted to sell at private sale a part of the real estate set forth and described in said petition.

And it appearing, by said petition, that there is not sufficient personal estate in the hands of said administratrix to pay said debts, and that it is necessary in order to pay the same, to sell a part of said real estate;

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in said estate, appear before the judge of this court, on Monday, the 4th day of February, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock a. m., at the court house in Saint Paul in said county, then and there to show cause (if any there be) why license should not be granted to said administratrix to sell said real estate according to the prayer of said petition.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order shall be published for four successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, the last of which publications shall be at least fourteen days before said day of hearing, in the DAILY GLOBE, a newspaper printed and published at Saint Paul, in said county, and personally served on all persons interested in said estate, residing in said county, at least fourteen days before said day of hearing, and upon all other persons interested, according to law.

By the Court, WM. B. McGRORTY,
[L. S.] Judge of Probate.
Attest; FRANK ROBERT, Jr., Clerk. dec22-sat-5w

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
State Treasurer of Minnesota,
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1883.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. PAUL, August 1, 1883.

To HIS EXCELLENCY, L. F. HUBBARD, Governor of Minnesota:

SIR:—I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the transactions of this office for the eight months, commencing December 1, 1882, and closing July 31, 1883, the end of the new fiscal year.

The receipts were as follows:

For revenue fund	$546,890 31
For State institution fund	484,277 13
For interest fund	65 48
For sinking fund	284 95
For seed grain sinking fund	978 83
For permanent school fund	346,219 07
For general school fund	286,615 45
For perthanent university fund	23,375 00
For general university fund	41,829 57
For internal improvement land fund	58,239 91
For forestry fund	27,015 52
For redemption fund	7,957 19
For internal improvement land fund interest	33,614 76
For swamp land fund	50 00
For attorney 12th district	1,499 94
For school text book fund	19,255 79
Total	$1,875,198 99
Balance in treasury December 1, 1882	143,098 58
Total receipts	$2,018,297 57

The disbursements were as follows:

From revenue fund	$570,342 69
From State institution fund	386,917 07
From interest fund	3,480 82
From sinking fund	25,000 00
From redemption fund	9,549 61
From seed grain sinking fund	1,000 00
From permanent school fund	404,800 00
From general school fund	95,237 36
From general university fund	67,216 51
From internal improvement fund	10,653 88
From internal improvement land fund	86,985 00
From forestry fund	1,195 61
From internal improvement land fund interest	30,595 67
From attorney 12th district	1,499 94
From school text book fund	20,236 97
Total disbursements	$1,714,711 13

Leaving balance in treasury on July 31, 1883, as follows:

To State institutions fund	$84,606 97	
To permanent school fund	45,578 71	
To general school fund	210,078 25	
To permanent university fund	36,378 20	
To general university fund	20,113 04	
To internal improvement land fund	31,014 17	
To forestry fund	25,506 01	
To redemption fund	3,457 35	
To internal improvement land fund interest	9,170 15	
To swamp land fund	2,063 68	
To school text book fund	882 64	
	$469,849 18	
Deduct revenue fund overdrawn	166,262 74	
Actual amount in treasury		$303,586 44
Total		$2,018,297 57

REVENUE FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From county treasurers, see statement "A,"	$295,952 38
From stumpage, see statement "C,"	25 00
From insurance companies, see statement "D,"	53,994 45
From miscellaneous sources, see statement "F,"	196,918 48
Total	$546,890 31

DISBURSEMENTS.

Overdraft in fund Dec. 1, 1882	$142,810 36	
Paid State auditor's warrants	570,342 69	
	$713,153 05	
Leaving overdraft on July 31, 1883		$166,262 74
Total		$713,153 05

STATE INSTITUTIONS FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From balance in treasury Dec. 1, 1882	$20,246 91
From county treasurers, see statement "A,"	48 25
From railroad companies, see statement "B,"	479,698 28
From telegraph companies, see statement "E,"	4,530 60
Total	$504,524 04

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid State auditor's warrants	$386,917 07
Transferred to general university fund	33,000 00
Leaving balance in treasury July 31, 1883	84,606 97
	$504,524 04

INTEREST FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From balance in treasury Dec. 1, 1882		$6,818 17
From county treasurers, see statement "A,"		65 48
Total		$6,883 65

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid State auditor's warrants	$3,480 82	
Transferred to redemption fund	3,402 83	
Total	$6,883 65	

SINKING FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From balance in treasury Dec. 1, 1882		$582 31
From county treasurers, see statement "A,"		284 95
From transfer from forestry fund		25,000 00
Total		$25,867 26

DISBURSEMENTS.

Redeemed 25 Minnesota bonds, loan 1878	$25,000 00	
Transferred to redemption fund	867 26	
Total	$25,867 26	

SEED GRAIN SINKING FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From balance in treasury Dec. 1, 1882		$800 85
From county treasurers, see statement "A,"		978 83
Total		$1,779 68

DISBURSEMENTS.

Redeemed one Minnesota bond, loan 1878	$1,000 00	
Transferred to redemption fund	779 68	
Total	$1,779 68	

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From balance in treasury Dec. 1, 1882	$104,172 54
From county treasurers, see statement "A,"	266,445 67
From railroad companies, see statement "B,"	483 38
From stumpage, see statement "C,"	31,320 02
From miscellaneous sources, see statement "F,"	48,000 00
Total	$450,421 61

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bought 214 Minnesota railroad adjustment bonds	$214,000 00
Bought 190 Minnesota State revenue bonds	190,000 00
Paid State auditor's warrants	800 00
Transferred to general school fund	42 90
Leaving balance in treasury July 31, 1883	45,578 71
Total	$450,421 61

The permanent school fund now holds the following securities:

United States 6 per cent. currency bonds	$299,000 00
Missouri 6 per cent. currency bonds	850,000 00
Minnesota 4½ per cent. railroad adjustment bonds	1,247,000 00
Minnesota 4½ per cent. revenue bonds	246,000 00
Total	$2,642,000 00

Sixty bonds of the State loan of 1878 have been exchanged for a like number of bonds of the State revenue 4½ per cent. bonds of the loan of 1883, and four bonds of this issue have already been redeemed by the redemption fund.

GENERAL SCHOOL FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From balance in treasury Dec. 1, 1882	$18,657 27
From county treasurers, see statement "A,"	171,818 62
From stumpage, see statement "C,"	728 25
From miscellaneous sources, see statement "F,"	114,068 58
From transfer from permanent school fund	42 90
Total	$305,315 62

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid State auditor's warrants	$95,237 36
Leaving balance in treasury July 31, 1883	210,078 26
Total	$305 315 62

PERMANENT UNIVERSITY FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From balance in treasury Dec. 1, 1882	$16,003 11
From county treasurers, see statement "A,"	16,837 08
From stumpage, see statement "C,"	3,538 01
Total	$36,378 20

DISBURSEMENTS.

Leaving balance in treasury July 31, 1883	$36,378 20

The permanent university fund now holds the following securities:

Minnesota railroad adjustment 4½ per cent. bonds	$241,000 00

GENERAL UNIVERSITY FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From balance in treasury Dec 1, 1882	$12,499 98
From county treasurers, see statement "A,"	18,870 17
From stumpage, see statement "C,"	114 40
From miscellaneous sources, see statement "F,"	22,845 00
From transfer from State institutions fund	33,000 00
Total	$87,329 55

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid State auditor's warrants	$67,216 51
Leaving balance in treasury July 31, 1883	20,113 04
Total	$87,329 55

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LAND FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From balance in treasury Dec. 1, 1882	$65,910 32
From county treasurers, see statement "A."	52,193 88
From railroad companies, see statement "B,"	113 30
From stumpage, see statement "C,"	5,932 73
Total	$124,150 23

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid State auditor's warrants	$86,985 00
Transferred to internal improvement land fund interest	6,151 06
Leaving balance in treasury July 31, 1883	31,014 17
Total	$124,150 23

The internal improvement land fund holds the following securities:

Minnesota State railroad adjustment bonds	$322,000 00

FORESTRY FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From balance in treasury Dec. 1, 1882	$25,686 10
From county treasurers, see statement "A,"	27,015 52
	$52,701 62

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid State auditor's warrants	$1,195 61
Transferred to sinking fund	25,000 00
Leaving balance in treasury July 31, 1883	26,506 01
	$52,701 62

REDEMPTION FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From county treasurers, see statement "A,"	$7,957 19
Transferred from interest fund	3,402 83
Transferred from sinking fund	867 35
Transferred from seed grain sinking fund	779 68
	$13,006 96

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid State auditor's warrants	$9,549 61
Leaving balance in treasury July 31, 1883	3,457 35
	$13,006 96

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT LAND FUND INTEREST.

RECEIPTS.

From county treasurers, see statement "A,"	$33,561 51
From stumpage, see statement "C,"	53 25
Transferred from internal improvement land fund	6,151 06
	$39,765 82

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid State auditor's warrants	$30,595 67
Leaving balance in treasury July 31, 1883	9,170 15
	$39,765 82

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From balance in treasury Dec. 1, 1882	$10,653 88

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid State auditor's warrants	$10,653 88

SWAMP LAND FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From balance in treasury Dec. 31, 1882	$2,013 68
From stumpage, see statement "C,"	50 00
	$2,063 68

DISBURSEMENTS.

Leaving balance in treasury July 31, 1883	$2,063 68

ATTORNEY 12TH DISTRICT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

From counties forming district, see statement "F,"	$1,499 94

DISBURSEM