Daily Globe.

Official Paper of the City & County

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THE WEEKLY GLOBE.

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ST. PAUL, SATURDAY, FEB. 18, 1882.

THE action of the State Grange is another note of warning. The Minneapolis Millers' Association have been sowing the wind by their outrageous grading of wheat and attempt to control the elevators, and if they should reap a first-class whirlwind it would not be surprising.

The Minnesota Millers have abundant reason to rejoice at the recently announced determination of Secretary Folger giving them twelve and one-tenth cents additional rebate upon the customs duty on flour exported that has already paid import duty. It is believed that this will enable them to buy Manitoba wheat, grind it and export it with as much profit as they now enjoy upon the Minnesota and Dakota No. 1 hard.—*Fargo Argus.*

How about the Minnesota and Dakota farmers? Does the *Argus* think they have any reason to rejoice over the game of the millers? Perhaps the *Argus* thinks it is the millers instead of the producers who are building up its section of country.

THE paragraph which we quote from the Minneapolis *Tribune* relative to the *P. P.* assault on Senator McMillan is one that in the palmy days of the late editor might have produced bloodshed. We are sorry that Mr. Wheelock is out of the editorial harness, as we should like to see a little gore flow between the belligerents. Gen. Nettleton has the reputation of being a muscular christian, and as Josef is a heathen, he has no basis for objecting to a fight. The present *P. P.* editors, however, are unfortunately, men of peace. Personally they have no objection, but their salaries only cover abusing people, and they don't care to indulge in muscular encounters unless their weekly stipends are increased. Consequently Gen. Nettleton's scathing rebuke is not likely to be resented.

THE Readjuster movement in Virginia, so long held together by the cohesive power of public plunder, has at last begun to show signs of its own disintegration. Mr. Massey, of Richmond, one of the most able Readjusters in Virginia, aspired to the lucrative position of State Auditor contrary to the political slate made up by Senator Mahone, and, strange as it may appear, was elected to the position by the Virginia legisture notwithstanding the opposition of Senator Mahone. Had the position been one at the disposal of President Arthur, there is do doubt that Mahone would have set the guillotine at work in a way that would have been decidedly dangerous for the official head of Mr. Massey; but as Mr. Massey holds his position under a tenure derived from the Readjuster legislature of Virginia, the Washington machine manipulated by Arthur and Mahone has no terrors for him. Having been elected to the position after a very bitter contest directed by Mahone in person, Mr. Massey pays his respects to that political nondescript in the following vigorous style:

"When, in the history of the state, was it ever known that a United States senator left his post of duty during the session of the senate for nearly two months consecutively to oversee the Virginia legislature—to positively dictate what its action shall be, both as to men and measures, railroad schemes and all? This has been the cause of all our troubles. When the people of Virginia fully understand all these things they will condemn them in unmistakable terms. Retribution may be slow, but it will certainly come."

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The effort now being made to enlarge the sphere of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, by making its chief a cabinet officer, is a change and step forward in the right direction, and very important and beneficial results will no doubt follow the consummation of the plan now being matured in Congress. The only objection to the plan now under consideration in Congress, is the proposition to give the proposed Agricultural Department jurisdiction and control over all matters pertaining to the commercial interests of the country.

Agriculture is the hand-maid of commerce and a department of the government having the supervision of all matters germane to this interest, will comprehend either directly or indirectly the details and statistics of almost every industrial interest of the country. The ramifications and scope of such a department would bring it in communication with every county and hamlet in the Union; and the multiplicity of interests the head of such a department would be called on to consider and deal with in detail, would afford sufficient scope for a single department untrammeled or burthened by any other interest.

In France the plan now before congress—uniting in one department the agricultural and commercial interests—has been thoroughly tested, and with results unfavorable to the plan, and they have been divorced and agriculture placed under the supervision of a separate and independent department. If the details of such a department are too complicated and unwieldy for a country like France with a width of less than six hundred miles, it would certainly be inadequate to meet the wants of the agricultural interests of the United States, stretching as they do over an area of country reaching from ocean to ocean, and two thousand eight hundred miles in width.

On the prosperity of the agricultural interests of the country depends that of every other interest, and a department of the government having supervision of interests of such magnitude and importance, would be paramount to any other department of the government. The apathy and indifference of State and Federal legislators in fostering and encouraging the agricultural interests of the country by proper and adequata legislation, has aroused a feeling in the agricultural districts of the country which will not brook further delay.

The Agricultural Congress recently held in Washington was attended by representative agriculturists from nearly all the States and Territories of the Union, and developed the fact that in nearly all these States organizations existed pledged to the protection and advancement of the agricultural interests of the country.

There is just one objectionable feature to many of these State agricultural organizations, and that is, that they are oath-bound, and keep from the public eye grievances and proposed corrective agencies which, instead of suffering from investigation and the light of day, have everything to gain from publicity and an appeal direct to the country for protection and encouragement. The most efficient agricultural organizations of the country are those that have thrown the door wide open to all, and dispensed with oaths and the ceremony of initiation; and the friends of the cause charged with the duty of organizing this interest—with the view of obtaining relief from the legislation which has so harshly discriminated against the interest of the former—will find that secret and oath-bound organizations are not only objectionable to many of their best friends, but also well calcuted to defeat the very objects they have in view.

RAILROAD NOTES.

James Dumlan, transmitting agent of the Erie & Chicago line, is in St. Paul.

James Smith, Jr., president of the St. Paul & Duluth road and Railroad Commission Banker went up that road yesterday to inspect it.

Mr. C. T. Hobart, superintendent of the Dakota division of the Northern Pacific road, went through St. Paul yesterday on his way to Chicago.

The Northern Pacific people have a car that will be loaded at Delaney & O'Connor's yards, in upper town, with domestic cattle for Fargo. The same car after leaving the cattle at Fargo will go on to Miles City, where it will be loaded with Montana cattle for a return trip. It is arranged for twenty head.

The people up north were yesterday enjoying a severe blizzard, in consequence of which the train which should have arrived here on the Manitoba road at 8 o'clock did not arrive at all. This however, was no fault of the St. Paul & Manitoba road, as the train could have made the trip without trouble on that road, but it waited for the delayed train on the Canadian road till it was too late to come out. All of the trains will be arranged to-day so that there will be no further delay.

FORM BATTALION.

Solidifying the National Guard of Minnesota—The Several Companies Ordered to Form Two Battalions.

In accordance with the wishes of the officers of the several companies composing the National Guard of Minnesota, Gov. Hubbard, as commander-in-chief, has decided to form the same into two battalions, the four companies of St. Paul and Minneapolis to compose the first battalion, and the companies at New Ulm and Winona, the second battalion. The official order, directing the batallion formation, is as follows:

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
AUDITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, Feb. 16, 1882.

[General Orders No. 2.]

The several companies comprising the Nateonal Guard of the State of Minnesota are hereby organized into two batallions, which shall be designated as the First and Second batallions of Minnesota National Guard.

The First Batallion will be composed of the following companies, viz:

The Minneapolis Light Infantry of Minneapolis.

The Minneapolis Zouave Corps of Minneapolis.

The St. Paul Guards of St. Paul.

The Allen Light Guards of St. Paul.

The Second Batallion will be composed of the following companies, viz:

The Governor's Guards of New Ulm.

The Winona Guards of Winona.

The Faribault Guards of Faribault.

By order of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief. H. P. VAN CLEVE,
Adjutant General of Minnesota.

ELECTION OF A MAJOR.

The strength of the batallions only allows the selection of one field officer for each major, that officer appointing his adjutant. For the first batallion the election has been ordered for Thursday of next week, at the adjutant general's office, this city, the official order being as follows:

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ST. PAUL, Feb. 16, 1882.

[General Orders No. 3.]

The commissioned officers of the companies composing the First batallion of the M. N. G. will meet at the adjutant general's office at St. Paul, Thursday, February 23, at 2:30 p. m., for the purpose of electing a major, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them. By order of the governor and commander-in-chief.

H. P. VAN CLEVE, Adjutant General.

The official announcement of the election for the several batallions will be made as soon as the officers interested can be heard from as to the time and place most convenient for them.

That the batallion formation was a sure thing, has been known in militia circles for several days, and natoaally there has been some little speculation as to who should be made major. By right of seniority of service, the position would go to Capt. Rea of the Minneapolis light infantry, but it is understood he will not accept the position proposing to resign from the corps, leaving its duties and honors to younger men. Should Capt. Rea consent to remain and allow his name to be used there seems to be no doubt he would be unanimously elected major. Capt. Rea out of the fielc, however, and the sentiment of the corps seems to be centering upon Capt. Bend, of the St. Paul guards, one of the most enthusiastic and efficient officers of the corps.

Gen. Nettleton Arises Upon His Auricular Orgon.

[Minneapolis Tribune.]

As was expected, the St. Paul *Pionee Press* greets the retirement of the last surviving member of its defunct junta with an impotent snarl. Of course Denny bought the marshalship by selling his vote to McMillan in the legislature, and of course McMillan, through the bosses, bought Denny with the rest of the Republican majority and has now paid the purchase price. The self-appointed teacher and censor again takes occasion to snarl at Senator McMillan as a "Christian" and a "deacon." It may as well be admitted that this is a sort of argument that can not be refused. It is worthy of its author, and the man who is capable of such a cowardly indecency in this age and in this latitude is also capable of revenging himself, upon a man whom he can not defeat, by sneering at his sister's virtue. The two offenses are equally manly. "Teacher and Censor"—bah!

Beautiful laces, ladies' neckwear, and lace goods of all kinds, just received, at Lindeke, Ladd & Co's.

THE ISSUE JOINED.

The Farmers Express Their Opinion of the Millers Combination—What Might be a Blessing Likely to Prove a Curse—Address to the Railroads—Combining for Purchases—Thanks.

The State grange at the close of its session at Minneapolis on Thursday adopted the following:

WHEREAS, The leading millers and wheat buyers of the state met in December and adopted new rules for grading and buying wheat, and took such further action as resulted in the immediate decline of prices ten to thirty cents per bushel without any corresponding depression in the markets of the world; and

WHEREAS, For two months they have stubbornly tried to enforce this bold system of plundering; therefore,

Resolved, That in such action these men have struck a blow at every interest in the state except their own, and that all classes should therefore promptly contribute to redress the outrage.

Resolved, That this action only demonstrates again the danger of building up powerful monopolies in our midst; that open competition is the only sure means of securing fair prices; that the system of local buyers is one that we cannot afford to discontinue and be left to sell our produce to foreign companies whose only aim is to reap as fat a harvest as possible, and that wherever such local buyers are to be found, communities will subserve their own ultimate interests by protecting them in preference to the rings who have gained control of nearly all the markets of the state.

Resolved, That the milling interest which we have gladly seen developed in the state, if it continues in this present evil course, will prove a curse where we expected a blessing; that in this action they have attacked a power superior to themselves; that the people can get along without the mills, while the mills cannot possibly get along without the wheat, and that so long as they adhere to this unholy alliance we strenuously urge the shipping of wheat out of the state; that it be handled as far as possible by independent buyers; that for the purpose of perfecting arrangements for the full execution of this plan, mass meetings be held and the subject thoroughly ventilated, and that the railroads be called upon to define their attitude, as to whether they will further protect this swindle or withdraw from the contest and allow the people to redress their own grievances.

Address to the Railroads.

To the railroads of Minnesota: The State Grange resrectfully begs to call your attention to the following statements:

That wheat being the principal product of Minnesota, it is essential to the general welfare of the people that the producers should be permitted to sell their crop at a fair, legitimate value:

That the wheat of the state is now bonght mainly by powerful and greedy monopolies to the exclusion of the preferable system of local buyers, and that this evil is continually growing worse:

That the prominent buyers and millers met at Minneapolis in December, took steps to shut out all competitors, dropped the price of wheat unwarrantably, and took such further action then and since as to justly rouse public indignation and call for speedy redress:

That there seem to be grave reasons for fearing that the railroads are in sympathy with this great wrong. The freight officers of several roads were present at that conference and must be aware that the measures there adopted were in the interest of combined buyers against the producers. Those measures have been in operation two months, and yet no blow has been struck—no step has been taken, no word has been spoken to assure the public that their natural and reasonable suspicions were unfounded; while on the other hand, railroad officials have openly made use of their power and influences, even by threats, to compel compliances with these cast iron prices in cases where independent buyers were paying too much to suit the rings. We therefore go before the public with these complaints, and invite the producing and business men of the state, in and out of the grange, to co-operate with us in establishing the following principles:

First—That railroads are common carriers, and should not be buyers nor interested in the buying of any commodity which they transport for others.

Second—That in endowing and fostering railroads, it was the intention of the state and the people to provide means of transportation that should be open and equal to all; that the people give the railroads millions of acres of land and buy it back again; that they give them millions of dollars in bonds, and that they therefore have snfficient right and interest in these roads to expect fair treatment at their hands—and to compel it, if necessary.

Third—That every principle of law and every consideration of justice, fairness and common decency prohibits a railroad company from telling any man what he may pay for wheat with his own money. The markets of the state should be open and free for the purchase and sale of its products. Equal facilities should be afforded and equal rates given to all. Competition should be encouraged and not strangled, and if any distinction is to be made, it should be in favor of those who pay the most for produce, and not the opposite.

With these statements, we ask the railroads to stand aside and let the people take care of the rings. Let the agricultural interests of the state be fostered; let the cultivation of the soil be encouraged, the value of land enhanced and towns built up. The aim should not be to keep prices down, but up; not to make farmers poor, but rich; not to protect thieving wheat rings, but to kill them; not to merit the hostility of the people, but their friendship, for these are the means, and the only means, by which the railroads or the people can permanently thrive.

MAKING PURCHASES.

The following resolutions was also adopted:

WHEREAS, It has been demonstrated and satisfactorily proven by the Pomona Grange of Hennepin and Anoka counties that there are advantages to be derived from buying and selling through its business agent; and

WHEREAS, We believe co-operation to be one of the branches of our order that ought to be fostered.

Resolved, That the members of the order when practicable do combine in the purchase of all farm machinery, seed, etc.; also, in the sale of all products of the farm.

Resolved further, That we recommend that an agent from different parts of the state be appointed to make arrangements with the business agent of the Hennepin and Anoka county grange for co-operation.

THANKS.

WHEREAS, the regents of the State University have granted the free use of this hall for the use of the State Grange of Minnesota, for annual meeting, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we return our thanks to the board of regents for the use of this hall.

Resolved, That we tender our sincers thanks to Prof. Porter for his kindness in making our visit to the University so welcome and homelike, and that on our return to our homes, we will carry our best wishes for his welfare and propriety.

JOHN E. PUTNAM,
JOS. HAMILTON,
J. T. BLAISDELL.
Committee.

Y. M. C. A., 366 Wabashaw Street.

Normal class lecture postponed for one week, Youngmens' meeting this evening at 8 o'clock. Devotional meeting Sabbath morning at 9:30 led by Mr. F. L. Hoxsie. Gospel meeting and song service Sunday at 4 p. m., conducted by Messrs. W. F, Stetson and C. C. Heimick, assisted by a mixed chorus with Mr. A. Gallien as violinist. All are cordially invited to these meetings.

Itching Piles--Symptoms and Cure.

The symptoms are moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, increased by scratching, very distressing particularly a night, as if pin worms were crawling in and about the rectum; the private parts are sometimes affected; if allowed to continue very serious results may follow. "Dr. Swayne's All-Healing Ointment" is a pleasant sure cure. Also for Tetter, Itch, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Barbers' Itch, Blotches, all scaly, crusty, cutaneous eruptions. Price 50 cents, three boxes for $1.25. Sent by mail to any address on receipt of price in currency or 3-cent postage stamps. Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, 350 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa., to whom letters should be addressed. Sold by all prominent druggists.

COXONIANISM.

Col. McPhail Lightens Up the Gloom of the Impeachment Proceedings--Lively Term of Court in Lincoln County--"Bug Juice" and "Sweating the Cat" Very Plentiful, But the Judge Sober and Aesthetic.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the hour to which the court of impeachment adjourned, there were nineteen members present, and a call of the house was ordered, which soon resulted in securing the two members necessary to make a quorum, and business was proceeded with. Counsellor Arctander first making an application for additional witnesses to the number of seven upon article fourteen, covering the term of court at Marshfield and Tyler, Lincoln county. The court granted the request, and

COL. SAM. M'PHAIL,

the county attorney of Lincoln county, was called upon article fourteen. Witness testified he had known Judge Cox for twenty years. Was present at the term of court in Marshfield and Tyler in June last year. Met the judge at the train when he arrived. Accompanied him to the hotel. Considered him perfectly sober. Col. McPhail then detailed all the proceedings which took place at Marshfield before the transfer of the court to Tyler, and while the court was in session at Tyler, and that in his opinion the judge was perfectly sober. Col. McPhail also denied the testimony of the prosecution about a drinking bout at night, in which the judge with others drank whisky from a bottle concealed in a hat. One morning the judge was in bed with vest and pants on. That was the only morning I found him in that condition. His boots were off.

Mr. Dunn submitted the witness to a very searching cross-examination, but did not succeed in getting witness to gratify his direct testimony in the least. His replies were quick and positive, many of them causing great amusement. He reiterated his testimony very positively that the judge was perfectly sober, and that he did not see him in a saloon during the time; that he did not see the judge treat the grand jury, and that he never heard of the occurrence until he came to St. Paul. Thursday night there was a little gathering in the parlor, playing upon the organ and singing. Next morning treated the judge to some "bug juice." Drank once. Friday night there was another jubilee in the parlor until 11 o'clock. Quite a crowd came up with the judge to his room. They had quite a time. There were six or seven in the room when two bottles of beer were brought in. I let them alone, because they said they were going to crucify me. They were feeling good, something like the present crowd. The two bottles of beer was all I saw. They were playing cards; don't know what game they were playing. Don't know one card from another. Did not have a drink with the Judge Saturday. Saturday night was the time the hat was passed. His condition Saturday in court was the same as on the preceding days. There was a bottle of whisky in the room Saturday night. Did not see the judge drink. The judge did not play cards that night. I can not answer as to the condition of the judge Monday. Tuesday he was sober. Sunday a party went to Lake Benton. I got pretty well fuddled coming back. We called the liquor "sweating the cat." Myself and the driver drank the most of it. Passed it back to the judge once for him to drink. It is on account of my own condition that I cannot testify as to the condition of the judge Monday. The other days of the term he was sober, was sober when we left Tyler.

To Senator Wilson—Don't think there was any liquor in Marshfield.

CHARLES W. ANDREWS

was then sworn upon the same charge. Reside at Tyler. Attorney. Known Judge Cox about 20 years. Studied law with the judge and C. R. Davis. Was present at the opening of court at Marshfield. The judge was sober. Attended during the whole session of court at Tyler. Considered the judge sober during the entire time. The business was transacted with as much expedition as possible under the cirstances. Mr. Coleman was present in court but a small portion of the time. He was at the hotel in bed—at least so he told me. I was in company with Judge Cox a good deal of the time. Did not see him go into the saloon. I invited him to drink several times and he refused. Know G. A. Chapman. Heard him advise the clerk not to obey the court, but to keep the records at Marshfield. Talked with the judge at Marshfield. He spoke and acted as usual. Was in his room every night during the term. Remember there was a jolly time Friday night. Saw him playing cards on two evenings. Do not think he was intoxicated. Had a case Monday. Considered the rulings of the judge correct, though not always in our favor. Considered him perfectly sober.

Cross-examined—Have seen Judge Cox under the influence of liquor frequently in my twenty years' acquaintance. I think I saw him take one drink during the court at Tyler. I was in the room at the time of the hat affair. The bottle did not get to me. Was in the judge's room very often. Did not see any liquor drank.

CHARLES BUTTS.

Sworn upon the same article. Reside at Lake Benton. Lawyer, was present at the court as above during the whole term. Thought the judge was sober all the time. Had no doubts of it then and have none now. Witness then testified as to the incidents connected with the transfer of the court to Tyler, the evening of jubilees, etc., confirming the evidence of preceding witness, giving it as his opinion the judge was sober and positively denying evidence of prosecution that he was put to bed drunk with his boots on.

Cross examined—Saw Judge Cox drunk in his room. Might have seen him drunk eight or ten times during the week. Did not drink with him. Do not drink.

W. E. DEAN

was next called upon the same charge. Reside at Tyler. Lawyer, and was present at the term of court as above. Did not notice any signs of the judge being under the influence of liquor during any part of the court. He was the same the latter part of the day as in the first part. Boarded at the hotel and saw the judge very frequently.

Cross examined—Did not see Judge Cox drunk at Tyler during the term of court.

Rrcets.

Afternoon Session.

DR. W. R. SCRIPTURE.

Reside at Tyler, and was present at the June term of court held at that town, and I saw nothing to lead me to believe he had been using intoxicating liquors.

Cross-examined—I have been practicing medicine for about two years, and keep a drug store in Tyler. Cox did not buy of me any liquor nor was any purchased for him. I attended court most of the time and closed my store when absent.

E. HODGMAN.

I keep the Lake View hotel at Tyler. I met Cox at the train at the depot, and drove him over to Marshfield. At the request of counsel he submitted a rough sketch of his house, and testified there were no transoms in the house, and in order to see into Cox's room he must go right up to the door and look in. There is no "L" to my house. My guests usually sing and play the organ in the sitting room. I think I might have taken one glass of beer and one of whisky that term of court with Judge Cox.

Cross-examined—Are you prepared to swear that Judge Cox was perfectly sober during that term of court? So far as I know.

JAMES GRAHAM.

I am a wheat buyer and justice of the peace at Tyler, and was present three or four times a day in court. (June term, 1881.) I have seen Judge Cox under liquor, but at this term of court Cox was not at all under the influence of liquor.

G. R. LARSON.

I was county auditor of Lincoln county and reside at Tyler, and was present most of the term of court. I observed the judge very closely because reports had been circulated that the Judge was intoxicated, but I saw nothing that led me to believe the judge was at all intoxicated.

JOHN H. CASS.

I reside at Lake Benton, and am a lawyer. I was present at the June term, 1881, during the whole time, except the last day, and I considered the judge as perfectly sober then, as I am now.

Cross-examined—Judge Cox did not offer to pay my expenses. I remained over, however, I consider a person perfectly sober who shows no outward effects. I took a part in the whisky bout when it was passed around in a hat. Of the two bottles Col. McPhail got one, the empty one, and I the full one. Passed it to the boys next to me. Charley Myers emptied it before it reached the judge. Cox did not get any of it.

CHAS. GRIFFITH.

I am a farmer and county commissioner of Lincoln county. I was present at the June term of court. I had no doubts of Judge Cox's sobriety, and have none now.

Cross examined.—A rumor assigned the reasons of the judge's absence from court one day was because he was drunk. I saw the judge come into court. The clerk of court told the judge a pool room could be used for a jury room and probably the bar room at the hotel could be got. The judge asked how many miles it was to Lake Benton and to Tyler, and adjourned court to the latter place.

CAPT. P. STRONG.

I am a wheat dealer and I was present the third day of court at Tyler. I was present when Cox and Chapman had a talk on the street.

FRANK NASH.

I reside at Tyler and was on the grand jury at the June term, and was present in court every day. I had no doubts then and have none now of Cox's sobriety.

FRANK ATFELT.

I kept the only saloon at Tyler last June, and attended to it myself. Cox came into my saloon Thursday or Friday and took a man out of my place who was raising trouble.

Cross-examined—I did not spend any time in court. I was too busy waiting on customers. I don't keep any liquors called "bug juice."

CAPT. POMPELLY.

I was foreman of the grand jury at the June term in Tyler. He testified to his signature to a paper which was afterwards ruled out, [wherein the grand jury had passed a vote of thanks to Judge Cox for his impartial manner, etc.]

GEORGE H. M'GUIRE.

I reside at Bird Island, and am a lawyer. I was present at the May term of court held at Beaver Falls, and have known Judge Cox during the past thirteen years, and was present every hour of the term, except the first day. Judge Cox reproved the county attorney for not showing the necessary alacrity in prosecution of sundry liquor cases then pending, saying that he desired them to be prosecuted, and vigorously. Cox never told Peter Burrington "You can stand down; you can go on your own recognizance." The witness explained the case, wherein a client was fined for selling liquor without license, and on presentation of a receipt from the county treasurer covering the amount, Judge Cox remitted the fine, stating that it was not the province of the court to prosecute and punish parties who had unwittingly failed to comply with the law. At this term Cox censured the county attorney and sheriff for remissness in their duties. The witness demonstrated the "Coxonian method" of killing mosquitoes. I observed particularly the desire of Judge Cox to crowd or rush business. Judge Cox in dress and appearance did not differ from usual. Judge Cox is quite æsthetic, and I know he did not have his pants inside his boots in the court room. Jude Cox did not interrupt the attorneys, did not talk boisterously, nor laugh at his own jokes.

Cross-examined—I saw Cox drink on Sunday and Monday, in fact drank with him, which was in the evening. Speaking of such drinks as we all drink, I regard a man one-tenth drunk when his capacity is ten drinks. I think it would take fifteen or twenty drinks of a fourth of a gill of whisky to make Cox observably intoxicated by those not acquainted with him. Judge Cox did take two or three drinks on one day. I saw him on Sunday at Holtz' hotel and he was a little exhilarated, but not to a disgraceful degree. One drink of a pint may produce such effects.

J. W. WHITNEY.

I am an attorny-at-law at Redwood Falls and was in attendance at court the entire term, during which time Judge Cox was perfectly sober and there was no difference in appearance, conduct or manner one day from another except on one day when he appeared annoyed at the inefficiency of the county attorney.

On motion of Senator Rice the court decided (14 to 8) that it would remain in session till the remaining four witnesses were examined, and that when it adjourns it will adjourn to Monday next 8 p. m.

PAT KIRWAN.

I am county auditor of Renville county and have resided at Beaver Falls since 1876. I know Robert Coleman and have heard his reputation for truth and veracity questioned by the people of that village, mentioning several citizens' names. The court remained in session till 6¼ o'clock and there being no quorum on motion adjourned till Monday 8 p. m.

STILLWATER.

Isaac Staples has cut about 27,000,000 logs this season.

Mr. Armstrong, the wheat inspector, is confined to his house with sickness.

E. C. Holmes and his partner, Windy Bill, are having lively times at Isaac Staples' camps at Rice Beds.

The social club met at Dan Eliot's last Thursday night, and made merry until the wee sma' hours of the morn.

The snow made the lumbermen feel happy. They are talking of sending their men back to work in the woods again.

Mr. Shaw of the firm of Reurvick, Shaw & Crossett of Davenport, is in the city negotiating for a large amount of logs for the coming season.

About 250 tickets were sold for the benefit dance for the city hospital. The ladies served supper in the hall, and dancing was kept up to a late hour.

In municipal court one fellow got eight days for absorbing too much elegant 5c booze. One fellow nipped an over coat in front of Chas. Conhimus' clothing store and was sent up for sixty days.

NORTHFIELD.

NORTHFIELD, Feb. 17.—Mr. Emmons died of typhoid fever, not diphtheria.

Stealing in the flouring mill, this city, has been discontinued. A new condenser is being put in the engine room. Oh, Lord! how long? Let's hope forever.

Anyone would infer from reading the Northfield *Journal* that the late residence of C. H. Emmons, deceased, was in Norman, Iowa and that the remains were buried there. They were buried at Ramsey, this state.

Quite a long time ago John O'Keefe built a brick building on Third street, and elevated steps several feet above the then sidewalk, for which he was sued by the city and beaten. Last summer an ordinance was passed that every building on South Third street should be raised to the level of the railroad and Plummer's store, which was done, and brought the sidewalk to the last level with Keefe's steps. At a meeting of the city council the 13th inst. Mr. Keefe presented a petition to have the amount of cost and fines paid by him "for building his sidewalk to grade," be refunded. And why not?

The temperance lecture delivered by Mrs. Hunt, of Boston, in the opera hall last night, was simply immense, and gave the best satisfaction of any lecture here for some time. The following resolutions were offered.

In view of the supreme importance of scientific instruction in our public schools, concerning temperance as prseented in the address of Mrs. Hunt, to which we have listened with great pleasure, be it resolved, by the citizens of Northfield in mass meeting assembled:

1. That we are in hearty sympathy with this method of temperance reform, believe in its efficiency and trust that it will be universally adopted.

2. That we are in favor of a more extensive use of temperance text-books in our public school in this place and desire our school board, in conformity with this general opinion of the citizens and tax-payere hereby expressed, to formally adopt a standard temperance text-book as a part of the regular course of instruction for our school children.

3. That a committee of three be appointed from this meeting to urge our convictions before the school board at the earliest opportunity.

Adopted by a rising vote.

The following gentlemen were nominated and elected as a committee to present the matter to our school board: M. W. Skinner, H. Scriver, Dr. Whiting, Dr. Coon, and Robert Watson.

MANUFACTURES OF ST. PAUL

A RECORD OF THE PRODUCTION OF 1881 AND COMPARISON WITH 1880.

A Grand Total of $16,071,535 in Value, and Increase of $3,859,387 Over 1880.

Secretary Fogg, of the Chamber of Commerce, has been industriously at work for two months past in collating a record of the manufacturing interests of St. Paul. To those who have imagined that because St. Paul is a great commercial emporium, manufacturing is neglected, the record made will be an agreeable surprise. Almost nine thousand persons are employed in the seven hundred and ninety-two manufacturing establishments, and their combined productions amount to over sixteen million dollars, an increase of nearly four million dollars over the productions of 1880. The following are the figures in detail, obtained by Secretary Fogg:

KIND OF BUSINESS.	Number of Establishments.	Increase over 1880.	Number of Employes.	Increase over 1880.	Value of Products.	Increase over 1880.
Agricultural implements	2	....	375	50	$ 800,000	$ 200,000
Awnings and tents	2	*1	31	7	93,000	50,500
Blacksmith & wh'lwright'g	30	11	178	40	90,665	21,665
Bookbinding	5	1	71	19	71,546	20,400
Boots and shoes	56	7	479	70	813,450	127,000
Boxes	6	1	47	9	63,200	14,700
Bread and bakery products	20	....	98	8	202,600	67,500
Brewers and maltsters	12	....	139	20	638,498	140,261
Brick and tile making	5	....	122	63	80,400	26,200
Brooms and brushes	4	....	31	5	46,550	5,550
Carpet weaving (rag)	4	....	6	.....	1,500	300
Carriages and wagons	13	1	197	26	354,500	62,500
Cigars	32	5	221	73	408,918	83,737
Clothing mens'	56	8	718	151	992,902	206,675
Clothing, women's	70	21	114	40	157,000	54,000
Coffee, spices & bak'g pow'r	3	....	96	23	417,000	153,000
Confectionery	10	1	71	14	169,500	91,300
Cooperage	6	....	39	2	38,000	3,000
Dentistry mechanical	16	2	22	5	41,350	2,935
Drugs and medicines	11	3	45	5	161,400	44,700
Dyeing and cleaning	4	....	8	.....	7,300	1,850
Florists	8	2	23	3	24,000	4,000
Flour and grist-milling	6	*1	64	5	1006,906	379,200
Foundry and machine shops	7	1	258	87	417,800	118,800
Furniture and upholstery	17	3	155	43	427,000	11,100
Furs dressed	5	....	35	.....	46,200	2,000
Iron architectural	2	....	58	12	97,500	26,500
Jewelry and watch-making	19	1	46	2	55,800	9,360
Laundrying	13	5	152	51	59,264	16,984
Litho, stereot'g & el'troty'g	7	3	52	6	68,359	18,500
Look'g glasses & pic. frames	4	1	14	4	14,000	1,500
Lock, gunsmith'g & cutlery	8	1	22	2	33,050	4,000
Marble and stone cutting	12	1	106	10	107,000	11,650
Masonry, contract'g & build.	69	12	1,880	693	2315,777	721,050
Millinery and lace goods	9	2	67	13	83,000	17,000
Mineral waters	5	....	23	2	22,458	5,979
Painting and papering	28	5	202	43	315,300	71,700
Photographing	9	....	29	1	50,450	9,425
Plastering and stucco work	21	3	247	62	367,320	108,000
Plumb'g, steam & gas fitt'g	10	1	119	32	130,300	54,000
Printing and publishing	23	4	640	126	847,850	212,012
Railway repairs & car build	4	....	500	.....	951,376	119,546
Saddlery and harness	12	1	103	23	196,440	36,050
Sash, doors and planed lum'r	10	3	245	138	257,500	108,500
Slaughtering meat packing	51	10	207	36	1261,900	176,300
Shirts	5	1	55	10	35,000	10,000
Stair building	3	....	15	.....	11,800	2,500
Steel, iron, brass & b'ler wks	8	1	112	40	247,606	56,800
Tin, copper and sheet iron	20	2	109	31	120,377	24,760
*Unclassified	30	3	291	54	850,923	144,458
Total	792	125	8,937	2,159	$16,071,535	$3,859,387

*Decrease.

"Unclassified" includes Taxidermist, Gas Light Company, Optician, Linseed Oil Company, Artificial Limbs, Soap Company, Terra Cotta Works, Abattoir, Metal and Ivory Turner, Repair Shop, Hoopskirts and Corsets, Fireworks, Boat Builders, Fish Packing, Mustard Factory, Organ Builder, Insect Powder Manufactory, Hair Work, Regalia, Show cases, Type Foundry, Steam Power Furnishers, Can Factory, Sewer Pipe Manufactory, Wire Works, Brush Makers, Gents' Furnishing, Toys, Trunks and Valises.

Cigars.

Year.	Firms	Employes	Cigars.	Value.	Tax.	Tobacco Used, Pounds.
1877	16		2,790,669	$125,580	$167 44	61,394
1878	18		4,822,150	216,996	289 32	106,087
1879	23		5,898,625	265,438	333 91	129,769
1880	27	148	7,228,488	325,281	433 62	159,026
1881	32	221	9,087,076	408,918	545 30	200,159

Two firms are engaged in the manufacture of cigarettes. This industry only commenced in December, and the number of cigarettes manufactured was 4,500.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

Published.	No.	Circulation.	English.	German	French.	Scandinavian.	Law.	Church.
Daily	5	31,784	4	1	..	..	..	..
Weekly	13	45,430	3	3	1	2	2	2
Total	18	77 214	7	4	1	2	2	2

The above list includes weekly editions of four of the dailies. Of the two church papers one is German and the other English.

Beer and Malt Liquors.

Year.	Firms.	Employes.	Barrels.	Value.	Malt Used.
1877	10		26,668	$213,344	66,132½
1878	10		33,864	270,912	87,596
1879	11		40,762	324,696	103,879
1880	11	109	50,679½	404,837	130,007½
1881	11	128	60,712½	488,498	130,710½

FARIBAULT.

FARIBAULT, Feb. 17.—Prof. E. S. Basey, teacher of elocution at Shattuck and Seabury will give a reading at Seabury hall on Monday evening February 20. The music for the entertainment will be furnished by Profs. Champlin and Whitney, with a song by Mrs. Whitney.

The funeral of Mrs. J. S. Kidney took place yesterday at 11:30 o'clock in the cathedral of "Our Merciful Savior." The burial service was read by Rev. Dr. Chase in a most impressive manner. The teachers and students of Seabury, Shattuck and St. Mary's were all present, also a large number of citizens, and among all there seemed to be the deepest sympathy with the deceased, who had been so hurridly called home, to pay their last tribute of love to a noble and devoted wife. All who know of her brave and cheerful struggle against exrreme weakness and ill health will remember her with a feeling of reverence.

Suits Against Railroads.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 17.—Secretary Dunkel, department of internal affairs, has placed a list of seventeen rail road companies doing business in this state, in the hands of the attorney general requesting him to proceed against them because of failure to return to the auditor general their annual reports within thirty days after the expiration of the financial year. The penalty for each road is $5,000.

The Way a Swede Sees It.

Pervading all classes of the Swedish people and controlling them in their plans and ideas is that strong vein of practical common sense which insures a conservatism of conduct and action that proves of singular benefit to them in their daily dealings with men. If one knows of a good thing they are all sure to know of it sooner or later. These were our impressions while perusing a few lines from Mr. B. C. Sandberg, of Ogden, Weber county, Utah, wherein he says: I have used St. Jacobs Oil and I wish to tell my countrymen that it is the very best remedy I have ever tried for rheumatism. It is with pleasure that we also present the name of a well-known citizen who can speak intelligently concerning the great German remedy. Everybody living on the South Side knows Mr. J. D. L. Harvey, a gentleman who has been a resident of Chicago for twenty years. His establishment, "the palace market," Nos. 104, 106 and 108 Twenty-second street, is probably the finest of its kind in the city, and numbers among its customers most of the aristocratic families of that section of Chicago. Mr. Harvey expressed himself upon the "oil subject" as follows: "I have spent over $2,000 to cure my wife of rheumatism Two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil accomplished what all the medical treatment failed to bring about. I regard it as a greater discovery than electricity. It is a boon to the human race; and I am very glad to have this opportunity of testifying to its remarkable efficacy. I cannot speak too highly of it, and I would be recreant to my duty to those afflicted did I not lift my voice in its praise."

Following the Example of Pullman.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 17.—After the first of March the Iron Mountain railroad company will charge all its employes working in its shops and yards in South St. Louis, six miles below the center of the city, full fare of 15 cents for passage between the two points. Some 500 men are concerned in the order. Heretofore they have ridden free.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb 17.—Flour quiet; unchanged; receipts 16,000 bushels; exports 6,000; superfine state and western, 4.10@4.75; common to good extra, 4.75@5.50; good to choice, 5.60@8.75; white wheat extra, 7.00@8.75; extra Ohio 5.00@8.25; St. Louis, 5 00@8.75; Minnesota patent process, 7.50@8.75. Wheat opened ¼@½c better, subquently lost the advance and declined ¾@1c, closing firm with the decline recovered; receipts 51,000 bushels; exports 246,000; ungraded spring 1.32@1.39; No. 2 do 1.25; ungraded red 1.20@1.35½; No. 3 do 1.28½; steamer No. 3 do 1.15; No. 2 red 1.34½@1.35 new; 1.35½@1.31 old; No. 1 red 1.39; mixed winter 1.28½; ungraded white 1.23@1.29; No. 1 do nominal; 1.31; No. 2 red February, sales 104,000 bushels at 1.34½@1.35, closing at 1.35; March sales 52,000 bushels at 1.35@1.36½, closing at 1.35½; April sales 1,004,000 bushels at 1.37½@1.39¼, closing at 1.38⅜; May, sales 1,208,000 bushels at 1.37½@1.39½, closing at 1.38½; June, sales 352,000 bushels at 1.35⅝@1.37, closing at 1.36½; July, sales 96,000 bushels at 1.26¼@1.30, closing at 1.30. Corn, cash lots strong; ½@1c higher; options ¼@⅜c lower; closing stronger; receipts 75,000 bushels; exports 133,000; ungraded 63@69c; No. 3 63½@64c; steamer 65½@66½c; No. 2 67½c new; 68½@69½c old; low mixed 75c; steamer white 71c; No. 2 February 67c; March 67¾@68½, closing at 68⅛c; April 69½@69¼c, closing at 69½; May 70¼@70½c, closing at 70⅝c; June 70c. Oats 1@1½c higher; active; receipts 37,450 bushels; exports none; mixed western 48@50c; white western 50@54c. Coffee nominally unchanged; Rio cargoes quoted at 8½@10½c. Sugar dull unchanged; fair to good refining quoted at 7@7⅛c. Molasses steady. Rice in good demand; firmly held. Petroleum dull; united 85⅛c; crude 6¾@7½; refined 7⅝c. Tallow quiet but steady; 8½@8⅜c. Rosin nominal; unchanged; 2.27½@2.30. Turpentine dull and weak; 52c. Eggs, western higher and firm; 25½@26c. Pork a shade higher; new mess quoted at 17.75@18.00. Beef quiet but steady. Cut meats quiet and unchanged; long clear middles 9.37½; short clear, 9.75. Lard stronger; prime steam quoted at 11.00@11.02½. Butter, firkin fine; 15@45c. Cheese quiet and unchanged.

NEW YORK, Feb 17.—Dry goods: Woolen goods market more active and a large business laid out through orders for forward delivery. Selections included overcoatings, worsted and wool suitings, fancy cassimeres, wool and union satinets and beavers. Western clothiers were well represented, and of new arrivals there are a good number daily. Fannels been doiug better for regular makes, with a growing demand for dress styles. Kentucky jeans in better delivery than request. Dress goods in good inquiry with business steady. Cotton goods without change in any respect. Prints in better request with selections confined to the best styles and work. Ginghams in wide and steady distribntion of dress styles to the extent of production, and market steady.

Appeal for the Widows and Orphans.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 15.—The committee to solicit subscriptions for relief of the widows and orphans of the men killed by the explosion in the Midlothian mine, have issued a circular to humane people everywhere, asking aid for these poor sufferers. Subscriptions may be sent to the Merchants National bank, Richmond.