Daily Globe.

Official Paper of the City & County

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ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1880.

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ONE CASH PREMIUM OF	$50 00
ONE CASH PREMIUM OF	20 00
ONE CASH PREMIUM OF	10 00
ONE CASH PREMIUM OF	10 00
ONE CASH PREMIUM OF	10 00
TOTAL	$100 00

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ONE CASH PREMIUM OF	$20 00
ONE CASH PREMIUM OF	10 00
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ONE CASH PREMIUM OF	5 00
ONE CASH PREMIUM OF	5 00
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DAILY GLOBE, St. Paul, Minn.

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

City subscribers who receive seven papers per week, delivered by carrier, can have equal opportunities for participating in the awards for cash premiums, the only difference being that they will have to pay the regular seven paper rate, which is $8.40 for a full year's subscription, or $4.20 for six months. Those who choose to accept the premium offer will be entered in the current class which may be open when they subscribe.

Weekly Globe.

The ST. PAUL WEEKLY GLOBE is an Eight-Page, Fifty-Six-Column paper, sent to any address in the United States, postage paid, for one year, for $1.15.

H. P. HALL, Publisher.

THERE is a good prospect for a row over the Republican Congressional nomination in the Second Wisconsin district. The district is a close one, Caswell's majority two years ago being but 278. A Democrat may succeed in slipping in on account of the quarrel.

THE Farmers' Board of Trade did a sensible thing yesterday in selecting Hon. Geo. Giles as secretary. The previous secretary was a tool of the Minneapolis Millers' association, and possibly, a paid agent for that organization. The change is one that is good for the board and public.

ARKANSAS is solid for the Democratic State ticket by about forty-five thousand majority, and Vermont is solid by nearly twenty thousand for the Republican State ticket. One party can therefore crow as loudly and with as good reason as the other, but there is, after all, no great occasion for exultation on either side.

GRANT didn't draw well at the Wisconsin State pumpkin show at Madison on Tuesday. As he is not a candidate for the Presidency the political managers didn't deem it worth while to work up "spontaneous enthusiasm" in his behalf and less than two thousand persons were present to see him and the other prize cattle.

WASHBURNE'S friends at Chicago are making Herculean efforts to secure his nomination for Congress from the Third district of that city. Elihu has been so long out of office—nearly two years—that he is getting lonesome and poor. He wants to get back into the old atmosphere and get his hands once more into the public crib. A Washburne without an office is the unhappiest mortal on the face of the globe.

FOR the first time since the original exposures were made the Republican papers are taunting Forney with that twenty-five thousand dollar Pacific Mail bribe. They seem to forget that when Forney fell he was a staunch Republican, and that as long as he remained a Democrat his honesty was never impugned. Evil communications corrupt good manners, and there was never a better illustration of the fact than in Forney's case. Now that he has returned to the Democratic party we may hope for better things from him.

IT is stated on what is deemed to be good authority that Gen. Nelson A. Miles has been selected as the successor of Gen. Myer as chief of the signal service, and that he will shortly be transferred to that department. Gen. Miles is now colonel of the Fifth infantry, the seventh in lineal rank in the service, but his distinguished services in the Northwest will entitle him to greater consideration when promotions are in order than some of his seniors in rank. His transfer to the signal corps would not be a promotion, but might interfere with his advancement in the future, and it is questionable if the office will be accepted by him on that account.

THE New Hampshire Republicans express the profoundest admiration for the military services of Mr. Garfield and the business capacity of Mr. Arthur. Garfield is a general who never won a battle, and was content to serve as a staff officer in the rear when he might have been using his sword at the front. His only achievement was chasing Humphrey Marshall over the mountains, but he took care to keep far enough behind to avoid any stray bullets that might be sent back from the disorganized ranks of the pursued. Arthur as a business man has an equally enviable record. He was removed from the office of collector of the port of New York because he allowed gross abuses to gain a foothold in his office, and made it a rendezvous for political adventurers, rather than for the purpose of collecting the revenue. A model pair, truly.

A REPUBLICAN REBUKE OF REPUBLICAN LAWS.

Unwittingly, without doubt, the New Hampshire Republican convention administered a keen rebuke to the Republican State administrations of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In the third resolution adopted by that body it declares "That if any State shall attempt to limit or abridge, directly or indirectly, the freedom of a citizen, or his untrammelled right to provide for universal education, or shall impede or destroy, by legislation, intimidation or fraud, the exercise of the right of franchise, either for national or State offices, * * * * we demand the active interposition of the federal government to furnish the citizens of States protection and those benefits which State action fails to supply." Probably the framers of this resolution did not know or had forgotten the fact that in the States of Rhode Island and Massachusetts there are thousands of citizens who are deprived of the right of suffrage by legislative enactment, and of course for this act the New Hampshire Republicans demand the interposition of the federal government.

In Massachusetts law prescribes that no person who has not paid his poll-tax shall be permitted to vote at any election, State or national. On account of this law it is estimated that a hundred and fifty thousand persons who are otherwise qualified as electors, are deprived of the privilege of a voice in the administration of the government. In Rhode Island the State constitution prescribes that every qualified voter shall possess at least $250 worth of real estate, and failing to be so possessed he shall suffer disfranchisement. By this provision more than one-half of the adult male population of the State are kept in the condition of aliens, with no interest in the manner in which the State is governed.

The New Hampshire Republicans perhaps did well in calling attention—though they did it inadvertantly—to this infraction of the Fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. That article says:

> When the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion in which the number of male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens, twenty-one years of age, in such State.

It is manifest to all that under this provision of the federal constitution the representation in Congress of the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island should be reduced in proportion to the number of male inhabitants disfranchised by their oppressive and unjust laws. Sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. Though the amendment was adopted with a view to securing the colored men of the South in their right to vote, it should not be construed as permitting the disfranchisement of white men at the North. That would be discrimination against the whites that should not be tolerated. If Georgia and Mississippi are to be punished for disfranchising the negroes it is manifest that Massachusetts and Rhode Island should be punished for disfranchising white citizens. The New Hampshire Republicans are deserving of public thanks for protesting against the discriminations and injustice practiced upon the white citizens of the two most prominent of the New England States. They are in the position of "a Daniel come to judgment."

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

A Republican organ-grinder of the stalwart school complains that the position of the Democratic party on the tariff question is not defined as clearly as it ought to be, and wants to know just what its ideas on this issue are. The impudence of the organ-grinder passes comprehension. The position of the Democratic party on this question has never been a matter of doubt. It has been asserted and reasserted by Congressional, State and National conventions for the past eighteen years in language the most explicit, so that even a fool might not misunderstand it. In the last national convention held at Cincinnati the plank of the St. Louis convention declaring for a tariff for revenue only was reaffirmed, and Gen. Hancock, in his letter of acceptance, says: "A tariff for revenue only is a principle I have cherished in the past and shall endeavor to maintain in the future."

The tariff is at present a necessary evil. It cannot be wholly abolished without material injury to the country, but it can be revised so that the poor need not bear the greater part of the burdens of taxation. As it is the bulk of the revenue from custom duties is derived from a tariff on articles of necessity, which the poor consume to as great an extent as the rich. Sugar is largely taxed, and millions derived annually from imports of that article, the greater part of which comes out of the pockets of the poor men. Woolen manufactures are taxed from 54 to 77 per cent. ad valorem; cotton goods 35 to 63 per cent.; linen goods from 30 to 40 per cent.; leather from 20 to 50 per cent.; crockery from 40 to 45 per cent., and hemp and jute fabrics 40 per cent. On other articles of daily consumption in about every household, the import is equally burdensome, while thousands of articles of luxury, principally used by the rich, either enter the country free of duty or are only nominally taxed. Nine-tenths of the revenue from customs is derived from articles of necessity, while the other tenth is obtained from articles of luxury.

The Democratic party is in favor of a tariff for revenue only, and it is in favor of such a revision of the tariff as will relieve the mechanics and workingmen of the country of the burdens that now rest so heavily upon them. It would place articles of necessity upon the free list and tax articles of luxury, which are consumed only by the rich, as heavily as they will bear. It is not the policy of the Democratic party to raise more revenue than is required for the needs of the government. The payments of interest on the public debt must be met, and the legitimate expenses of the government must be paid. This is a part of the platform of the party which was emphasized by Gen. Hancock in his letter of acceptance, in which he said:

> A sedulous and scrupulous care of the public credit, together with a wise and economical management of our governmental expenditures, should be maintained in order that labor may be lightly burdened and that all persons may be protected in their rights to the fruits of their own industry.

Though pledged to a reduction of the tariff to as low a rate as can be maintained, the Democratic party is also pledged to due care for the public credit. Every reduction of the tariff that has thus far been made has resulted in an increase of the revenue owing to increased importation and consumption of the articles. The experiment of reduction might be continued through the whole list with benefit to the revenue and to the people at large.

WOULD not the legislation for this district be about as safe in the hands of General H. H. Sibly, a man who, when the life of the nation was threatened, volunteered his services to the government and did gallant and faithful work during the war, as in the hands of General Washburn whose only claim to a military title arrises from the administration of the affairs of a civil office at a remote point from the field of danger? Will you vote for

Maj.-Gen. H. H. Sibly, U. S. Vols,
or
Surveyor General of Logs Bill Washburn?

THE ST. PAUL HOUSE TRAGEDY.

James O'Brien Held for Cutting Joseph Kosey's Throat.

On the afternoon of August the 17th last, at the St. Paul House, on Fort street, about 5 o'clock, James O'Brien stepped up to an employe of the house named Joseph Kosey and slit his throat from ear to ear. The horrible assault was made with a razor, and notwithstanding the deadly nature of the wound and the ghastly reminder of the affair, Kosey still lives and is on the fair road to complete recovery.

The circumstances of the almost unprovoked and murderous attack have been fully detailed in previous issues of the GLOBE and since the assault O'Brien has been committed without bail to await the result of his victim's injuries.

The rapid recovery of Kosey is regarded as remarkable, and yesterday morning he appeared in the police court at the preliminary hearing which took place at 9 o'clock before Judge O'Brien. Kosey appeared in court with his throat bandaged, one side of which only has healed up, the course of the murderous blade being indicated by a scarlet seam, which he will carry as a lasting memento, while the left side of his throat has not yet healed up.

Charles Faber, proprietor of the hotel, was the first witness, and testified to what took place just before the assault. Witness had expostulated with O'Brien for being drunk, when the latter became noisy and abusive. Witness told him that he must quit drinking or leave the house, which made O'Brien more unmanageable, and he was finally ordered to pack up and leave; witness ordered the barkeeper to visit O'Brien's room and pack up his things. The latter went up stairs to obey instructions, followed by Kosey. After Kosey had left the room O'Brien started up stairs, and a moment afterwards, witness heard some one cry, "Mr. Faber, Mr. Faber." Immediately after the cry the barkeeper rushed into the room and stated that O'Brien had cut Kosey in the throat. Witness hurried up stairs and on reaching the room he noticed that Kosey had O'Brien down. The men were struggling in the hallway, and O'Brien held up the razor. Witness got a stick and hit O'Brien, succeeding in taking away the razor.

Joseph Kosey, the victim, was next sworn. Witness had heard O'Brien and Faber have some talk about settling a bill. O'Brien disputed the amount. Faber ordered O'Brien to leave the house, and requested witness to fetch down his satchel. Witness started up stairs, followed by O'Brien. Just as witness had reached the door of O'Brien's room the latter stepped up from behind and drew a razor across his throat. Witness turned and grappled with O'Brien. John Hinderer, the barkeeper, was in the room, having preceded witness up stairs. O'Brien made a pass at Hinderer saying, "I've got you both now, you can't leave the room." On hearing this Hinderer jumped out the window to the yard and told Mr. Faber what had happened. Witness managed to throw O'Brien and held him down until the arrival of help.

John Hinderer testified to being in the room and having witnessed the assault. Witness had been sent up to get O'Brien's baggage. Kosey followed him up stairs. Just as the latter reached the door O'Brien came up from behind and throwing his arm around Kosey's neck, he exclaimed, "take that," as he drew the razor across his throat. Kosey exclaimed, "I am cut," when O'Brien said "I've got you where I want you; no one is going to leave this room." Witness then jumped from the window and brought assistance.

During the examination, O'Brien, who is a pugnacious Hibernian, insisted on asking the most irrelevant questions, interrupting the court and making anuisance of himself. He had no lawyer and preferred not to testify until the case had been passed upon by the grand jury.

He was committed in default of $3,000 bail.

Republican Barnacles.

There was a gathering of the barnacle hosts at Pfeifer's hall last night to arrange for visiting the Garfield circus to be held at Minneapolis to-night. There was an air of funeral solemnity about the thing that made the air blue and sulphurous enough to turn the stomach of the most shiftless hog. The baptised were there to the extent of two score and there was not enough entusiasm in the layout to kindle the remotest semblance to cheerfulness or a smile. Pending the commencement of proceedings the GLOBE representative was approached by two of the mercenary gang and the audacious wretches tendered a dissertation on how to get there, or office holding made perfect. The scribe drew a tract from his sack and paralyzed them.

The meeting was called to order by that great apostle of reform, Bunker Hill Haas, who called upon the assembly to elect a ringmaster for the circus. On motion H. W. Foote was elected to manipulate the whip-lash and upon taking the chair he called upon the truly great and good to take the front seats in order to make room for the unregenerate who were to arrive at the ninth hour. It is well to remember that this precaution was not necessary.

The chair called for the report of the committee who were deputed to collect money to defray the expenses to the free blow at Minneapolis to-night. J. Ham Davidson, the chief missionary in the good work, stated that the efforts of the committee had been successful, and that they had collected $50, with good prospects of swelling the amount to-day.

It was also explained that arrangements had been made with the St. Paul & Manitoba railroad company to furnish seven coaches, and more if necessary. The coaches would leave the Wacouta street depot at 7:15 o'clock P. M. On motion it was decided that the members should rendezvous at the old court house at 6:45 o'clock, and march to the depot.

At this juncture a colored brother arose and stated that about seventy-five of the redeemed had pledged themselves as willin' to join the gang. The news was received with vociferous delight. In reply to a question the chair stated that it was the intention to leave Minneapolis for home about 11 o'clock. On motion it was decided that the members should rendezvous at the speaker's stand at Minneapolis at 11 o'clock P. M.

Mayflower Davenport made a rattling speech about the success of the blowout and concluded by nominating J. Ham. Davidson as marshal. The blushing honor was unceremously conferred and on motion of another brother he was allowed the privilege of appointing his own aides.

Quakeraty Barnard had some doubts about being able to fill the train and suggested that the cars stop at the round house on the way out. He was sat down upon, whereupon Bluesocks Bell wanted to know if it would do to fetch along the ladies. This settled it and the members adjourned to dream of the strange hallucination of the mind, the nightmare of office.

The Rush Has Begun

At the St. Paul Book and Stationery Co.'s store. Boys and girls for school books, and all who love good reading are taking advantage of the great reduction now being made by this house in their entire stock of standard and miscellaneous books. It is the grandest opportunity ever offered to replenish libraries, or secure first-class library works at a small cost. Visitors to the fair should make a note of this fact, and be sure to visit this immense establishment at No. 87 East Third street. Go early.

Go to 39 Iglehart street at 10 o'clock this morning.

Reed's Gilt Edge Tonic regulates the bowels.

FARMERS' BOARD.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE MINNEAPOLIS MILLERS' ASSOCIATION.

Independent Elevator Men on the Brackenridge Division Accuse it of Unfair Grading and Bulldozing Practices—State Inspectors Asked—Letters from Farmers—Queer Advice—Adjournment of the Board to November.

The members of the Farmers' Board of Trade were so slow in coming together, yesterday morning, that their meeting began an hour after the hour set in adjournment the day before.

Messrs. E. Locke, of Willmar, and F. M. Thornton, of Benson, on behalf of elevator men along the St. Paul & Manitoba line, appeared before the board to complain as to the system governing their wheat trade and as to the inspection of wheat in Minneapolis and St. Paul, and Mr. Thornton presented their views at length, substantially as follows:

He asserted that the independent elevators are treated unjustly in the

MATTER OF INSPECTION

and in the system of buying the wheat along their railway. About seven years ago there was a contract with Commodore Davidson which gave him exclusive control of the elevator business. This was partly broken up by the erection of independent elevators, so-called, in distinction from the monopoly elevators. Mr. Locke at Willmar, and I at Benson inaugurated the independent elevator system. By receiving the wheat in store and giving farmers tickets, we stopped the combination of buyers to cut down prices on particular days. We antagonized the wheat buying interest at Minneapolis, as far as we took the control of prices out of their hands. Farmers could borrow money on our tickets and could hold or sell their wheat as they pleased. This much to explain the opposition to the independent elevators of the millers of Minneapolis, as represented by the Millers' Association.

One point is the system of inspection. We receive wheat and give a fair inspection. The inspector at Minneapolis used the Stacy filler for a time, and then dropped it. He now uses the old two-quart kettle, and we are as it were, between the two stones—farmers on one side and the millers on the other. They claim to have an independent inspector and an independent board of arbitration in Minneapolis. The claim is almost a farce. They are appointed by the board of trade of Minneapolis, to which the millers belong and which they can control. The inspector sits in the office of the Millers' association. Mr. Locke said to him: "You are necessiarily prejudiced in favor of these men who employ you. If you have a doubtful grade to which side would you throw your doubt? To the association of course. This is unjust: In a case of doubt you should give equally to both sides."

We do not know how far you can go towards establishing impartial inspection. The inspection of Minneapolis and St. Paul is believed to be in the interest of the buyers. It is not uniform. In Minneapolis, when prices were cheap the grading was fair, but when the prices went up and

MILLING MARGINS BECAME LESS,

their grades went back on us about one grade, leaving our houses full of wheat bought on their first grading. If the Millers' association have the power to tighten the grades every time their margins tighten then we must go back on the farmers.

Give the country elevators some protection in shipping to the Minneapolis and St. Paul markets, by making the inspection fair and uniform. It is not always unjust. But where the man inspecting is under control of the one interest there will always be suspicion. If the inspection is on a fair basis, the grade of to-day will be the grade hereafter. That would be fair. Our elevators appointed a delegation to meet the millers. They declared their inspection was according to law and the established custom and they would not make any change. So far as our country is concerned, St. Paul and Minneapolis being regulated would regulate all the rest. It would not be necessary to have inspectors all over the State.

In answer to questions from members of the board Mr. Thornton continued as follows:

There is no practical difference between the testers if care fully and honestly handled. But with the old it is easier to grade back. With the Stacy filler it is difficult. I think the Stacy filler is a considerable protection.

This Minneapolis inspector, sitting in the office of the Millers' association, may hear it said that an independent elevator man, Thornton for instance, is bulling the market. His mind would be impressed by what he heard and in all likelihood his judgment would be unfavorable to me, so that when my wheat came to market he would inspect it accordingly.

Shrunken kernels or fine and bleached kernels may effect the grading of wheat that weighs well. But as a rule not. I sent wheat to

THE ST. PAUL MARKET

the past season which was graded back from No. 1 to 2. I wrote to learn the reason. The reply said that the inspector would not have passed it as No. 1 if it had weighed sixty pounds to the bushel. I wrote to inquire why, but offended his mightiness and was not answered. I did not ship any more wheat to St. Paul. The inspector here is controlled by the wheat buyers. The general character is what controls the grade of wheat. It was No. 1 wheat according to our experience.

The wheat must have weight and also have other good qualities. The weight is indispensable.

It really amounts to a conspiracy on the part of the men who control our markets. We have a free elevator union on our line. We had proposed to the Millers' association that they should appoint two men and we two men, and the four a fifth—the five to appoint an inspector subject to them—that is, an independent inspector—and also a board of arbitration for appeals. This proposal was rejected without hesitation. We met, then, and came to the conclusion that the only way to protect ourselves and the farmers (we are mostly in other business also and it is necessary that we should favor the farmers) was to build an elevator in Minneapolis where our wheat could be stored subject to sale by sample. We selected the ground by our committee and proceeded to make contracts, but were advised it was necessary to get permission of the city council for a railroad connection, and also under the fire ordinance. We had found that Minneapolis is

NOT A FREE WHEAT MARKET.

Farmers cannot store their wheat but are compelled to take the price of the day it is delivered or haul it home. We thought to create a free wheat market by receiving farmers' grain in store. The Millers' association brought out its forces and fought us in the council and our object was defeated. We have exhausted all our resources before coming to you.

Minneapolis is the poorest of wheat markets—not so good as some of the interior villages. The farmer must take the price of the day or haul it home. If a farmer of the vicinity has 2,000 bushels of wheat which he does not wish to sell by the load, there being no elevator open to him at Minneapolis, he must haul his grain to St. Paul or to Shakopee.

Coming to the conspiracy part of the matter. If we do not comply with their regulations, the Millers' association will not buy our tickets. That means we must go out of business or maintain an unequal conflict with the association. Mr. Locke is an example of this. He hasn't sold a bushel of wheat to the association for two years. They raised prices several cents on him—not increasing their average, as they buy all along the line, over a fraction. To further illustrate their operations: The Red Wing millers put in a few buyers two years ago, and the price of wheat gradually advanced 10 or 12 cents. This lasted a few weeks, until one Saturday night a telegraphic order was distributed along the line, withdrawing the Red Wing buyers, and Monday morning the price of wheat all along the line was dropped eight cents. Any free elevator must meet this immense corporation alone. I don't know whether any law could reach this, but I think it best to make it known. They control the market so effectually that we must submit to their rules and regulations; we must receive unfair inspection. If it is in the power of this board to bring a remedy we want it. We speak of the shoe where it pinches but of course

LEGISLATION MUST BE GENERAL.

A. As I stated before, we live among the farmers and have other business with them. It is necessary we should favor them.

A. Our wheat generally comes from the thresher and an agreed deduction is made for cleaning. We have fanning mills at the elevator and the farmers test their wheat with these mills.

A. We clean the wheat before shipping. It is all cleaned.

A. We occasionally ship to other places, but our only permanent markets are at Minneapolis and St. Paul. As to other points we have no complaint to make.

A. I don't know of any difference between these places and Milwaukee. In some cases at Milwaukee we get a better grade and in others worse. The Milwaukee grades, if independently and impartially established, if we could have them, would be good enough. The evil would be corrected if the inspection was uniform, as near as good judgment could make it and independent of influence from either side.

A. Wheat does not test at as high grades and there is no more difference in inspection, at Minneapolis, since the Stacy filler was abandoned.

A. In small towns it is generally the rule that the inspector and buyer is one and the same man.

A. The Stacy filler gave good satisfation with us.

A. Of course where the wheat is dirty it is a matter of agreement with the farmer and buyer as to the deduction to make the grade.

A. The principal thing is in settling with the association. They say "You are too good to the farmers." It is our interest to be. We want to get so that our wheat will not be inspected harder than that of others.

A. It is very different to suggest what can be done. Under the Chicago law the inspector is paid a large salary and is appointed outside of the buyers. The inspector should be independently supported.

A. The weights are often short. The grain is weighed at the mills and we have to take their weights. In one instance there was a loss of fifty bushels to the car.

A. The worst of the system is that it is raising a race of rascals in the business. Country buyers have got to steal or go under, if they comply with the regulations of that association.

A. The elevators along our road have generally come out short on account of the high inspection at Minneapolis,

Mr. Locke followed Mr. Thornton, saying that legislation on the subjects presented should not interfere with business. If for one party against another it would be apt to go too far. He advised caution. Else we would have the same result as two years ago, when the legislature did the farmers harm in passing into law what had before been only usage. Then, a great deal of poor wheat had been taken in as No. 2, and on that came

THE BIGGEST STEAL

of the Millers' association. They docked 55½-pounds wheat twenty cents per bushel under No. 2. I corresponded with the association, saying it was an extraordinary season. It was good milling wheat. We had tried it in our mill and knew it made good flour. True, it was light, and could not be brought to full weight. I said it ought to be bought on its merits, for what it was worth. Their answer was, it is your business to grade upon the weight and leave that to us. I replied, if Locke steals it will be for himself and not for the Millers' association. The next I heard from them was that they would buy no more wheat from me forever. They fought me eighteen months, paying over their list prices, never less than five cents above and sometimes fifteen cents above. But I bought, and paid their price, and happened to make a profit. They were buying elsewhere at low prices all the time.

In regard to the way of this business at Minneapolis. When wheat is handled in large quantities there is always considerable off grade. Let an elevator man clean 3,000 bushels and put it in a bin. The clean wheat will fall in the middle, piling up in cone form with all the dirt falling down the sides to edge. In drawing it out the lower part remains until the top is drawn out. Suppose it was 57-pounds wheat all through. The first 1,000 bushels drawn out will be nearly No. 1, close on to 58 pounds, clean and nice. The next will be even grade. The last third, say three carloads, will get all the dirt and be below grade unless cleaned over. It goes to market and the first third passes all right, but with no credit for overweight; the next third just squeezes in, and the last third is graded back. There is no consideration for that which is above grade; but the elevator man must pay ten cents on the bushel or more to make up for the last third. Every car stands upon its own merits. Mr. Charles S. Pillsbury acknowledged to me that this was the fact, but said it could not be helped when, shipping one car to one mill and another to another. But it could be helped this way: Take one of the cars of 58 pounds and one of 55½, give one of the good and one of the poor to the same buyer, and with the two mixed they would have a good fair grade of No. 2 wheat.

REGARDING LEGISLATION;

see that it is well considered and defined instead of as two years ago when the legislature, intending to do the farmers good, did them harm. Our elevators were all full of farmers' wheat below the grade in weight. Before the law was passed fixing 56 and 58 pounds for the grades, we had the chance to say this is No. 2 wheat; show us the law which makes it less. Now they show us the law and insist upon it.

A member of the board said he would like to have the gentleman suggest some remedy.

Mr. Thornton proposed a State system of inspection. And then as to this point of stopping a country elevator's business. It is not right that because one runs an independent elevator at Willmar or Benson, the Millers' association should refuse to do business with him and raise prices on him. It is practically a conspiracy to drive him out of business. I don't know how you would go to work to prevent this but leave it for you to consider.

A member of the board asked that the gentlemen should put their statements and opinions in writing for the deliberate consideration of the board.

Mr. Thornton—It requires considerable nerve for elevator men to come here and tell you the truth. We are marked men for it. I say this only to show you the difficulty of bringing men to make complaints in such cases.

Mr. Locke thought that the best to be done is simply the appointment of independent inspectors at the leading points, as is done at Chicago, so that all will be treated alike in inspection. If then there are no changes of grades, we can govern ourselves accordingly. At Minneapolis they will want this season 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 bushels of wheat. But they require it inspected under control and employ of their association. We offered to pay half the dues of the inspector, but they wouldn't allow it. We have our own man, they said, and mean to keep him.

Mr. Thornton in conclusion said: If you can get anything out of what we have said, for correction of the evils we have presented, you can confer a great boon to the people of the State. But it is difficult for elevator men to come up here and give their opinions. They are liable to be damaged by it.

Thanks were voted to Messrs. Thornton and Locke, and the board then took a recess till 2 o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The board was called to order at 2:30 by President Hoyt.

On motion the proceedings of meetings of last year were read and approved.

The acting secretary then read communications from farmers in various parts of the State, addressed to the board, and asking consideration of the subject matters contained therein.

Joseph Dobey, of Sterling township, Blue Earth county, called attention to the fact that farmers are not assessed for the amount of wheat raised on their farms, while the stock raiser pays taxes. He says the big wheat farmers sell their wheat from the thresher, and when the 1st of May comes around have no wheat to assess, while the stock raiser pays on his cattle. He advocates legislation giving farmers a certain number of cattle exempt from taxation—say sixteen—so farmers could give their land a rest by seeding down, raise stock for a while and reap the benefit of improved land by breaking again.

The next letter was one signed by William Wilde, addressed to Mr. Webb, ex-member of the board, on the subject of wheat testing, contending that the half bushel measure is no good as long as the farmer will sell by the tester, saying the producer should let the buyer who uses them severely alone, and the farmers should hold public meetings and have the proceedings published. Mr. Wilde makes the assertion in his letter that the worst enemy the farmer has is the newspaper—or rather the continual lying about the crops that appear in the public prints, especially criticising the St. Paul papers as the worst he knew of, saying that he had stopped his subscriptions, and now took no State papers, advising all farmers to follow his example, and see how long this course will have to be continued before the newspapers tell the truth. This letter caused considerable merriment among the board, and many a joke was cracked, at the author's expense. He also advanced theories regarding the advances made by warehousemen for the storage of grain and the charge of 12 per cent. for advances made, asking whether the relative prices in Chicago or Liverpool should control this market, and advocating the appointment of a public weigher.

J. H. Snyder, of White Bear, writes a communication drawing the attention of the board to the fact that good wheat bought in Chicago failed to pass inspection by Minnesota millers, and asking for a uniformity of grades: also, that millers in St. Paul say they can get better grade from the farmers than from the elevators. The signer thinks this matter should be remedied.

A letter was read from Horace B. Porter in relation to the importance of planting linden trees, as if planted along roadways and in public parks they will add largely to the honey producing interests of the State, at the same time being a quick growing tree, and asking the board to draw the attention of the next legislature to the matter.

All of the communications were referred to the committee on agriculture.

On motion of Mr. Page the election of officers was then proceeded with. After one informal ballot and three formal, the vote resulted, Byers 7, Hoyt 1, Bowler 1. On motion of Mr. Giles the vote was made unanimous for Mr. Byers, and ex-President Hoyt surrendered the chair to Mr. Byers.

After a discussion as to the power of the board to appoint one of its own members as secretary in place of an outsider, the acting secretary, Mr. George Giles was elected as permanent secretary for the next year.

T. L. Francis, of Blue Earth, then introduced the following resolution.

Resolved, That a law should be passed to compel farm produce to be bought and sold by the hundred, instead of by the old fogy way of resolving everything into bushels.

After discussion as to which committee the resolution could be referred to, a motion was adopted authorizing the president to appoint a committee on recommendations for legislation. The president appointed Messrs. Francis, Purcell and Hoyt as such committee and referred the resolution thereto.

Mr. Francis also introduced the following:

Resolved, That we recommend to the legislature that a State inspector be appointed in Minneapolis and St. Paul, and make it a misdemeanor to use the old kettle without the Stacy filler.

Referred to the same committee as above.

A long discussion then ensued on a motion by Mr. Hoyt to do away with the Stacy filler and use the sealed half bushel. Secretary Giles moved to lay the motion on the table, as the subject was one which should have consideration by the members before a vote was taken. Inspectors had went to the expense of purchasing the fillers, and the farmers in his neighborhood liked them. Mr. Purcell said the board had no right to throw out either the filler or half bushel measure. Mr. Page said no filler was used in his vicinity, and said it was a dead certainty that it was the lightest way to fill either a two quart measure or a half bushel. He would like to get rid of the filler, but thought no difference could be made on either when filler was used. Farmers should all procure scales of their own and they would then know when they were cheated, and the matter would then regulate itself. He thought the two-quart measure the best for grading. The motion was then laid on the table.

In relation to the subject of the manufacture of twine in this State for binding, Mr. Francis, the author of the subject, introduced the following:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider the subject of twine for binding purposes, its manufacture, etc., and report at next meeting.

After discussion the resolution was referred to the committee on agriculture, on motion of Mr. Loring.

The secretary then read the financial account of Secretary Abernethy, showing the expenditures made, and accounting for a balance af $31.65 in his hands.

On motion of Mr. Bowler a motion was adopted establishing the grades of wheat in Minnesota the same as that adopted by the board last year.

The board then adjourned to meet Nov. 16th at 2 o'clock P. M.

FARIBAULT.

Subscribe for the GLOBE during the campaign. Subscriptions received at J. R. Parshall's book store.

A number of farmers around Faribault are busy with their fall ploughing.

The new addition to the Arlington house is rapidly approaching completion. We understand the proprietors expect to take possession by October 1st.

Seabury Divinity school opens on the 21st of this month.

The fare from Faribault to Minneapolis and return is $2.25. Excursion tickets are good until Monday next.

A burglar attempted to break into J. B. Wheeler's grocery store Monday night, but was frightened away by some one on the sidewalk before he could gain an entrance. The clerk that sleeps in the store saw the fellow two or three times, but was so frightened he could furnish the police with only a poor description.

The town of Wells, this county, which usually polls about 150 votes, has a Hancock and English club with ninety-six (96) members.

A W. Muller will open a hardware store in the building formerly occupied by J. C. N. Cottrell.

Barring the absence of country purchasers (who are now busy threshing) our merchants report trade as lively.

Dr. Dallimore, veterinary surgeon, removed from one of Mr. I. B. Spencer's horses thirteen pieces of bone from the angle of the lower jaw Monday morning. The doctor has but recently removed to our city, and if one can judge from different operations performed by him he is well skilled in his profession.

ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER, Sept. 7.—As the public school commenced Monday the school board held a special session Saturday evening. Owing to sickness Miss Harriman will not begin her school for thirty days. Miss McCutchon will retain her school at the Third ward, Mrs. Avery taking the B grammar No. 2. Hereafter one year's time will be added to the course.

The Universalist society has granted its pastor, Rev. G. W. Deere, leave of absence for six months from the 1st of October. He is to supply the pulpit of Rev. Dr. Tuttle of Minneapolis, during his absence to California.

Hon. J. C. Burrows to-night.

Notwithstanding nearly 10,000 people attended the fair last Thursday, Rochester had entertainment for nearly 2,000 that was not utilized.

At the council meeting only a regular business was transacted.

Hon. D. A. Morrison leaves Monday, a delegate to the Sovereign grand lodge, I. O. O. F., at Toronto.

An agent has secured a large number of advertisements on the Railroad Panoramic Guide. A novel way for advertising.

Rheumatism was the disease with which Mr. J. W. Walker, of Waterloo, Ind., suffered for fifteen years; after trying a great many remedies without being relieved, he was finally cured by St. Jacobs Oil. He says he feels like a new man.

OFFICIAL.

Proceedings of Board of Commissioners.

COUNTY AUDITOR'S OFFICE, RAMSEY CO., ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 7, 1880.

The Board of Commissioners of Ramsey County met at 10 A. M.

Present: Full Board, with Acting Mayor Rhodes in the chair.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

The communication from the St. Paul Book and Stationery company, in regard to furnishing the county offices with new State maps, was referred to Committee on Printing.

The petition from citizens of Ramsey county, asking to have vacated that part of the old territorial road passing through the southwest quarter of Section 28, Town 29, Range 23, was referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges and County Attorney.

The communication from the County Surveyor in regard to the proper line of the White Bear and Little Canada road near White Bear lake, was referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges and County Attorney.

The petition from the chairman of the Board of Supervisors of McLean township, asking an appropriation of thirty dollars to complete the bridge on the Afton road was referred to the Committee on Roads and Bridges.

The petition from citizens of