SOUTHERN MINNESOTA.

Gleanings of News and Items of Material Interest.

A Daily Globe Department at Mankato Devoted to Developing and Advancing the Southern Portion of the State.

The Mankato office of the southern Minnesota department of the GLOBE will be, until further notice is given, at the drug store of John A. Sanborn. Persons desirous of transacting business with this department, or who have news to communicate, are respectfully invited to call. Mail communication from outside of Mankato should be addressed, DAILY GLOBE, box 498, Mankato, Minn.

[Special Reports from the GLOBE Mankato office March 28.]

Southwestern Minnesota Home Association.

HERON LAKE, Minnesota, March 28.—The garden of Minnesota, and most promising section in all its wide expanse of territory and varied soil and climate is embraced within those six southwestern counties of Rock, Nobles, Jackson, Cottonwood, Murray and Pipestone, which have recently associated themselves together by means of the above organization for the purpose of internal improvement and to secure the more rapid settlement and development of their region.

As indicated by the title, this section occupies the extreme southwestern portion of the state, and is in extent thirteen and one-half townships east and west, by eight north and south, less two townships in the northeast corner which belong to Brown county. The tract contains about 3,816 square miles, or about 2,442,240 acres, and is every inch of it arable land, with the exception of that space occupied by the lovely little lakes which dot its surface.

A vast portion of this territory has, until recently, been in dispute, having been granted by act of congress to the St. Paul and Sioux City railroad, but, under a supposed conflicting grant to the Southern Minnesota Railway Extension company, a contest has been on hand and has virtually tied up one half of this great region from sale, and, consequently, from settlement and improvement. The recent settlement of this claim in favor of the St. Paul & Sioux City company now offers the opportunity for the settlement and development of this most desirable section, and hence the formation of this society or convention, which is composed of delegates or members from each of the counties included within its scope.

Without going into any sort of an extended argument to show why the more fertile lands of southwestern Minnesota, where all kinds of small grain, Indian corn, clover and other crops can always be raised and where stock, hog and wool growing and the profitable operation of the dairy can be carried on, are more preferable for general farming operations than that more northern section where the only reliance of the farmer is upon wheat, it is enough to say that when public attention is once turned this way there will be an immigration such as no portion of the west has ever seen.

The live progressive men who form the active population of these counties have for some time past been agitating the formation of some sort of immigration society which terminated in a meeting last January and the final organization soon after, with duly elected officers.

The following gentlemen were present today:

Murray County—B. W. Woolslencroft, Neil Currie, A. Simpson, A. Terry, H. C. Grass, S. O. Morse, Col. T. O'Leary, L. C. Herr, Slayton *Gazette*; Rev. M. Mahoney, representing the Sweetman Colonization society, of Currie.

Nobles county—Peter Thompson.

Cottonwood county—Paul Seeger, Geo. Iselin, Julius Sumers, D. E. Gunn, E. C. Huntington.

Jackson county—Rev. W. Wilkinson, E. J. Graves, E. D. Griggs.

Pipestone county—A. H. Merwin, R. W. Sloan and wife, E. C. Phillips, stenographer representing Clare Bros.

Watenwan county—Joseph Flarners.

The association met at the school house at this place and were called to order at two p. m.

The routine of reading of minutes of previous meeting and reports of committees followed. When the committee on advertising was reached Col. Joseph Flanders of Madelia, Watonwan county, was introduced to present a plan to meet the requirements of the situation which was full of good points and was loudly applauded.

The secretary then read the following table of reduced rates from Chicago to points named, which was furnished to him by W. O. Thrall, general ticket agent of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad:

	First Class.	Second Class.	Round Trip.
Windom	$14 95	$11 40	$20 20
Herron Lake	14 95	11 40	20 95
Slayorn	16 45	11 40	21 90
Woodstock	16 70	11 75	21 25
Prairie Junction	14 95	12 10	20 90
Worthington	14 95	12 10	21 00
Luverne	16 30	12 10	21 25

On motion Watonwan county was invited to join the association, and Col. Flanders responding, said he would be one of ten men to raise $1,000 of funds to provide for carrying out the desires of the association, which liberal sentiment was loudly applauded.

At this juncture the Windom brass band, which had come down to lend their aid in making the meeting a success, discoursed sweet music.

Mr. Wilkinson next made some remarks concerning the best way to advertise. and favored the publica tion of a map as advised by the scheme of Col. Flanders, only stipulating that no one place should be given too much prominence.

Col. O'Leary moved to consider the vote taken two weeksago to pr int a paper which was seconded by Rev. Mr. Gunn in a few well chosen remarks, in which he advocated the publication of a map to represent the country just as it is. Carried.

Col. O'Leary then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the plan of advertising suggested by Mr. Flanders, be adopted. That a map of the seven counties of southwestern Minnesota be printed, to be about the size of a six column folio newspaper. That all the rivers, streams and lakes be shown on the map. That all railroads now in operation, and that all surveyed railroads be shown thereon. That all towns and villages and postoffices be shown thereon. That the back of said map be devoted to a description of southwestern Minnesota, with the name of a correspondent in each town and postoffice given.

After some considerable discussion, which was participated in by a large number of delegates, the resolution was adopted.

Two Corrections.

The notice in yesterday's GLOBE, of the death of Thomas Reiger, an eccentric old man living on the Agency hill, was a mistake. Mr. Reiger has been sick for some time, and the announcement of his death did not create much surprise. Your correspondent received the news from an apparently reliable source, and had no reason to doubt its authenticity. We are at a loss to know how the rumor could have originated.

In speaking of Mr. Geo. M. Palmer in this department yesterday, in relation to the mayoralty, it was stated that he had an interest in the milling firm of R. D. Hubbard & Co. We have since learned that Mr. Palmer has no interest in the mill further than that he is business manager.

Mankato Dots.

Clean up!

The public schools closed yesterday for a week's vacation, much to the gratification of the little ones.

Another harbinger of spring has made its appearance—the barefooted boy.

Mr. S. Taylor, of South Bend, commenced sowing wheat on Wednesday of this week.

The river was on the rise again yesterday. It is about eighteen inches higher than it was yesterday.

The aldermen of the several wards will be at the different polling places during Saturday, to register new voters.

Fred. D. Clements, for about three years teller in the banking house of Lewis, Shaubut & Barr, has left their employment to accept a position as bookkeeper for Mr. E. M. Pope. M. B. Haynes, Jr., will take Mr. Clements' place in the City bank.

Lysander Cook, of Garden City, one of our members in the house of representatives, was in Mankato yesterday.

Prof. J. T. McCleary held an institute at Jackson this week. He commences one at Excelsior, Hennepin county, Monday next.

Judge D. A. Dickinson, of the state supreme court, arrived in the city from St. Paul yesterday noon. He brings his family with him.

A force of linemen are at work stringing wire for the Mankato District Telegraph company. The poles now used by the telephone company will be used.

Every town in southern Minnesota that can boast of a corporal's guard of old "vets." is organizing a G. A. R. post, if they have not one already.

Rev. Edwin Rodgers, county superintendent of schools, finished holding teachers examination in this city Thursday. There were about 100 would-be teachers who tried their hand.

B. Polsen, who was before Judge Porter some days ago, charged with having taken in too much booze, and ordered to leave the city, was sent out of town yesterday by the city authorities.

"Your candidate I cannot be," (or words to that effect) says R. W. Beebee, the aldermanic nominee of the Fourth ward Republicans. The committee of that ward has looked over the field and substituted the name of Mr. C. D. Taylor.

The funeral of the late J. B. Keeler took place at the residence of Wm. Bradley, yesterday at 2 p. m., Rev. G. C. Pollock officiating. The remains were interred in Glenwood cemetry, a large number of our citizens attending the remains to that place.

Moore, Piper & Co. made their first shipments in drugs yesterday. Everything points to the success of these gentlemen in the departure of wholesale drugs. A better location than Mankato cannot be found in the southern part of the state.

Messrs. Woodard & Marsh just received a an order from a Minneapolis firm for three thousand butter tubs. They are running their tub factory night and day and have hard work to supply the demand.

"The Fair" operated by E. H. Smith was closed Thursday by Sheriff Marks on a claim of Martin & Co. Since then other claims have come in but as the total amount is small, it is hoped that a settlement can be made whereby Mr. Smith can resume business.

THE EX-VILLARDS

Affirmed to be in Control of the Central Pacific Company.

PORTLAND, Oregon, March 28.—The rumor announced the 23d of July, that the Central Pacific had secured control of the Oregon Railroad & Navagation company, is confirmed. It is now positively stated to have a controlling inierest in all the ex-Villard corporations except the Oregon & California road.

Final Effort to Save the Pool.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, March 28.—The eastern pool continues in a critical position, though Commissioner Fink has prevailed upon the Pennsylvania company to await the result of an effort to restore rates to a twenty cent basis with an understanding that they will not be further advanced during the summer. The result of this final effort to save the pool is doubtful. At least three members of the pool are apparently determined to dissolve it, in hopes that its reorganization will award them larger percentages.

PERCIVAL, THE POET.

The Man Who Made Webster's Dictionary and Died in Poverty.

When the young and accomplished widow of Fairfield made the attempt to support herself and children by the publication and sale of Percival's poems, the pious effort was announced in an organ of the Boston literati under the heading; "Buy a Broom! Buy a Broom! Come Buy of a Wandering Bavarian a Broom!"

The gentle, sensitive Percival barely escaped falling a victim to this mode of attack. Shortly after the first publication of his poems and the criticisms upon the same, he was found insensible in a stone quarry, where he had sought to rid himself of the brains which had proved his curse by butting his head against the rocky walls. His literary assassins represented this attempt at self-destruction as the result of disappointment in love, but there was not an incident connected with his social relations to justify or give color to this conclusion. His was eminently an ethereal nature—mind without passion,

He published no more but devoted himself entirely to scientific pursuits, for which he had a remarkable aptitude, until his physical necessities compelled him to become a hack writer for distinguished literary men of more practical ability. He was the sole author, compiler and editor of the first edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, giving not only the definitions, but the root and history of over 16,000 words derived from other languages, including all the written languages of the world—thirty in number—of every one of which he must have had some critical knowledge. Regarded in this light, it is the most wonderful literary labor ever performed by one man. No other lexicographer ever accomplished it. Dr. Johnson was the literary wonder of his age. Horace Walpole says of him. "His dictionary is a surprising work for one man, but sufficient examples in foreign countries show that the work is too much for one man. and that a society alone pretend to publish a standard dictionary,"

Webster's first dictionary was only a compilation from standard authorities, with the addition of purely American idioms and etymology, exhibiting neither originality nor research, being adapted only to the use of schools—to the learners and not to the learned—and was rejected as a standard by the British institution of learning on account of the slang phrases, with only a local signification, which it attempted to introduce into the common English language. In regard to derivative words, which comprise so large a share of our language, the dictionary edited by Percival and published in the name of Noah Webster, is now adopted as the highest standard authority by all the universities of Great Britian and America. The great fortune of Noah Webster in life, and his world-wide fame as the greatest lexicographer of any age, are based solely upon the unrequited labor of James G. Percival, who died in poverty in a miner's cabin in Westen Wisconsin, "unwept, unhonored and unsung."

The only renumeration which Percival ever recieived for this unparalleled work was a bare subsistance—which probably did not exceed $300 a year—a place to live and his necessary working tools, books of reference. That he "lived in a garret after the manner of the old poets," was probably true of his student days, but when he undertook the work of the dictionary his employers built him a study after his own model. It was a small building, without window or door facing any public throughfare, lighted from the top—a sort of monkish cell in which, surrounded by his books, he could pursue his labors uninterrupted by idle curiosity. It was reported—with what truth I cannot vouch—that this study and the library which had been furnished him, when he had finished the work, were reclaimed by his employers, They were not "nominated in the bond."—*Hon. Beriah Brown, in the Seattle (W. T.) Herald.*

The tobacco crop at Porto Rico amounted last year to about 50,000 bales, and notwithstanding the exports from said island during the same period comprised 39,000 bales to Spain, 50,000 to Cuba, and 80,000 to other parts, adding up 169,000 bales, the greater part of which must necessarily be foreign tobacco imported into Porto Rico and reshipped as having been produced there.

The remains of old time residents and pioneers of northwestern Montana, who were killed by Indians or died away from home are to be gathered together and interred in the Bozeman cemetery.

AT THE CAPITAL.

Senator Anderson Afraid the Session Will Last Into August.

Blair's Education Bill Relegated to the Uncertainties of the Future.

McCoid, of Iowa, Much Surprised That He Was Not Appointed Judge.

Plenty of Tariff Talk, But With Better Feeling and Prospect of Democratic Harmony.

[Special Telegram to The Globe.]

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 28.—Congressman Anderson of Kansas explains his proposal of a concurrent resolution for adjournment June 2d by saying he wished to brin members minds to the condition of pending legislation and the danger of the session being extended through the summer.

Blair's education bill, having failed of a vote this afternoon, is relegated to the uncertain chances of the future.

Judge Brewer's nomination will be reported unanimously by the senate committee. McCoid, of Iowa, is said to have been much surprised on learning that Brewer had been nominated instead of himself.

The rumor that secretary Folger had been tendered the Berlin mission is authoritatively denied. Mr. Everett, secretary of the legation, will remain for the present as Charge d'Affairs.

At the state department it is believed Sargent will gladly go to St. Petersburg and the Paris report that he would decline is discredited.

There is as much tariff talk here as last week, but feeling is better, and Democrats confidently say their party will harmonize on the question, both in Washington and at Chicago.

[Western Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 28.—In furnishing supplies for the relief of sufferers from the overflow of the Mississippi river the secretary of war will follow the same general plan employed with so much success in the case of sufferers from the Ohio floods. Captain F. F. Whitehead of the relief departmen, stationed at New Orleans, will load a steamer with supplies to be distributed at points above New Orleans, and Gen. Beckwith will load a boat at St. Louis with supplies for points below that city. The secretary of war has designated Messrs. M. Gillis, Isaac Shenck, Louis Rush, James Louis and F. S. Shields to act as a citizens committee at New Orleans. Capt. Whitehead is in this city and is to cooperate with this committee in distributing supplies.

THE CONGO TREATY.

The department of state has received a copy of the proposed treaty between Great Britain and Portugal, by which American interests in Congo are affected. It is understood the terms of the treaty are not in accord with the views of the president on the subject as expressed in his last annual message. The treaty will be referred to the senate committee on foreign relations.

MISSOURI FLOOD AT BELKNAP.

The commissioner of Indian affairs has received the following dispatch from Indian Agent Lincoln at Fort Belknap Indian reservation, Montana, dated March 27: "Fort Belknap is partly under water. We are camped on a hill near by. There is not very much danger yet. There is a fair prospect that the agency buildings will be swept away, as the river is cutting a channel close to the fort. Give me permission to purchase tents."

PRISON LABOR BILL.

At a meeting of the house committee on labor to-day, Representative James was unanimously instructed to favorably report a bill providing that it shall be unlawful for any person in the employ of the United States or any state to contract with any one to hire out the labor of prisoners confined in any prison or jail for violation of any laws of the United States. A violation of the act is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of from $5,000 to $10,000, or imprisonment one to three years. James has prepared a report to accompany the bill. It says in some cases state prisons have taken persons convicted for violation of the laws of the United States without cost to the federal government, and then in order to make the arrangement profitable, have inhumanly treated them. The contract system, the report says, is wholly adverse to reform. The prisoners are treated as dumb beasts, being driven to work by men whose only aim is to get a certain amount of work from them every day. Men who look upon convicts as only so much machinery for making money, and whose chief recommendation for position is that they are the highest bidders for the human being hired by them.

STATE INTEREST CLAIMS.

The honse committee on war claims to-day agreed to report favorably a bill authorizing the accounting officers of the treasury department to settle the claims of several states of the Union against the United States for interest on loans on moneys borrowed and expended by the states for benefit of the United States under authority of the act of congress of July 27, 1861, entitled, "An act to indemnify the states for expenses incurred by them in defense of the United States." The bill provides that the claims musi be presented within one year from the passage of the act.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

At a meeting of the house committee on judiciary, an adverse report was ordered on the McGarrahan claim. Collins, Bisbee and Maybury will offer a minority report, to be the same as the report agreed to by the committee on private land claims of last congress, in favor of the claimant. Poland and Broadhead will also present a minority report, giving McGarrahan title to the unpatented lands of the tract in dispute, and ordering the issue of scrip at the rate of $1.25 per acre for the value of the remainder. There are about 17,000 acres in the tract.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The house committee on postoffices and post roads to-day instructed Representative Skinner to report favorably a bill authorizing the postmaster general to lease and pay rental for the use of premises for first, second and third class and branch postoffices.

Representative Rogers was instructed to report favorably the joint resolution, a duplicate of the measnre introduced by Garland in the senate, authorizing the secretary of the treasury to pay in full to late mail contractors in the southern states the amounts he shall find due them under contracts for 1858, '59, '60 and '61, and accruing before those states engaged in war against the United States. An appropriation of $375,000 is recommended for the purpose.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

The United States civil service commission has decided to hold a series of examinations in the states of Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado during the month of May. These examinations will be for applicants desiring to obtain clerkships or other positions in the government service at Washington. All applications for examination must be sent to the civil service commissioner, Washington, when blanks and full instructions will be sent to all persons who apply. The examinations will be held at the capitals of the states named, and if necessary to accommodate applicants, at one or more other places. They will be under the personal supervision of Prof. John McGregory of the board of commissioners. The dates and places of all the examinations will be announced at an early day.

INSPECTION OF FOOD.

The house committee on commerce agreed upon a bill praviding for the inspection of meats for exportation, and prohibiting the importation of adulterated articles of food or drink. The committee adopted that portion of the senate bill recently reported from the senate committee on foreign relations, which referred to adulterated food or drink. The clause in the senate bill proposing retaliation when unjust discriminations are made against any product of the United States by foreign powers, was disagreed to. The house committee also disagreed to the section of the senate bill providing that the secretary of the treasury may cause to be made a careful inspection, etc., and substituted a section providing for the appointment of six inspectors in each customs district. Mr. Clardy will probably make a minority report. He is opposed to the system of inspection proposed by the house committee and favors that recommended by the senate committee.

THE ALASKA LEASE.

Representatives Henley and Broadhead made arguments to-day before the ways and means committee on the resolution offered in the house by the former providing for the investigation of the lease to the Alaska Commercial company. Henley said the law authorizing the lease was unconstitutional and void; that it was awarded through favoritism or fraud and given to the lowest bidder instead of the highest, and the company habitually violated the terms of the lease. Broadhead contended that the lease was void under the American system of government.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution to extend the right of suffrage to women, reported favorably to-day from committee on the woman sufirage by Senator Palmer, provides that the legislatures of the several states be asked to ratify the following article which it proposes as an amendment to the constitution:

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

Sec. 2. Congress shall have power by appropriate legistation to enforce the provisions of this article.

GARFIELD'S MOREY LETTER.

John I Davenport Declares That it Was "Not a Forgery."

After Spending Years of Labor and a Fortune in Money He Abandons the Hunt for Morey, the Mythical Forger.

In the presidential campaign of 1880, and not many days before the election, the Republicans of this city and of the whole country were horrified by the publication in *Truth* of a so-called fac simile of a letter from General James A. Garfield to Mr. Henry L. Morey, in which the Republican candidate took strong ground in favor of Chinese labor. General Garfield's denial, which was somewhat tartly, considering the gravity of the charges against him, satisfied the leaders of his party apparently that the letter was a forgery, and a search for the forger was begun forthwith, and lasted until long after the election of Garfield had rendered the solution of the mystery practically useless Kenward Philp, one of the editorial writers for *Truth*, was arrested, and several others were suspected; but the search amounted to nothing, and to-day the unsettled question is, "who wrote the Morey letter?"

Early in the Morey excitement John I Davenport was delegated by the leaders of the party to take charge of the search for the forger. He worked earnestly for a long time but his labors failed of any satisfactory result. Now, when the question is nearly four years old, Mr. Davenport, who has presumably spent all the funds appropriated for the discovery of the forger, comes out with the following document:

NEW YORK, March 15, 1884.

To the members of the legislatures of the several states:

GENTLEMEN—You will all recall the forgery perpetrated upon General Garfield during the last presidential campaign, in a letter purporting to have been written by him to one Henry L. Morey. Early in the investigation respecting that letter, it was found that in most, if not all, of the states of the Union the forgery of General Garfield's name to that letter was not a forgery in law, and that those connected therewith could only be punished, if at all, for a criminal libel. I have, therefore, prepared a short bill making offenses of the character committed in 1880, in connection with the Morey letter, forgeries, and providing for their punishment, and I take this means of directing your attention to the object sought to be accomplished, viz.: the future prevention and punishment of offenses similar to those by which, in 1880, the attempt was made to elect a president of the United States. The bill which follows, I have carefully considered, and it has been approved by many prominent members of the New York bar, to whom I have submitted it, among whom may be mentioned Francis N. Bangs, Esq., late president of he associaton of the bar in this city; Elihu Root, Esq., United States district attorney; Hon. Daniel G. Rollins, late district attorney and present surrogate of the county of New York; Colonel George Bliss, late United States attorney, and Henry C. Gardiner and George W. Lyon, Esqs.:

An Act declaring certain acts to be forgeries, and providing for their punishment.

Section 1. Every person who, with intent to injure or defraud, shall falsely make, alter, forge or counterfeit, or shall cause, aid, abet, assist or otherwise connive at, or be a party to the making, altering, forging or counterfeiting of any letter, telegram, report or other written communication, paper or instrument, by which making, altering, forging or counterfeiting any other person shall be in any manner injured in his good name, standing, position or general reputation, shall be adjudged guilty of forgery, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500, or imprisonment for not more than three years, or both.

Sec. 2. Every person who shall utter, or shall cause, aid, abet or otherwise connive at, or be a party to the uttering of any letter, telegram, report or other written communication, paper or instrument, purporting to have been written or signed by another person, or any paper purporting to be a copy of any such paper or writing where no original existed, which said letter, telegram, report or other written communication, paper or instrument, or paper purporting to be a copy thereof, as aforesaid, the person uttering the same shall know to be false, forged or counterfeited, and by the uttering of which the sentiments, opinions, conduct, character, prospects, interests or rights of other persons shall be misrepresented or otherwise injuriously affected, shall be adjudged guilty of a forgery, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500, or imprisonment for not more than three years, or both.

Sec. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Very respectfully yours,

JOHN I. DAVENPORT.

An effort to find Mr. Davenport yesterday at his office was unavailing. Mr. Josh Hart of *Truth* was found in his office. When his attention was called to Mr. Davenport's circular, he said:

"Oh, yes; I saw a copy of that this morning."

"Do you know what amount of money was spent in the search for the forger, or from what appropriation the money was taken?"

"No, I don't. I heard, not long ago, that Marshall Jewell, Chester A. Arthur and other leading Republicans formed a pool by contributions to trace the crime to its source, but I do not know how much was contributed, or what was done with it. Do I think the money came out of the secret service fund? Why should I? I tell you I know nothing about it."

"What do you think of the bill Mr. Davenport proposes?"

"I think it is a good bill and that it ought to pass. The responsibility for things like the Morey letter ought to be fixed on somebody, and the sooner it is done the better," said Josh with a grin.

It is estimated that the cost of Mr. Davenport's little investigation was anywhere from $10,000 to $20,000, as he employed detectives and experts without limit. He leaves the mystery as deep as it was four years ago.

Queen Sophia Charlotte.

Sophia Charlotte Frederick's second wife, was a princess of the house of Hanover, and sister of George I. of England. Her naturally keen and active mind had been developed by an excellent education, and by the advantages of the most intellectual society which Germany afforded. Lebnitz was always a welcome guest at her fatoer's court, and after her marriage he gave a great part of his time to Berlin, where Sophia Charlotte continued to proponnd paradoxes, and quiz him about the causes of things. Refugees from Lutheran and refugees from Catholic intolerance were cordially received and tolerated by the Electress' influence. She patronized Jesuits, and —her kindness being seasoned with a touch of malicious humor—she delighted in betraying Spencer and Vota into theological disputes in her drawing room. She was a firm friend of Schutler, and to his genius and her management Berlin owes some of its finest monuments and palaces. Besser, Canitz and other so called poets found in the Electress a patient listner as they recited their odes and epics. But with all her merits and accomplishments Sophia Charlotte wanted one quality to which Frederick attached a profound importance, so that, although he respected and even feared, he hardly admired her. She had no sympathy with the Elector's love for spectacular effect. If a magnificht pageant was organized at the palace the Electress would absent herself entirely, or commit some solecism and throw everything into confusion, or even break up the whole ceremony by going into open revolt at some critical moment. During the coronation services at Konigsberg, which Frederick had exerted all his ingenuity to make solemn and imposing, the Electress laughed behind her husband's great wig, and even took a pinch of snuff at the very point where Frederick expected her to look most grave and decorus. On her deathbed she could not suppress her grim humor.

"His majesty will grieve bitterly when you are gone said an attendant.

"Oh, yes," replied the penetrating princess; "but it will give him the chance to get up a magnificent funeral."—*Harper's for April.*

A Woman's Way.

"Let me have five two-cent stamps, please," said a lady to the retail stamp clerk in the postoffice yesterpay.

"Yessum," he said, handing them out.

"Cant you let me have them in one piece?" she asked,

"Certainly ma'am," said the clerk. "Can I send them home for you?"

"Oh, no; I don't live far—only on the North side—and I am going right home. I wouldn't want to put you to the trouble."

"No trouble at all," said the clerk. "I haven't much to do to-day, and could very easy spare an hour."

"Very much obliged," said the lady, smiling sweetly. "Dear me," she said, putting on a stamp, "What a horrid bother it is to stamp letters! Why can't we send letters and let the postoffice send in their bills once a month?"

"They might just as well," said the clerk, sympathizingly. "I'll mention the fact in my next message to congress."

"Will you? How nice! But you musn't mention my name. Say the idea was suggested by a north side society lady, won't you?"

"Certainly, ma'am," said the clerk.

"That's the second letter this week I have sent to Gerty," said the lady, buttoning her gossamer. "Gerty is the sweetest girl—going to Vassar now.

"How does Gerty like Vassar?" asked the clerk,

"Oh, Gerty likes Vassar first-rate; only she says they don't see much company."

"Paper! All about the election!" screamed a newsboy.

"Dear me!" exclaimed the lady: "did they have an election yesterday! Who is president now?"

"Arthur, I believe," said the clerk.

"Why I thought Arthar was president last year?"

"Yes, but he is still president."

"What was the election for, then?"

"For gaugers of marmalade and inspectors of the biscuit," said the clerk,

"Oh, well I hope they'll get good, good men. I attended the woman's congaess awhile ago, and you know it was decided that the ladies ought to take more interest in public affairs. Well good by,,' and she sailed away.

"Who is that woman?" asked the next man in line, was shaking and shivering with rage.

"Bust me if I knew," said the clerk. And the outflow of stamps proceeded.

Theodore Tilton, who used to be a Sunday school teacher over in Brooklyn, has become quite a man of the world in Paris, and is often seen in the most fashionable salons, where he pays distinguished Parisian women the compliment of comparing them to the best, brightest, and most brilliant American belles he has seen and known in New York and in Brooklyn.

The French society of agriculture that was organized only five years ago now has 2,500 regular, and 24,000 affiliated members. Much of its success is due to the labors of Mr. Pasteur, who has devoted so much attention to the diseases of plants, fowls and animals.

At Umatilla, Oregon, three hundred Chinamen are engaged in building several large boats with which they expect to begin mining the bars of the Columbia river as soon as the weather will permit.

A resident of Glover, Vt., has the distinction of possessing the largest sole in the state. He wears a shoe that measures twenty-two inches in length and is eighth inches wide.

The pin may not be divinely called to fulfil a mission, but it has appointed word to do.

THE GREAT HEALTH TONIC!

Hoff's Malt Extract!

Front of Bottle. Back of Bottle.

Is the best health beverage known and contains but 4 per cent. of alcohol. Used very largely by our best physicians for Nursing Mothers, Dyspeptics, Convalescents, Weakly Children. Demand the genuine, which is put up only in bottles, as per cuts, and bears the name of TARRANT & CO., Sole agents for the United States and British Provinces of North America, 278 Greenwich street, New York.

Price $4.00 per dozen.

Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant and wavy tresses of abundant, beautiful Hair must use LYON'S KATHAIRON. This elegant, cheap article always makes the Hair grow freely and fast, keeps it from falling out, arrests and cures grayness, removes dandruff and itching, makes the Hair strong, giving it a curling tendency and keeping it in any desired position. Beautiful, healthy Hair is the sure result of using Kathairon.

MANKATO ADVERTISEMENTS.

GEO. A. CLARKE,

Real Estate, Loan & Insurance Broker

Office under Citizens' National Bank.

MANKATO, MINN.

A TRIUMPH OF SKILL.

Dr. Price's SPECIAL

FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Prepared from Select Fruits that yield the finest Flavors. Have been used for years. Become The Standard Flavoring Extracts. None of Greater Strength. None of such Perfect Purity. Always certain to impart to Cakes, Puddings, Sauces, the natural Flavor of the Fruit.

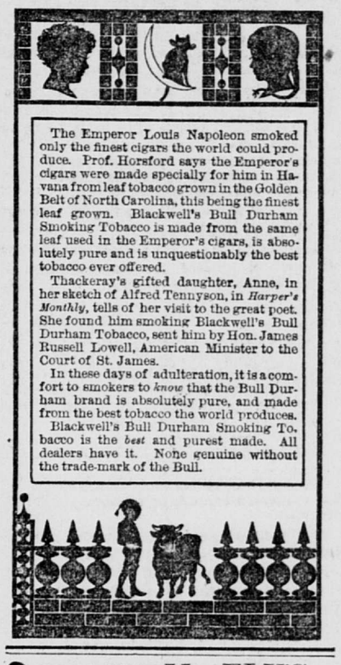
MANUFACTURED BY

STEELE & PRICE,

Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.,

Bakers of Lupulin Yeast Gems, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, and Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes.

WE MAKE NO SECOND GRADE GOODS.



The Emperor Louis Napoleon smoked only the finest cigars the world could produce. Prof. Horsford says the Emperor's cigars were made specially for him in Havana from leaf tobacco grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina, this being the finest leaf grown. Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco is made from the same leaf used in the Emperor's cigars, is absolutely pure and is unquestionably the best tobacco ever offered.

Thackeray's gifted daughter, Anne, in her sketch of Alfred Tennyson, in *Harper's Monthly*, tells of her visit to the great poet. She found him smoking Blackwell's Bull Durham Tobacco, sent him by Hon. James Russell Lowell, American Minister to the Court of St. James.

In these days of adulteration, it is a comfort to smokers to *know* that the Bull Durham brand is absolutely pure, and made from the best tobacco the world produces.

Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco is the *best* and purest made. All dealers have it. None genuine without the trade-mark of the Bull.

CATARRH ELY'S

Cream Balm when applied by the finger into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane of the nasal passages from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell.

HAY-FEVER

NOT A LIQUID or SNUFF. A few applications relieve. A thorough treatment will cure. Agreeable to use. Send for circular. Price 50 cents, by mail or at druggists. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y. tu,th,sat,su&w

DUKE F. SMITH

INSTRUCTOR OF

PIANO-FORTE.

Pupil of the eminent pianist, and teacher, S. B. Mills, of New York, and for several years a teacher in well known educational institutions, and of private classes, most respectfully tenders his services to those desiring a thoroughly competent, experienced and conscientious teacher.

Headquarters at

NATHAN FORDS,

No. 96 East Third St.

Sealed Proposals.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, March 28th, 1884.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the City Comptroller of the City of St. Paul, State of Minnesota, until 3 o'clock p. m.

Friday, the Eighteenth Day of April, 1884,

FOR

$600,000

FIVE (5) PER CENT.

BONDS

OF THE

City of St. Paul,

(COUPONS ATTACHED),

All issued for the extension of the St. Paul Water Works, under Acts of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, approved February 10, 1881, and January 26, 1883, and Resolutions of the Common Council of the City of St. Paul, approved March 14, 1883, viz:

$100,000

under act of February 10, 1881, maturing in 30 years from April 1st, 1884.

$500,000

under act of January 26, 1883, maturing in 25 years from April 1st, 1884.

All bearing interest at the rate of five (5) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually at the financial agency of the City of St. Paul in the city of New York.

These bonds will be issued in denominations of

One Thousand Dollars Each,

and delivered to the successful purchaser in the City of St. Paul.

The surplus revenues of the Water Works are sufficient to pay the principal and interest, promptly at maturity, exclusive of the general tax levy for such purpose.

No bid will be entertained at less than par and accrued interest, as provided by law.

Bids will be entertained for all the bonds AS A WHOLE OR FOR ANY PORTION THEREOF.

The Committee reserving the right to reject any or all bids.

Mark bids, "Sealed Proposals for Water Works Bonds."

Address, ROBERT A. SMITH, Chairman Committee of Ways and Means of the City of St. Paul, City Comptroller's office, St. Paul, State of Minnesota. 89-109

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

OF THE

Minnesota Shot and Lead Co.

The undersigned, in order to incorporate a manufacturing company under the laws of the State of Minnesota, do hereby adopt and sign the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

The name of the corporation shall be "MINNESOTA SHOT AND LEAD COMPANY."

ARTICLE II.

The general nature of the business shall be the purchase, manufacture and sale of leaden shot, balls, pipe, and sheet and bar lead, and materials necessary therefor; and the purchase and ownership of necessary real and personal property for the successful and convenient prosecution of said business; and the principal office of said company shall be in the county of Ramsey in said State.

ARTICLE III.

The names and places of residence of the persons forming said corporation, are Caleb H. B. Carter, residence Omaha, Nebraska; Frederick C. Ripley, residence Dubuque, Iowa; Joshua D. Carter, residence Dubuque, Iowa.

ARTICLE IV.

The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be fifty thousand dollars ($50,000), divided into five hundred (500) shares of one hundred dollars ($100) each, and shall be paid in as the board of directors of said corporation shall order.

ARTICLE V.

The said corporation shall commence on the twenty-fourth day of March, 1884, and continue for the period of thirty (30) years.

ARTICLE VI.

The three persons named as incorporators shall constitute the first board of directors, and the general management of the affairs of said corporation shall be by three directors, who shall be stockholders, and elected by the stockholders at the annual meeting of said corporation, which shall be held on the second Wednesday of February of each year. The said directors shall choose one of their number to be the President of said corporation, and they shall also elect a secretary and treasurer of said company, the term of office to be one year and until a successor is elected and qualified. A vacancy in the board of directors, or in any of said offices, may be filled by a majority of the directors at any time.

ARTICLE VII.

The total indebtedness of said corporation shall never exceed the sum of thirty thousand dollars.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., March 22d, 1884.

CALEB H. B. CARTER, [L. S.]
FREDERICK C. RIPLEY, [L. S.]
JOSHUA D. CARTER. [L. S.]

Executed in presence of
A. V. TEEPLE,
F. R. DELANO.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Ramsey. }

On this 22d day of March, 1884, before me came Caleb H. B. Carter, Frederick C. Ripley and Joshua D. Carter, to me personally known, and as the persons who executed the foregoing articles of incorporation, and they severally acknowledged that they had executed the same as their free act and deed.

A. V. TEEPLE, Notary Public, Minn.

[Notarial Seal.]

STATE OF MINNESOTA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE. }

I hereby certify that the within instrument was filed for record in this office, on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m., and was duly recorded in Book J of incorporations,

FRED VON BAUMBACH, Secretary of State.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Ramsey, } ss

OFFICE OF THE REGISTER OF DEEDS.

This is to certify