

WARREN SHEAF.

A. DEWEY, Publisher.

WARREN, MINNESOTA.

The District of Columbia is governed by a board of commissioners, appointed by the president, and do not vote for governor, mayor nor justice of peace; in fact, they do not vote at all—and do not want to, for any other officer than president, and this privilege is withheld under the constitution.

PRINCE WILLIAM VICTOR ALBERT, heir apparent to the imperial throne of Germany, and Princess Augusta Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Slesvig-Holstein-Sonderberg-Angstenberg, who were lately married at Berlin, are both grand children of Queen Victoria of England. Should the happy bridegroom outlive Kaiser William, and also the crown prince, his father, he will be emperor of Germany, unless something now unforeseen shall intervene to disturb the regular succession.

REV. JOHN LANAHAN, pastor of Foundry church in Washington, has written a letter in which he denounces reports that President Hayes is in the habit of taking his tods, as base fabrications, and says that such statements are manufactured by political malignants of the base kind, whiskey rings and enemies to temperance, and last, but not least, disappointed office-seekers—of whom he remarks: "The good people throughout the country would be amazed if they knew how much of the slang and slander poured forth against presidents and cabinet officers and their families have originated with political mendicants who have been disappointed in their hunt for office." President Hayes attended Mr. Lanahan's church, and has a vigorous champion in his pastor, who may be presumed to know where he speaks.

THE New York Public, high financial authority, commenting upon the bankers' and speculators' panic in New York, on account of the funding bill, says the stringency did not spread to other cities, and that legitimate business everywhere shows a large increase. The Public affirms that there is no sign of unsoundness in business in any part of the country; even in California the amount of business is increasing without the revival of unhealthy speculation, which formerly made exchanges at San Francisco so large. At the principal centers of the wholesale trade a remarkable increase in the amount of payments is being encouraged, because in hardly any branch of merchandise have the recent dealings been so unusually large. Common people at the West, and everywhere else, are beginning to have a healthy indifference in regard to the straits of stock gamblers and speculators, and are not likely to be disturbed by constantly recurring money panics among these classes.

IN response to a letter addressed to distinguished railway magnates, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Hugh J. Jewett, Jay Gould, John W. Garrett and George D. Roberts to the effect that they are looked upon by the public as practically controlling the railway policy of the United States, and are, of course, well aware that there is in the west, particularly, an increasing feeling on the part of agricultural communities, and to some extent, of the mercantile and manufacturing interests against railway corporations, as they are managed at present, Mr. Jewett, who is president of the Erie railroad, has made an elaborate answer. He says the public attach to much importance to the positions of the gentlemen named, and that instead of controlling to the extent popularly supposed, they are often compelled to subordinate their own interests to the interests of the public; he denies the authority or right of the national government to legislate upon the subject matter of railway management, or in any way to regulate such management, or that of any other state corporation or institution, but does not doubt the right of the state legislature to regulate railway management; but states, however, have no right by legislation to impair the value of the franchise of railways, or of their property, unless there is such a public necessity as would justify compensation therefor. He opposes the consolidation of partial or competing lines, and thinks it should be prohibited, but sees no objection to consolidating continuous lines. That the people are suffering, as alleged, or are in danger of suffering still more, from railroad exactions or discriminations, he thinks is an untrue representation, and that a large majority of such complaints proceed from a lack of information in regard to the management and other necessities of railroads. In conclusion, Mr. Jewett states that he has "long thought it advisable that in each state there should be a board of commissioners, or some state officers, whose duty it should be to act as a medium of communication between the people and their representatives and the railways, and that if it was made the duty of some such officer or board of officers, to familiarize themselves with the necessities of the railroad management, to listen to the complaints of the people, to inquire whether or not such complaints were well founded, and if well founded, to inquire wherein they could be lawfully remedied, and to take such steps as might by law, be authorized to remedy them, the principal cause of friction now apparently existing, would entirely pass away." Mr. Jewett has long been known as not only one of the ablest but the most candid and considerate of the great railway managers, and he puts the railway side of pending questions in the strongest light. The other gentlemen named have not yet responded to the letter addressed to them.

NEWS SUMMARY.

WEEKLY RECORD OF CRIMES.

Fred. Diehl, treasurer of Marion county, Mo., has been acquitted with \$10,000 of the county funds.

Wm. H. Barkey, said to be a commercial tourist, has been arrested at Des Moines, Iowa, for stealing.

C. F. Cursor, a German printer from Leavenworth, was knocked down in Chicago, and robbed of \$1,397.

Geo. W. English, the city collector of Bordentown, N. J., who killed himself a year ago, is found to have been a defaulter to a considerable amount.

Four masked men entered the office of the Union Express company at Louisville, bound and gagged the young man in charge, and securing some four thousand dollars in cash, departed.

The trial of J. M. Kalkoff for the murder of Charles De Young, is progressing at San Francisco. There are two points of defense; one that De Young fired first, and the other that Kalkoff was under a transitory mania.

John Kay yesterday testified that he and the other conductor in the collision on the Baltimore & Potomac railroad were responsible for the accident, and that inasmuch as his partner in the crime was dead, he alone was amenable to the law.

A man named Jesse Cook, of Jackson county, Ga., told his daughter if she did not split as many rails as he did on a certain day he would kill her. She failed to accomplish the task and he kept his promise.

A shooting affray took place at the town of Walpole, Ill., Saturday night, between James Charles Fair on one side, and Riley and John Smith, brothers, on the other, in which Charles Fair was mortally wounded. All the parties are reputable merchants.

A band of young robbers has been captured in New York City. The oldest is ten and the youngest seven. The boys banded together for the purpose of robbing children going to and from school, and have made a number of successful assaults, the plunder consisting of slates, books, jackknives and odd pennies.

Edward Young, son of a prominent attorney, at Georgetown, O., shot and killed George Ashmore Saturday night, and seriously, if not fatally, wounded James Ashmore and Clinton Campbell. Young is about eighteen years old, and was with his father on the same day. Young was arrested and will plead self-defense.

The last doubt that Gully and the other alleged assassins of Judge Chisolm will escape the punishment they deserve has been dispelled. On the night of February 24 last, the court house at Dekalb, Kember county, Miss., was fired, and with its entire contents consumed. The building contains the records and all the other papers connected with the trial of Judge Chisolm's murderers, the trial of whom was expected to take place next week. Of course, the destruction of the records practically destroys any prospect which may have existed of a successful prosecution of the assassins.

A scandalous controversy arose at a funeral in Fort Wayne, Ind., between the mother and wife of the dead man, over the remains. An attorney had advised the mother that she could not take the remains of her son, by authority of law, as against the wishes of the wife. So she appealed to the jury, and the latter, by a majority of eight to one, decided in favor of the wife.

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The gorge at Miles City, Montana, has been broken by blasting, and several miles of blocked ice floated down stream, and the water receded to the channel. No damage was done by the break, and now the danger which menaced Miles City has happily passed.

Col. Thomas F. Barr, Judge Advocate, U. S. A., late private secretary to Gov. Ramsey, and Jay Stone, his stenographer, both of St. Paul, have been ordered on duty at Gen. Sheridan's headquarters at Chicago, where Col. Barr is to take the position of judge advocate for that division.

Lieut. George H. Wright, Seventh infantry, commanding at Fort Stevenson, Dak., died last week. He entered the war as private in the First Wisconsin cavalry, and thenceforward as First lieutenant of the Thirty-ninth Wisconsin volunteers. The death of Lieut. Wright, promotes Second Lieut. Edward E. Hardin.

Col. Darius Hunkins, mayor of Galena, Ill., died Friday morning of disease of the throat, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. J. H. Hunkins, N. H., 1812. In 1832 he embarked largely in the building of railroads, and made that his principal business up to 1875, since which time he had not been engaged in active pursuits.

Gen. Terry has received a telegram from Col. W. P. Keogh, commanding at Fort Keogh, stating that eight lodges of hostile Sioux, forty-five people in all, had arrived on the north coast of the Yellowstone for the purpose of surrendering to the military authorities, and their desire would be gratified as soon as the subsidence of the flood allowed of their being crossed over to the north side.

There has been an enormous increase in rents at Chicago. The condition of affairs arising according to real estate men, not from the scarcity of building operations during the past year, for very many large and commodious buildings have been erected, but from the rush toward the city of new business firms. House rents have advanced about 25 per cent, and it now looks as though many people would be entirely homeless, although according to building statistics recently telegraphed, over 5,000 residences were erected during 1880 in Chicago.

The reckoning with the old Philadelphia ring, on the part of the city, has begun, and settlements are fast being made. The late Mayor Haines, Nuskey and Clements, convicted of conspiring to defraud the city. Judge Finletter overruled the motion for a new trial and in arrest of judgment, and sentenced the prisoners. Haines was ordered to pay a fine of \$500 and costs, and to be imprisoned in the Eastern penitentiary. Clements and Nuskey were sentenced to pay a like fine and to imprisonment of one year each in the Eastern penitentiary.

The case of Chas. J. Folger, chief justice of New York court of appeals, and prominently mentioned for secretary of the treasury, to collect from the farmers the duties on the importations for the sale of revenue stamps, was decided against him in the United States supreme court. Folger was in 1869 and 1870 assistant treasurer at New York. He claimed that the sale of revenue stamps was not one of the duties imposed on him by the act creating his office, that the commissioners put this extra duty on him, and he asked for 5 per cent. commission on the sales he made of revenue stamps, and 10 per cent. of the sales of over 3,000,000 of proprietary stamps. The court affirmed the former decision of the court of appeals adverse to Folger.

Mr. Levi P. Morton goes to France, and it is said, Mr. Lowell will remain at the court of St. James, although Pennsylvania claims the place. Comptroller Knox has qualified as commissioner of the Freedmen's Bank & Trust company under the bill passed at the last session of congress.

John Hay, assistant secretary of state, has resigned on account of private engagements, but consents to remain temporarily in charge of his office. It is understood his successor has not been selected.

President Garfield said the other day that he would not for the present consider any proposition to remove any man in continuous office, except for cause. When their terms expires the case is different.

Secretary Blaine's attention being called to a statement that he had said an extra session of congress would be called, he answered "I have never made such a statement, and furthermore never heard the proposition discussed."

Senator Brown of Georgia states that he thought the administration of President Garfield started out under the brightest auspices. The country was prosperous, and no section was dissatisfied nor inclined to factious opposition.

Upwards of 100 nominations expired with the termination of the senate. Among the more important were the following: Stanley Matthews, to be justice of the supreme court, E. C. Billings, to be United States circuit judge of the Fifth circuit.

The democratic senators will organize in committee immediately after the new senate meets, and act promptly on all nominations. In any event, prominent democrats in the senate say there will be no opposition to any of Garfield's nominations.

It is the general belief at Washington among treasury officials that the banks which drew their circulation cannot have it restored without going through the forms of reorganization. Senator Sherman suggests that the banks won't go off at half-cock again, after this experience.

Charles D. Gilmore, attorney and claim agent for the administration of President Garfield, has brought suit in the District of Columbia circuit court against Carl Schurz, claiming \$200,000 damages. The allegation is that Schurz, without any just cause, debarred Gilmore from practice in the department of the interior, and thus broke up legal business estimated at \$40,000 a year.

It has been suggested in view of the rush of office seekers, that the President cause the names of all applicants and their backers to be published as a matter of news. Many are here after office who pretend to be after something else. A Republican member of congress is quoted as saying that Garfield looks pretty well used up, and that the procession is about as great as it would have been on Hancock had he got in.

The house of representatives left behind it a calendar of more than 100 pages. Sixty of these pages are devoted to private bills, of which no less than 900 fall, the bulk of them being pension bills. These, with a good sprinkling of relief bills, will be the order of the day.

Political disabilities, form what is known as the political calendar. With the exception of the bill (reported adversely) retiring U. S. Grant, there is no bill of public importance on the calendar.

The president nominated Levi P. Morton, New York, chief justice of the supreme court, plenipotentiary to France. W. M. Evans, Allen G. Thurman and T. O. Howe, commissioners on the part of the United States to the international monetary conference at Paris; David D. M. Long, surveyor of customs at Cincinnati; John W. Green, collector of internal revenue for the second district of Iowa; R. G. Taylor of Indiana, member of the Mississippi river improvement commission. Postmasters: Conley E. Guilford, Washon, Ohio; James O. Raymond, Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

The people of New York have petitioned President Garfield not to appoint a postmaster for that city until they had time to express their views.

The Democratic State convention, held at Lansing, Michigan, nominated Aug. C. Baldwin for justice of the supreme court, Gov. Lathrop of Detroit, and Henry Frick of Grand Rapids, for regents of the university.

B. S. Cook, (dem.) was elected Mayor of Watona by 200 majority.

An intimate friend and associate of President

Garfield, called upon him, and asked for certain offices in Ohio. The gentleman who made the request, befriended Garfield in his youth, and has been his long-time friend. The president's reply is important as settling the question whether he will make many removals simply to make places for somebody else. In cases where the incumbent satisfactorily discharged his duties, he said when the commission of the incumbent expired he would take into consideration the application of the gentleman in question, but would not under any circumstances remove a good man from an office simply to make room for another.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The exodus of French-Canadian operatives from Canada to the United States continues. A correspondent of the Times at Berlin comments on the great increase of emigration to the United States, and says whole villages are leaving by local papers as migrating from Prussia proper and Alsace.

The Boers of South Africa demand absolute independence for their country, and their leader, an Armistice has been declared until the 14th, and the beleaguered British are allowed to receive through the lines an eight days stock of provisions.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, it is stated by the London Echo, has been gravely ill at Inceleston, where she is staying with her husband, Dr. Wilkes, the Duchess of Edinburgh's physician, attended the Baroness, who is now somewhat better.

There has been a terrible storm in Scotland, blocking railways and causing shipwrecks on the coast. Nine vessels have been lost on the Aberdeenshire coast and 100 persons drowned. The ship Beagle, and several others, were wrecked near Aberdeen and thirty persons drowned. Two or three small vessels were lost, with all hands, on the coast of Northumberland.

In the house of commons the under secretary, replying to a question, said there had been no correspondence recently with the United States respecting interoceanic communication. The subject was receiving the governments careful attention. The question recited the passage in Garfield's inaugural relative to an interoceanic canal and asked whether by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, England and the United States had not agreed as a general principle, to extend their protection to any practical communications across the isthmus, and whether the British government and the United States will or have come to an understanding as to the execution of this treaty in respect to the canal now anticipated.

A Dublin correspondent to the London Times says: Shipwreck and death of passengers on the land league are becoming more numerous under the continuous actions of the government. Many treasurers and secretaries of local branch leagues have resigned and favor emigration. The payment of rent is becoming general, even in the districts and the tenants are finding difficulty in serving writs. The removal of the league funds to a foreign country is regarded by the tenants with suspicion, and the alarm of the leaders who talked so bravely when they incurred no risk, also helped shake the confidence in the league. There are unmistakable signs that the league is generally disintegrating, and if improvement continues at the present rate, the return to at least a semblance of tranquillity will soon be general.

A dispatch from Mount Prospect says the Boers carried the British position on Spitzkopf by a rush. A correspondent was taken prisoner, and the British position was abandoned. Another correspondent estimated that 2,000 Boers took part in the Spitzkopf engagement. Private telegrams state that three companies of the Fifth regiment were almost annihilated. Gen. Wood, before leaving Petermannsburg, was sworn in as governor of the colony. Gen. Roberts, the hero of Candahar succeeds Gen. Colley. Colley's defeat cannot seriously affect the situation, as the British main body was not involved in the fight.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Extra Session of the senate.

SENATE—Upon calling the senate to order at noon Vice President Arthur was vigorously applauded by the galleries. At a subsequent period, the applause being renewed, the vice president instructed the sergeant-at-arms to see that order was maintained.

He offered a resolution extending to Gen. Winfield S. Hancock the privilege of the floor during his stay in Washington. Adopted unanimously.

Mr. Blaine, in accordance with a notice given by him some weeks ago, submitted the following resolutions to be laid on the table.

Resolved, That a special committee of five senators be appointed by the chair to take into consideration the mode of voting for president and vice president of the United States, and the mode of counting and certifying to the same; who shall report on or before the second Wednesday in January, 1882. A communication was received from the president containing the cabinet nominations. The senate went into executive session, and after some debate in regard to the usual reference to committee, which was not addressed at any time to the merits of the nominations, they were separately confirmed without reference and without a roll-call or a dissenting vote in any instance.

MONDAY, MARCH 7.

The senate was in session for a few minutes. The only business transacted was the swearing in of Gen. Mahone. He came in with Don Cameron, and went into the retiring room on the Republican side. When he went up to take the oath he was escorted by his colleagues to the retiring room. He then went over to the seat taken for him on the Republican side, where Don Cameron again took him in charge and introduced the senators to him. After the Republicans had gotten through, some of the Democratic senators went over and were presented.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10.

A message from the President was received. Mr. Pendleton offered a resolution providing for the organization of standing committees of the senate. The resolution was read, subject to an objection raised by Mr. Anthony.

After reading the resolution, Mr. Anthony moved to be referred to on the table, subject to be called up to-morrow. Agreed to.

Mr. Pendleton then offered a resolution providing for the organization of select committees, which was disposed of in a similar manner.

The senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened adjourned.

THE SPRAGUE DIVORCE CASE.

Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague's First Score Against Her Husband.

The mud slinging campaign of the Spragues has now fairly opened with a dirty plaster to begin with on the fame of the ex-governor. Depositions of five residents of Swampscott, Mass., have been taken by counsel for Mrs. Sprague with regard to the governor's exploits at that watering place in company with a pretty blonde. Their testimony is to the effect that in July, 1878 there came to that place Mrs. Mary Anderson, a beautiful woman of thirty-five summers. She was accompanied by a handsome boy about four years old. At times, it is alleged, she got badly intoxicated, and was seen on the streets in that condition. Early one Sunday morning Gov. Sprague arrived in Swampscott and registered at the Lincoln house. He slept until about noon, when he went over to the house of Mrs. Anderson, with whom he is

alleged to have been quite intimate in Providence. In the afternoon the governor and Mrs. Anderson held high carnival at the house, both, it is alleged, being heavily intoxicated. A policeman was called to the scene and the governor stood in the doorway of the house in his shirt-sleeves, threatening to shoot any one who dared to intrude. He shouted in loud tones that he was "the ex-governor of Rhode Island." The officer did not go near the unfortunate man, who subsequently became calm and retired. Sprague is reported to have looked as though he had been on a protracted spree. The following Wednesday Mrs. Anderson was called for by her father, who took her to his home in Providence, she being there a short period she became insane, and is now confined in the Dutton insane asylum. On one occasion, when out riding, she told the driver of the carriage that the child with her was fathered by Gov. Sprague. There are numerous other statements going to show that their relations were of a wretched description.

GARFIELD'S CABINET.

Senator Windom, of Minnesota, Secretary of the Treasury.

All speculations in regard to the composition of the new cabinet were set at rest on Saturday, the 5th inst., when the President sent to the senate the following nominations, which were unanimously confirmed.

James G. Blaine, of Maine, secretary of state. William Windom, of Minnesota, secretary of the treasury.

Wayne MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, attorney general. Thomas L. James, of New York, postmaster general.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, of Iowa, secretary of the interior. Robert T. Lincoln, of Illinois, secretary of war.

William H. Hunt, of Louisiana, Secretary of the navy.

It is reported that the position of secretary of the treasury had been offered to Judge Polger, of New York, and Senator Allison, of Iowa, and by them declined.

A Double Railroad Casualty.

A passenger train on the St. Joe and Hanibal railroad was thrown from the track six miles west of Macon, Mo. The engine, baggage car, and two coaches were thrown completely from the track down an embankment ten feet high, and badly demolished, except the smoking car, in which were women and children. Ten passengers received bruises and cuts, but none of great severity. There were nearly one hundred passengers on the train, and but few lives were lost, and so few injured, is remarkably good.

As soon as possible the wrecking train left Brookfield, thirty-four miles west of Macon, for the scene of the accident, but it did not reach its destination. About thirteen miles east of Brookfield the engine and two flat cars crossing the creek bridge sank, and the engine, passenger car proper, the caboose and a passenger coach on which were passengers and other citizens of Brookfield coming to the first wreck, broke through and went down thirty feet in a mass of broken timbers and maimed humanity. Of those on the cars which went down, seven are already dead, and others are not expected to live. Over fifty persons were on this train, none of whom escaped without injury. Among the dead is Dr. Wood of Brookfield, who was on his way to minister to the wounded.

The names of the persons killed are: W. S. Hallett; Dr. O. Wood; Geo. Strick; Arthur J. Fry; Frank C. Lock; C. Garden; brakeman John Connors, fatally wounded. The injured: James H. Conway, in the head seriously; James Doyle, legs and back; J. Morehead, head and neck; W. H. Hanes, hand; W. H. Carter, bridge-builder, legs broken; Dr. Keas, body slightly injured; James Nowlan, roadmaster, chest seriously broken; U. D. Fitzgerald, conductor, hurt in the head. W. S. Hallett, one of the killed, was the bridge inspector of the road.

Honors to Ex-Senator Carpenter.

A memorial service in honor of the late Matthew Hale Carpenter, was held in the Supreme Court Room in Washington. A large number of senators and other members of the bar were present. The members of the judiciary committee of the senate, which Senator Carpenter was a distinguished member, Messrs. Thurman and Conkling, Garfield and Lamar, David Davis and Bayard entered arm in arm, wearing crepe on their arms, and sat down in row just in front of the bench. In calling the meeting to order, Senator Thurman read a carefully prepared review of the life and services of Senator Carpenter and paid a high tribute to him as a lawyer, a statesman and a friend. Senator Davis presented the eulogistic resolutions prepared for presentation to the supreme court. Judge McArthur, a near friend of Carpenter, spoke in feeling terms of the deceased, and was followed by probably the most eminent lawyer of the country, Hon. Jere. L. Black, who spoke eloquently of the praises of the dead, described anew his daily life, his struggles with circumstances, his blindness, and related his successes in the forum and the senate, and said that Carpenter, though not allied with any particular community, devoutly believed in the truths of Christianity. "If you ask me," said Black, "Did he constantly practice the precepts in which he believed, I will answer, Who does? Not you nor I." Blaine said Carpenter "was less mercenary than any living lawyer." Senators Garland, Jeremiah Wilson and others made speeches and the resolutions were adopted unanimously.

The Mormon Side of the Question.

Bishop John Sharp, one of the leaders of the Mormon church, and the husband of three wives, and F. Little, mayor of Salt Lake City, have been interviewed in New York. The bishop said that the Mormons expected fair treatment at the hands of President Garfield. They respect him, and feel gratified at his election, because they believe he will treat them justly.

Mayor Little thinks the government will not attempt to remove the Mormons, and that they do not care worth a cent; there are 200,000 of them and it would be a pretty serious matter to break up such a community; and he pitches the blame of the Gentile office-holders thus: The trouble is just this: The government does not send men who are fit to fill the positions to which they are nominated. Salaries are such, that, as a rule, only broken-down politicians come to us. In our courts, millions and millions of dollars are annually involved in mining claims, while the judges presiding in our courts frequently hold their hands behind their backs because all they care for is to make money so as to return to the East. If the government would appoint men who live amongst us, who might possibly have a little business interest in the city, matters would be better. I don't mean Mormons, but other respectable men who live amongst us.

An autopsy at Morris on the body of Mrs. Crandall, who was found dead in the snow near Milbank, Dakota, disclosed what at first appeared to be a ghastly wound in the abdomen. The rumor reached the street, and immediately the populace started out in search of the woman's husband, who was reported to have been in the town. Before he was found, it was discovered that the real condition of the corpse did not warrant the conclusion drawn, and the excitement subsided.

Euripides: Among mortals second thoughts are the wisest.

MINNESOTA NEWS.

SCHOOL FUND APPORTIONMENT.

The Official Distribution as Prepared by Superintendent of Public Instruction Burt.

Following is the apportionment by counties of the current school funds made on the first Monday in March by Superintendent of Public Instruction Burt, on the basis of forty cents to each scholar enrolled in the public schools of Minnesota. Of the seventy-four counties in the State but one—Benton—is not shown, that county having failed to make its report, which, approximately, will be 680 scholars:

Table with columns: County, Scholars, Am't., Scholara, Am't., Scholara, Am't. Lists counties like Aitkin, Anoka, Becker, Big Stone, Blue Earth, Brown, Carlton, Carver, Chippewa, Chicago, Clay, Cottonwood, Crow Wing, Dakota, Dodge, Douglas, Faribault, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Grant, Hancock, Hennepin, Houston, Isanti, Jackson, Kanabec, Kandiyohi, Kittson, Lake, Lake Superior, Lincoln, Lyon, McLeod, Marshall, Martin, Meeker, etc.

Total... Scholars, 172,850 Amount, \$69,140 00