



George B. Wright and Family Papers

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No. 165

Minneapolis, *Feb. 6. 1867.*

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S. C. Gale.. President.

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Seldom manage the cooking - And how do
you like the appearance of your Cereals taken
as a whole? I saw Mr. Rankin bear the
trip! Another ugly looking shower
tumbling in the distance - A few more such
as we had this morning and we shall be off.

Monday morning -

Mr Eddy is writing you
the very news of our Bam - The Terrible
showers yesterday and last night were al-
most enough to try the Earth's foundation -
Mr. Eddy looks as if his own house has tumbled
about his ears - He don't know what to do till
he hear from you - Venny seems
bright and well but leg still perfectly
helpless. Take courage Love, though
from what I can hardly say. By look
of the Southern Sky all these days I
am afraid Walker and Jewett will
have their contracts tumbling in.

Your wife -

Seven a -

Minneapolis, June - 23, 1867 -

My Love -

At it again. But I am afraid
my letters, taken by the year, are very like
James' or Coopers novels - being only a
long-drawn-out variation of the first.

Another rainy Sunday. We have had
a very hard shower, terrific thunder, and
a garden full of water, but it promises
to be a fair Afternoon. It did not come
from your way but rather South of west,
so I hope you are spared this.

We are all well except Venny, who might
be worse, but is bad enough. He waited at
the Gate Friday evening for Mr. Eddy to give
him a ride to the barn, and when they drove
along ran and caught hold behind and we think
must have put his foot on the wheel to climb
in for when he screamed and Mr. Eddy stopped
his horse he was wound around the wheel.
One of his legs he has not been able to move

since. The hurt is between his knee and foot. It is badly swollen, but no visible bruise. Dr. Hatch last evening thought the large bone must be fractured, but Dr. Goodwin has made an examination this morning, and says there is no displacement and no apparent fracture, and thinks it may be only the cords badly strained. It was a narrow escape. I saw him from the window, and the least I expected was a crushed leg.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitney have just lost their only child, a little one two or three years old, in a very sad way. It ate matches in the morning and Mrs. Whitney knew it, and picked up two, that it had eaten off from, but she did not know the danger. The child was about all day not very well, yet causing them no alarm till it was taken vomiting in the evening, and when the Dr. got there there was no help.

A Dr. in the morning could have saved the child probably, which makes it the more terrible to think of. I supposed every body knew the poisonous nature of matches.

Mr. Eddy and Am I went home last night. Mr. Eddy said the farm was finished. He will make out his weekly account and send in this. They have had a fair week, as the weeks go this year, since you left. Mr. Vale begins tomorrow I believe. No word from your money - No letters at all except one from Forest City - A deed of lands bid in for you, and a request from Branham County Auditor, that you would send him one dollar. Shall I do so?

The dedication of the Opera House came off Friday night when the Ladies of Minneapolis spread themselves, and Mr. Penner was duly benighted. I have only heard a little about it through Mr. Clement. He said it was a success. A full house and good singing. They sold twelve tickets in St. Paul! Gov. Marshall honored the occasion, so I guess quality makes up for quantity.

I have got two notes from you - One the morning you left containing the note on the Bank, and one from St. Cloud. How does

Minneapolis, July 30, 1867.

My Love,

I didn't know as I should get a chance to write a line to-day - Baby is fussy day and night, Verny, too, is babyish; sometimes I feel as if my hands were twice full. Vernon is still confined to the Lamage or Rocking chair. He begins to use his leg, and the swelling has mostly disappeared, but he does not walk or stand yet. We took him out riding this morning, Mr. Eddy went over to the Farm to take off the boxes so his bam might dry and we went along with him, and brought home a quart or two of strawberries. If the boys will keep away we shall have a good many berries there are any quantity of green ones. The bam, in a couple of days, provided we have no rain storm, shorns are a matter of course, will be finished again. The cellar for the house is done and a corner stone laid. The bam looks very differently from what it did when you were there last, it has dried a great deal and is much lighter

colored. Last night you got a letter from Cyrus - one from Mr. Whitcomb, and I had one from Papa. I think I will not send yours until I hear from you, as perhaps there may be some change in your P.O. Papa's was only a short letter, telling me of a friend of his, a Mrs. Curtis, sister of Mrs. Dr. Jewell of Old Green Home St. Anthony, now visiting there, who he wanted me to call upon.

A day or two ago I got Mary's baby picture from Charley Ames. Papa calls Cyrus a princely looking baby, but nobody but his mother can see what a beauty he is. You had a paper from Walter last night, too, it was from Traverse, so I suppose he is there.

I have not been to Church for a long time. I am afraid I shall get to be a heathen - I read nothing, so shall get to be a fool. - Schools closed last week - Mary's is still four weeks. She learns very fast. I hope Charley will get into some business, for he will kill us if he is around. Mr. Clement is persistent in his attentions. He was here till day-dawn this morning. I don't believe I could ever love a widower or widower well enough to take them with a half-grown boy thrown in. William Wheeler is married again. Some women must have been in a mortal strait since.

I will send you to-day paper, ^{so} will see we have had another Bridge St. fire.

Our theatre flourishes. Miss Johnson finished her engagement last night - I believe. Miss Melville comes again this week. I guess I shall fail of seeing any of our stars this summer for lack of a Bear. I hope I shall hear from you this week. Good-by dear, Serena,

Minneapolis June, 24, 1867

My dear Husband -

Before going to bed I will write a few words. It is cold, my feet ache. We have showers every day, and after every shower it clears off colder - We have not had a warm day since you left.

Your Draft for \$1100 and some over came last night. Mr. Eddy carried it to the Bank to-day, and took up the note for Six Hundred due there. He thought there would then be enough to run business until the other came. The Lumber ^{bill} he thought it best to let go - being probable that your other Draft would be here before the sixty days were out.

They have got nicely started again on the Barn. Mr. Eddy is getting some little appetite again and looks like himself.

He says he has more faith in that style of building now than before it went over,

So I think you may take heart.

Vernon's leg is better, but - He has to lie still yet. It is swollen and can bear but little moving about. Mr. Goodwin came in this morning to see how he was getting along. He said if he has been older it would have broken. He thinks it may be three or four weeks before he can run a round on it.

Poor Child, he gets very tired and uneasy.

Mrs. T. B. was over to see us yesterday. She heard from Mr. Walker at Mankato - He had used up one team in getting there, so that he had to dispare spit. He said the roads were horrible.

Did you order the Press left here for any particular time? Also you take any paper where you are?

I ought to go to bed. I have been half sick to-day and we have had a house full too - The Walker girls, Hannah and her baby, beside Callers this afternoon - and then my two babies have fretted and squealed the life most out of me. ^{I believe I must stop - Perhaps Mr. Eddy} will put in a line in the morning. I will write again Sunday. Good-night, Good-bye Love, Serena.

for you the first of August, and stay several
weeks. — — — I told you of a lady
over to the Winslow Papa wanted me to go
and see. With taking baby along I managed
to get over a week ago, after they had been
there a month. I found Mrs. Curtis and three
of her daughters, and Mrs. Dr. Jewell.

Mrs. Curtis is the sweetest woman I ever saw
and Mrs. Jewell too is rare. They live so
high — on Graham an Philosophy — and
talk so well, and know so much, they make
common women seem so inferior and good-
for-nothing, that I am more disgusted than ever
with myself and those about me. In a couple
of days they returned my call catching us
all ⁱⁿ the wash-tub, and of course, fit to receive
company.

To day I have been to Church
for the first time since you went away. Mr.
Cutler preached as usual. Poor Mrs. Whitney
looks like marble. — — Mrs. Higgins lost
her little baby yesterday. The children went
in to see it, and put their hands on it and felt
how cold it was. They talk about it a good deal
and cannot understand how they could see the body
when it was dead and gone to live with God.

It is thundering and raining. We are going to have
a big storm. I hope I will hear a word from you
soon. My dear Love God be with you, your wife, Berena

This letter is
a gem - but
it has been fairly
written with -
three or four
children and
and crawling one
and.

Minneapolis July 14, 1867.

I am alive and well, so are we all.

I guess ~~I~~ ^{have} ~~was~~ never two weeks before, when you
were away, that I did not write. I could not
find a minute day nor night in which to
write, my hands were never so full. Two
weeks to day baby's mouth began to be sore
and the next day it was so bad he would not
nurse, and he has not since, so now he is nicely
weaned, but it was pretty ~~rough~~ tough for him
and me too for awhile. He was real sick with
his mouth and teeth and grieving for his dinner.
He is just beginning to be more like himself.
Meanwhile Vernon's inactivity made him
billious, sick and cross, and Grand-ma has
been and is unusually sick and helpless.
She is very miserable indeed, and has been under
the Dr.'s care for a good while but don't seem to
get much better. Vernon walked a bout
some yesterday for the first time, three weeks

from the time he was hurt. So you can
imagin, with the work to do, and all these
other troubles I have had little time enough for
what must be done, to say nothing of what ought
to be done.

Mr. Eddy wrote you last Sunday
of House matters &c. This has been a very
good week for work, the best this Summer.
It has not rained since last Monday morning,
it will to-day, as a matter of course, being Sunday.
They have two tiers done on the house, and
something more, so Mr. Eddy says he can begin
to see how it is going to look. He says they will
get along faster than on the barn. He has
first-rate men to help him. He had an
application yesterday from another man to
build a house, and has gone up home to-day
to see somebody about doing it, as of course,
he cannot this Summer.

I feel as if I had hardly heard from you
since you left, but I am not surprised, and
shall not be if I get no letter till you get
home again. Your last note I received
Fourth of July. Misereere profunder. House

Killed - poor John - Cow lost, since found?
and men leaving, sick and discouraged, "mess
and mess generally". I hope some of your troubles
were some of them temporary and have vanished.
The loss of Rankin and Mr. Williams could
not be changed, I hope the rest of your crew will
prove good, though Mr. Eddy says Henry
and Seldes here would not give a straw for,
but you have tried them before. I hope some
of your new men are more to be depended on
for interest and ~~force~~ force.

Mr. Moore called in the other day to let
me know Mr. Rankin had got home, and
left you well. Mr. R. himself called last
evening, on his horse, at the gate. He wished
to be very kindly remembered to Mr. Wright. Hoped
you had found your cows, for you had few luxuries
and none to spare. Wished he could send you some-
thing good to eat. It is comical, his fastidious
horror of Camp fare and Mosquitoes.

Mr. Moore told me he has been offered the
Schools in St. Anthony - Should decide tomorrow
yesterday, if he accepted he should leave

but I don't altogether want you to
get a divorce while I am gone

Here it is not for mosquitoes & several
other things I should like to have
you here, but it is best as it
is. - Possibly I may be able to
get away in August, but then
it would be only 4 or 5 weeks
after I came back till I went
down again with the party. & it
would not be worth the while
would it?

I hope Vernon is well now, and
all of you also. - Does Mary continue
to learn? - What do you do & what
do you read - What's the news -
who has been & gone - & who has
done it? How are politics &
such things?

So now I must close. -
Come close to me love & kiss me
- ~~for~~ seven years wife, kiss me
for all those years. - Almost 8
years since in the twilight under the
shade you kissed me first -

Goodbye - God bless & keep you
my love & my wife
George

B. Sunday 14th of July - all well
just got yours of 1st -
Camp. H^{ts} 124 R 40
Sunday July 14th 1867

My Love - I have had no opportunity yet
to send a previous letter, but may do
so today & so will write a little
more - We have had 3 or 4 days
of Windy (which signifies pleasant)
weather & have during that time been
comparatively free from mosquitoes - the
country is getting dryer & we are
making fair progress. We have
completed this town. We did it
in 8 days, which is pretty good
time. No lakes of any consequence.
No timber. We are camped about
a half mile S of the Fort Wadsworth
trail, - get a few small dry willows
for firewood & our stakes we haul
10 or 15 miles. Tomorrow we shall
move some 6 miles S.W. which will
bring us some 25 miles from Glenwood.
No rain for 4 or 5 days till now
- a thunder shower is in progress.

I think we are on the western border of the rainy region, as the streams are not high & the meadows mostly dry. - The boys are all working in, pretty well - no very poor ones & none very brilliant. - but a fair average party, that thus far don't get sick and are willing to work.

We haven't a Mose among us, nor yet a Walter; - but if no worse mishaps befall us, we will get the work done in the estimated time. I am anxious to hear from you, and as to the building, I hope it may prove so that Mr Eddy will conclude it safe to go on with the house. - One thing here has been very fine - no hot weather!! We had indeed one terrific day, hot & though there was wind there was no air; one might gasp & pant but could not be said to breathe.

I never before felt so completely

frustrated with the heat - Gregg gave out entirely & came near a sun stroke, he thought he was going to die (or as he expressed it "pass up the checks") -

A half hour in the river put me all right again, & since then I have felt ^{it} safe all the time. I have thought of it several times lately that it has been a long time since I have been able to work as hard & feel it so little as now.

The rain rattles away, but the showers here seem more windy than watery, & they make here & go elsewhere mostly. If it clears off perhaps I may go myself to the P.O. today - only about 20 miles & back.

It is a month since I left you - 4 weeks tomorrow ^{morning} I don't see any chance to get away from here this summer.

Minneapolis July 18, 1867,

George,

Baby is very sick. I am very
much alarmed for him. It is bowel
complaint. This is the fourth day he has been
sick. If you were only here, God help us.

Serena.

Minneapolis, July 20, 1867.

My dear Husband,

Our beautiful baby
is almost through. He cannot live
through the day. He is quiet now, and
does not suffer, for which thank God.

It is early in the morning, but - I want
to get a line in so it may go to-day, other-
wise I must wait till Monday.

My dear dear Love God is with us.

Seren a.

for you - you would like it.
"Mr Rantlin life - Griffith
Garcet" here - I have read
a few chapters. It is a powerful
story but seems to me wholly
bad so far as I have read.
- Besides it makes me feel
quite miserable as though
Mrs Micawber had indeed
deserted me, which she
promised never to do!

Well any how I've got a
picture that shall never
never desert me. - It kisses
me every little while - I shut
my eyes and feel my love's warm
lips meet mine - as many a
time in days gone by.

- Or is it all a dream - and are
Love's kisses only a thing of the
faded, withered past. - Dead Sea
fruits "That turn to ashes on the lip"

- No - black is not white - the
sun rises & sets - I live - I do
not dream - I love my love and
my love loves me - Oh so full
- so tender so sweet - Live here on
Earth but Heaven's borrowed capital.
Lovers

Sunday July 31st 1867.
Camp T124. R41.

My Love. - How do you? Drowned out
am you? The only intelligence
we have from below was brought
last week by three days South
wind which ended Wednesday noon
in the most terrible rain I
ever knew. It poured almost
incessantly for 30 hours. I
never saw so much rain fall
at once - It was very dry
here before. No water in the prairie
& the streams very low. We
had been foraging around &
across the Chippewa the previous
week. Crossing it several
times a day when it was
sometimes not over knee deep
- On Monday we moved over
to our present camp: half
way between the Chippewa &
Pomme de Terre River.

- about the highest place in the town - It was well - The Chippewa is a mile wide in places & a wild torrent - large streams of water pouring into it all along where before was perfectly dry. - The flat prairies are all covered with water & the ground so soft a horse cannot walk over it - we can work but the trouble is to move camp. - we are between the rivers safely & have got provisions enough for a month nearly, so we can stay & could go if we wished to

The Mail Carrier to Fort Wadsworth was drowned in the Pierre de Terre River about 3 miles from here, trying to cross the other day.

The road runs through this town, I don't know when I can send this letter but

will write so as to be ready. I have got the notes of 2 Pans ready to send off as soon as I can - & shall finish this town in 3 or 4 days more.

Yesterday & today the South wind blows again, so I look for another big rain - It coming from the South so, makes me fear the crops in the S part of the State are ruined - they are if the rain was there as here, which seems quite probable - and mud houses & barns ^{must} ~~be~~ be washed away entirely.

I have read a novel "A noble life" by Miss Mulock - It is a real good story - not powerful or brilliant, but it makes one feel better for having read it. If it don't get destroyed I will bring it back.

so bright. ~~and~~ He would lie in his carriage
and look pleased, and play a little once in
a while. Wednesday night he was more restless
and his bowels moved as often as once a hour
again all night. Early Thursday morning
I sent for Dr. Hatch, but that day the sickness
at the stomach increased, and he seemed to have
lain at intervals. Thursday night his Aunt
sat up with him, He was very restless and
suffered a good deal. A little after midnight

Elsie thought she saw a change, and about
two came up and called me. Blessed
baby, he wanted Mamma all the while; he was
not willing any one else should take him at all
and I am more thankful than I can ever tell
that I had strength to gratify him to the last.

From Friday morning he steadily failed.
Friday night we thought he could not live till
morning. Mrs. Vale staid with me and
helped me care for him. Every few minutes
he would wisth and scream in terrible agony
and then lay quiet in utter prostration, until
his pain returned. Every time his distress
began to come he would open his eyes and hold
up his arms to Mamma to be taken from
his cradle, I would lift him up and walk
half a minute with him till the paroxysm
subsided, when he would want to lie down again.

Minneapolis, July 3d, 1867

My Love.

What can I say to you.

"In Silence only as their benediction,
"God's Angels Come".

Yesterday, Sunday, morning, at a quarter
before one our baby went from his Mother's
arms to God. Yesterday evening at
five o'clock we laid his dear body to rest
over to the Farm, a little way south of the
house, on a little rise, close by a row of trees.

Saturday morning I wrote you he could
not live through the day, but his hold on life
was so strong it was almost impossible for him
to die, and Oh my Love, no mortal can tell
how he suffered. While he was sick I
could not write. I knew it could do no good,
for you could not hear in time to come home.

He was taken sick a week ago to-day.
He was taken with diarrhoea in the morning
which I supposed came from his teeth, though

I was very much frightened. Mrs. Diggins baby
Laddy just died, and I had heard of several
others dying, so of course, I was nervous. I
dressed him over to Dr. Hatchus at noon, but
the Dr. was away. That afternoon I dressed
him up to Emily Hodges to get him into the
air, but he felt so badly he could not be amused
but a minute at a time. When I started to
come home he went to sleep, and looked so
white and sick I went down for Dr.
Leonard to come up when he came to tea.
When he wakes up and I brought him up
into the house his little face turned as white
as it is now. He was deathly sick & and for
awhile in pain, but the Dr. soon relieved
his distress, but all night his discharges
were as frequent as once in an hour, and after
mid night oftener. In the morning, Tuesday,
he seemed bright, and his bowels somewhat
better, so that the Dr. pronounced him nicely.
But he has no appetite and I could not
feel that he was better. All that day he
kept about the same, ~~and~~^{and} that night he

was better than the night before and slept
pretty well, but when I tried to feed him a
little toast in the morning he could not eat,
and there was no change in his discharges which
from the first were dysenteric. When the
Dr. came he said I had no reason to be alarmed
he was doing as well as could be expected, but
I knew he was not getting better and told
Dr. Leonard I wanted to send for Mrs.
Dr. Jewell at the Winslow. I knew she
gave no medicine but thought she could tell
perhaps something to do for him in the way
of care which I did not know. She came
said he was not very sick, told me to keep
drugs away from him, give enemias,
put water on his bowels &c. She was so full
of life and hope she made me hopeful for
a little while. His bowels seemed a good deal
better that day, and I gave him no medicine
at all, partly for that reason, knowing the
Dr. had left powerful medicine, and
partly because Mrs. Jewell advised it.
All day however he was quite feverish, though

loving arms, nor feel bewildered and grieved that he did not find his Mother. Oh my Love, the desolation of our house to me none but God can know, but it would break my heart if for one moment where he is gone I could know he grieved for his Mother.

Our friends have all been very kind. Mrs. Vale, I do not know what I could have done without her.

Mr. Moore was in to-day. He says as soon as he can move his family to St. Anthony he is going where you are, then if you want to come he will tell you please or well as he can.

I have not heard from you since the Fourth, nor do I know when you can hear from me. The terrible floods are causing great consternation.

I am tired dear. Good-bye. May our dear baby bring God and Heaven nearer to his Father and Mother to comfort and bless.

Your wife,
Serena.

He continued about the same, growing weaker all the time, yet showing a reserve of strength truly wonderful, till about noon Saturday when I lay him on the lounge to see if it would rest him, and he would not be moved again. All the afternoon he lay ~~like~~ with his eyes shut breathing like one in deep sleep. I thought his hair was gone, and he would go quietly to rest, but it was not so. It seems hard to you, as to me, that you were away, but you will never know the agony you were spared in not being allowed to see him suffer. Several times after we thought his dear eyes were closed never to open, he looked into my face and knew me. About an

Soon before he went he opened his ~~blinded~~ eyes that has not moved for hours, and in a agony of reaching threw his arms toward me as if he would be taken. I took him in my arms where he lay as if he had at last found rest, and breathed as sweetly and easily as if going to happy sleep. He went to God about the ^{5th} ~~hour~~ ^{night}, he came to us, almost a year ago. In his last days of sickness he seemed to grow so old, and his brain was so active and clear to the last. In death he was more beautiful than in life. When I washed his precious body and dressed him the last time I closed his eyes, but in the morning they were open, so that when Verney looked at him he said he has waked up.

His eyes were not turned up at all, nor glazed, and every body who looks at him thought his eyes more beautiful than any thing they had ever seen. His mouth was shut close together just as he kept it, when not laughing or playing. My beautiful beautiful darling. The children loved to look at him and kissed him again and again, and wondered why we could not keep him. We covered him with white flowers.

Mr. Eddy and Annie made ready for him even to the grave. Every thing was done for him by loving hands. Mama helped lay him in his little casket.

When they took him in the carriage to put him in the grave Verney kept saying to himself as fast as he could speak "God sees him, God sees him."

Mother, Mrs. Jones, once told me if I had little children die she would stand ready to take them and be their Mother in Heaven. And it has been a joy unspeakable to think his poor tired soul would find rest in her

short comings, elsewhere more than I
did at first. Regularly works most
of the time alone & on the R.R. ^{land} exam-
ination - I carry chain & line - run
compass line - look after camp &
write up notes & hunt horses
line - If the rivers get down any
I want to go to Sauk Centre in
about 9 or 10 days. Hope to hear much
from you, but fear quite the
contrary so far as house building goes
for if our big rain extended to

Minnesota, half the houses there
must be washed away.

We have had some heavy showers since
but nothing that has made any per-
ceptible impression on the streams
since that one of July 18, '91.

The rivers are still deep - & don't
seem to get down - We are camped
on a respectable rain-water creek - the
best water we get here - on the whole
the rain has done some good - this
town has not a stick or bush of
timber in it - & would not have had a
drop of water but for that big rain
- We shall camp on the Chippewa in
T124 R40 - 6 miles E from here next
week - at least we hope to

Sunday July 28/91.

My Love.

Camp. T123, R41

What good are Sundays here, or letters.
We have had no mail for two weeks &
shall get none for 10 days more. I sent
a letter to you & 21 Books of Field Notes to
the Surveyor General - one day last week.

I have got no letters from you written
after you had got any of mine from
here. So it seems as though I had
not seen you for a year. - just as
though my letters had gone to post &
that you kept on writing, not knowing
whether you had any husband or not.

I get so lonesome here this year I
think 'every day - "Oh if I ever get home
won't I stay there" - jeshaw - what
could I do there - work like a dog &
not earn more than 1/2 as much as it
costs us every year to live.

I would go into almost anything

but selling dry goods - that would keep me
at home + keep bread in the house -
but really I don't know of any thing I
could do + that makes me homesicker
than ever, to think there is no end to
this vagabond life - this work + worry
+ wear + tear, in pain + discomfort - eaten
up by mosquitoes - without sleep - in the
rain + mud - dirt discomfort + everything
about as bad as can be.

I wish it were done or I done -
Oh well - it can't be helped I must
do the best I can - we are doing well
as may be - we now have 215 miles
done - having been here 5 weeks - \$1290 + if
we have no ill luck will finish this - the 4th
sp. this week. There is only 44 miles more
in it + we have averaged 43 so far
6 weeks to 4 towns - 6 towns will take
9 weeks more, at that rate to Oct 6th - then 10
days make Oct 16th or a little later than I
estimated while the amt of work will
be 5000 less than I expected.

Camping is pleasant enough in a good year
but such seasons as this it has no
redeeming features - it is all bad -

Yes we did have have our good
thing - strawberries - I ate all I
wanted once of nice ones + we had
3 short cakes that were nice; but
then one couldn't have come here for
strawberries this year I judge
- I am glad Rankin went home
when he did - I have heard no
word from him or Mr Williams
since they left.

The boys all keep good heart +
work well - Stone + Constock are
particularly good boys - much
better than I took either of them
to be at the outset - I have got
Constock worked into the surveying
so that he runs compass most
of the time + I think does it well
- It relieves me considerably + I
have time to watch + remedy the

"Blessed are they who have not
seen, and yet have believed!"

"I dried my tears, as my fancy roved
To the realm by angels trod.
For I knew that the blossom ^{removed} from earth
Bloomed bright in the gardens of God."

"So more and more a Providence
Of Love is understood,
Making the springs of time & sense
Sweet with eternal good."

And death seems but a covered way
That opens into light,
Wherein no blinded child can stray
Beyond the Father's sight."

Whence is mother-love & father-love?
He who gave us these sacred feelings,
must not He have them? And who
of all our children is so much ours
as His?

"Hush that sobbing; weep more lightly!
On we travel, daily, nightly,
To the rest that they have found,
Are we not upon the river,
Sailing fast to meet forever,
On more holy, happy ground?"

"Whether, therefore, we live, we
live unto the Lord; or whether we
die, we die unto the Lord; —
whether, therefore, we live or die,
we are the Lord's."

Now may the God of peace
& the peace of God be with
you all. Amen.

1867

Minneapolis July 22 1867

Dear Papa,

Our beautiful baby
died yesterday morning at a quarter
before one.

Your girl,

Serena.

"We saw thee come, we saw thee go—
Brief guest in this our earthly land!
Wherefrom?—whereto? We only know
From God's own hand to God's own hand."

—
"The baby wept:
The mother took it from the nurse's arms,
And calmed its grief, & soothed its vain alarms,
And baby slept."

Again it weeps:
And God doth take it from the mother's arms,
From present pain and future unknown harms,
And baby sleeps."

beyond the river - she who is mother
there to our babes gone before - over
the river through whose waters, please
God may we walk hand in hand
together. - Oh my love, I must
I must go - some way I must
devise to keep things together here
while I see you again -

Could I have but seen him again
- but no - he went as he came
to you alone - will he ever know
that his Father too loved him?

Oh My Love - My Love -

And to think too - this letter is two weeks
& more old - his sufferings were over
he was at rest - yours I fear just
begun - The Post master has sent our
mail everywhere & we shall have to
go everywhere to find it again - later
letters from you are no doubt somewhere
in this country - I have a man out
today trying to find some of them.

Two weeks gone by - and may not
the terrible strain of those long,
weary days & nights of watching till
God came, have snapped the slender
thread; which binds her I love to
this life - Oh the thought kills me

Tuesday, August 6th 1867

Oh My Love - This day in years gone
by has been a glad and joyous one
to me - Today it is a desolation.
Yesterday I got your two letters of
July 31st & 22nd. - It is all over,

He whose coming to you in
pain and darkness was yet a
gladness to you, one little year ago
has gone to God who gave; in
pain and anguish & darkness indeed -
- And you alone - Oh it is too bad
that I am here - and I am tied here
- I do not see how I can get away.

My brave beautiful boy - he who
was my hope & for whom I had
builded grandest castles - he who was
to have been great and wise and good.
- my poor child - so soon gone down
through the dark bitter waters where
mother's hand cannot lead, nor
mother's heart warm.

My paper lies before me - I
cannot say more -

How the years make sport of us. Last year all was so pleasant - all so fortunate - This all so dark, so unfortunate so full of suffering - of body & of the deeper life.

Here as there with you - bodily I have suffered as you have - with the work and worry & constant unrest day & night. The mosquitoes keeping me tortured almost out of sense, day & night, getting little sleep and less rest. - I am not myself at all but cross & fretful all the time. -

Oh my love. If ever anything comes that will keep us in bread & keep us together, I will never leave you again - come joy or grief I will share it with you -

This day is not like that in Sumerville 8 years ago - It is terrifically hot -

The sun shines burning & and blisteringly down - yet not for one moment have the swarms of bloodthirsty mosquitoes

relaxed in their attacks - stinging all over with their murderous poison. & melting with the fierce heat & blinded with the smoke which we keep away from the mosquitoes with - with fearful apprehensions of the morrow & days to come, in this swamped & overflowed wild; with the dark desolation of our home and your poor torn bleeding heart and worn out crushed body two hundred miles away & I chained here - among all these I sit & write you these lines & then I turn to that sweet eve so full of tender buds of love and hope - promises only of happy years - when first I pressed your hand, and your lips met mine in mutual confession - beneath the great trees and in the dim twilight of the summer. at that good man's door, within whose walls I count sweet precious memories still lingering: of her who waits for us

- Oh No My love - 't must not, can not be - God will not separate us now - It were too much

And I feel too that hard to bear as this is - it is for our good - that we shall come to feel it though inexpressibly sad, a tender & blessed experience, and a hold on the life to come. - and that your hope & prayer, (that he our dear ~~brother~~ brave blessed suffering child will bring his Father & Mother nearer to God & nearer to Heaven) will be answered; Oh my love I will try to be a Christian, try as I have not yet. God help us so to do to our remaining little ones that living or dying we nor they shall feel that we have lived in vain - Let us cherish them as most precious things - God's Talent given us as precious seed of promise. - and should it be His will that other

bright eyes in time to come. gladden
our now ~~desolate~~ desolate hearth & heart.
let us accept the trust in fear
& trembling - remembering ever that
Gods child may be with us but
a night -

Oh my love I cannot write
- That dear image comes to me through
blinding tears - and I cannot have it
that - those bright eyes are never-
more, - That that beautiful picture
is broken in death & dissolved in
Decay -

God's Will be done -

Father in Heaven - forgive us -
have mercy upon us - pity
us poor suffering hearts -
Take to Thy loving bosom our
dear Lamb - Thou art be to
him tenderer & gentler than
Mother, better & wiser than Father
- And Oh God our Father -
with yearning which words
cannot tell, we pray Thee
bring us to him and to Thee,

My love - God with you -
"I love you" - as never before - Your Husband
George.

Minneapolis, Aug. 1, 1867.

My dear Love,

Again the Angel of Death has entered our house. Day before yesterday Grandmother followed our little one to Heaven, and yesterday evening we laid her away to rest. Perhaps you can fancy the utter clearness of our home with the two most needy and helpless gone. I cannot settle my self to any thing. Almost it seems to me I cannot live without my baby. Gods goodness and babys happiness I never for a moment doubt, but all I feel now is that my child is gone, and the earth desolate. Oh my Love.

I was not at home when Grandma died. I went home with Mr. Underwood a weeks ago, never thinking that Grandma was in danger of dying. She has not been as well as usual all summer, she has been billious, and quite miserable for

a long time, gradually growing weaker. She began to grow worse the day I left home, but was not so bad that they were alarmed for her until three or four days before she died. The Dr. was in the day before she died, and did not think of her going so soon. They sent for me Tuesday morning, but it is a long days ride and we did not reach home till two hours after she had gone. Her head was clear to the last.

Mrs. Wright said to her in the morning - "Grandma you will see baby first, I guess," She said "Yes, I think so". It seems to me a not unhappy thing to go to heaven before while our faces still linger in our darlings mind, while he is yet a baby, before he has grown away from us and Earth.

There is torture in the thought of the infinite distance between my babies June, sweet soul never touched by sin and his poor Mother.

I cannot write you now. If you could truly be at home. I got two letters from you a week ago, and you said you should not send to the office again for a month. My poor dear - I hope you will get my letters all at once, ^{God help you.} I am a.

than anything else. This life seemed my life.

Last night we got a letter from Walter. He dont know whether he will come this Fall or not.

Mr. Eddy thinks he will finish the house in two weeks. They are ready to lay the floor timbers of the second story. I wish it was ready to go in to now.

I wonder if you will be ready come home. Of course you must do as you think best. It will not be very long now till you come for good. It seems to me now I never and have you go away again. But I suppose you will.

It is no use Love, I cannot write. I only sit and cry when kept.

God keep you strong in his strength.

Your wife,

Serenus.

Minneapolis Aug. 8, 1867.

My Love,

This is our baby's Birth-day.

A year ago to-day, though miserably sick I was happy in the new life by my side - but to-day how dark and lonely my life seems because my baby is gone. Now no amount of pain and suffering will bring him back to me. Every day I miss him more and more.

I wish you were at home - and I know you will feel so little like working when you hear from us - But it would be hard to have you come and go right-away again. But would it not be a rest and better for you to come. Mr. Moore goes the first of the week, I shall probably send this letter by him. He has offered to take anything I wish to send. I can think of nothing you would care for. I will send one of baby's pictures. I have hesitated to do so thinking it might only

add to your sorrows to see this poor shadow
of our darling.

As White Carriages are going to Mr.
Pries' to the funeral of their little one.
A baby seven or eight months old.

That makes four children here in as
many months ~~in~~ right-along in a row -

Mr. Felsome's first; and then three
houses more. If Cholera had swept
through our town it seems as though
it could not have been more fatal -
than this Summer Complaint has been
among children. Children from

two years old and under have died by
the score. The week my baby died
or the week before, between the Sunday's
Mr. Warner buried ten - the next Sunday
seven children were buried over the River
and here, last Sunday two in our Church
and we hear of them ^{dying} every day almost.

Platt Walters little baby too died a
week ago, of the same disease. Some one
said the other day they heard Mr. Hatch had

now one hundred children on his hands.

I tremble for every baby I see.
Mary just noticed the Carriages going to
Mr. Pries, and asked what it was when
we told her their baby was dead, she
said "most every body dies this Summer
don't they?"

Sunday Aug. 11 -

My Love, I can't write anything, yet it
seems as if I must. I have nothing to
say. I feel only one thing - the utter desari-
ness of life, and my own helplessness -

You might say with a husband and
two children left the world ought not to
be quite dark - and I really do not
suppose it is, yet for the time with baby's
bright eyes all light seems to have vanished.

For the last year, you know, I live for
and in him in a sense in which I could not
for the rest of you. I never sat down without
him in my arms, never went out without
taking him with me, and in all my work
he was more constantly in my mind and thoughts

not get in order. Mary went to Sunday School, and says they are to have a Concert Wednesday evening - a sort of Opening.

Last evening I had a letter from Ada. It tells us nothing of her self. A letter too from Papa, mostly to Grandma. He sent a P.O. Check or Order for \$25 to Grandma. I had better get the money on it I suppose. You have had nothing come. I got you note the day you left, but nothing from Kittredge.

Ada writes that Grace Phillips is dead. I would send Papa's letter but there is nothing at all in it, it is mostly to Grandma. He says Fanny is teaching in a girls school three hours a day. She craves employment. Good Gracims! Isn't it a fine thing to be smart. I thought I should have heard from you before you got to Camp. I want to hear how you got on walking with your lame ankle.

This dry cool weather is good for you, so I enjoy it. T. B. Came home the other day for a little while. I hope I shall hear from you soon.
Your wife -
Serena.

Minneapolis Aug. 25, 1867.

My dear Love,

A lonely Sunday, I would give any thing if I was with you in a tent if it was in the middle of a bog surrounded by armies of "Skenneters". The dreariness of home seems even greater since you came and went than before. It grieves me so to see you so miserably worn and unfit for work. If it be possible you must try and rest from these tramps next year.

You are far too young to begin to wear out.

I wonder if baby's going has changed life in your eyes as in mine? I have lost all hopefulness. The future of this life seems just a dreary stretch of years - and it seems to me I have no hold on you, or the other children; as if at any moment you might slip from me.

Oh my Love, it would be joy unspeakable if only I could believe the old-fashioned doctrine that my child had

lived as long as God wished him to and that His hand took him home. But I cannot think so. More and more it seems a cruel, wicked thing that he should die, the result of his mother's ignorance and doctors' folly. Not that I believe we did not all do our best as it was, but I am fully persuaded we know next to nothing.

I cannot think of Mr. Hatch without bitterness. I have always had an indefinite feeling that he was a fool, now I believe it. Not one of the three doctors I called had so true an idea of the baby's condition as I myself who never saw death nor fatal sickness. Mrs. Dr. Jewell told me three days before he died "Gann Child has no disease that can kill it" - Doctors I forever discard. Of these things I mean to learn enough to be my own Physician.

I have faith enough ~~enough~~ in our Father to believe that he will make it well for our baby to have gone so early, and it may be well for his Father and Mother, but it is very very dark now. Dear blessed beautiful boy from the morning my eyes first saw him till

he died I never took him in my arms nor looked into his face without a joy and pride that colored the whole of life. It really seemed to me there never was but one child nor ever could be.

I loved my other children just as well perhaps, but I was proud of baby, and wondered he could ever have been mine - Ah me, I didn't know he was only given for one little day, an Angel always, to bring Heaven to us and us to Heaven.

Elsie and Vernon went home with Mr. Eddy last night - Mary and I are alone this evening. Vernon will come with Mr. Eddy to night but Elsie is going to stay a week. Mr. Underwood has been in this afternoon and staid an hour or two. He began telling me of the Y. M. C. A. Bible class and various questions raised there, which led to a long talk concerning Theology. That is about the only point you can touch that tells you the man I find Mr. U - more than I thought him. There was no meeting to day - the organ

I was glad to hear that you had left
Cohasset & gone to Hingham, I am
sure it has a good move - you will
both enjoy more to be near that daughter,
I hope she will write the girls as often
as she has time, we are all interested
in whatever concerns your welfare,

We have all enjoyed the summer
Eliza's health has very much improved,
this week we leave for Spain where
we expect to spend a part of the winter
may go from there to Alexandria
and Cairo - but all the future
will depend much on circumstances,

I may remember us all very kindly
to your Wife & other members of your family
and believe me sincerely yours
John Collamer

P.S. You must apologize to the one you
may be ^{asked} required to read through
this long yarn - Should it prove of
interest to you - that will be my suffi-
-cient reward and I hope to the one
who is called to read it -

J.C.

2
a day to see the Cathedral a fine specimen
of the Early Norman - from this we went
to Ely to see that - the pride of the Cambridge
people - it is in a most perfect repair - & as
it is said - than fifty thousand pounds having
been expended within the last ten years,
it is most elaborately done & the frescoes
beautiful - ~~at~~ I did I neglected to say
that on our way from Lincoln to Peterboro
we stopped at Ely and visited
the old Cotton Church, went into the
Pulpit &c it has lately been repaired, the
spire is the only handsome feature in the
building - leaving Ely we soon reached
Cambridge and ~~we~~ found ourselves amongst
its Seventeen Colleges - here we remained
a few days visiting the Colleges, Chapels, Library,
dining Halls & walking in the grounds, which
are handsomely laid out & well shaded with
fine old trees - leaving this we went to London
having been absent more than two months,
here after making a few excursions in the
vicinity, got together all our luggage
and on the 5th of September left for Paris,
where we arrived - via Boulogne & Amiens,
on the 7th - and have now been here five
weeks - a part of the time with the girls shopping
(Paris is a great place to shop in) but more at
the Exhibition with my Brother, the girls
going only a part of the time, & here but little -
it is hard work to spend four or five hours there.

at other times off to Fontainebleau & Cloud,
etc etc I now wish I felt capable to give you
even a faint description of the Universal
Exposition, as it is called, - but truly so - for
all Nations are represented, I think
they number four hundred - the buildings
and the "Annex", are on a grand scale -
it is on the "Champs de Mars" - the ground
occupied is about 120 Acres - and the
space within metres occupied by the
contributors (exclusive of the Park & Horticultural
- al Garden etc) is 150 Thousand, and
the number of contributors is 42 Thousand
from these figures you will be made aware
that it is a big thing - indeed unless one
has visited it several times they are quite
unable to realize how grand an Exhibition
it is - I have spent quite a part of seventeen
(17) days and not seen any thing like all
the articles - except in a general way - If you
consider for a moment that all these Nations
send only the best specimens they produce
in each class - you see the best each
can do - the Exhibition is divided
into 10 Groups and those 10 Groups again
divided into 95 Classes, the Catalogue
makes a volume of 771 Pages - Seven of the
Groups are in the large building - the building
arranged in seven Galleries - each
Gallery takes one Class - & these classes are so
arranged in the Catalogue as to show the

various Works of Art exhibited by the respective
Countries in the consecutive order in which
they are placed in the galleries - I assure
you that it is pleasant to walk through the
galleries (see the beautiful Works of Art,
such as Paintings in Oil & ^{water} Colours -
Musical Instruments - Medical Instru-
ments (why I think it would take your time
in San two days to examine this one class
which is No 11 in the 2nd group), Maps
Furniture & other objects for Dressing, again
Clothing & other fabrics & objects worn on the
person - think of Silk Wool Cotton, or the
jewelry & trinkets or the lace - Leather,
and Metals of all kinds - & then the
Machinery of the World all brought together.
From the foregoing long letter you will hear
that we have seen North & South Wales -
Scotland & a good part of England
including I think, 12 Cathedrals
indeed some of our friends have called
it a Cathedral tour & now just ^{finished} doing
all we shall for the present in Paris,
notwithstanding all I have seen, and
enjoyed - I do not forget my old friends,
particularly those I have enjoyed so much
with for so many years - no Mark has
passed since we left that we have
not spoken of you or your good wife -
or lovely daughters -

leaving this we passed thro' the Arminian
Canal then on the Clyde to Glasgow
in Greenock - Glasgow is one of the
busiest like looking cities I have seen -
indeed I think Scotland the "young
America" of Queen Victoria's Dominion.
at this point we took the rail to Edinburgh - our
point of departure on this journey - after a few
days rest set off again - going to York
to see the "Minster" - a large Cathedral
in the pointed Gothic - by some considered
the finest in England - I don't think so,
it is too modern - being the third erected
on the same site - from this point we
went to Scarborough. one of those lovely English
Summer Watering Places (we much prefer
it to Brighton) from this went to Beverly
to see the Cathedral there - it is truly a
beautiful gem. the Carved Work in the Choir
very elaborate & exquisite from here went on
to Hull crossed the Humber to New Holland
& took rail to Lincoln, here we remained
to see the Cathedral really a very grand
one. particularly the West front - showing
the three different periods of its Erection
and Styles - but the Angel Choir the greatest
beauty of all - the Wood Work in the Choir
is 500 years old - entirely perfect & the Carving
very fine - leaving this we went on to Peterboro
(not your Peterboro in N.H.) where we stopped

Friday
Paris October 11th 1867
My dear Mr Clark
It is now nearly six months
since I had the pleasure of conversing with you
and I have no doubt you will be glad to hear
some what of the wanderings of an old friend.
We reached Liverpool after a passage of
two days where we remained a few days to see
that great Commercial City & its Surroundings,
then went to London where we staid several
Weeks - it being what is called the London Season.
The Parliament in session & all the Nobility in town
made it every where very gay - it is indeed
a great City - I had been several times there
before, but never before enjoyed it so much
or so greatly impressed with the Magnitude
of the Place - its Public & Private buildings - Parks
&c. - it is beyond question the Monetary Centre
of the business World and the Stability of the English
Government has done much to make it so - beside London we visited most of the Surrounding
as Windsor Castle - Hampton Court - the
Crystal Palace - Greenwich Hospital &c &c,
leaving London we continued our journey
along the South Coast of England, stopping
at Canterbury & Rochester to see those
old Cathedrals so justly the pride of the
People, at Brighton we remained a few
days to enjoy the fashionable Watering ^{Place} of all
England - then crossed the Solent to the
Isle of Wight (a most lovely spot) where
we saw two Haks making excursions & covered

the Island, from here we crossed over to
Southampton, made excursions to Winchester,
to see Winchester Cathedral so full of
interest & also to Bath & by a fine old
train - at Salisbury we spent one day
in visiting that splendid Cathedral and
Chapter House the repairs on the last
finished only two years since, the Cloister
is also well preserved - the whole pile
is very imposing. We also went out to
Stone Henge to see that wonderful old
ruin of which nothing is known, from
here we continued on to Bath, a most
comfortable place - the City itself & buildings
are fine and the surroundings beautiful.
the warm baths have a world wide rep-
utation, continuing on to pass the Severn
and entered South Wales by way of Chepstow
from there drove out to Tintern & by one of the
finest old ruins we have seen, at Cardiff
we staid two days to see the City & great
Docks - the largest has a basin of 46
acres & can dock ships drawing 28 feet water,
our journey through South and North Wales was
delightful, and full of interest - the scenery
from many points only surpassed by that of
Switzerland particularly in the vicinity of
Cadair Idris and Snowdon (two of the highest
mountains in Wales) We also went to
Aberystwith, delightfully situated on Cardigan
Bay - the fashionable watering place of the
Welsh - at Bangor we remained two days
visiting the Rail Road Tubular bridge over
the Menai Straits, also the Suspension

bridge - two objects of great interest, both
rank amongst the highest triumphs of
engineering skill, and are magnificent
monuments of the genius of Belford &
Stephenson - arriving at Chester
found we yet had some time before
going to Paris - determined to see the North
of Scotland - and at once left for Edinburgh
that beautiful City of Palaces & Spires &
one we also enjoy - after remaining a few
days to rest and revisit our former favorite
localities - set out for Aberdeen - which we found
a thrifty looking place - one long street through the
centre of the City - built on either side of the
Aberdeen granite - gives it a substantial appearance,
at this point we made a detour of forty miles to
Ballater, then posted via Inver to Balmoral
to see Queen Victoria's Castle - a handsome
modern structure - finished in 1862 - the
scenery from Ballater - (the terminus of the Rail)
to Balmoral, is quite grand, and in its way
perhaps the equal of North Wales, returning again
to Aberdeen went on to Inverness, returning to
Edinburgh - by way of the Caledonian Canal to
to Oban - here we remained a day as we found
a steamer to leave the next day to visit the
celebrated Islands of Staffa and Jona at
the same time making the circuit of the Isle
of Mull - Fingals Cave in the Isle of Staffa is
really a wonderful place -

[1867]

Ev Dec. 17th 1867

For

Lorna M

Elsie J -

Hannah

Mrs Hodge

— / —

"Every thing is love-
ly, & the Goose
hangs high"
"Ham"

Mr. & Mrs. W. C. Bacon.

Georgia A. Crego.

Mr T W Clarke

Jan^y 1, 1868

[To Thomas W. Clarke]

My dear William

May this New Year
bring to you much hap-
-piness, in the knowledge
of doing every day what
is right in the sight of
God - I will you ac-
-cept this small gift as
a token of the great love
which is always borne
you - by your

Mother

extravagance - the Splendid sets of
harnesses for the 4 and 6 horse teams were
very numerous - and more than 200 beats
+ Ladys Saddles - with liverys that
would furnish a Regiment of Servants.

We spent a Week at Barcelona - it is
one of the Cities which seem to have some
business activity - it is called the
Manchester of Spain - and therefore left
like a Spanish City - We stopped one
day at Tarragona to see its fine old
Cathedral and Cloisters - it was formerly
a strongly fortified place, the Walls and
gates are now perfect and entire and is
as Spanish a looking City as you would
desire to visit - Valencia was the
first Moorish looking City we saw -
its Oriental character was stamped
every where - it was called by the Moors
the Sultana of the Mediterranean, it
is surrounded by the high Palms and
deep green Orange trees - while its borders
are bathed by the blue waves of the Sea -
it lies in a fertile plain ten miles square
and seemed to me like one large Orchard.
Watered through its whole extent by
most ingenious canals and pipes which
after Eight centuries look as perfect
as when the Moor first placed them there,
irrigation is indispensable - as you
will well understand, where five months
without a drop of rain is not uncommon -
as is the case in the South of Spain -
drought is the great enemy to the olive tree,
frost is unknown -

Malaga Jan 31st 1868

My dear Mr Clark

I had this pleasure in Octo
with some acct of the great Exhibition in
Paris - Very likely you may be interested in the
continued Wanderning of Your old friend.

We left Paris the last of Octo - travelling
only in the day - that we may see the Country.
Our first stop was at the old City of Tours
to break the journey to Bordeaux - which
this latter City in commercial importance
is second only to Marseilles - it is quite
a stirring busy City - its great exports are
Wine oil and fruit - I went thro the Vaults
of one of the largest concerns that had four
thousand pipes Wine in them - and tasted
some of the best Bordeaux it was ever
my good fortune to sip - Pau was found
a charming sunny place - altho we required
a fire moving and snug - it is the great
wintering place of the English - Parisians
and many Americans - it is beautifully
situated - the French Pyrenees in front
their snow clad peaks glistening in the sun
are always a source of interest and
pleasure to the Visitor - After remaining
at Pau several days took our departure
for Spain - by way of Bayonne - where

We remained only one day driving
out four miles to Biarritz the summer
sea shore residence of the Emperor & Empress -
the Royal residence is externally quite plain
and I have no doubt very enjoyable.
We then continued on the French Railway
to "Irún" the Spanish frontier town where
we were greatly put through a Spanish
Custom House with our luggage taking
our seats in the Cars for Madrid. Stopping
at Burgos to see its fine old Cathedral
and lace like spires - the Rail Road over
the Pyrenees was a triumph of the genius
and skill of French Engineers, the number
of tunnels is very large. the scenery over
the mountains was grand - reminding
me very much of the scenery in our Western
Rail Road from Springfield to Albany.

We remained a day at Valladolid
the old Capital of Spain. There are many
objects of interest - it is situated on a
wide wind-blown plain without trees or
shrub. Or birds to relieve the sameness
which continues for miles - it is thoroughly
a Spanish City dull and backward.
here Isabella was married to Ferdinand
here also Columbus breathed his last
in 1506. the house in which he died is
marked by a marble slab stating the fact
here that fanatical bigot Philip IInd
was born. Here also the first "auto de fe"

took place ~~in 1559~~ in 1559 - Madrid is a
French City. its great object of interest is
its Picture Gallery the finest in the World.
It is exceedingly rich in the Works of the great
masters - 46 Murillos 62 Rubens 53 Titians
54 Velazquez 10 Raphaels 22 Van Dycks
43 Tintors 25 Ternes 34 Pintoretos 54
Breughels 23 Snijders 19 Poussins 58 Ribera
10 Wouvermans 53 Giordanos 10 Claudes
&c &c. There is a Crucifixion by Velazquez
in my judgment one of the grandest conceptions
in the world - a sublime vision of Sorrow
and Hope - We visited the gallery
several times and always with new delight.
No Sovereign that I have seen makes
the show that Isabella IInd does when
she goes out to drive - her turnout is
always 4 or 6 horses - Postillion & herald
followed by a Squad of Dragoons - then follow
two or three Carriages each drawn by 4 or 6
Mules. these contain the younger members
of the Royal Family & their attendants.
With such turnouts one can scarcely
believe that Spain is decidedly poor. if not
bankrupt. We visited the Royal Stables
they contained 120 fine looking horses
and as many Mules. in the Carriage
Hall there were 120 Carriages full of
60 of them were state Carriages richly
decorated with gilt & gaudy Colours - the Harness
and saddle gallery showed still greater

After we went to the Prado - I shall be here then - We all
in some dull way - I shall be here then - We all
of the women in the Prado - I shall be here then - We all

Micante is situated on the Sea and at the foot of a lofty bleak hill crowned with an old and now much ruined castle the environs are denuded - a few Palms and Fig trees add to the Oriental appearance of the place - to me it was a very uninteresting city - yet I must confess to its warm and balmy air - from here we made an excursion to "Elche" (15 miles) to see that Oriental town and its forest of Stately Palms. Hundreds of silent grandeur high in the air appear like jets of verdure above the houses the fruit of the female tree hangs in golden clusters around the summit - the male tree bears no dates - the sight was so uncommon that we felt we were paid for a hard days work 30 miles in a "tormenta" on springs.

Cordova appears more Oriental than Valencia - with its more narrow winding streets - not 100 yards of straight line could be found - then the beautiful open Courts to the Houses finished round with marble and set out with shrubs and flowers - ~~refined~~ ^{and} by a fountain in the center to refresh them, and sheltered from the sun with awnings - here in a word was the "Paradise" of the Moor - but the great object of interest is the Mosque - it is considered the most perfect specimen ever erected, of the religious architecture of the Moors of Spain - indeed it is considered the finest type in Europe of a true temple of Islam - it is in the shape of the Basilica adapted to Moslem worship, the walls enclosing the the Mosquid or orange Court - preserve all their Moorish character

they average from 30 to 60 feet in height and
6 feet in thickness - strengthened occasionally
by square battlement towers - the open court of
Oranges is 430 ft by 210 ft divided into three
compartments - the walks between each ^{are} paved.
We were told that there were always ^{there} in it - es-
pecially the Palms & Cypress - the Orange trees
date from the 16th century. Interior -
The first impression is bewilderment and
astonishment - it seems like a roofed in
forest - the pillars were numbered 1200 -
are now reduced to about 850 - they are all
monolithic, ~~they~~ ^{and} are all of Marble of various
kinds - these pillars form 14 spacious Naves from
E to W. and 29 from N to S - intersecting each other
at right angles. Producing great variety of per-
spective - here also is the semicircular, or
horse shoe arch - said to be first used in this
Mosque - The "Mih-rab", or Sanctuary of
the Mosque - In this small and most beautiful
recess, the Ottoman Koran was placed, and
the Khalif, the Prince of the Faithful, Defender
of the Faith - used to perform his public prayer
at the windows towards the holy of holies - i.e.
in the direction of Mecca - The Mih-rab -
forms an hexagon 13 ft diameter & 27 feet high
the pavement as well as sides are marble
& the shell shaped roof is the piece of marble,
to the right and left of the Sanctuary were the
habitations of the Clergy - I see I have ^{no} room
for Malaga - can only say it is a prosperous
trading port - with a delightful climate -
the last 3 weeks of our stay the thermometer in
our parlor ranged from 65 to 75 - warm enough
for comfort - May remember me ^{very kindly}
to Mr Clark & the other members of your family - and ^{and} ~~and~~
^{only} ~~only~~ ^{to} Mr. Collamore

-one little Lesson in Life - the Schooling of Death - It has come near to us and we have learned the lesson & what it means.

"Less Earth - More Heaven"

I cannot but feel too that it is a wrong and a crime against any child - that it dies -

It was born into the world for good. It has a right to live, grow, acquire the experience & the discipline - enjoy the pleasures & be purified & chastened by the sorrows of this life - and any abridgement of that experience is a cheat and wrong against that life -

Cause & effect follow in regular sequence in life & death as in more trivial matters. One man shoots another & the victim dies - Had the shot been withheld - the man had lived. I cannot see it otherwise - nor can I see any place to draw a line which will allow on the one hand Divine pre-ordination - nor yet free-knowledge; and on the other Human free-agency. Only I feel & know that the man is ^{morally} accountable

so far as his knowledge extends - and suffers the penalty of ignorance in all things still further beyond - So then are we not accountable for all things - as much when we do wrong ignorantly as wilfully?

The child does not know that fire will burn till once he tries it - but he suffers not the less on account of his ignorance -

Why then are we scourged and goaded on thus? The answer is

"Know all things and use all that knowledge only for good" But we may be mad

& run ~~amuck~~ amuck for knowledge as well as ~~stewards~~ - We are such complex structures requiring such many sided development that a truly great soul lives grandly not alone in Books, or Rail-roads or pulpit, or Chantry - Not alone in thought or speech or work - his Rest and his Recreation are equally grand with his work, ~~we~~ such a one is the man of a Century - All the rest of us are poor

the 'impression' — I hope I was
mistaken — ^{the} impressions are frequently
right — but I guess quite as
frequently wrong —

— I wish I were home —
your good-for-nothing

I have not written a letter except
some exclusively business ones — since
Aug⁸ — except to you — how can I —
It seems to me I never shall want
to write anybody again —

Camp #121. R 39.

My Love.

Tuesday Oct 8/67.

We are at last across the Chippewa
for the last time I trust, and at work
at the nearest point to home. — with
extra luck we may finish this week
& then if the roads are good we will go
down via Greenleaf & Watertown which is
the shortest way — but little over 120 miles
I suppose — If it rains, we shall go
back via Paynesville & Soleland. 150 miles
— The Chippewa River for a few days
has been low enough so that we
have been fording it up to our chins &
bitter cold it was too — The teams are all
in bad condition & we have an extra wagon
that I presume I cannot dispose of
so the prospect is we shall make a
slow trip. — Yesterday I run the campfire
for the 1st day since I got back. I had
before been getting things straightened

up - mistakes on the work corrected &c
- yesterday it blew a hurricane almost
- all day - and today my eyes are just
about put out in consequence, but I
run 12 miles of line though & if we
do 9 miles a day for the balance of
the week we will finish this week
I have been writing field notes
today, some 40 pages this forenoon
- this afternoon I must go to "Grule
grove" - settle up with the Norwegians
there - get our other wagon &
the mail when it comes in -

I feel kind Bluesome & homesick
just now - I feel old and just as
though I had lived for nothing
- my hair white - my face wrinkled
& eyes puckered up like 60 instead
of 32 - Well, that can't be helped
- but can you contrive any way
whereby I can live at home and
earn our living - that is the thing
that troubles my thoughts mostly

of ^{late} ~~late~~ - I confess I do not see any
very much prospect of success in
the undertaking - what do you think
- could I buy a grocery? or make
shoes? I don't believe I could - &
what else could I do?

Tomorrow, may be, I shall
feel hopeful & as though I could
do ~~any~~ anything - to day I don't
think I would run the risk of
a half dollar investment in
peanuts, or molasses candy &
newspapers -

Oh well I must say good
bye - - and go to work -

Do you know that the
impression which Mr Clement made
on me was somehow an unfavorable
one - something I cannot well tell
what - but wherever we go & we
take an estimate of every face we
see at 1st glance - and not all his
entertaining conversation could remove

P.O. Six mile Grove, Chippewa Co -

Camp #122 R 40, Sunday Sep 30/67.

My Love. I am here at last. - reached here last night. Mr Moore went away on Tuesday - he had heard nothing from me while I was gone. The mail is very uncertain here & very likely this may not reach you all I get home. - work has been going slowly on while I was away, but they have got the worst part done & I think we shall make more rapid progress now. Still we will not finish here, much if any before 20th October - & 4 1/2 months from time we started till we get home - doing in that time 5000 less work than I expected to do in 4 mos. Still had I been here all the time we would have been done 6 to 10 days earlier & during the time I have been away I hope to have done more than enough to make up that difference - I sent you for Express^(Paid), & if it does not reach you, please call for it at Amer. Ex. Co. Office. a package of Papers - some Land patents for myself & some for L. Fletcher. & a lot of Land

duplicates - 29 in number which I
entered at St Cloud when I came up.
I made one more location afterwards
the duplicate for which I have here -
also 1 college Scrip & 2 120 acre Land
Warrants - These I bought with Austin
Money, - Costing altogether nearly \$34.00.
- Just before I left Minneapolis I
got \$5000. from him which I
sent to 1st National Bank St Paul.

The lands I have already located
amount to about 4760 acres, & if I
can find more good lands I shall
locate more - up to the full amt of
money he sent me, - Of these I am
to have $\frac{1}{6}$ - amounting to 800 acres
nearly on what I have thus far
located - at \$100 for $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec (the cost
price now) it will amount to nearly
\$800, (in land) - You may say to
Mr Vail that I shall want all
the House window frames, except for
Parlor & front hall (I think for those also.)
this fall - as soon as I get back -
He has the contract to furnish them.
- We are now at work on our 9th Tour
- The weather is pleasant & I hope will
hold so till we get back -
- Thus of business & I have only here, space
for the remark that "I love you"
Your Husband - George

and what with one thing and another I got no time to write again yesterday.

Walter went to Forest City to-day, I suppose Mr. Cushman went with him. He called in last evening and said he would go. He looks very miserable indeed. Walter thinks he stays in doors too much and has little energy but poor man he is too far gone for much energy. Walter intends to come back Wednesday.

We are all alone now for the first time this summer and the loneliness is dreadful. I would give all the world if you were coming home to stay. What shall I do with myself two months longer.

If we were rich I would take the children and go and see Mrs. Babbler. I had a letter from her the other day. She says Clara has painted his first picture - a fruit piece and got twenty-five dollars for it. She thought it a good beginning.

Mrs. Cornell and Mrs. Wilcox called on me the other day. Walter happened to be here - He used to see Madam M when she wanted to be Mrs. about Wamit, but she was oblivious of him here - perhaps she really did not remember him. If she only could be madist, considering her husband's character or reputation, but she can't be other than her mother made her.

I wonder if I shall see you this week? I am afraid I shall be disappointed if I do not. T. B. came home to stay, why can't you. Mrs. T. B. has been very sick. Oh my love, your love
Loren A.

Minneapolis, Sept. 12, 1867.

My dear Husband,

I have just read your letter written last Sunday, and though it is most bedtime I feel as if I must say something, but I don't know what. Only this, I love you. I hardly ^{know} what has got into me lately, I can not write any thing, even to you. It seems to me, if only you were here, yet then I could not talk. But in some undefinable way your presence is a relief & blessing, as well as in many ways easily defined. Yet it is a constant grief to me that you and I were born dumb, my heart aches bitterly to be seen and known to you for the rest of the world I care not at all.

It seems to me in the last few weeks I have gone into myself more than ever. Sympathy I have not desired, but would rather flee from. I have felt from the beginning a

stoical kind of strength, as if I needed neither
Gods pity nor mans, that I could bear because
I must, that in some way it was all right,
yet infinitely wrong. There is small comfort
in all my philosophy and every day it seems
as if to me I cannot have it as
it is. More and more does our Childs
life and death seem a reproach
to me. My dear Love, I am determined
I will do better. And then comes the
thought how can I endure many years
to pass between us, I on Earth and he
in Heaven. But to do right and
follow truth as ~~we~~ best can will bring
our souls nearer the soul of our Child
than early dying in sin. I am fully
persuaded our lives are all wrong.

Our way of living, our way of thinking our
way of doing every thing. I mean, with
Gods help, to do what I see to be right
and to try and learn what is right.

I know God did not make us to be
"ruled by our foolish vanity, our obstinate

prejudice, our narrow weak conceits, and
our sufficiently passions". Emerson says
quoting from some old Heathen, "Though I be
god, or jackal, or firminore, in the last re-
diments of nature, under what integuments or
ferocity, I cleave to right, as the sure ladder
that leads up to man and to God."

We are what we are, with that we have
nothing to do now, but what we may be we
have every thing to do. —

Sunday Sept. 15 — We have
had a tremendous rain this morning, but
it is over now. I hope you are safely
sheltered under the roof of some hospitable
farmer. Walter came Friday night.
He looks and appears the same Walter
as of old. He hopes you will come in
upon us for a night this week. So do I.

He goes out to Forest City tomorrow
but comes back to meet you here the 20th
if you come. Walter thinks we had
better go to Church —

Monday 16th And so we went

celine and my baby dead.

Monday morning - Bright and clear
and cold, it will just suit you to walk in.

You dont know how many times I have wished
I was with you in Tent since you went away.
I would not care, though, to be left with your
men.

Summer has gone - if we have had
any, which I cant remember - and winter will
be upon us presently, you with it. I

can wait, because I can endure anything
that I must. But I wish you were here Love.

Several times Mary has seen my crying
when my heart has been so full it would run over,
and she always says, "I wish Papa would stay at
home all the time, I wish he would not go up in
the woods at all, dont you Mamie". But Papa
and not Mama has the hardest heart to bear.

I must go about my work now. The Dr.
thinks Elsie's sickness will pass off with her
diphtheria.

I will write again in a day
or two. I hope I shall get a line from you
too, telling me how your feet get on, nothing else
of course.

Good-by my Love.

Your wife Serena.

Minneapolis, Sept. 8. 1867.

My dear Love,

I got, last night, two letters,
dated 21st and 3rd, both mailed Sept. 4th.

So you are tramping. I only hope your
feet and legs are "willin". I must confess
my heart went down to zero when I read
"Nov. 1st." But I dare say 'tis all right; every
thing in some way must be right, so I suppose
it is right that I cannot see some things to be
right. I am glad Mr. Moore will stay through
Sept.

What was the matter with Melly,
and will she be well again? Poor horses!
'tis pretty tough business for them. I am
glad you have had good weather. The frost
must have driven away your ~~marigolds~~, but
it was not quite the things for our corn and
tomatoes & potatoes. It rains to-day for the
first time in a good while, and our streets
need it, for they were almost knee deep with
sand. - Mr. Eddy went home with his

family to-day - they came down with him and Elsie last Sunday, and Elsie has been sick a-bed ever since, so you may imagine my hands have been full. I don't know what ails Elsie. The Dr. said yesterday it was low nervous fever - but her throat is very sore, and it looks like diphtheria to-day. It will be typhoid to-morrow, or yellow.

Mr. Eddy says he supposes you think him at home by this time. He is building the chimneys now, and will be through in a few days, three or four. He has a good many visitors out there to see the house, and says he would have business enough in the Concrete line if he lived in Town. They have the frame of the Roof up and the tower, they say the tower makes a wonderful difference in the looks of the House. Mr. Vale, the other day, stepped off from the staging on the Roof and went to the ground. No providence had it he landed on a board one end of which rested on the front door way, breaking it into with the back of his head, and probably saving

his life. For several hours he knew nothing but next-day was up and dressed though of course very lame.

Yesterday the Convention for County nominations, was held, and it all went wrong. The Soldiers, so called, carried the day. Jesse Jones, Mr. Harisons son-in-law, one week old - was nominated in D. B. Kings stead, &c &c. I was in at Mr. Chuwans last night. He was glad he was not ^{to be, or to have been} on the ticket. Mark Hawkins was up for Clerk but defeated. Mr. O-says he wishes ~~he would~~ the Democrats would beat them.

I wonder where you are to-day. In some Liana's 'Norway', I hope. I have not been to Church. Sunday is a little more drear and desolate than other days. Sometimes it seems to me I cannot bear this weight of gloom; and then the thought of the inevitable must, makes me feel so utterly helpless and lost, almost. And I am afraid it does not make me good to suffer. Every little child I see I wonder what right it has ^{to be}

[Sept. 7, 1867]

Thomas William McLoon of Rockland
in the State of Maine claims to be the
holder of the following named pol-
icies of Insurance on the ship
"Young Mechanic", and her freight
and outfit for a voyage from Boston
to Hong Kong, namely a Policy
issued by the Manufacturers Insurance
Company of Boston, dated February 10th
1866 for \$10,000 on the vessel and \$5,000
on the freight. A Policy issued by
the Bay State Fire and Marine Insurance
Company of Boston, dated February
10th 1866 for \$5,000 on the ship and \$2,500
on freight - a policy issued by the
Gloucester Marine Insurance Company
of Gloucester Mass. dated February 17th
1866 for \$2,500 on the said vessel and
\$2,500 on the freight - a policy of Insur-
=ance issued by the Harmony Fire
and Marine Insurance Company
of New York for dated February 19th
1866 for \$7,500 on the vessel - A Policy
of Insurance issued by the Mercantile
Mutual Insurance Company of New
York dated February 15th 1866 for \$5,000
on the vessel - and also a Policy of Insur-
=ance issued by the Commercial

Mutual Insurance Company of New York
dated February 19th 1866 for \$5000 on the
vessel and also a Policy of Insurance
issued by the Commercial Mutual
Insurance Company of New York
dated February 19th 1866 for 2500 on
the freight. Also a Policy of Insurance
issued by the Merchants Mutual
Marine Insurance Company of New-
buryport Mass. dated February 19th
1866 for \$2500 on the freight. Also a
Policy of Insurance issued by Harva-
gansell Fire and Marine Insurance
Company dated February 20th 1866 for
\$2500 on the vessel and \$2500 on the
freight. Also a Policy of Insurance
issued by the Baltimore Marine
Insurance Company dated February
23rd 1866 for \$5000 on the vessel. Also
a Policy of Insurance issued by the
Baltimore Marine Insurance Com-
pany dated February 23rd 1866 for 3500
on the freight & outfit. Also a
Policy of Insurance issued by the
Pacific Mutual Insurance Company
of New Bedford dated February 19th 1866
for \$7500 on the vessel and for \$2500
on the freight. Also a Policy of

Insurance issued by the Presatagua
Insurance Company of
Maine issued February 10th 1866 for \$5000
on the vessel. Also a Policy of
Insurance issued by the Merchants
Mutual Insurance Company of
Baltimore Md. dated February 23rd
1866 for \$5000 on the vessel. Also a
policy of Insurance issued by the
Merchants Mutual Insurance
Company of Baltimore Md. dated
February 23rd 1866 on the freight for
\$3500. Also a policy of Insurance
issued by the Phoenix Insurance Com-
pany of New York dated February 10th
1866 for \$7500 on the vessel, and \$2500 on
the freight.

and whereas it is claimed by the
said McLoon that said ship was
destroyed on the 10th day of April 1866
and said McLoon makes claim
against the said Insurance Com-
panies on said Policies and the
said Companies are desirous of
preventing the recovery of Edward
H. Perkins, Charles Radmont, Peter
Byron, John R. Semant and other

witnesses and to save the time and
expense of taking the testimony of
such witnesses by each of said
companies. It is agreed by the said
William McLoon and the said
Respective companies, that the
depositions of such witnesses, be
forthwith taken by Charles C. Mitter
Esquire a Justice of the Peace of the
County of Suffolk, and may be
used may be used in any
and all suits now pending or in
any suit that may hereafter be
pending, between the said McLoon
and the said companies relating to
the said Policies or any of them in any
court, as if taken in such suit or
suits respectively. As far as the same
may be applicable to the issues raised
in such suit or suits, and subject
to all legal objections to any inter-
rogatory or to any answer or part of
answers

Dated this 5th day of November 1866

William McLoon
by his atty W. W. Paine
Attorneys at Law
Attys for the Insurance
Companies above named

Commonwealth of Massachusetts -
Suffolks. - The aforesaid deponents personally appeared before me in Boston in said County of Suffolk - to wit - the said John R. Tennant on the 7th day of November; the said Peter Bryson on the 8th day of November; the said Charles Radman on the 8th, 10th and 12th of November; The said Edward H. Perkins on the 9th, 10th & 12th of November, and the said George Burns on the 13th of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty six, and they having been then and there first severally duly cautioned and sworn to testify the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth relating to the causes for which their depositions were taken, gave the foregoing depositions, and the same were by me reduced to writing in the presence of the said witnesses respectively and were then carefully read to them and were then subscribed by them respectively in my presence - Taken at the request of the several Insurance Companies named in the agreement hereto annexed and to be used in the trial of each and all the actions pending in the Supreme Judicial Court, Suffolk County, wherein the said Insurance Companies are plaintiffs and William McLoon is defendant and

1027 29

Balken - M. D. & Co

McLoom

Depositions
of Perkins
& Co.

Open & filed

Sept 7. 1867.

Wm. Geo. W. Nichols

Ap. - Clam

Commonwealth of Massachusetts -
Suffolks. - The aforesaid deponents personally appeared before me in Boston in said County of Suffolk - to wit - the said John R. Tennant on the 7th day of November; the said Peter Bryson on the 8th day of November; the said Charles Radman on the 8th, 10th and 12th of November; The said Edward H. Perkins on the 9th, 10th & 12th of November, and the said George Burns on the 13th of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty six, and they having been then and there first severally duly cautioned and sworn to testify the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth relating to the causes for which their depositions were taken, gave the foregoing depositions, and the same were by me reduced to writing in the presence of the said witnesses respectively and were then carefully read to them and were then subscribed by them respectively in my presence - Taken at the request of the several Insurance Companies named in the agreement hereto annexed and to be used in the trial of each and all the actions pending in the Supreme Judicial Court, Suffolk County wherein the said Insurance Companies are plaintiffs and William McLoom is defendant and

also in any and all suits now pending or
in any suit that may hereafter be pending
between the said McGoon and the said
Companies relating to the policies mentioned
in said agreement or any of them in any
Court, as if taken in such suits or suits
respectively according to the terms and con-
ditions in said agreement contained and
set forth. The adverse party was duly
notified and was present by his counsel.
The reason for taking said depositions is
that all the said witnesses are about to
go out of the State and ^{not} to return in time
for the trials. And said depositions were
taken in accordance with said agreement.

Charles C. Nutter
Justice of the Peace

Fees of Magistrate \$175.-

was passing through the fires; but I think ~~a~~ Serena seldom felt any moral disturbance from any suffering of her own.

I rejoice that you were spared one great sorrow. It was my lot to see the dear one pass without one sign of farewell - the sun setting in a cloud of unconsciousness; painless, indeed, but without the satisfaction of one hand-pressure or look of recognition. How eagerly, in coming days of retrospect you will cherish those silent signals of parting.

The last offices seem to me entirely accordant with her own religious Catholicity. She honored the good & true of all churches while trusting to the Heaven for the happy destiny of all souls.

Santa Cruz, Apr. 23, '68
Dear Stricken Heart, Four hours ago, the letter came. I long to be at your side, & to take your hand in holy silence of sympathy & love. And, after a little, we could surely speak together of the ascended One with something of the calmness she would so freely shed down from the realm of peace where she ~~has~~ has joined Another whom she & we loved & seemed to lose, but still keep.

O George, I cannot tell you the feeling which came over me as I took the black-lined envelop & recognized your writing. Before the seal was broken,

some inward whisper told me
all; but I was too much stum-
ned to take half the sense at
first reading. Fanny soon
followed me into the study,
& our tears were more for the
living than for the departed.

How vividly the old ex-
perience of 1861 comes back!
And how inseparably seem
the two loves - the two beings
- that have gone from us!
Already it seems to me as if they
had been long, long in the other
country, partly because they
did leave my home nearly at
the same time.

In one of Serena's letters, written
nearly ten years ago, she said
to me, "I know myself immortal;
no Scripture is needed to teach me
that." I do not think she ever
had any dread of the death, or

or of what lies beyond, though she
often spoke as if the surrendering
of earthly ties was almost a cruelty.
While she seemed so self-suffi-
cient & calm in her own inner
resources, her life was all the
while bound up largely in other
lives. We always felt that
her marriage was fortunate in
that it gave her a companionship
at once intellectual, moral &
affectional - such as her own
life could blend with. Now
certainly she must now find
friendship, love & high com-
munion!

It hurt me to read of her
sufferings, & to think of your
standing helplessly by in agony
of desire to relieve. The problem
why is there so much pain in
the good universe, troubled as
in the days when Sarah Fand was



Feb. 14, 1868

Articles of Agreement made and entered into this
7th Day of February AD 1868 by and between Gustavus
A. Austin of Burlington in the County of
Chittenden and State of Vermont, and George
B. Wright of Minneapolis, in the County of
Hennepin and State of Minnesota. Witness:

Whereas said Wright has purchased with money
belonging to said Austin and in said Austin's name
certain Tax Titles and Tax Claims, and said Austin
proposes to furnish further sums to said Wright for
the purpose of investment in Tax Titles and Tax Claims
Now therefore it is hereby agreed between the parties hereto
both in regard to the purchases already made, and those
which may hereafter be made, as follows to wit,

1st Said Wright agrees to invest as aforesaid, and in
said Austin's name, all sums of money furnished
by said Austin for such purpose, and to re-invest
in the same manner and with as little delay as prac-
ticable, all sums which may arise from the
redemption or sale of said Tax lands, and to
keep accurate accounts of all his transactions in
reference to the same, so as to show the profits or
losses on each and every purchase and sale, and
to make to said Austin Annual Statements
(as near January 1st in each year as practicable)
of the same, and at all reasonable times and
places to permit said Austin to inspect all his
accounts in reference to ^{said} Tax Titles &c.

2^d Said Austin agrees to give said Wright, in

consideration of his services above described. One third of the profits arising from the aforesaid investments in Tax Titles and Tax Claims, and he hereby authorizes said Wright, at his discretion to perfect titles to lands on which he holds Tax liens by purchase from the Original Owners.

3^d Said Austin agrees to make to said Wright, and at his request, from time to time, deeds of conveyance of an undivided one third interest in ~~such~~ ^{those} lands ^{to which} a full title may have been acquired. Upon payment however, by said Wright to said Austin of one third the cost (exclusive of interest) of said lands to said Austin, and the deeds in such cases to be considered reckoned as the final division of profits upon the tracts embraced in such deeds.

4th Either party hereto, may at anytime after five years from the date hereof, upon giving notice to the other party hereto, require the business to be closed up & final settlement made, but such settlement shall not be crowded, or unduly hastened to the damage of either party hereto.

5th Nothing in this Agreement shall be so construed that said Austin shall suffer loss upon the whole amount of money invested in said purchases so long as there remain profits either divided or undivided upon any portion of such investment.

And to this Agreement the said parties ^{have} ^{to} hereto ^{to} set their hands and seals the year and day first above written
In presence of
A. B. Brackett } G. A. Austin
A. M. Radcliff } George B. Wright

Articles of Agreement
Austin and Wright

Tax Lands

Feb 1868

First City Banker Co.
Minn.

Feb. 17th 1868

Geo. B. Wright Esq.
Dr. Sir

Your favor of the 13th inst.
with check for \$3.75 inclosed, is at hand.
Your letter seems to have been written in
anger or haste - Probably a little of both.

You say, "The Abstract gives me information
that I don't want (and also don't give what
I do want. Partly my fault and partly
Yours I reckon. For instance I did not
care to know anything about my own tax
purchases and should have so stated to you.
Well, you did not so state it, and even if
you had, An Abstract of title to a piece
of land, is simply a history of that piece
of land according to the Records of the
County where it is situated, and includes
every transfer whether you will it or not.
I cannot, of course attach my Certificate
to part of an Abstract.

"But on the other hand
you enter one conveyance (my tax deeds)
4 times in the same abstract, charging
me therefor \$1.00, a clear overcharge of 75c
and in neither entry does it show what land
was embraced in the deed." I expect to
be able to show you, that there are as
many transfers as I have charged for,
and also that the abstract does show
what land is embraced in the deeds & at

last, that land that your schedule calls for an abstract of. With the other lands "embraced" in the deeds, I suppose you had nothing to do, or you would have included them in your schedule.

"I cannot find from the Abstract, what I want to know in regard to that same Tax deed or deeds. Will you therefore try to get the following information from your Office, or Auditor's Office, or Treasurer's Office or elsewhere wherever it can be found?"

"1st Who is A. A. Atkinson? A. A. Atkinson, is the wife of James B. Atkinson of Fort City. Did you expect my abstract to include a biography of Mrs. A. A. Atkinson?"

"2^d Give me the description of all the land embraced in Tax deed to Atkinson Recorded "E" Page 10 & find for what years Taxes that deed was given."

"3^d The same information concerning Tax Deed recorded "E" 12. 4th " " " " "E" 13."

The lands "embraced" in the Tax Deed to Atkinson "E" Page 10 are as follows; to wit: E 1/2 N. W. 1/4 & E 1/2 S. W. 1/4 Sec. 14 Town 12 N Range 31. N. W. 1/4 Sec 2 Town 119 Range 32, Lot 1 Sec. 34 Town 118 Range 31, W 1/2 N. W. 1/4 Sec 5 Town 119 Range 30 Lots 1 & 2 Sec. 19 Town 119 Range 30, N. 1/2 S. W. 1/4, S. W. 1/4 S. W. 1/4 Sec. 27 Town 119 Range 30, N. W. 1/4 Sec 6 Town 119 Range 30. The Tax deeds Recorded "E" 12 & 13 include the whole or part of these lands. I have

Not time to look the matter up to night. If the Deed had embraced ten times as many tracts, I should not have included them in the Abstract unless you had called for them. Be pleased to return the Abstract, immediately, and if any thing is wrong I will try to make it right.

Very Respectfully Yours
John Blackwell

then at the request of said Wright, he shall
with said Wright make an equitable division
of said lands, either by themselves or by
choice of arbiters. G. A. Austin
Geo B. Wright,
In Presence of }
Geo G. Bransley

Articles of Agreement
Austin and Wright
Government Lands

Feb 1868

870
15.67
7.52

Feb. 7, 1868



Articles of Agreement. made and entered into this
7th day of February AD 1868, by and between Gustavus
A. Austin of Burlington in the County of
Chittenden and State of Vermont, and
George B. Wright of Minneapolis in the
County of Hennepin and State of Minne-
sota. Witnesseth:-
Whereas, The said Austin has, heretofore, furnished
said Wright with moneys to be used in the purchase
of lands from the U.S. Government, in the State
of Minnesota; and Whereas, said Wright has
purchased as aforesaid and in his own name, Land
to the Amount of Six Thousand One Hundred Forty
Seven & ⁷/₁₀₀ Acre, according to the Government Survey
thereof. The same Costing Four Thousand Four Hundred
Six & ⁷/₁₀₀ Dollars, for a full description of which
lands, reference is hereby had to a letter from
said Wright to said Austin, bearing date the
2^d of December 1867. And Whereas said Wright
claims, by deed from himself and wife which
Deed not yet recorded, to have conveyed to said
Austin the undivided Five Sixths interest in
said lands, in accordance with a previous verbal
agreement between the said parties hereto,
whereby said Wright was to have the undivided
One Sixth of said land, in consideration of
his services in selecting & entering said land
and in the care and charge of the same as hereinafter
provided. Now Therefore

- 1st Said Wright Agrees, to perfect the conveyance of the $\frac{5}{6}$ th Interest in said lands, to Said Austin, (at Austin's cost for recording Deeds however) And to attend to the general care and management of said lands, to pay the taxes thereon as they become due, year by year, and to lease or sell said lands as opportunity offers, and on the best Obtainable terms; To keep accurate accounts of the same, and to account for and pay over to Said Austin, five sixths of all the proceeds arising from the lease or sale of said lands, so long as any part thereof remains unsold Or the proceeds thereof undivided.
- 2^d Said Austin agrees to furnish $\frac{1}{6}$, and Said Wright agrees to furnish $\frac{1}{6}$ of the money required to pay all taxes on said lands, so long as they the same, remain in their joint possession and Ownership, and Said Wright is authorized to pay Said Austin's Share of Such Taxes out of any of Austin's money in his hands, and when such amounts are insufficient, to draw upon Said Austin for the deficiency.
- 3^d Said Wright Shall make to Said Austin, Annually and as soon after the 1st of January in ^{each} year as practicable, a Statement of all business done under this agreement, And all Said Wright's Accounts in relation to the Same shall be Subject to inspection by Said Austin at all reasonable times and places.

- 4th This Agreement shall apply to all Government lands which may be selected hereafter and entered by Said Wright; under direction of and with Money belonging to Said Austin, unless otherwise specially agreed.
- 5th Said Austin is authorized to withdraw from this agreement, (thereby releasing Said Wright,) at any time, by giving notice thereof to Said Wright, but such withdrawal shall not affect the validity, of any of Said Wright's acts, previous to receiving such notice.
- 6th And to this Agreement the parties hereto, bind themselves, their heirs and assigns, firmly by these presents.

In Testimony whereof they have hereunto Set their hands and Seals this day and year first above Written.

In presence Of. } S. A. Austin
A. B. Brackett }
H. M. Radcliff } George B. Wright

It is further agreed by & between the parties hereto, this 23^d of June 1868 that if at any time hereafter Said Austin should revoke the power of Attorney to sell said lands, which he has given to Said Wright

Forest City
May 30th 1868

Geo. B Wright Esq.

Dear Sir - Enclosed please find the Assignment of Mortgage, which has been duly recorded. I scarcely need tell you that the instrument is short and the fees ample. Monticello is, at least, ten miles nearer to Forest City than Glencoe, and St. Cloud about five miles nearer than the latter place. Nearly all notices of foreclosures, in this County, are advertised in the "St. Cloud Journal". W. B. Mitchell Editor & proprietor.

There is no one living on "The Place". I have talked with nearly all the farmers who own and occupy lands around it. It did this caused some delay, or I should have returned your instrument, and replied to your letter ere this. J. B. Dickinson, says he will give you a Quit Claim Deed of the lands of which I made you the abstract, upon being paid what it has cost him, with interest - the interest of course that the law allows. I bought apples with the \$1.50 you were so generous as to return, and Mr. B. Vanham and I and our friends eat them, and wished you had ^{been} here to share them.

With respect believe me

Very truly Yours,
John Blackhawk

John Blackwell

John Blackwell
May 6-8

June 26, 1868

AMERICAN IMPROVED GAS-LIGHT COMPANY
OF BOSTON.

6 Shares.



Certificate No. 74

Thomas W. Clark of Boston

is proprietor of 6 Shares,

of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS EACH, in the Capital Stock of the

American Improved Gas-Light Company of Boston.

Dated at Boston, Mass., this 26th day

of June A.D. 1868.

W. A. Hall President.

W. A. Hall Treasurer.



7181

For Value Received,..... hereby transfer
to.....

of..... Shares

of the Capital Stock of the

AMERICAN IMPROVED GAS-LIGHT CO. OF BOSTON.

Witness hand this..... day
of..... A.D. 18 ..

Thos. W. Clarke
Trustee

MILITARY BOUNTY LAND ACT OF MARCH 3, 1855.

No. 4154

Receiver's Office at *St Louis Mo* *July 24 1868,*

RECEIVED from *William Riley*
of *Frank*

County *Winnemucca*

the sum of

35

dollars and

50

cents; being in full for

28

acres and

40

hundredths, of

Sec 26 1/2 *Lot 2, 3, and 4,*

of Section No.

25

in Township

No.

133

of Range No.

43

being excess in said tract over the area located

in virtue of Military Land Warrant No.

65,611

in favor of

Samuel M. Thompson,

\$ *35* *50/100*

H. Dubank

Receiver.

Boston Apr 9/68.

1816 Dear Sir, The excellent article, you have sent me entitled, "Ideal Property", we accept for the Atlantic Monthly but how soon it will appear, we cannot at present tell. It shall, however go to press as early as possible.

Very truly Yours,
Editors Att Monthly
Per Geo.
3.

Aug. 8, 1868

Memoranda of Agreement

W W Eastman has furnished the money (\$500) and Geo B Wright has located, in name of Eastman, 240 acres of land including a water power, on Yellow Medicine river, for which service Wright is to have $\frac{1}{4}$ Interest in land & water power. It is designed to build mills there in 1869. If, when Eastman is ready to build, Wright cannot conveniently raise the money to pay for his $\frac{1}{4}$ of the expense, ^{+ declines to undertake same} Eastman may go on with the improvements on his own account, and in such case he is to deed to Wright an undivided $\frac{2}{5}$ Interest in all the land, but reserve to himself all the water power rights of flamage sluicing & sawalling and everything properly belonging to the water power, together with 4 acres of land as a mill site, selected to suit himself.

The said $\frac{2}{5}$ of the land being reckoned at same value as $\frac{1}{4}$ of (unimproved) water power and land, & to be taken by Wright in lieu of such $\frac{1}{4}$ interest, and the parties hereto agree to carry out the above agreement & understanding & to make all papers necessary to perfect the same. Dated August 8th 1868

In presence of
Harrison Williams

W W Eastman

Geo. B. Wright

Agreement
Eastman & Wright

think of me, & speak of me & remember
me pleasantly -

That you may be unselfish in
all your dealings, conscientious, moral, &
religious, in your whole life, is the blessing
which I ask in prayer for you my dear
son, this is the crowning wish

of your loving Mother

A. H. Clark

Hingham August 10th
1868.

My dear Son [To Thomas W. Clarke]

Fourteen years ago I wrote you
a letter, feeling that my life was uncertain,
since which circumstances have changed, & you
have changed of course, & have gone through
many trying ones, which I hope may have
made a deep & profitable impression on your
mind.

Although you have arrived at
manhood still I think do you need improv-
-ment in some things, whether you will heed
what I say, I know not but I believe your
kind heart will in secret appreciate the
motive, if you do not value the advice.

I want you to look at life as it really
is, a preparation only, for that which is to
come, I want you often to read the scrip-
-tures, which you know so well how to in-
-terpret, & apply their precepts to your
every day life, to keep holy the Sabbath day,
to try to give yourself time for self exami-
-nation & prayer, I would urge on you the
strict government of your strong passions,

which when untrained always lead to sorrow, & as you well know many sometime lead to crime. Try to live a pure life & cultivate that principle within from which only a true life can flow, do not let your home feelings & affections that are immortal be crushed out by things that perish in the using, but let your sympathies flow into your family where they would be so much appreciated. — Be attentive to your Father in small things, as well as great, he has done much for you, & you are to him as the apple of his eye. You have received largely of God's gifts, he will expect a strict account of their use, or abuses, look to it in time that a good account may be given —

I am aware that I have often tried you by my over anxiety for you well doing, for this & for all else where you think I have erred, forgive me, my motive has been well meaning, & the cause devoted love to you, many, many, are the prayers I have offered in your behalf, & many are the anxious hours I have passed for your sake, it is now for you

to see that they have not been in vain.

My labors are now over or will be when you receive this, & I pray God to bless all your earnest good efforts, for I am sure your kind heart will prompt you at least to try to do right, & it is the motive you know & not the act that God looks at — one thing more I would urge, that you cultivate perfect truthfulness, & that you never allow your reason to be clouded by any stimulating matter.

You have many excellent qualities in your kind heart, which man does not always see, but which God appreciates, you have capacities sufficient for any thing you wish to undertake & I trust you will use them in God's sight rightly —

Again I would beg you to be tender & affectionate to your poor blind Father, for he will now need all the aid & comfort that you can give him —

I would only add that you have been to me a good & loving child, & I have dearly loved you, & have tried to do in the sight of God what I thought was right towards you, & I hope you will sometimes

My little Rock
111

J J J

August 23, 1868

Sunday August 23rd 1868
In a Tent - way out on a big
Prairie - ever and ever so far off.

My Dear Children

Now I will write you a letter, and
if you cannot read it, you must
get Eva to sit down with one of
you on each side of her, and read
it to you, so that you may know
when Papa is, and what he is doing.
I am glad to be able to write
you a letter and shall be more
glad when you get so you can write
letters to me, when I am gone.

It is Sunday night, and I am
away out where there are no folks
to see and talk to, only us who went
from Minneapolis, and no Church
or Sunday School. I have been
thinking about you all day and
wishing I could be with you, and
we would go to Church and have

a fine time together - You don't know how much I want to see you and how much I love you and how I think of you always and hope you are well and happy. How glad I shall be to get back to you again. You must be good children & do everything you can to please and help Eva and her Mother, and try to do everything that is right and good, and nothing that is naughty or wrong. - and so you will grow up to be good and happy - and how proud and glad I shall be of you when you grow up.

I have bought a little cow that looks like 'Mr Vail's' cow, and we call her Bessy and she gives a nice little pail full of milk every morning and night. I guess she will be about big enough for Venny to milk next year & Mary can make the butter, and wait that be nice?

Old Peter came all the way out &

down the cant first rate - and he and the Fan, Nell, Bessy and the Old Oxen Star and Bright, are out on the Prairie eating grass now. But the Mosquitoes bite pretty badly every night, and the Ponies don't like that any better than we do.

And now I must say good-bye but when you say your little prayers every night you will think of me, and I will think of you too then & pray that the dear Father in Heaven will keep you safe and well, and keep you to be good Children while I am gone, and always.

Here's a kiss for you - One apiece for you and another for Eva - so when you write back to me, you will each send me a kiss, but keep a big one growing for me till I come back again.

Now Good Bye my dear ones.

From Your Papa - George D. Wright

[Oct. 17, 1868]



STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

And Providence Plantations.

I Herby Certify, that

Thomas William Clarke

AND

Eliza Ann Raymond

were joined in Marriage by me in accordance with the Laws of
the State of Rhode Island,

In the City of Providence, this Seventeenth
day of October, A. D. 1868.



ATTEST:

Augustus Woodbury,
Pastor of Westminster Church.

[Oct. 27, 1868]

AMERICAN ENGINE COMPANY.

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 10th, 1868.

Certificate No. 3.

Be it Known, That *Thomas W. Blake of Boston, Mass*
is entitled to *One hundred* Shares
numbered as per margin in the Capital Stock of the AMERICAN
ENGINE COMPANY, transferable only on the Books of the
Company, on surrender of this Certificate.

Dated at Boston, this *twenty seventh* day of *October*
A.D. 1868

Thomas W. Blake Treasurer.

J. M. Day President.

Registered

Clerk.



AMERICAN ENGINE COMPANY.

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 10TH, 1868.

assign

in this Certificate to

for value received

Certificate No. 2.

Boston,

Be it known, That *Charles W. Francis of Boston, M. of*
is entitled to *One Hundred* Shares
numbered as per margin in the Capital Stock of the AMERICAN
ENGINE COMPANY, transferable only on the Books of the
Company, on surrender of this Certificate.

Dated at Boston, this *twenty-seventh* day of *October*

A.D. 18*68*

Shares numbered

Charles W. Francis Treasurer.

President.

Clark.

Registered

STATE.
SHARES.
412140
<i>in full</i>
<i>[Signature]</i>

Weight & Force, Printed for Milk and Federal Use

9/18/

AMERICAN ENGINE COMPANY.

ORGANIZED OCTOBER 10th, 1868.

Certificate No. 6

Be it Known, That *Eliza A Blake of Boston*
is entitled to *twenty five* Shares
numbered as per margin in the Capital Stock of the AMERICAN
ENGINE COMPANY, transferable only on the Books of the
Company, on surrender of this Certificate.

Dated at Boston, this *twenty seventh* day of *October*

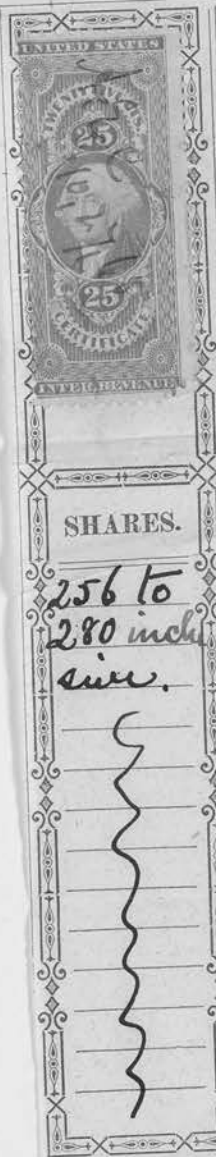
A.D. 18 *68*

Thos W. Clark Treasurer.

J. M. Day President.

Registered *Oct 27/68*

F. W. Clark Clerk.



AMERICAN ENGINE COMPANY.

ORGANIZED OCTOBER, 1904. 1868.

BOSTON,

certific

in this Certificate to

assign

For Value Received,

Shares numbered

Received
Shares
186
to the order of the
American
Company

numbered

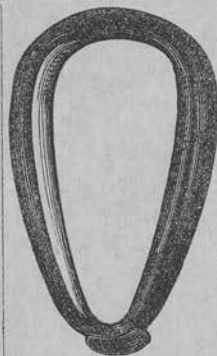
THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

6974299J

22/7/22



Nov. 23, 1868



1263
American Horse Collar Company.
10 Shares

CAPITAL, \$80,000.

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

4,000 Shares.

Shares \$20 each.

186
This Certifies That *Thomas H. Clarke* is entitled
to *Ten* Shares in the Capital Stock of the

AMERICAN HORSE COLLAR COMPANY,

Transferable only on the books of the said Company, in person, or by
Attorney, upon the surrender of this Certificate.

Witness the seal of said Company and the signatures of the President
and Treasurer thereof, at the city of Boston, this *Twenty third*
day of *November* 1868.

Re C. Sturges President.
John B. Fager Treasurer.



For Value Received,

hereby transfer and assign

to

of

Shares of the

AMERICAN HORSE COLLAR COMPANY.

Dated at

the

day of

1886

Witness,



[Jan. 1, 1869]
With a compass,

a little box to day I give
To thee my eldest son
To teach you how your life to live
How duty must be done
The needle points to North & South
To each magnetic pole
Thus pious faith & deeds of worth
Are safety to the soul
The needle's sides East & West
The sun its radiant train
The newest truth, or oldest behest
Alike God's cause sustain
Justice & mercy often seem
Opposing virtues quite
Yet both together form one beam
Of Heaven's most holy light
The little needle day by day
With regulated sweeps
To right & left in circles sways
Its struggling effort keeps,
To look direct, & exactly north
This never ending strife
Attempting not a barren truth
To live an earnest life —
A flash of light in your own view
Our little needle quivers
Then action by whatever done
Effect on us delivers —
Gives

The needles cease to toil for right
A lesson is to thee
On duress, action, day & night
Are duties of the free.

— " — " — " —

Wm. L. Garrison

Jan. 1, 1849

May 25, 1869

Agreement made this 25th day of May A.D. 1869
between Louise W. Howe and Henry G. Howe her husband
parties of the first-part, & George W. Wright party of
the second-part, all of Minneapolis Hennepin County
Minnesota.

~~Whereas~~ said Wright has selected and located the
following described lands in Chippewa County Minnesota;
viz. The South West Quarter and South Half of North
West Quarter of Section Twenty (20) and North West Quarter
of Section Twenty Four (24) in Town One Hundred Twenty
(120) of Range Thirty Seven (37) being Four Hundred acres,
and cashing One Thousand Dollars (\$1000), and has this
day deeded the said land to the said Louise W. Howe
and has received the said sum of One Thousand
Dollars from the parties of the first-part, in payment
of the purchase money for the same. Now therefore,
for the payment to said Wright of his services in
making said selection & location of land, the said
parties of the first-part hereby agree, to sell said
lands at the best obtainable price (and within
the term of five years if practicable,) and after
deducting from the proceeds of such sale the amount
of the original purchase money and the amounts
paid out by them for taxes upon said lands, to
pay over to said Wright one fourth of the residue,
in full and without deduction.

The said Wright agrees that in case the entry
of said land should from any cause be cancelled,

that he will refund to said parties of the first part
the purchase money aforesaid without deduction or
charge - and that he will relinquish all claims
for compensation for the selection and location of
the lands, the entry of which have been so cancelled,

In witness whereof the said parties have
herein set their hands & seals the year & day above
mentioned.

In presence of
J. L. Pomroy
Martha E. Pomroy

Louise W. Howe Seal
Henry G. Howe Seal.
George B. Wright Seal.

Agreement

Louise W. Howe & Henry G. Howe
with

Geo. B. Wright.

Treasury Department,

Third Auditor's Office,

June 26, 1869.

Sir:

I have the honor to advise you that you are charged on books of this Office as follows, viz:

On account of Quarto Master Depr \$ 177.00

On account of _____
Total _____ \$ _____

See list of charges herewith. As you are not now disbursing public money I have to request your early attention to the adjustment of these charges against you.

Very respectfully,

R. W. Clarke

Auditor.

Thos. W. Clarke

late Lieut 29 Mass Reg
41 Studio Building
Boston Mass

Quartermaster General's Office,

Washington, D. C., November 3d 1869

Capt. Thos. W. Clarke.
Studio Building.
Boston, Mass.

Captain:

Your money account for March, 1863, referred
here, has been examined and returned to the Third
Auditor of the Treasury.

Respectfully your obedient servant,

By order of the Lt. Genl.

James A. Fuller

Dep. Lt. Genl.

Brig. General, U.S.A.

Bk. 63 Letters, C. 728.

OFFICE OF
Troy & Greenbush Railroad Association.

Troy, Oct. , 1870.

The dividends of this Association will hereafter be paid by Dividend Checks, payable to the order of the several Stockholders, AS THEIR NAMES APPEAR ON THE BOOKS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Such checks to you will be mailed to such care as you direct; and to facilitate your receipt of same, please fill up and return the enclosed blank.

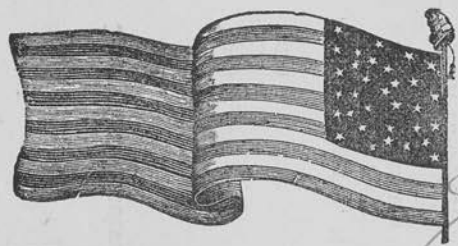
Unless such Checks shall be endorsed by the payee, IN PERSON, proper evidence of the endorser's authority must be sent to this office, to ensure payment.

Yours, &c.,

JNO. B. GALE,

Treasurer.

*Sent similar notice on 13th to
C. W. C. but got no answer
And enclosing I 34
order Oct 29/70*



Military Bounty Land Act of March 3, 1855.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,

J. C. Cloud *Apr 15* 18 *71.*
MILITARY LAND WARRANT No. *95220* in the name of *Wm H*

Spiller
Knight

has this day been located by
upon the

George V. D.
NE¹SE⁴ 10²SE⁴

quarter of Section

3

in Township

130

of Range

35

subject to any pre-emption

claim which may be filed for said land within forty days from this date.

Contents of tract located,

120

} Acres.

W. H. Allen

Register.

Wm H

OFFICE OF THE

Manufacturers' Insurance Co.

No. 59 State Street,

Boston, Oct: 2^d 1871,

C. W. Clark Esq.
Sir

Please send
me a Check covering the
interest due Oct: 1st on yr
Notes held by this Co.
say Five hundred Eighty
three 33/100 dollars. p. p.
Obliged

Yours Resp'y
Chas. Goodrich
Secy

[Nov. 17, 1871]

Mrs C. W. Clark

1871

To Hens &c

Oct 10	6 eggs	18
" 11	4 lbs chickens	1 20
" 20	6 eggs	18
22	6 eggs	18
Nov-17	6 1/2 lbs chickens	1 62

Rec'd \$3 36

Payd 1 50

4 86

C. W. Clark

Hon Wm Waidson
Dec 16/71

Contract for Storage

Washington Dec 16/71

My dear Sir:

Your favor was duly received, but owing to the pressure of business incident to the commencement of the Session, my answer has been delayed.

I regard your proposition to pay \$2⁵⁰ for standing and 1²⁵ for for fallen timber, as very low for land situated as that was represented to be, but I will accept it.

When I advanced the money to purchase the land I understood

We in regard to it.

Yours L. B.

W. H. H. H.

Mr Geo B. Wright

Minneapolis

Illinois

from Mr Davidson that you
estimated the acre of pine to be
about 10 000 per acre, and the
value about \$3 per thousand.

Under the circumstances
I think it better to take it all
off this winter, and am glad
to have you undertake the
job. Mr Douglas wrote me that
you would go on with the work
if you did not hear from me.
Of course you will cut it clear
as possible. If only the best
timber be selected, what is left
would be worthless.
Please write.

State of
County

Memorandum

Jan. 14, 1873

Lot 15 in Summit Place, bought
of Greenleaf Clark - deed in my
name - Costing including interest
to date \$1133.⁶⁴ I have received
of Geo B. Wright as follows

His chk to F.M. Coker	\$125. ⁷⁹
" " " H. Thompson	252. ⁰⁹

Total \$377.⁸⁸

In full payment of $\frac{1}{3}$ interest
in said lot. - I am to deed
him said $\frac{1}{3}$ interest whenever
called for by him -

St Paul, 3
Day 14. 1873

W. Thompson

that I have
both of said
Dollars, for the
firmly by the
The Condition
Wright two
and Sixty Six
Year, & the ob
interest of five
how should be
to the Court
One undivided

all of the said
twenty eight (28)
number twenty
heretofore plat

in the office of Register of Deeds of said County of said County
of Kansas, except lot number fifteen (15) in said Summit
Place, according to the said recorded Plat thereof & hereby
bought of them, as mentioned in heretofore plat, Deed to me

State of Illinois to
County of Ramsey

Know all men by these presents,
that I Horace Thompson am held bound unto Geo B Wright,
both of said State & Court, in the sum of Ten Thousand
Dollars, for the payment of which I bind my self, heirs & assigns,
firmly by these presents sealed & dated August 16th 1872.
The condition of this obligation is, that where as I do said Geo B,
Wright, two several notes each for the sum of sixteen hundred
and Sixty Six $67\frac{1}{100}$ Dollars, and dated Sept. 12th 1872, one due one
year, & the other two years after date thereof with ten per cent
interest & from for purchase money of land hereinafter described,
I do said Geo B Wright, my self, heirs & assigns, & entered according
to the tenor of this effect thereof & I do said Geo B Wright,
One undivided third interest in the following parcel of land viz
all of the south one half of the southeast quarter of Section Number
twenty eight (28) in Township Number twenty nine (29) North of Range
Number twenty three (23) West which tract of land has been
heretofore platted as 'Dummit Place' and the plat thereof recorded
in the office of Register of Deeds of said County of said State of
Illinois except lot Number fifteen (15) in said Dummit
Place according to the said recorded Plat thereof & Halbach
bright of the said or mentioned in Township Block, Deed to the

which if I shall do then this obligation is void -
otherwise of full force.

Horace Thompson

Seal

Mem. Beside the two notes mentioned within Mr. Geo. B. Wright paid
a Cash payment of Sixteen hundred & Sixty six $67/10$ Dollars -

Horace Thompson
to
Geo. B. Wright

Dec. 5, 1873



Whereas on the 5th day of Dec A.D. 1873 we the undersigned Richard J. Mendenhall and Abby S. Mendenhall did deed and Convey to George B. Wright an undivided One half interest in the following described lands in Otter Tail County Minnesota to wit

Lot 5. Sec 4. Town 132. Range 43

" 6 Sec 5 " " " "

Lots. 3, 4, 5 & 6 Sec 17. Town 132. Range 43

Lots 1, 2, 8 & 9 " 20 " 132 " 43

SW¹/₄ SW¹/₄ + NW¹/₄ SE¹/₄ Sec 15. Town 133 Range 43

NE¹/₄ NW¹/₄ + SE¹/₄ NW¹/₄ Sec 25. " 133 " 43

Lots 2, 3 & 4 " 25 " 133 " 43

SW¹/₄ NW¹/₄ + SW¹/₄ SE¹/₄ " 1 " 136 " 38

NE¹/₄ NW¹/₄ + W¹/₂ NW¹/₄ " 11 " 136 " 38

S¹/₂ SE¹/₄ " 2 " 136 " 38

and did also cause to be conveyed to said Wright Lots. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13 and 14 in Block 35 Fargo Falls All the lots in Block 45. Fargo Falls

and it was understood and agreed that said Wright should sell and dispose of said property and apply the proceeds of the same in payment ^{or settlement} of certain claims against said R. J. Mendenhall which said Wright assumed and undertook to settle out of the proceeds of such sales, ^{or otherwise as he might see fit} and that any surplus in his hands remaining after such claims were settled should thereafter belong to him the said Wright.

Now therefore, We do hereby certify that all of said claims have been paid and settled by said Wright in part by the sale of a portion of said property and in part otherwise by him.

That said claims including those of Wright and Mendenhall as partners in the land and lumber

business in Fargo Falls, prior to said 1st named
date, so paid by said Wright amounted to the sum of
about Five Thousand dollars, and that said
Wright has fully discharged all his agreements in
relation thereto, and we do hereby agree to and
with said Wright to warrant and defend to him
in the sum of Three Thousand Dollars, ^{as of the day} the title
to all of such lands so formerly conveyed ^{to} him
by us and not heretofore sold and conveyed
by him, and to hold him harmless ~~and~~
against ~~the~~ all parties claiming under us
or on account of us, any of said lands which
he the said Wright has heretofore sold, and do
hereby release and discharge him of and from
all obligation of every form and nature and
will protect ~~the~~ save him from all damage, which
may arise in consequence of said Conveyance
of said property to him and his acts in relation
thereto as aforesaid

June 10. 1881

R. J. Mendenhall
Abby G. Mendenhall.

Release Agreement
Rejm & A. S. m.

June 10, 1884

[1874]

ELECTORAL REFORM

AND

The Preference Vote;

SIX LETTERS BY GEORGE B. WRIGHT.

*Majorities Must Rule,
Minorities Must be Represented,
King Caucus Must Abdicate.*

Minneapolis.

1874.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

THE PEOPLE vs. THE CAUCUS.

No. 1.

MAJORITIES MUST RULE—MINORITIES MUST BE REPRESENTED.

No. 1.

I propose in a series of articles to call public attention to some of the most serious evils in the workings of Republican government in this country, to trace those evils to their causes, and to suggest a remedy for them so far as lies within the scope of legislation to effect.

FOUNDATIONS.

There is so much fog in the political atmosphere, so many side issues and suggestions of expediency are raised, so many specious sophistries are afloat, that a brief reference to the ground work on which our government rests, cannot be amiss; since it will appear that the departure from those principles is the main cause of the political evils so apparent in this country—evils which are wrongly charged to that form of government which is best described in the words of Abraham Lincoln, as a "government of the people, by the people and for the people."

GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

The time has been when the only governments were those of brute force, and no other forms were possible. Such governments were not *right* then more than now, but they were justifiable on the ground, alone, that the low condition of civilization would not admit of anything better.

The savage considered a resort to arbitration as a screen to cowardice, and an

attempt at conciliation as a confession of weakness. Justice and magnanimity are not within his comprehension and the *noble savage* is a humbug.

The early governments were in purpose like the banding together of wolves, solely for strength in constant war. Human life was worthless and individual rights unknown. The ruler was tyrant, the ruled slaves.

Governments did not exist for the benefit of the governed. The governors ruled solely for what they fancied to be the benefit of themselves.

While this arrangement was utterly brutal and entirely unfair to the governed, and by reaction productive of unmeasured injury to the rulers themselves, yet it was the best that could exist. The people of a band without their chief who had in a measure common interests with his followers, would have become the prey of surrounding tribes, and if not eaten outright, would have gone into more abject slavery than before. From such a condition of society to that of the American people in the year 1874 has been a long, wearisome road, marked at every step by struggle and bloodshed.

We see clearly enough now that every government should exist solely for the good of the governed, and except on that foundation that there is no excuse for government at all. But as selfishness is still the strongest human impulse, the

welfare of the governed can only be attained through a government springing directly from the governed.

GOVERNMENT BY THE PEOPLE.

The popular will must rule. That is the national corner stone. It is laid upon the assumption that the popular will is in the main intelligent, and that its exercise is in the main for the public good. More intelligent and more just than any outside human control can be. That all are wiser than any one. Monarchists deny the truth of this proposition. We affirm it, and upon this foundation America must stand or fall.

The popular will must be free from interference or restraint. It must have power to *do* and to *prevent* the doing. It must be free to express its likes and dislikes. But it is said that the voice of the people is never unanimous, and how can the popular will govern freely where some favor and some oppose?

Just as does the sovereign in a Monarchy. The reasons and interests for and against a measure must be weighed at a free ballot-box and the greater interest must prevail.

GOVERNMENT FOR THE PEOPLE.

The end sought is the public good. The welfare of the *whole* is paramount. The traitor and murderer must die that the nation and the people may live. The greatest good to the greatest number and the least evil or wrong to the smallest number, must be the constant purpose of the law. Upon the adoption of questions which do not require immediate decision, or those which threaten serious injury to any interests in the community, a decided preponderance of public sentiment in favor should be required before the change is made. Where immediate action is necessary and upon a question presenting but a single point which must be decided either one way or the other, there is but one course to pursue either in republics or monarchies. The interests must be weighed and the balance for or against, be it ever so small, must decide; for this is the nearest approach to the will of the sovereign, possible under the circumstances. But wherever practicable the acting and restraining power of government should be sustained by and be the will and purpose of every important interest of the whole people. Any change in the fundamental law or constitution of a State (within the limits of which alone may legislatures work)—any plan seriously affecting the liberty, personal or moral, or the business or property of the people, should meet such emphatic endorsement and so slight opposition as to afford moral certainty that it is right,

and for the best interests of the people, before it becomes law. Thus have arisen two-thirds and three-fourths rules designed to restrain bare majorities upon all great questions involving popular rights or public policy.

Any law which restricts unnecessarily the rights of all the people is essentially unconstitutional and subversive of the principles upon which our government is founded, and whenever proven to be thus restrictive, it becomes the imperative duty of our representative law making agents to repeal or so modify that law, as may enable the popular will to act freely and without dictation from special interests, monopolies, rings or organizations, religious or political.

Under our present election laws the whole people do not govern, nor is our government the expression of their wishes.

A bare majority of one in a poll of a hundred thousand can elect all the officers, and so far as representation of their wishes or principles is concerned, the defeated half of the people may as well never vote at all.

Neither does the *majority* rule. It is controlled by an irresponsible mob called a caucus, and in its turn the latter is ruled by a secret circle of slate-makers—self-constituted rulers of the people.

But why do not the people rise against and repudiate these men and their conclaves? The answer is that the form of our election law makes the caucus necessary and enforces its decrees.

The many and gross evils attaching to the unrestrained power of majorities and to the tyranny and corruption engendered by the caucus system are widely and generally felt, and relief from them is urgently demanded.

It is my purpose to point out a mode of election involving but slight change from our present system whereby these evils may be greatly mitigated if not wholly avoided. The position is assumed that so far as practicable the government should be an accurate picture of the people and reflect in due proportion and prominence all their varied interests and purposes. That wherever the circumstances forbid the execution in detail of this plan, the greater and more important feature should be preserved and the lesser should give way. This principle would require that *in every representative body the various interests of the people should be represented, proportionately to their strength in the community.*

In executive offices where but one man is required to perform a certain duty, that man should represent the wishes of a majority of the people, never those of a

minority, and if it is not possible to obtain a man who shall in all respects be the choice of a majority, then *he should be the one who comes nearest to being the choice of that majority.* I affirm the correctness of these principles and shall undertake to prove not only their soundness but that they lie at the very foundation of Republican government and that our present laws perpetually outrage and set at defiance these essential conditions.

No. 2.

The people of this country have been taught to love liberty and hate tyranny in all its forms. The American eagle screams and the star spangled banner waves defiance to despotisms on every available occasion and at the slightest provocation. But while we have thus amused ourselves in demonstrations against imaginary tyrants abroad we have fostered the growth of a shameful and debasing despotism at home.

THE TYRANNY OF MAJORITIES.

Irresponsible power is never safe or wholesome either to ruler or ruled. Notoriously the best legislation is obtained and the least rascality perpetrated in legislatures where the minority party is strong and treads closely on the heels of the majority, ready to take advantage of its error. In such case the majority dares not deliberately do wrong or neglect duty, for the fear of overthrow is ever present, and if unwittingly it falls into error or does injustice to the interests of the minority, the position of the latter recalls the stronger party at once to the realities of the situation. So long as our side holds whip and rein, the value of this restraint may not be apparent, but as the majorities of to-day are the minorities of to-morrow we need not wait long to learn the truth of the maxim, that unlimited power is unmitigated evil. Statistics demonstrate that in elections for legislative representatives fully two-fifths of the people are always practically disfranchised, and that they are not represented by a single voice in the whole legislative body. The various interests in the State should be represented in its legislature in fair and proper proportion, but until an interest becomes—at least in one district—the leading one, it is never heard of in the legislature, and when it does reach that stage then *nothing* else is heard of.

In three Congressional districts in Pennsylvania 36,399 Democratic votes elected in 1870 three members of Congress, while 36,346 Republican votes in the same districts failed to elect a single man, and the Republican voters might as well have not voted at all. It is mockery to say that the

three elected men represented the wishes or opinions of the people of those districts. One-half the people were represented by double the number of members to which they were entitled, and the other half were not represented at all. A bare majority of one in each district may elect all the members of Congress or Legislature. One man becomes for a time the dictator of policy, and the excessive importance of his vote begets a fearful temptation to bribery. Where fifty-one per cent. of the voters may elect the whole Legislature, fifty-one per cent. of that Legislature—the representatives of 26 per cent., or one-quarter of the people—may make all the laws, so that there, and there only, *where minorities are disfranchised do minorities rule.* Such a cumbersome and unfair system certainly cannot be the best possible one.

HOW THE MAJORITY IS DISFRANCHISED.

But this is not the worst feature of the present election law. The great and crying evil in our politics grows out of the fact that majorities are disfranchised as well as minorities, and that in perpetuating its tyranny over the minority, the majority party is compelled to surrender to the most hateful, debasing and corrupt despotism that the world has ever seen. The tyranny of the Caucus is an outrage on the name of free government and the shame and disgrace of the nineteenth century. But the Caucus with its absolute power and attending swarm of corruptions, frauds and abominations of all degrees and shades of meanness and villainy is essential under our laws.

Let us see what is at the bottom of the mischief.

We have already noted that sovereign will both *acts* and *restrains*. It does, and it prevents the doing of things, and under a republican government this sovereign will should rest with the people. The direct action of the people in a representative government is mainly confined to the selection of men to make and execute the laws. Where but one man is to be chosen, the majority should elect, for by so doing the will of the people is most nearly complied with.

In the exercise of that choice the majority should be free to act without dictation, and without danger of defeat as the price of that free action.

THE PLURALITY RULE.

Just here our election system fails, and the will of the people is perpetually set aside by the plurality rule. The sovereign is shorn of all power of restraint. It can only act affirmatively, and has no power to prevent the election of the candidate of the minority, save by surrendering itself to the caucus and accepting the

mandates of the handful of men who run the caucus for their own personal aggrandizement and the plunder of the people. The King, to save his throne is obliged to surrender it in all except the name, to the corrupt leaders of an irresponsible mob. The plurality feature in our election law, by compelling the majority party to yield itself to the bonds of the caucus, is responsible for the fraud, outrage and corruption which mark the action of the caucus everywhere—for the election of bad, incompetent, corrupt and shameless men to positions of honor, power and emolument—for the debasement and demoralization of politics,—for embezzlements, defalcations, extravagance and the resulting high taxes, and for the dangers of all kinds which on every hand threaten the national honor, prosperity and even existence. For corruption within is more dangerous to national life than enemies without, and to the caucus more than any and all other causes, is due the corruption in our politics, and but for the plurality system which thus takes power away from the people and gives it over to the hands of politicians the dictates of the caucus would no longer be binding.

Under the present plurality system a majority of fifteen thousand voters animated by a common purpose but differing as to the fitness of the agents to execute that purpose, may be defeated and disfranchised by a minority of eight thousand voters who have yielded their independence and accepted the dictates of a caucus and a nominee whom they detest.

IRRESPONSIBLE POWER.

It is not necessary to present in detail the infamous workings of the caucus system which is thus forced upon the people. It operates outside of law, and subject to no restraint, while its decrees are binding as the enactments of Legislatures or

the decisions of courts. It offers a boundless field for fraud and outrage, and the result of that opportunity is as it must inevitably be, that too often a few dishonest politicians decide beforehand what the caucus shall do, and that no matter what the people desire, the caucus does the bidding of the politicians. It is the most ingenious device on earth for defrauding the people and disfranchising both minority and majority.

No reform is possible till the caucus and convention are shorn of their terrible power for evil, and that can be done only by a law which will allow the individual voter to freely express his honest preferences upon his ballot, and that without danger of throwing it away.

THE REMEDY.

Not a day should be lost by the people—the sovereign will—in calling back to itself the power unwittingly thrown away, and by such change as may be necessary in our election law to secure the right to vote freely and to accomplish the wishes of a majority of the people without either the support or dictation of the caucus.

The result *will* be reached just as soon as the people see clearly the manner in which it *can* be reached, and the purpose of this writing is to point out one of the modes in which it may be done. It is a long step in the way of cure, to be able to determine the first cause of a disease. Other remedies better than the *preference vote*, may yet be found, but they like the *preference vote* must be founded upon the right of minorities to be represented, and of majorities to render final decision. Majorities must have power to elect without submitting to the control of a caucus as to *whom* they shall elect, for *wherever the caucus is a necessity, free government is an impossibility.*

No. 3.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

When the majority party is so strong as to have no fear of being brought to account for misdeeds, it becomes reckless of consequences and falls an easy prey to corrupt men.

Safety to the State, as well as justice to all its various interests requires that in the actual making of laws all parties shall participate. Such participation is not now secured at the polls in a general election. The question decided there is simply which of two warring factions shall beat and which shall be beaten; which shall make the laws and thrust them down the throat of the other. The theory of our election law is that the weaker party is not entitled to any voice or vote in the consideration of measures or the making of laws in the Legislative body. That practically the weaker party is not thus wholly disfranchised results from the fact that in some districts they are the stronger, and that no gerrymandering of boundaries can prevent an occasional minority man from crawling into the Legislature through the cracks and loopholes of the system.

But the essence of our election law is that might makes right; that to the victors belong the spoils, and that minorities have no rights that majorities are bound to respect. Minority members in a Legislature are never treated with that respect which they would be if the law recognized the equal right of a minority to voice and vote in legislation itself. It has been recently discovered that might is not always right; that arbitration is sometimes better than war; that in a republican government it is desirable that the whole people participate, and that justice as well as power should be considered; and to this end good citizens are looking for the adoption of some system of minority representation.

CUMULATIVE VOTE AND PREFERENCE VOTE.

Among the various devices for securing proportional representation these two are by far the most prominent, and probably the best. Both require that at least three members shall be chosen at large for each district, and both accomplish the same result so far as mere minority representation is concerned. In a three-member district a minority exceeding one-third of the whole number of voters can elect one—in a district electing six members a minority larger than one-sixth can always elect one, not by any trick, hocus

pocus or treachery, as under our present law, but as a right conceded in the law itself.

The *manner* in which this result is reached differs in the two systems and the effects upon politics and people are also widely different. The substance of the system of

CUMULATIVE VOTING

is, in the language of the new Illinois constitution, as follows: "In all elections of representatives every qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives to be elected (in the district) or may distribute the same or equal parts thereof among the candidates as he shall see fit, and the candidates highest in votes shall be elected."

There being five representatives to be elected in a district, each voter is entitled to five votes, and he may cast all five for A, or three for A and two for B, or one apiece for five different candidates, or two and a half or three and three-fifths to one and the balance to other candidates.

In a three member district as Illinois is now divided, the result is that the votes are usually cast three for one man, one apiece for three men, or one and a half each for two men. Thus, in 1872 each party usually nominated but two men in a district and the stronger, of course, elected two representatives and the weaker one; the voters on both sides giving generally one and a half votes to each of their candidates. In the 30th district the vote stood as follows:

Penfield, (Rep.).....	7,616½
Davis, (Rep.).....	7,787½
Bryant, (Dem.).....	6,027½
Park, (Dem.).....	3,172

The three first being elected.

HOW THE MAJORITY LOST.

Mistakes sometimes occurred however, and the stronger party lost the election; either because its party machinery was not in order, or could not enforce its decrees on the independent voters in the majority party. Thus in the 45th District we find:

Alexander, (Dem.).....	7,157
Flanders, (Dem.).....	6,170½
Golden, (Rep.).....	14,629½
Edson, (Independent).....	1,995½
Scattering.....	118½

In this case either through lack of knowledge before hand of just how the vote was going to stand, or from the independence of the Republican voters, who were bound to elect Golden anyhow and would not divide their votes between him and another candidate, the Republican majority elected but one member when it was entitled to two.

In other words they *elected Golden*

too much. The Democrats indulged in the same foolishness in the 20th, 24th and 26th Districts, and the Republicans in the 3d and 7th.

In the 20th District the vote stood:

Freeman (Rep.).....	5,399½
Moore do	5,557½
Webber (Dem.).....	8,641
Leach do	4,303½

And the Democratic majority of two thousand was beaten, electing one man only instead of two. Webber's friends evidently "threw off" on Leach, while Leach's did not have the sagacity to do the same on Webber enough to elect both. Under our present system a candidate can gain nothing by scratching another on the same ticket, except through a corrupt arrangement with the common enemy. But under the cumulative system he has every inducement to treachery since every vote less for his colleague is one more for himself. Here is the GREAT DEFECT OF THE CUMULATIVE VOTE.

At first it encourages treachery among friends, give success to the greater traitor of the two, and demoralizes the party organization. But as on leading questions the people will always divide into two great parties; party organization, or at least such concert of action as will accomplish common purposes and carry out common principles, is absolutely necessary; and the result of this is that as we shall see, cumulative voting binds the yoke of party and enforces caucus decrees to an extent far beyond what is possible under our present election law. It will be noticed that in close districts the party that was best posted before election as to the sentiments of the voters gained an advantage. Thus in the 7th district the Republicans could have elected three members if they had known beforehand that they were strong enough.

This knowledge can only be obtained by a most complete organization extending down into every school district, and the knowledge once obtained can not be used to advantage unless the Central Committee of the party has almost dictatorial power over the voters. The party machine must be like a military organization. It must know just what division of votes upon each candidate will secure the best results for the party, and be able to enforce its decrees. It must determine whether it is safe to run three candidates or only two. If two certainly and doubtful as to the third, the two must be designated and the precise number of votes for safety assigned to each, the surplus given to the third, and the voters of each precinct must follow instructions and vote in the assigned proportion or risk the election of two members by the opposite party.

IT IS ANTI REPUBLICAN.

Under the cumulative system the party which most implicitly follows the dictation of its leader—which sustains the costliest, most comprehensive and most despotic party organization will invariably secure the largest proportionate representation. Ignorance and slavish obedience is in this case power; and the party in which the rank and file of voters are most intelligent (and therefore most independent) will as invariably secure the least proportionate strength in the Legislature.

To this extent, therefore, cumulative voting is anti-Republican, and in conflict with the spirit of our government. It takes power from the people and gives it into the hands of politicians and party managers. It strengthens party machinery and makes it more necessary than now. Through that machinery it offers bold, bad and dangerous men for greater opportunities for corruption, and for forcing themselves into places of trust and power.

There must be some better way than this; some method by which a voter can be free and independent, can effectually support his party principles at the polls and yet defy party managers and caucus nominees; some method under which the more intelligent and more independent each voter is, the better results it will work out; some method by which we shall not be compelled to take a choice of evils; some method whereby the popular will cannot be overborne by the thimble-rigging of a committee, or the fraud and outrage of a caucus.

NO. 4.

THE PREFERENCE VOTE.

What is called the *preference vote* in Minnesota must not be confounded with the "*preferential*" plan of Hare and Andrae (used in Denmark for the past 20 years,) for securing minority representation. The primary object of the *preference vote* is to weaken the dangerous power of the caucus and convention system—to emancipate the voters from party tyranny and give the opportunity for intelligent and independent action in politics. It recognizes the right of minorities to representation, and of the majority to rule and both to *do* and to *prevent* the doing of things. It applies these principles to all elections, whether one man or many are to be elected. On the one hand it prevents a plurality from overriding a majority (which the present law fails to do in case there is any difference in that

majority as to who shall be its agent) and on the other hand it prevents a bare majority of one from disfranchising the minority and depriving it of all participation in legislation. It is in a word *just* to all parties and interests and makes political hummers and party "rings" subordinate to the honest untrammelled will of the people. These may be considered as high claims, and by ward politicians as dangerous ones but I am prepared to substantiate their truth.

THE MODE OF VOTING.

When but one is to be chosen, as, for instance, Governor of a State:

1. The voter places as many names as he chooses upon his ballot, but only one—the first—shall be considered his first choice, and the others each and equally his second choice.
2. Any person named on a majority of all the ballots cast is elected, and
3. As between two persons, either of whom would be so elected, the preference shall be given to the one who is named as 1st choice on the larger number of ballots.
4. In the possible case that no one is elected under either of the above provisions, then the person receiving the greatest number of votes, both as 1st and 2nd choice, shall be elected.

ILLUSTRATION.

In an election for Governor, where the Republicans number say 12,000 voters and the Democrats 9,000—where party lines are drawn and vital questions are at issue—it is plain enough that if the former win, the result is nearest to the will of the people, of anything we can get. But let that party differ as to its candidate, or a part of the voters refuse to submit to the decrees of a caucus which they believe to have been an outrage perpetrated by men who care nothing for the State or party, and who have only personal aggrandizement in view. I say, produce this condition of things and where are we? The majority, at difference among themselves, are overpowered by the minority on the great question at issue and by the working of the plurality rule, are defeated. The voters have no choice under the old law, but must swallow the regular nominee or be beaten. How is it under the *preference mode*? We will call the two Republican candidates, respectively, Smith and Jones, and the Democratic ditto Brown. Smith and Jones know that they must mutually support each other, else they will not get a majority of votes between them, so each works for the party and himself, knowing that with a full vote the best man—in the popular estimate—will win. The election is held and the votes count out as follows:

Republican—For Jones 1st and Smith 2d 7,400
 " For Smith 1st and Jones 2d 4,600
 Democratic—For Brown first and last.. 9,000

Total poll.....	21,000
A majority of which is.....	10,501
The returns are made up as follows:	
Names of	Votes received by each.
candidates.	1st choice. 2d choice. Total.
Jones.....	7,400 4,600 12,000
Smith.....	4,600 7,400 12,000
Brown.....	9,000 0 9,000

Now, who is elected?

1st. Has any one received a majority?
 Answer. Yes; both Jones' and Smith are on a majority of all the ballots.

2d. Which of them is on the greater number as 1st choice?

Answer. Jones; and he is therefore elected.

We see by the above that

THE MAJORITY RULES,

and exercises an essential prerogative of sovereignty which is denied it under the present law, i. e. the power to prevent the doing of a thing to which it is unitedly opposed even when not fully agreed upon the thing to be done in place thereof. We see that a united minority cannot win as against a divided majority, and that inasmuch as it is not necessary for the majority party to bind itself by a caucus in order to insure success, the caucus itself becomes no longer a necessity, its action is not binding, it is shorn of its power to do evil, and bad, corrupt or dishonest men can not by packing, bullying or buying a caucus force themselves into office over the heads and against the wishes of the masses of the party. We see not only that the principles of the majority prevail, but also that the man chosen most nearly represents the wishes of that party, and that this simple election wherein every voter has followed his own inclinations, and made his choice between the candidates without reference to caucus, has accomplished in the only fair manner possible (because under the orderly restraint and protection of law) all that the cumbersome Crawford county system of double elections sought and failed to do, and which ordinary caucuses are an outrage on the name of doing, i. e., a full, fair canvass of the party to ascertain the strongest and fittest man within it, and then the *massing of the whole party vote upon that man and electing him*. The result would have been substantially the same if there had been ten candidates instead of two in the majority party, or six instead of one in the minority party. The majority would have won, and the best man—in the estimation of the voters of that party—would have been the one elected. Again the result shows the real

strength of the various candidates before the people. No dead beat or second rate can thrust himself upon the people, bolstered by a convention, and be elected. And among the defeated candidates the election returns show conclusively which ones are strong or rising men, and which ones have as yet no hold upon the people or are "played out." The final effect will be to reduce the caucus from its present condition as the seat of absolute and irresponsible power, to a mere conference for the general good of the party. Shorn of its power for evil, the caucus will be conducted by better and purer citizens. Candidates will be abler and honest men, and our higher public offices, instead of being crowded with political harlots, will present an array of scholars, thinkers and statesmen.

No. 5.

THE PREFERENCE VOTE AND MINORITY REPRESENTATION—ELECTION BY QUOTAS.

Next in importance to majority rule—which is secure only under the *preference vote*—comes minority participation in the making of laws. If five thousand voters are entitled to five representatives in the Legislature, every principle of justice and fairness demands that any two thousand should have the right to elect two of them, and not that three thousand should elect five and then claim that the two thousand are represented.

We have seen that by a slight change in the method of voting, a voter may exercise his personal preference, and independence and yet efficiently sustain his party and principles. I will now show how the same method of voting and canvassing will, where three persons are to be chosen on the same ticket, give the minority of one-third, one of them and the majority two. That this minority cannot be disfranchised, nor can it by a trick, or accident gain entire mastery, as is now sometimes the case, and that the preference system will always work exact justice to both majority and minority, while encouraging intelligent and independent action on the part of the voter.

A NECESSARY CONDITION

of any system of minority representation is that at least three persons must be elected from one district, as is now the case in several of the more populous representative districts in this State. It would be still better if the district were

made large enough to choose five or seven members instead of three.

THE METHOD OF VOTING.

Precisely the same as if but one person is to be elected. The voter places as many names upon his ballot as he chooses, but only one (say the first) is to be regarded as his special preference, or first choice, and each of the others equally as his second choice.

IN CANVASSING

the votes, the whole number of ballots cast, divided by the number of representatives to be elected, gives the *quota* required to elect, and any person named as first choice on a *quota* of votes is elected, irrespective of all others. Thus in a three-member district a minority of one-third may always secure one man by the simple process of putting his name on their ticket and voting it. If seven are to be elected, a party of one-seventh the voters may elect one of the seven.

The rules are as follows:

1st—Every person who is named as 1st choice on a *quota* of votes is elected.

2d—If any vacancies still remain, the persons named on a majority of the votes either as 1st or 2d choice are elected, and

3d—As between two, either of whom would be elected under Rule 2, the preference is given to the one named as *first choice* on the greater number of ballots. Because being of course candidates of the majority party, their standing in that party should rightly determine which should be chosen.

4th—In case of failure to fill all the vacancies under Rule 2,—a possible contingency only—a plurality shall elect.

ILLUSTRATION.

Take for instance the 27th Senatorial District of Minnesota, electing three representatives. It is evident that neither of the two great parties could elect more than two representatives and would therefore usually nominate only two. We will call the Republican candidates A and B, and their opponents Y and Z, and assume that the Republican strength is found to be 1,700 votes and that of the opposition 1,400.

The vote would stand about as follows:

Republican. For A first and B second. 1,200
ditto For B first and A second. 500
Opposition. For Y 1st and Z 2d. 1,300
ditto For Z 1st and Y 2d. 100

The returns are made up as before.

NAMES OF CANDIDATES.	VOTES RECEIVED BY EACH.		
	As 1st choice.	As 2d choice.	Total.
A.....	1200	500	1700
B.....	500	1200	1700
Y.....	1300	100	1400
Z.....	100	1300	1400

Total number of ballots..... 3100

A *quota* or $\frac{1}{3}$ is..... 1034

The questions are;

1st. Has any one received a *quota* as 1st choice?

Answer. Yes. Messrs. A. and Y. have each received more than one-third and are elected.

2d. Has any one been named on a majority of the ballots both as 1st and 2d choice?

Answer. Yes. Mr. B. has been named on a majority of the ballots and is elected to fill the remaining vacancy.

We see that the majority get two and the minority one representative—just what each party is entitled to.

EXAMPLE 2.

An election for five representatives in a district casting say 1,800 Republican and 2,300 Democratic votes. Let A, B and C be the Republican candidates, and W, X, Y and Z the Democratic ones. The Republicans know that they cannot hope to elect more than three, and are only entitled to two members and hence nominate only three. Being in a minority, they are compelled to act in concert. The Democratic majority may nominate as many as it pleases without danger of losing a vote by it.

The election is held and the following ballots are cast:

Republican—For A 1st, B and C..... 840
For B 1st, A and C..... 960
Democratic—For W, X, Y and Z..... 750
For X, W, Y and Z..... 650
For Y, W, X and Z..... 800
For Z, W, X and Y..... 100

The total vote is..... 4,100

A *quota* or one-fifth is..... 820

Each candidate is therefore voted for as follows.

NAMES.	AS 1ST CHOICE.	AS 2D CHOICE.	TOTAL.
A.....	840.....	960.....	1,800
B.....	960.....	840.....	1,800
C.....	000.....	1,800.....	1,800
W.....	750.....	1,550.....	2,300
X.....	650.....	1,650.....	2,300
Y.....	800.....	1,500.....	2,300
Z.....	100.....	2,200.....	2,300

1st. Has any one received a *quota* as first choice?

Answer. Yes; Messrs. A and B have each received a *quota*, and are elected.

2d. Has any one received a majority counting first and second choice together?

Answer. Yes; Messrs. W, X, Y and Z have each received a majority vote, and the three first named, being the ones named as first choice on the most ballots, are elected to fill the three remaining vacancies.

We see, therefore that the majority can always rule, and no matter how much split up, may always elect its full complement, and that the poll always shows the true strength or weakness before the peo-

ple, of the several candidates in that party.

EXAMPLE 3.

Can the minority while electing by *quotas* all they are entitled to, still assist a weak candidate of the majority, and by putting him on their ballots as second choice, defeat the wishes of the majority party, and secure a minority victory or unfair advantage? Let us see.

Take a district electing five members casting 1,800 Democratic and 1,900 Republican votes. The difference in strength is slight but well known and unmistakable, and that difference ought to give the odd representative to the majority party.

A, B, C. and D. are the Republican candidates, and X, Y. and Z. the opposing ones. Suppose now that Mr. D. knowing himself to be a very weak candidate in his own party, corruptly and secretly arranges with the opposition that the latter shall put his name on their tickets as a second choice. The election is held, and the ballot box turns out the following numbers and kinds of votes:

Republican for A, B, C and D..... 600
" " B, A, C and D..... 450
" " C, A, B and D..... 750
" " D, A, B and C..... 100
Democrat for X, Y, Z and D..... 750
" " Y, X, Z and D..... 750
" " Z, X, Y and D..... 300

Total vote..... 3,700

It is evident that the minority have made a very close canvass; that their voters have followed carefully the instructions of the leaders; that their vote has been distributed to secure the utmost strength possible, electing X and Y certainly, and in case of any material falling off in the Republican vote they would also elect their own man, Z, and probably, also, the traitor, D. On the other hand, the Republicans while all voting, evidently have had little organization or concert of action, and their votes have been, therefore, according to the independent preferences of the voters. If party manipulation could ever hope to gain an advantage over independent action it would be here, where the parties are so nearly equal in strength. Each candidate has been voted for as follows:

NAMES.	1ST CHOICE.	2D CHOICE.	TOTAL.
A.....	600.....	1,300.....	1,900
B.....	450.....	1,450.....	1,900
C.....	750.....	1,150.....	1,900
D.....	100.....	3,600.....	3,700
X.....	750.....	1,050.....	1,800
Y.....	750.....	1,050.....	1,800
Z.....	300.....	1,500.....	1,800

A majority is 1,851. A *quota*, or one-fifth, is 740.

Now who are elected?

Answer—Messrs. C, X. and Y. by *quotas*. For the two vacancies remain-

ing, Messrs. A. B. and D. have each a majority and A. and B. are elected, because having more votes than D. as first choice. Mr. D. was the first choice of few in his own party, and of none in the opposition, and though his name was at the tail end of all the tickets of both parties, he was justly defeated. We see, therefore, that the strongest party will always have the majority of representatives; that the men strongest in that party will be the ones elected, and that no corrupt arrangement between a weak nominee and the opposing minority can prevent this result.

No. 6 and Last. GENERAL CONCLUSIONS.

I have thus sought to show that the evils most apparent in the politics of this country—evils grievous, long-borne and deeply destructive, are not those inherent in free government, but are due, mainly, to the imperfect machinery we have been compelled to use. A single defect, and that in the one simple process of voting, has debauched the whole politics of the country; taken the sovereign power out of the hands of the people and turned it over to the ring politicians, and has disfranchised at once both the majority and minority of the people. The present plurality rule deprives the voter in the majority party of any choice among candidates, except at the price of defeat, and at the same time, denies the minority any rights except those of conquered enemies, and refuses any participation in the making of laws under which the minority must live.

The *cumulative vote* of Illinois binds party machinery more closely than does the old system, and while securing minority representation, is yet a step backward and toward party tyranny instead of individual liberty. The *preference vote*, as here applied, invariably secures individual freedom and party fealty at one and the same time—neither at the expense of the other. It is the system, and thus far the only system presented, under which the *majority will always rule, and the minority always participate in legislation*, and which is always fair and just to all parties and to all persons of all those parties. By a slight change in election laws the caucus will be deprived of all power for evil, and better and purer men will be brought into active participation in politics, and elected to places of official honor and trust.

Voters will be free and the men elected will be more nearly than under any other plan the representatives of the real wishes of the people. Minorities will no longer rule and a bare plurality which may be but a fraction of the whole, and in direct opposition to all the rest, will no longer

elect the highest officers. Slate-making rings will no longer dictate to a caucus nor a caucus dragoon the party into submission.

The people who are governed and who pay the bills, are the ones interested and the ones who must push for reform. The politicians who live upon them, will never surrender until so compelled. I have shown that the present election law wickedly takes power out of the hands of the people—prevents free and intelligent voting—elects bad men to office—increases the burdens of taxation, and leads to national corruption, dishonor and death, and that for all this there is a simple and effectual remedy. The Preference Vote put in force means that,

1. The majority will really rule.
2. The minority will always be represented.
3. Caucus will no longer be King.
4. Better men will be chosen to office.
5. Intelligence and political independence will be at premium.
6. Voters will not be forced to "a choice of evils" in candidates.
7. The bitter spite engendered by the caucus, between political friends, will die out, and reason will take the place of passion.
8. Government will be truly the work of all the people, and be respected and loved by all. Patriotism will be renewed and strengthened, and in the hour of trial Republican government, resting broadly in the hands and hearts of all the people, will stand the shock unmoved, demonstrating to the world that safety to any can be best maintained by impartial justice to all. I ask of my fellow citizens a candid and thoughtful examination of the subjects herein presented.

I ask them to consider the fearful record of fraud and corruption in high places, with which the revelations of the last year or two have startled and disgusted the American people.

I ask them to consider how large a part of this disgraceful record is due to the caucus system, which has crowded our public offices with notoriously corrupt men.

I ask them to take note of the large and constantly increasing number of our best and purest minded citizens, who disgusted with the outrage and fraud of politics, and hopeless of reform, refuse to participate in the disgrace and who therefore keep aloof from the polls.

I ask them to investigate this condition of things, seeking for a cause and cure. And if no remedy better than the *Preference Vote* is found, I then ask them as good citizens and lovers of their country to support it by voice and vote.

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan., 1875. GEO. B. WRIGHT.

TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK.

34² Dolls. ~ Cts. ~ Boston, Jan³ 9th 1874

Pay to the order of Ann Balch

Thirty Four ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ Dollars ²/₁₀₀

No. ~ ~ ~ ~ ~

Allen A. Brown & Co., Stationers, 45 Congress Street, Boston.

STAMP.

88408

84444

Spence Bales

44,78

Minneapolis

Minn. July 11 (Sunday) 1874

My Dear little Girl

Yes I know you will pay me off for it by and by; when I cannot help myself and hunger for your letters - then you won't write, at least that is the usual penalty of neglect, and to hope that my girl will be any different from other people's girls and boys is not safe ground.

But I am so busy and work, work, always in that mill, and my eyes and head ache and I lie awake nights, foolishly thinking - and then I feel so lazy - and where ever do you suppose can come in the time to write to my little girl? It's all wrong no doubt - but some of my work doesn't seem as though it were

lost time, and perhaps some time you as well as others will be glad that I did as I did. I got one little letter from you a while ago and was glad to get it - it carried me back many years and I wondered what sort of likeness you would grow into by and by. I do not wonder you think so much of Mr. Ames - by adoption twice your Grandpa - for of what good is it in you you inherit quite as much from him as ^{from} any one, and from him you may guess something of what your mother was.

I hope you study some - read not much - talk a good deal and play always, (not piano always) but out of doors

and at your work, study, and everything - take it just as you-
would if it were clear fun. And keep out of doors a good deal.

Write to us - tell us what you do. What books you read and
what you see and think of. I suppose you don't value yourself as
much account, but sometimes these no account folks manage
to do about as much that is worth remembering as the terribly
smart ones do. Over-smartness kills folks, especially if they find out
what is the matter with them. And then there's another thing that kills
folks - waiting for opportunities. It is a good thing to resolve
to do some grand thing - but the trouble is the grand things won't
come around to be done - they are always a long way off and the
~~only~~ only way to reach them is by clearing the way of all the tiresome
ugly little things that continually get in the way. There is a most
surprising number of dish-washings and stocking-holes and rips and
buttons between here and glory, and they won't get out of the way either.

I hope you are having as nice a winter as ours - beautiful slightly
over since Nov 27th on about 5 or 6 inches of snow - and still,
almost warm weather all the time. I suppose the boys have slid down
hill more than 4000 miles already - Don't you know that Mary
Bove Jewett has got a baby? Awful isn't it! and I suppose
Jewett has got wings & will fly away. Mrs Loomis was over last
week & stayed 2 days with us. And Mrs Cherven & a lot more of
women came up from town one day I was away (and acted
awfully I suppose - Mr & Mrs Croffat came up often - also Dolly,

Now I must stop for I suppose my head and eyes will
ache - You will write us - and be my good girl

Your Father, Geo B Thight.

Minneapolis, Minn.
January 11, 1874.

My Dear Little Girl:

Yes, I know you will pay me off for it by and by when I cannot help myself and hunger for your letters. Then you won't write, at least that is the usual penalty of neglect, and to hope that my girl will be any different from other people's girls and boys is not safe ground.

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I hope you study some - read not much - talk a good deal and play always (not piano always) but out of doors; and at your work, study and everything - take it just as you would if it were clear fun. And keep out of doors a good deal.

Write to us. Tell us what you do, what books you read and what you see and think of. I suppose you don't value yourself as much account but sometimes these no account folks manage to do about as much that is worth remembering as the terribly smart ones do. Over-smartness kills folks, especially if they find out what is the matter with them. And then there's another thing that kills folks - waiting for opportunities. It is a good thing to resolve to do some grand thing - but the trouble is the grand things won't come around to be done; they are a long way off and the only way to reach them is by clearing the way of all the tiresome, ugly little things that continually get in the road. There is a most surprising number of dish washings, and stocking holes, and rips and buttons between here and glory, and they won't get out of the way either.

I hope you are having as nice a winter as ours - beautiful sleighing ever since Nov. 27th on about 5 or 6 inches of snow - and still almost warm weather all the time. I suppose the boys have slid down hill more than 4,000 miles already. Do you know that Mary Bowe Jewett has got a baby? Awful isn't it! And I suppose Jewett has got wings and will fly away. Mrs. Loomis was over last week and stayed two days with us. And Mrs. Chewen and a lot more of women came up from town (one day I was away) and acted awfully I suppose. Mr. and Mrs. Croffut come up often - also Dolly.

Now I must stop for I suppose my head and eyes will ache. You will write us - and be my good girl.
Y your father Geo. B. Wright.

Geo B Wright

POWER OF ATTORNEY

From

Ellen Quinn

To

Francis X. Brosnan

State of Minnesota
County of Becker } I hereby certify
that the within Power of Attorney
was filed in this Office this
16th day of May 1874 at 9
o'clock A.M. and was
only recorded in Book A
Miscellaneous Records
Page 544 & 55

Pioneer Print, St Paul.

J. R. McCalland
Register of Deeds,
Becker County.

Jan. 13, 1874

Know all Men by these Presents, That *J. Ellen Quinn*
of *Dakota Territory*

have made, constituted, and appointed, and do, by these presents, make, constitute and appoint *Francis H. Brosnan* of *Neenah County and State of Wisconsin* true and lawful Attorney, for *me* and in *my* name, place and stead, and do hereby authorize the said *Francis H. Brosnan* to enter upon and take possession of any and all lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate whatsoever, situate in either of the following States of the United States, to-wit: *Minnesota California*

Also to enter upon and take possession of any and all lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate whatsoever, situate in either of the following Territories of the United States, to-wit: *Dakota Montana and Washington*

to which said lands, whether situated in either of said States or Territories, *I* or may in any way be entitled or interested, however said lands, tenements, hereditaments, or real estate may be situated, bounded or described, and to Grant, Bargain, and Sell the same, or any part or parcel thereof, and make contracts for conveyances thereof, or any part thereof, for such sum or price as to *my* said Attorney shall seem meet and proper, and good and sufficient Deeds and Conveyances of the same, in *my* name to make, execute, acknowledge and deliver therefor, with or without covenants and warranty.

Also for *me* and in *my* name to take possession of any and all Logs, Timber or Lumber, which may have been heretofore cut or severed from any of said premises, and also to take possession of any and all Wood, Coal, Minerals, Metals, or Materials that may have been heretofore taken or removed from any of said Lands, and in *my* name, or in his own name, to demand, sue for, and recover the value of any and all Stumpage, Logs, Timber Trees, and Lumber, and any and all Wood, Coal, Minerals, Metals or Materials, cut, taken, removed or carried away from any part or portion of said premises, and to prosecute any and all persons liable for committing any trespasses or misfeasances upon any of said premises, and to receive and recover from any and all persons the value and amount of any injury or damage done by them to said Lands, or any part or portion thereof; and to prosecute to final judgment and execution, any and all actions, suits at law or in equity, that he may deem necessary or advisable; and to compromise, adjust, and settle any and all disputes in relation to the title of said Lands, or any other property or rights herein referred to; and upon such settlement, compromise or adjustment, proper, full, good and sufficient receipts, releases, discharges, and acquittances, for *me and in my* name *and* to make, execute, acknowledge and deliver, and to do in all things relating to said Lands, or any part thereof, and in relation to any of the other matters and things herein enumerated, every act and thing he may deem necessary or proper to be done, and one or more Attorneys to substitute and the same to revoke at pleasure. And in consideration of one dollar to *me in hand paid*, and other good and valuable considerations, *I* do hereby make and declare this Power of Attorney to be irrevocable.

Giving and Granting unto *my* said Attorney, full power and authority to do and perform each and every act and thing necessary to be done or performed as fully to all intents and purposes as *I* might or could do if personally present and acting.

Hereby Ratifying and Confirming all that the said *Francis H. Brosnan* may do or cause to be done by virtue hereof.

In Witness Whereof, *I* have hereunto set *my* hand and seal this *30th* day of *January* A. D. 18*84*.

Signed, Sealed, Stamped, and Delivered
in Presence of

Wm L Quinn

William L Quinn
Jury
State of *Minnesota*,

ss.

County of *Deuel* On this *Thirtieth* day of *January* A. D. 18*84*, came personally before me *Ellen Quinn* to me personally known to be the person described in and who executed the foregoing Power of Attorney, and acknowledged that he executed the same freely and voluntarily, for the uses and purposes therein expressed. And the said *Ellen Quinn* having been by me first made acquainted with the contents of said instrument, on a private examination, separate and apart from, and without the hearing of her said husband, acknowledged that she executed the said Power of Attorney freely and voluntarily, and without any fear or compulsion, or undue influence of her husband, or from any one, and that she does not wish to retract the execution of the same.

William L Quinn
Notary Public
Deuel County

\$10000

Boston, October 12, 1874

For Value Received, I promise to pay
the President, Directors, and Company of the
Traders National Bank, or order
One Thousand Dollars, on demand with
interest. — I hereby assign and transfer
to said Bank the securities or property as above
stated, which are to be held as collateral secu-
rity for the payment of the above note, and of
any other sum or sums for which said Bank
may hold any note or obligations against me,
with authority to sell the same, either at public
or private sale, in default of payment of any sum
thus due to said Bank, giving me credit for any balance
of the net proceeds of such sale remaining after paying all
debts due from me to said Bank
w. 1220. Union Bldg. to Peterboro N.H. note

[From Thomas W. Clarke?]

Interest paid to Apr. 1st 1875

Interest paid to Oct. 1st 1875

Interest paid to Apr. 1st 1876

Interest paid to Oct. 1st 1876

Int. paid to Apr. 1st 1877

INTEREST will be charged on all bills remaining unpaid Nov. 1, at the rate of 6 per cent.
until January 1, and " " " Jan. 1, " " 10 "

Chapter 225, Statutes 1873.

238

Calvin W. Clark

Ward 14.

YOUR STATE, CITY, AND COUNTY TAX.

No Abatement shall be allowed to a person unless he makes application therefor within six months after the date of his Tax bill.—General Statutes, Chap. XI. Sec. 47.

Poll

Real Estate

31 Mordant St. 16.700

Personal Estate, or Income

Costs

Interest

PRO RATA per 1,000 Dollars.

STATE TAX \$ 1.04

CITY AND COUNTY TAX 14.56

\$15.60

Received Payment,

Oct 31 1874

City Treasurer.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS. By City Ordinance, passed January 3, 1863, Tax bills are to be issued on or before October 1, of each year, and if not paid within thirty days thereafter—by Statute 1807, c. 134, § 2.—a summons to be issued. If not paid in ten days after such summons, with twenty cents for said summons, a warrant to be issued. Fees for collection under warrant, as follows, viz.: four per cent on the first one hundred dollars; two per cent on the second one hundred dollars; and one per cent on the balance of the bill. The above summons and fees belong to the Deputy Collectors, and the Treasurer is obliged to exact them.

All taxes assessed on Real Estate, become a lien on said Estate.

Each Heir is liable for the whole Tax assessed to the heirs of an undivided Estate.

Each Partner is liable for the whole Tax assessed to his firm.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 1, 1874.

FREDERIC U. TRACY, { Treasurer and
Collector.

Treasurer's Office, City Hall. Hours—From 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Pay bill for

1874 P.L.

\$538-64.

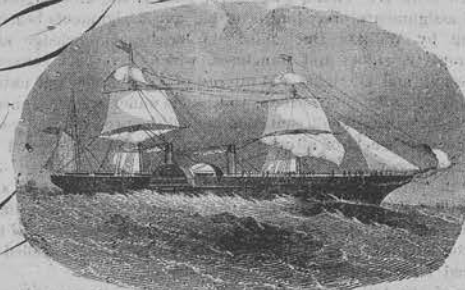
[August 1874]

916



TOTAL NO OF SHARES 50,000

BOSTON TURNED SHOE ASSOCIATION



No 74

250 Shares

This Certifies, that

of *Boston* is the owner of *two hundred and fifty* Shares in the property of the **BOSTON TURNED SHOE ASSOCIATION**, to be held and enjoyed by him, with all the rights and privileges, and subject to all the conditions and restrictions set forth in the Declaration of trust printed on the back of this Certificate; these shares are transferable by an assignment in writing on this Certificate, and the surrender of the same to the Trustee, when new Certificates shall be issued according to the Transfer.

In Witness Whereof, the said Association has caused this Certificate to be signed by its Trustee and Executive Clerk, this *11* day of *August*

1874

Franklin Parker

Clerk

Edw. O. Pennington
Trustee

Boston Turned Shoe Association.

Declaration of Trust.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, the undersigned, named in the bill of sale and assignments preceding (said bill and assignments bearing date Aug. 20, 1873, and signed by William Duchemin) do hereby acknowledge and declare that I hold all the property, rights and franchises, which have been conveyed to me in the assignment aforesaid, and all rights and interest of every name and nature belonging to said invention and property, and business to be done under and in connection therewith, strictly in trust, and the same shall continue, and all the products and results thereof, to be held in trust for the benefit of all who are or may become interested upon the terms and conditions following, viz:—

First. All the persons having an interest in the property aforesaid, and in the profits and beneficial results of the business done under and with the same, and accepting this declaration of trust and receiving a certificate of shares as the evidence of their title to such interest, shall constitute and be an Association, which shall be called and known as the Boston Turned Shoe Association.

No member of the Association, or party in interest in its property or business, shall have any right or authority whatever to make any contract or bargain, or receive any money, or transact any business whatever in behalf of, or binding on, the Association, or any member thereof, except as he shall be especially authorized by or under the provisions of this declaration of trust.

Second. This Association shall continue (unless previously dissolved as hereinafter provided) for the term of thirty years from the date of this instrument; and the death of any member thereof during said term shall not operate as a dissolution of said Association, nor shall it have any effect upon the same, or its operations or mode of business, except the person or persons who shall become the lawful owner or owners of the interest of said decedent shall succeed to all the rights of said decedent under the deed of trust, and upon the surrender of the certificate of said decedent shall receive a similar certificate or certificates, according to his or their respective interests.

Third. Said Association shall be equitable owners of all the property aforesaid, and of all the beneficial results and products of said property and business before named, held in trust by me, which shall be, and by agreement of all the parties in interest hereby are divided into fifty (50,000) thousand shares, which said shares shall be divided among the members constituting said Association according to their several and respective interests as the same may appear. Certificates, showing how many of said shares he is entitled to, shall be issued to each member of said Association, which certificates and the interest they represent shall be transferable, by assignments, in writing, upon the certificate, and the surrender of the same to the Trustee; whereupon he shall issue a new certificate or certificates, according to the interest of the parties. The trustee shall keep a record of all certificates issued, and all certificates surrendered, which shall be at all times open to the inspection of any member of the Association, and none but those appearing by the record to be holders of certificates shall be entitled to dividends or to vote at any meeting of the shareholders.

Fourth. The general management and directions of said business shall be vested in an Executive Committee, of not less than three nor more than five persons, who shall be share-owners, and shall be chosen by the share-owners at a meeting called by the Trustee for that purpose, and shall serve until others are chosen to fill their places, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum, a majority of which shall decide in all matters of business over which the Executive Committee have control; and any vacancy or vacancies in the Executive Committee may be filled by the remaining members until a meeting of the share-holders is held for an election.

Fifth. Upon the execution of this declaration of trust, all the parties interested in said property, and the products and profits of said business, shall proceed to organize the Association, and adopt By-Laws, choose an Executive Committee, and transact any other needful business for the complete organization of this Association. At all meetings of the share-holders, a majority in interest shall constitute a quorum, and all votes passed, not inconsistent with this declaration of trust, by a majority at any meeting regularly called in accordance with the provision of the By-Laws, when a quorum is present, shall be binding upon the Trustees and the Association, and its officers and business. Special meetings may be called at any time by the Trustees, and shall be called on application in writing, by share-holders owning not less than one fourth of the shares.

Sixth. The Association shall adopt a code of By-Laws for the government of the Executive Committee and the management of the business of the Association; and the Executive Committee shall appoint an agent, who shall have the responsible management under them of the business of the Association; and the Committee shall divide among the share-holders, according to their several interests such profits earned as may remain after setting aside and reserving sufficient to pay all debts and liabilities and defray the current expense of the business.

Seventh. Whenever three-fourths in interest shall at a meeting duly called for that purpose, vote to transfer the property and business of the Association, or any portion thereof, to a corporation legally authorized to receive and hold the same, or to any other party or person, the Trustee shall convey and transfer the same, free and discharged of this trust; and thereafter no member of this Association shall have any claim to, or right in, said property, patents, and business, or the beneficial results thereafter accruing from the property and patents so sold and transferred, except as he may be a stockholder in such corporation, or otherwise interested in the purchase; and the proceeds of such sale shall, after all debts and liabilities of the Association and business are paid, be divided among the members according to their respective interests; and upon such division, sale and transfer, if no further property remains in the hands of the Trustee, this Association shall be dissolved. Upon payment of a final dividend, and closing up the affairs of the Association, the certificates of ownership therein shall be surrendered to and shall be cancelled by the Trustee, and no member shall be entitled to receive such final dividend without surrender of his certificate or certificates.

Eighth. In case of a decease, resignation, or inability to act of the Trustee, a meeting of the shareholders shall be called by the Executive Committee, notice being given in such manner as the By-Laws may prescribe, at which meeting a Trustee shall be chosen who shall succeed to all the rights and duties which now belong to me the said Trustee.

Ninth. A majority in interest, at any meeting duly called for that purpose by the Trustee or the Executive Committee, may remove the Trustee, and elect a successor to the Trustee for the time being holding the trust therein set forth, and thereupon this trust and all its rights and duties shall cease in the said Trustee, and thereupon, by virtue of said election, is transferred and vested in the person so elected to succeed in said trust, and shall be by him held under the terms and conditions herein contained until a successor is elected to his place, as above described or until the said trust ceases through any of the causes named in articles 7th and 8th.

Tenth. All certificates of Stock including transfers shall be signed by the Trustee and countersigned by the clerk of the Executive Committee.

Eleventh. The Trustee shall sell ten thousand (10,000) of the aforesaid shares, when at such price per share as he may be authorized by the Executive Committee, and the proceeds of such sale shall belong to the Association, to be disposed of as may be directed by the Executive Committee.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

EDWARD B. PENDLETON,

Trustee.

For Value Received, hereby transfer to

the within shares in the Capital Stock of the BOSTON TURNED SHOE ASSOCIATION.

BOSTON,

187

Thos. Wm. Burke

[1874]
Albionapolis Mar 8. 1874

My Dear little girl:-

It was a long time ago that you wrote me that ~~not~~ twelve = page letter. You think it long at any rate. and I ought to have answered it for it was a good letter & I was glad that you should take so much pains to ^{write} it. We are getting anxious to have you here again. It is a long time for a little girl to ^{be} away from home - Almost a year - and the question is how can I get you back. I can not well afford to go to Phila & back - perhaps I may hear of somebody that is coming here from N.Y. that you can come with. Some such way I must try to find. We have been very dull & stupid this winter. My eyes have been bad, and when night comes I have been tired & head-achey & we have been alone here, and so we have "done nothings" mostly

Mary Jewett² has a baby & keeps
her at home & so Jewett never
comes here. & Charlie D. not very
often, nor Miss Jackson. =

Mrs Loomis made us a
visit once, for a day or two.
+ ~~the~~ The Croffut's come up of
a Sunday some times, and
that is about all.

We have not been to a
Lecture or Concert this winter.
We got tickets for Mrs Livermore
one evening but did not go
as Mamma & I both "didn't feel pretty
well" that evening -

During the session of the Legislature
(Jan + Feb) I was in St Paul a
large part of the time - doing
some + digest, and now shall be
at home mostly for a month.

Ki has been away 6 weeks &
you Mamma has done the house
work with Jen's help. Just now
Geo Miles, Charlie J. & Mr Bacon are

3
all here - as witnesses in a lawsuit
about some lumber at Tergus
wherein I sued The Goodalls
- It is the first time I ever
was in such a thing and
don't like it for as I've got.
I think I would prefer losing
the amount (about \$750) next
time, rather than sue for it.

I hardly know what I have
done this winter - it seems
like nothing - yet I feel
tired as though hard-worked.

I have written a little for the
papers, not much - and that
little not much account.

I have furnished some sketches
(caricatures) for the papers
that have been published with
a good deal of effect as they
were political satires. Mostly
on Wilkinson & Donnelly - whom
Mr Ames knows

(4)
The Minneapolis Tribune has
published these caricatures.

Jennie is studying book-keeping
along with other things this
winter & is improving in her
writing very much. She is
growing tall very fast too.

Vernon is getting so he
plays ~~first rate~~ well. very
much better at least than
when he went away - &
Eddie is just crazy for
reading. The City grows
out our way fast - You
would hardly know that
part of the town. so many new
houses, - Between the Cemetery
and the river - along the Milwaukee
road - there are manufacturing
establishments and many
new buildings are springing up

5
That new baby - I saw it one
day - I know you'll love it for
it looks just like Javett. But
it was ever so bright and smart.

Yesterday came a violent snow
storm - a foot of snow fell &
the wind felled the garden & built
a big drift at the corner clear
across the road. More snow than
in all winter before & yet we
have had nice sleighing ever
since Nov 27th - more than 100 days
- And a bright beautiful winter
too - I never should care for a
pleasanter winter this "this".
We do not go across the field
in going to town now. - The street
(Bloomington Avenue) is graded
down straight toward town.

Saw my girl write me and
tell me all about yourself and
her Ames people and all what
you are doing and studying

and what things you think
of and what good you learn.

I think it a blessed privilege
for any one of your age to have
such friends as they are, and
an opportunity to live with
them & learn from them. ~~It~~ and

I know you will appreciate
much now — and more
by & by — Do you wonder now
that everybody loves Mr. Ames?
or that I wished to have you
go to Genoa for awhile?

All I hope is that you
will profit to the fullest extent
by the opportunities now within
your reach. I know you will
not wholly neglect them.

Well you are my good girl
anyway and I love you &
hope much for you.

Write me — Good bye and God
~~bles~~ bless you Your Father
Love & think