ON THE ROAD.

The Triumphal Train of the St. Paul Jobbers

Sweeping Down Upon the Prairies with a Cyclone of Good Fellowship.

The Route from St. Paul to Wahpeton and What was Done Thereon.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WAHPETON, Aug. 4.—The Jobbers' Union train left St. Paul on time, 7:40 this morning, with flags flying and music by the Great Western band, every one being in high spirits and all faces as bright as the sunny morning which wafted the outward bound excursionists on their delightful way. The party is composed of a larger number of gentlemen than have engaged in the previous outings under these same auspices, as the following complete list doth show:

Auerbach, Finch & Van Slyke will be represented by Geo. R. Finch, president of the St. Paul Jobbers' Union, and N. Singleton.
Powers, Durkee & Co.—L. M. Clark.
P. H. Kelly Mercantile Co.—P. H. Kelly, Col. Warren Granger.
Allen, Moon & Co.—D. H. Moon.
Maxfield & Seabury—Channing Seabury.
Yanz & Howes—Seth K. Howes.
James M. Smith & Co.—James M. Smith.
Ward, Hill & McClellan—J. A. Hill.
Berkey, Tallmadge & Co.—A. S. Tallmadge, J. A. Stolz.
Strong, Hackett & Co.—Freeman Strong.
Farwell, Ozman & Jackson—George L. Farwell, Frederick Jackson.
Nicols & Dean—W. B. Dean.
C. Gotzian & Co.—C. Gotzian.
Forepaugh & Tarbox—Charles Tarbox.
Kellogg, Johnson & Co.—Cyrus Kellogg.
Foote, Johnson & Co.—Silas B. Foote.
Minnesota Boot & Shoe Co.—C. K. Sharwood.
Gordon & Ferguson—Richard Gordon.
Lanpher, Finch & Skinner—James H. Skinner.
Young, Streissguth & Drake—H. T. Drake
Noyes Bros. & Cutler—Edward H. Cutler.
Merell & Ryan—Frank A. Merell.
Craig, Larkin & Smith—John P. Larkin.
Pollock, Donaldson & Ogden—Henry S. Ogden.
P. R. L. Hardenberg & Co.—E. L. Shackford.
Charles G. Schmidt—Charles G. Schmidt.
Scheffer & Rossum—Randolph Rossum.
Averill, Russell & Carpenter—Gen. J. T. Averill.
St. Paul Book & Stationery Co.—D. D. Merrill.
Bristol, Smith & McArthur—Wm. T. Smith.
Bohn Manufacturing Co.—Gebherd Bohn.
Chapman, Corliss & Drake—J. A. Chapman.
T. A. Abbott & Co.—W. P. Abbott.
Mast, Buford & Burwell—Julius H. Burwell.
Robinson & Cary—Charles H. Robinson.
Wilson & Rogers.
H. P. Rugg & Co.—Chas. A. Fuller.
E. F. Osborn.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.—G. B. Woodward.
Arthur, Warren & Abbott—James W. Warren.
Colbert, Hill & Co.—John C. Hill.
Perkins, Lyons & Co.—Maurice Lyons.
Ranney & Hodgeman—George H. Ranney.
C. McLain.
E. Mannheimer.
W. A. Van Slyke.
E. F. Dare, Chicago Board of Trade.
Dennis Ryan.
F. F. McIver, Broadstreets agency.
U. B. Ream, Chicago Board of Trade.
James Slocum, Jr., Norwood.
J. B. Chapman, Chapman, Corlies & Drake.
J. G. Callahan, land commissioner, St. Paul & Duluth railroad.
R. R. Dorr, secretary Bankers' association.
F. A. Seymour, cashier Merchants National bank.
J. R. Cook, president First National bank, of Rochester.
Hon. Wm. P. Murray, city attorney.
Stanley Proudfit, contracting freight agent, Omaha railroad.
Judge Chandler, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad.
Thos. Booth, St. Louis., Elk Valley Farm Co.
C. H. Bigelow, Jr., Zene C. Bohrer, P. H. Kelly Mercantile Co.
Capt. W. R. Bourne, Baronette Lumber Co.
E. F. Wyman, private secretary of President Hughitt, Omaha railroad.
Wm. Lindeke and Reuben Warner, Lindekes, Warner & Schurmeier.
Ralph W. Cavanagh, residing president and manager Missouri Valley Town Site Co.
L. F. Kimball, general northwestern agent Albert Lea Route.
J. M. Johnson, first assistant general freight agent C., R. I. & P. R. & W. R. R.
J. T. Clarke, assistant general freight agent Omaha R. R.
J. H. Murphy, M. D., surgeon Manitoba R. R.
Hon. J. J. Eagan, county attorney.
M. R. Waters, Mahler & Thompson.
F. R. Culbertson, Glidden, Griggs & Co.
W. W. Halcomb, Dyer & Howard.
J. A. Gregg, Nichols & Dean.
W. C. Wilson, Wilson & Rogers.
Nathan Ford, Mr. Ford, E. F. Lapham.
A. L. Mohler, general freight agent Manitoba railroad.
W. J. Cutler, Boston.
Gen. R. L. McLaren.
L. K. Stone.
A. G. Gallasch, Haek & Gallasch, Crookston.
H. E. Whaley.
J. McIntyre, cashier First National bank, Red Wing.
C. M. Davidson, B. Presley & Co.
G. E. Snell, Bohn Manufacturing Co.
S. B. Walsh.
A. F. Jacassy, special artist.
J. C. Morrison, purchasing agent Manitoba R. R.
Prof. Titcomb, R. J. T. White.
Louis Fischer.
Albert Scheffer, cashier Bank of Minnesota.
C. P. White, A. Oppenheimer & Co.
Thos. P. Kelso, Zumbrota.
A. J. Bedford, Farewell, Osmun & Jackson.
Aug. Hammer.
John Ogden.
H. E. Whaley—Gordon & Fergerson.
G. S. Eichmeiller.
Melvin Smith.
D. W. Phillips.
W. S. Kemp, superintendent Breckenridge division.
Capt. Peter Berkey, president St. Paul National bank.
Gen. J. H. Baker.
C. H. Warren, general passenger agent; A. Manvel, general manager, Manitoba railroad.

The decoration of the locomotive which spins forward with this famed train of famous people are something wonderful, and were prepared under the tasteful suggestions of Ald. W. A. Van Slyke. The pilot drive wheels and cylinder head are striped with red, white and blue to harmonize with the festoons of tri-color and the multitude of flags, large and small, that float from every possible point of fastening. The gay caparison of the iron steed are but a type of the arrangements made and provided for the pleasure and comfort of the long journey undertaken.

The first halt was made at Minneapolis, where a large but undemonstrative crowd had assembled, and were amply compensated by the superb music rendered by the band.

The next stop was at Lake Park, where a number of gentlemen booked for the excursion came on board making a valuable addition to the goodly company. Lake Minnetonka is alive this morning with steam and sail craft and row boats without limit, presenting an animated, if watery scene.

MAPLE PLAIN.

The first town upon the route is Maple Plain, thirty-three miles from St. Paul, which is located on Lake Independence, which is a beautiful sheet of water two miles long and one and one-half mile wide. The most notable feature of this pretty village is its school house, costing some $5,000. There are three church societies here, but only one church edifice. The principal industry of the place is its two humming saw mills each cutting 10,000 feet of lumber daily. The Good Templars are strong here, and the town is stalwart for "no license."

DELANO.

Delano comes next on the time card, and nobody thought of running by so handsome a village with the Crow river running through it and several pretty lakes in sight. This is quite a grain mart, with a warehouse capable of handling 45,000 bushels of grain per day, and a second elevator with a fifty-barrel flouring mill. Rather a pleasant thing is the three story white brick school house, which, with five churches, indicates the healthy tone of the community.

MONTROSE.

At Montrose the Jobbers only said hail and farewell, but at Waverly the stop was long enough for a tune from the band. The Catholic church here has a membership of 300, which takes in all the surrounding county.

HOWARD LAKE.

Howard Lake, Wright county, 55 miles from St. Paul, was the next stop, and the population of the town seemed to be out to greet the excursion, with the flag of Geo. Goodsell post, G. A. R. The whole party alighted and passed ten minutes delightfully while the band played a couple of airs. Howard lake, upon which the town is located, is five miles long and two miles wide, and looked very inviting from the eminence of the train. The school going population of the place is about 300. There are fourteen stores of all kinds and several markets. At this point ladies, chaperoned by Mr. Jonathan Smith, joined the party and were entertained in Mr. Manvel's car by the music of the glee club, viz: Miss Minnie Taylor, Mrs. D. B. Brown, Mrs. A. N. Carter, Mrs. S. C. Carter, Miss Nora Bruce, Mrs. C. N. Bliss, Miss F. Marshall.

SMITH LAKE

Found the train fifteen minutes ahead of time, but the stop was a brief one, though long enough to see the $100,000 flouring mill at this point.

COKATO.

Cokato, four miles further on, was out in all its glory, and the colored troops on the hilltop fired a salute of minute guns, while the band played and the people cheered. Cokato has recovered from the destructive fire of last year and appears as thriving as those interested in it may desire. It possesses two feed mills, sugar factory, cording mill, knitting factory, three elevators, capacity 95,000 bushels, two school houses and three churches.

DASSEL.

Dassel is five miles further on, being sixty-six miles from St. Paul. The people had evidently heard the Jobbers were coming, for they were not only out in force, but had erected an arch formed of stalks of wheat across the track while the station platform was lined with grains, fruits and vegetables in the center of a wreath intertwined with flowers and wheat was the sentiment "Welcome to the Jobbers Union;" a banner nailed upon the depot side read, "We have good schools, good churches, fine farms, fine meadows, feed and flouring mills, 200,000 bushels of wheat, lots of hoop poles, plenty of lakes, splendid fishing, and the best woolen yarn on earth."

"These are a fair sample of the soil."

An apple tree branch with many young apples bore the legend, "We are small now, but growing."

Under the heading of wants, a banner read, "We want a bank, a newspaper, creamery, furniture and plow factories and more capital." A lively cartoon being upon the wall, grotesque to the last degree: figures of two men, one of whom says, "A bank would do a big business here, Thomas, and don't you forget it." At the sight of that a universal cry went up for "Scheffer, Scheffer," and that gentleman responded with a bright, humorous speach, that filled all with glee. President Finch captured the cartoon and is bringing it home with him as a trophy.

LITCHFIELD.

"Litchfield, three-quarters an hour," said President Finch, "everybody get out of the cars," and it was done. Forming in line the band led the procession to the public square where under a shelter tent was a group of ladies, flower girls, for the nonce, with pretty baskets, and beautiful button hole bouquets. These ladies were Mrs. J. M. Howard, Miss Lockwood, the Misses Brown, Miss Stopping, Mrs. Wakefield, Mrs. Winton, Miss Campbell, Miss Fuller, Mrs. H. B. Gates, Mrs. Rankin, Miss Pixley, Mrs. H. S. Branhan. These ladies presented each member of the party with a bouquet and a badge of blue ribbon with "Litchfield" printed thereon. This was a delightful courtesy. After music by the Great Western, Mayor H. V. Harris briefly welcomed the Jobbers and their guests, and introduced C. H. Strabeck, Esq., who spoke at some length, offering in the course of his remarks some important statistics in regard to Litchfield and Meeker county which are given below.

FACTS AND FIGURES ABOUT MEEKER COUNTY.

[By Chas. H. Strobick.]

Has 17½ townships; 482,000 acres of land, ⅙ of which is timber, ⅔ prairie and meadow land; 24,000 acres of water in 230 lakes, of which over 150 are meandered beautiful sheets of water. We shall have this year 65,000 acres in crop of which 45,000 acres is wheat and from which we shall raise *850,000 bushels.* We shall raise 40,000 bushels of oats, 25,000 bushels of corn; 75,000 bushels of potatoes and other crops in fair proportion.

We shall cut 25,000 tons of hay and feed it out to 30,000 head of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. We shall make 200,000 pounds of butter. There are 8 flouring mills in the county with a capacity for making 600 barrels per day. The grain elevators of Meeker county last year handled 1,002,000 bushels of wheat.

Meeker county has a bona fide population of 18,000. Has 4,200 school children.

The ratio of births and deaths is as three to one. With her nine villages, her fine lands, beautiful lakes, peaceable, industrious and intelligent citizens, Meeker county is able and willing to be "sized up" with any other county in the state or out of it.

Beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole people, is Litchfield, the city of our making. Population 2,000. We have a graded public high school with eight teachers and 400 pupils, and our school stands well to the front among the high schools of the state. Fifteen years ago there was one teacher and seventeen school children in this district. Now there are eight ministers eight lawyers, three doctors, two dentists, two photographers and six insurance agents.

There are eighty-five mercantile, mechanical and other business firms in Litchfield, among which are two banks, three drug stores and three hardware stores.

4 harness shops.
5 blacksmith shops.
3 wagon shops.
3 clothing stores.
5 general stock stores, and jewelery, millinery, grocery, feed, fruit and other stores and shops.
1 planing mill.
3 wind mills.
1 flouring mill (capacity 200 barrels).
2 lumber yards (200 car loads per year).
5 agricultural implement dealers and firms.
6 hotels.
1 creamery (capacity of 2,000 pounds per day, and now making about 450 pounds).
7 churches and 8 saloons, with a prospect of increase of churches and decrease of saloons.

There are 5 grain elevators in town, that will with the mill handle this year 550,000 bushels of wheat.

ITS BUSINESS.

There was marketed in Litchfield last year 520,000 bushels of wheat.

Just outside the village are two brickyards, making 850,000.

SOCIETIES.

Two fire companies, (volunteer) chemical and hand engine, one bucket brigade and Hook and Ladder Co.

Flourishing lodges of Masons and United Workmen. A large post of Grand Army of the Republic, and last but not least one of the best military companies and the *very best rifle shots* in the state, Litchfield's Co. H, shoots to "git thar" and we hold the banner.

RAILROAD BUSINESS.

There was received at Litchfield depot over 125,000 tons; shipped over 250,000 tons.

Mr. Strobick concluded by paying a high compliment to the business men of St. Paul and again bade them welcome. President Finch called upon Hon. J. J. Eagan to respond, which that gentlemen did with eloquent grace. The party were then placed in carriages and for half an hour driven through the village and into the bordering prairies, with their great fields of wheat, oats and corn, seeing at every gate, upon every house, flags and banners inscribed with "welcome." Mr. S. N. Leavitt, proprietor of the Litchfield creamery, presented a large jar of golden butter for use and behoof of the party, for which all rendered him thanks. Returning to the train cheers were given for the good people of Litchfield, and may they live long and prosper. The graceful ladies of the flower committees were invited to go with the party to Grove City, and among whom were Mayor Harris and Mr. Strobick, accepted, attended by gentlemen friends. Altogether the Litchfield incident was the brightest one of the day up to that point.

GROVE CITY.

Only a brief stop was made at Grove City, which contains some 500 inhabitants. The soil of the country surrounding the town is a black sandy loam, and four fine lakes are within easy distance. There is one Baptist and two Lutheran churches in the village, and the school house, accommodating 150 pupils, cost $1,500. Grove City has six general stores, two hardware, one furniture, one drug store and two lumber yards. There are three elevators, with a united capacity of 190,000 bushels, and one flour mill with a capacity of 150 barrels daily. The citizens are supplied with local news by two English and one German newspaper, and the traveling public find ample accommodations in the two hotels of the village.

ATWATER.

A brief stop was made at Atwater, the next town on the route. This town contains about 600 inhabitants, three-fourths of whom are Scandinavian. The town, which was laid out in 1870, is situated in the center of a high rolling prairie of excellent soil. Diamond lake, which is three miles from the town, is three by two and a half miles in dimension, and has very deep, clear water, with fine gravel, broad and grassy banks. Green, Elizabeth and Lillian lakes, also beautiful sheets of water, are near the town, and within easy distance is an abundance of hard wood timber. The Scandinavian Methodists and the Swede and Norwegian Lutherans have a large society and neat churches, and the American Methodist church is also well represented. There are five general stores, three drug stores and two hardware stores, while three elevators furnish storage for 135,000 bushels of grain. The bank of Atwater, with a capital of $15,000, furnishes financial accommodation for the citizens, and the local news is supplied by the *Western Minnesota Press.*

KANDIYOHI.

At Kandiyohi, the next village on the route, and ninety-eight miles from St. Paul, a stop of only a few minutes was made. Kandiyohi is a small village, having a population of perhaps 250 people. Timber may be found within four miles of the village, and there are numerous lakes in the vicinity, and good water point at Green lake, six miles distant. There is a Roman Catholic church, and a school house, costing $2,000, and accommodates 100 pupils. Besides the stores usually found in such villages the town contains three hotels and two elevators, with a capacity of 50,000 bushels.

WILLMAR.

At Willmar the excoursionists made a pause of one hour. They were met by a reception committee, Major Spicer, chairman, and driven about the city, which is situated in a prairie country with a small quantity of oak and elm timber within easy distance. Foot lake, covering about three square miles is near the village. The present population is about 1,800, and is composed mostly of Scandinavians, though there is a fair sprinkling of Irish, German and American among them. Some half dozen churches are locatad in the city, and two school buildings, costing, $10,000, furnish accommodations for 250 pupils and six teachers. In the city are four elevators, nine general stores, three drug stores and one steam flour mill. There are five hotels, and two banks—Kandiyohi county bank, capital $75,000; Bank of Willmar, capital $50,000. The people furnish support for two local papers, and the prominent societies—Masons, Druids- United Workmen, Equitable Aid Union etc.,—are well represented. The surrounding country is good, and the village is steadily growing and has a promising future.

The following ladies joined the party: Mesdames A. E. Rice, Manning, Tyler, Costello, Breed, and continued to Wapheton. Also Lewis Tappan, Misses Lina Paulson, Ida Alley, Gertrude Baldwin, Bayard, Mattie Brown, Meesburg. Ex-Mayor Spicer and several others spoke.

AT KIRKHOVEN.

At Kirkhoven a short stop was made to allow the excursionists to examine the city. The city is situated in a rich agricultural region, the soil of which is black loam with clay subsoil. The village was laid out in 1869, and now contains a population of nearly 300. Shakopee creek and Buffalo and Beatty lakes are near by, and timber is found within eight miles. Several general stores furnish the citizens with the necessities of life and the town contains two elevators, capacity 60,000 and 45,000 bushels, and two hotels. A German Lutheran church is situated in the town. From Kirkhoven, a run of twenty minutes, brought the excursionists to

MURDOCK,

Swift county, one of the youngest towns along the route, being first laid out in 1878. The town is situated in a belt of rich land, black loam soil, 122 miles from St. Paul, and contains a population of perhaps 400. Buffalo lake, with an area of 200 acres, lies six miles to the north, and Frank lake, with an area of 100 acres, is four miles north of town. There is no native timber except around the lakes There are churches in the town and a school house built at an expense of $2,500, accommodating one hundred pupils. The village has five general store, one drug store, one liquor store, one steam mill and two elevators with a capacity of 75,000 bushels. The bank has a capital of $5,000, and two hotels are well patronized by the public.

DE GOFF, SWIFT COUNTY,

which is situated in the midst of a rolling prairie, the soil of which is a good loam with a clay bottom, being excellent for all crops. There are many small lakes near the village, and the Chippewa river is only four miles distant. Good timber within seven miles. The village now contains 800 population, and is constantly growing. There are three schools in the township, with 180 scholars, and buildings costing 2,500. The town contains one elevator with a capacity of 60,000 bushels, three general stores, one hardware store, blacksmith shops, three wood dealers, one saloon and two hotels. This is a growing village and offers great inducements for all kinds of industries.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

The next stop was made at Benson, the county seat of Swift county. A large delegation was at the depot. Mayor Johnson made a speech of welcome, introducing Mr. Stub, who welcomed the Jobber party to the section that Gov. Marshall called a howling wilderness, the grain center of the harvest this year. Three hundred thousand bushels of the wheat of Benson looked with friendly eyes on the St. Paul business men and reciprocated their liberality and integrity.

Mr. Schaffer made a humorous response. President Finch had called him on false pretenses. He was not full of a speech, but was full of admiration of what he saw. He thought the ladies must have stolen the color from golden grain for their golden hair, and the azure blue of lovely lakes for their beaming eyes, and but for a certain copartnership would steal the hearts of the Jobbers. [Cheers.] Mr. Schaffer called for that modest gentlemen and eloquent speaker, Pat Kelly, to make a speech to the people of Benson, but before Mr. Kelly could be found the train had gone.

Benson contains a population of some 1,200 or 1,500. The young city is surrounded by a rolling prairie, the black sandy soil of which is excellent for all kinds of crops and for stock raising. The Chippewa river, a deep stream, with fine banks, is but three-quarters of a mile from the village, and Hazel and Trevold, fine bodies of water, are four miles distant. The former lake has a large, round, wooded island in the center, and is a much frequented summer resort. The banks of Chippewa river are lined with fine ash, oak and elm timber, and the fine water power drives a large woolen mill. There are five churches in the town, and a brick school house, costing $6,000, furnishes accommodations for 200 scholars and three teachers. The court house cost $5,000, town hall $4,500 and jail $1,000. There are two elevators, capacity 125,000 and 85,000 bushels; three warehouses, capactity 3,000 bushels each, and among its manufactories are a roller steam steam flour mill, capacity 250 barrels daily; foundry and machine shop, cooper shop, wagon factory, woolen mill and harness shop. There are six general stores, three hardware, two drug, two jewelry, one stationery, two millinery and two shoe stores, three agricultural warehouses, livery stable, two butchers, restaurants, etc., and opening for all kinds of business. The city supports two local newspapers and three hotels. The banking business is done by a private institution having a capital of $45,000. The prominent societies are also well represented. The land surrounding this young and thriving city is the richest in the state, and the energy of its business men and natural advantages which the city enjoys speak well for its future.

After a run of a little over an hour the train pulled up at

HANCOCK,

one of the most thriving towns in Stevens county. The village, which is about ten years old, and contains a population of 700, is located in the center of a rolling prairie, the soil of which is a rich, deep black loam. Chippewa river, four miles east, Pomme de Terre river, three miles west, and the lakes near by, furnish good water. There are three churches in the city, and the 250 pupils of the school occupy a building which cost $1,000. There is also a telegraphic institute in the town, and the citizens have built an excellent town hall. There are three elevators, capacity 110,000 bushels, one fine mill, three general stores, two hardware and one drug store, one fancy goods and stationery, one flour and feed mill, a saddling and harness shop, and other industries usually found in villages of this size. The citizens support two local newspapers and two hotels. Hancock is situated on a high table land, excellently drained, and is an enterprising and prosperous place.

AT MORRIS

a stop of half an hour was made. Mrs. Fuller and Mrs. Bemis served all the gentlemen with button hole boquets, and joined the party for Wahpeton. The excursionists took a carriage drive through the city, which is the county seat of Stevens county, and has a population of some 1.500. The town is situated in the centre of a rolling prairie, and is the center of a fine agricultural region. Pomme de Terre river, a few miles distant, supplies good water power and there are numerous lakes within easy distance. Heavy timber is not found within less than twenty-five miles. In the town are three elevators with a capacity of 145,000 bushels, two flouring mills, four run of stone, capacity of 100 barrels per day, four churches, two schools, 450 pupils, five departments, and buildings costing $7,000. Twelve stores furnish the citizens with the necessities and luxuries of life, and a board of trade has been organized by its merchats. The banking business is done by the First National bank of Morris, with a capital of $50,000, and the Sterns County bank, capital $25,000. There are seven hotels and one newspaper. Two lines of railroads run into the town, which is surrounded by a good stock and grain country, and is an excellent place for men of energy and industrious habits. Near the city are a dozen stock farms of a thousand acres or more owned by Secretary Stanton, Charles Wilson, Messrs. R. Jefferson, C. Cogel, E. B. Bedell, and others.

DONNELLY.

The next stop was at Donnelly, which is another one of the thriving towns of Stevens county. It is located 168 miles from St. Paul and is about thirteen years old, having a population of 300. On the east side of the railroad is a rolling prairie, while the west side is level. Within two or three miles of the village may be found several fine lakes, full of fish and with well timbered banks. The Lutheran and Catholic churches are well represented in the village, and the young citizens and probable future presidential candidates study their lessons in a building costing $1,000. There is an elevator and grain warehouse with a capacity of 40,000 bushels, a steam feed mill, lumber yards, general stores, etc., and one hotel. This place offers excellent advantages for all kinds of business.

COUNTY SEAT OF GRANT,

The next stop was made at Herman, the county seat of Grant county, which contains a population of nearly 700. The town is situated on the banks of a fine lake, and is surrounded by a rich country. There are several churches in the village, and a school house costing $5,500 has been erected. There are two elevators, capacity, 80,000 and 45,000 bushels; one roller flour and grist mill, capacity 100 barrels per day; two newspapers, six general stores, two drug, one hardware, one harness, one boot and shoe, two millinery, one meat market, four implement depots, one lumber yard, one livery stable, three attorneys, one barber, one laundry, one real estate and insurance office, two hotels and a bank. The value of real estate is constantly increasing and taxes are light, there being $6,000 surplus in the treasury. The society is excellent, and there are many local scientific and social organizations, among them Chantaqua literary and scientific circle, with twenty-five members The hunting around the village is excellent and numerous small lakes offer great inducements to the fisherman. While at this city the band rendered some excellent music, and E. W. Snyder, cashier of the Grant county bank joined the excursion for Wahpeton.

The Reception at Wahpeton.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WAHPETON, D. T., Aug. 4.—The Jobbers' Union reached here at 8 p. m., an hour and a half ahead of time, which somewhat interfered with the intended reception, but did not prevent an oration of the most cordial character. The Wahpeton cornet band, Suvenor post, G. A. R., and the Mazeppa fire company met the visitors at the hotel, and after a social interchange, formed a procession and marched through Dakota avenue which was handsomely illuminated and ablaze with pyrotecnics.

After this demonstration the visitors attended a reception at the opera house by the ladies of Wahpeton. As each guest entered, he was presented with a badge on which was printed, "Wahpeton, Dakota, with 2,000 population, eighty-seven business houses, three newspapers, two churches, two banks, three railroads, four hotels, fifteen attorneys and a hundred smaller industries, with a corps of county officials, bids you welcome." The opera house was beautifully decorated, a fact more eloquent than words of the cordiality of the welcome. The hall was crowded, and at 9 p. m. Mr. Robert Carson introduced Judge Landier, who eloquently welcomed the visitors. President Finch happily acknowledged the honor and introduced Gen. J. H. Baker, who spoke ten minutes, with a force and eloquence that, gifted as he is, he had never surpassed. "The Inspiration of the Great Heart of Fair Wapheton," a song by the Wapheton Glee club, followed. It was a gem. The Jobbers' Union glee club rendered two selections to the unbounded delight of the great audience. Hon. P. J. McCumber extended the right hand of fellowship to the visitors, and President Finch called out Dr. Murphy to respond to the sentiment, "the ladies, God bless them." The Doctor responded in good form. Hon. Albert Scheffer was the next speaker, and was very entertaining. After a short time passed in a social way the reception came to its end.

The *Mercury* issued an extra in honor of the Jobbers' visit.

The following telegram was received here:

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 4.—*To Albert Scheffer, of the Jobbers' Excursion:* Bring the numerous Scandinavians of the great northwest the hearty greetings of the Minnesota *Staats-Tidnings.* Yours for development.

JOSEPH E. OSBORN.

MARSCEILLES, Aug. 4.—Between nine and two to-day three deaths here from cholera.

WINONA LETTER.

A Temperance Crank Who Wants to Paint the Town Blue.

Democratic Club--Speeches by Messrs. Buck and Fitzpatrick.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

WINONA, Aug. 3.—The city is all stirred up over the effort of a few temperance apostles to control the city. The ordinance relating to closing the saloons on Sunday has been lately enforced so far as proclamation by the city marshal goes. In most cases it has been obeyed, but parties claim they have evidence against four saloon keepers of having violated the ordinance. On account of amendments and various additions to the ordinance it is next to impossible to act intelligently under it, and no one knows upon whom the responsibility of prosecuting the cases belongs. Hence, very naturally, the city officials are extremely cautious about commencing proceedings. There is, however, another thing that is acting to prevent legal steps being taken, that is the fanatical, irresponsible conduct of the leader of the class of people who want to tell other people how they must act.

Last winter there came to this city from Wabasha—rumor hath it that he was mobbed and driven from that city—with the ostensible purpose of attending school here, a young man, a Pole, bearing the name of Ceszeszinszki. In debating clubs he greatly distinguished himself, both on account of the strength of his lungs and the shallowness of his brains. However, he gradually verged off onto the temperance question, evidently thinking that his best hold, and he is now the head, tail and nearly all of the body (especially that portion of the body from which comes the wind) of the Polish Temperance society.

Now, I have no word to say against temperance societies, although I do not care to belong to one; but when a man becomes insane upon so simple a question as "whether or not I shall be temperate," then it is time his intemperance was daped with his own medicine. Intemperance is not confined to drinking alone.

Mr. Ceszeszinszki is, I fear, troubled with what is technically known as "the big head." He has converted a few of his countrymen in the Fourth ward, and now, supposing himself the agent of Providence, proposes to march upon the balance of the city. He is making a nuisance of himself, writing letters for the paper here, charging the city officers, and everyone who does not agree with his methods, with improper motives. The outcome will be, if the threats of his countrymen are carried out, very similar to that in Wabash.

Last evening, after a heavy rain all day, the sky cleared away beautifully, as if Providence smiled upon the efforts of Domocracy to gain once more, purity and simplicity in govermental affairs. The Cleveland and Hendricks club had made preparations for a grand rally Saturday night at the court house. About 7 o'clock our Boys band went to the Fourth ward and marched up Third street with an immense crowd following.

At 8:30 the court house was full to overflowing, (in fact the old hall has not seen such a crowd since the election fraud case was argued last spring,) with all classes of men. Quite a sprinkling of Republicans, whose politics have, very recently, been diverted from their original channal, were also present. After a little preliminary business, making the organization permanent, etc., the speaking was begun.

C. F. Buck, whom the chair called the distinguished farmer from the town of Winona, first addressed the club. He said the candidates of the two great parties had beed named, their platforms formulated, and the conflict opened. If he read the signs of the times rightly, the struggle would be a desperate one. The Democracy were at a disadvantage. The opposition had at their back a disciplined army of one hundred thousand office-holders, who would flight with the fierceness of demons, for the maintenance of the cribs in which they had so long fattened. The enemy had, what is called in those days of slang, the "sinews of war" money. They were also rich in strategic points, they were full of devices to catch the unwary voter. One of these was the "British Lion" cry. [Laughter.] Why, every presidential election since the days of Washington, and down to the election of Abraham Lincoln, had resounded in this same ridiculous howl. [Laughter and applause.] Since the war the bloody shirt and southern outrage bureau had diverted the attention of the voters from the real issues. But now, that those were getting a little stale, the old "British Lion" had been resurrected, and was to do service again. It reminded him of a story he once heard Abe Lincoln tell, in his great debate with Douglas. There once lived upon the sea coast an old fisherman and his wife, who make a livelihood by catching and selling fish. One day the fisherman was drowned and after several days search his body recovered. It was discovered that inside his shirt was a large quantity of eels, The body was taken to his disconsolate widow, and she was asked what was to be done with it. She pondered a few minutes and drawing a long sigh said, "Well, seeing's John's dead and ain't good for anything, suppose you take out all the eels and carefully set the body again. [Great laughter.] The Republican party has carefully "set" the "British Lion," and of course expect to catch more eels. [Great applause.]

After an able exposition of the result of the protective tariff system, creating a slavery as oppressive, as detestable as that existing in the south, Mr. Buck closed his address with an appeal to the Democratic hosts to stand firm. Let us present a solid front to the enemy. Let us march shoulder to shoulder. and that man (pointing to Cleveland's portrait) will restore the government to Democratic principles. [Great cheering.

After music by the band the chair introduced Mr. P. Fitzpatrick, Eq., the present county attorney. Mr. Fitzpatrick's address was one worthy of preservation. With an easy delivery and fine voice he made the court house ring with his sarcastic pictures and eloquent periods. He said, "After the discussion of the issues of the present campaign which you have just heard, I doubt anything can be said by me that will be of interest. Every man is, however, expected to give his reasons for the faith that is in him. I am for Cleveland and Hendricks, [applause], first, because they are Democrats, chosen by an overwhelming majority of the representatives in convention assembled. [Cheers]. Second, because they are men both of spotless integrity, who have never deceived the people, and never betrayed a trust. [Applause]. Third, because their election is the only avenue through which this government can be rescued from corruption, anarchy and Cæsarism. [Tremendous applause]. And the people, by an effort, an earnest and intelligent effort can, beyond a doubt, win.

Henry Clay said, "I would rather be right than be president," but the motto of James G. Blaine is to be president right or wrong. [Applause.] In 1876 the Republican party defeated the will of the people by a most gigantic fraud. In 1880 they defeated the will of the people by a judicious use of "soap" [laughter and applause], and in '84 they come up with consummate hypocrisy and make gods of their all but convicted criminals, and even some of their convicted ones. [Applause.] How are they to carry the election this fall? Why, they propose to play one part of the Democratic party against another. Their leader is a man who can and will play upon all the strings of human passion. They say to the laboring man, to the naturalized citizen, "What matters it if we have always spit upon you, trodden you in the dust, scoffed at you, heaped every vile epithet that can be devised upon your heads! What matters it if our leader is a political desperado? A man excelling in all the shrewd, cunning arts of demogogery—a man who still has the stench of the Credit Mobilier, the Mulligan circular, the guano contract clinging to his garments; what matters it that in 1855 Jas. G. Blaine was the brightest star in the party of Know Nothingism? What matters all these things, when we, the "grand old party," will permit you to join our ranks until next November. After that we will have no more use for you until four years more. You can now go back to your first love." (Here the audience broke out into a wild shout of applause, and when one voice could be distinguished from another, a hitherto strong Republican, shouted, I've no more use for Jas. G. Blaine.")

After election, Mr. Blaine will devote his attention to statesmanship. But that statesmanship will not be directed to American affairs but will reach way down to the deadly marshes of Panama and the guano beds and dung heaps of Chila and Peru. [Laughter and applause.] The rights of Americans citizens at home and aboad, the liberties of the people, and the prosperity of the country, will be forgotten, and in their stead, will come great solicitude, over the welfare of the naked savages of South America. [Prolonged applause.]

After the speaking closed the band discourse "The Red White and Blue" and "Marching thro' Georgia" while the men present enrolled themselves in the club.

PITTSBURG NEWS.

An Old Settler Dead—The Foundries to Start Up Again.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 4.—Graff, Hughes & Co.'s stove foundry will resume to-morrow at the old wages, after a suspension of ten weeks. The strikers are jubilant, and claim that within a week every foundry in the city will be running, and paying the wages demanded.

Lewis Peterson, one of Pittsburg's earliest and most prominent business men, died this morning, in his ninety-third year. Mr. Peterson was one of the proprietors of the Pennsylvania Daily *Advocate*, the first daily ever published here. He formed the first board of trade, manufactured the first cotton, and was largely interested in the iron industry of this city. He joined the Masonic order in Philadelphia in 1812, and came to Pittsburg the year following.

PITTSBURG, Aug, 4.—Nearly all the delegates to the national convention of the Amalgamated association which begins here to-morrow have arrived. The convention will be in session three or four days, and every state in the Union in which iron or steel is manufactured will be represented.

The Elba Iron works closed down to-day in all departments, except the bolt factory, on account of slack orders and unsatisfactory prices.

The United States Hotel.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The dead body of Addie Fletcher, the colored head chambermaid, was recovered from the ruins of the hotel this morning. It is now believed that but one victim remains to be found. This is Henry Holt, colored. The main part of the hotel, that fronting on the avenue, is intact but under the guardianship of the police. As large a force of laborers as can be advantageously employed are at work overhauling and removing the debris. Wide cracks in the rear walls of that portion of the building which remains standing makes the work of the laborers one of danger.

The body of young Hall was recovered this afternoon. Many people last night and this morning asserted that complaint had long since been made of the unsafe condition of the building, that servants occupying the rear portion had been in constant dread, and that workmen engaged in repairs and others had frequently declared a collapse was eminent. On Friday the barkeepers sent a complaint to the inspector of buildings that the rear walls were caving and unsafe. This report was received on Saturday and referred to the assistant who had not reported. The back of the building adjoining had been recently found to be in a bad condition by Health Inspector Dickson. An examination of the debris shows that nearly every brick taken out is almost entirely free from mortar, which would indicate that dirt and sand instead of mortar had been used in the brick work.

Altogether the back of the building, the United States hotel, was the worst constructed house to be found anywhere. If the accident had occurred one hour earlier there is no telling how many lives woold have been lost, as between forty and fifty guests were at that time taking supper in the dining room. It was found necessary to-day to pull down the walls of Browning's coffee mills, which adjoin the hotel and were badly injured by the crash last night.

Dakota Farmers Harvesting.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

FARGO, Dak., Aug. 4.—The wheat harvest commenced in earnest in the valley to-day. Some of the points where the reapers commenced work were Mapleton, Caselton, Davenport and Fargo.

Not Yellow Fever.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—A case of sudden death from a disease resembling yellow fever was investigated by the health officers Saturday. The victim was a sailor on a steamer which had come direct from Panama. After a thorough investigation the health authorities say the case is one of chagres fever. Orders were issued to bury the body at once.

Gentle Women

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

CATARRH HAY FEVER

ELY'S
CREAM BALM
CATARRH
ROSE-COLD
CURES
COLD IN HEAD
HAY-FEVER
DEAFNESS
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