

MINNEAPOLIS NEWS.

The Minneapolis office of the Daily Globe has been removed to 213 Hennepin avenue.

The Daily Globe can be found on sale every morning at the following news stands:

Nicollet House news stand, St. James Hotel news stand, J. W. Ayers, South Third street between Nicollet and Hennepin avenues, W. E. Gerlach, 601 South Washington avenue, W. H. Stickney, 517 Cedar avenue, H. J. Worth, opposite Manitoba depot, Geo. A. Morse, 203 Central avenue, E. A. Taylor, 220 Hennepin avenue, C. R. Murphy, 205 Hennepin avenue, H. Hoeftner, 1221 Washington avenue north, and Heddler & Co., 55 Central avenue.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBE LETTERS.

Ben Butler is truly a prize curiosity. Geo. N. Morgan Post. G. A. R. held a regular meeting last evening.

Pence Opera house was illuminated by Chinese lanterns last evening.

This ends the fair, and then comes the Odd Fellows—the Sovereign grand lodge of the world.

The Minneapolis Press club will hold a regular meeting in the office of the Pioneer Sunday evening.

John Henry Douglas, a quaker evangelist, began a series of meetings at the Friends church last evening.

The case of R. Chandler, arrested for assaulting his wife, was dismissed yesterday in the municipal court.

A workman in Church & Gray's sash and blind factory yesterday had the thumb of his right hand taken off by a saw.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Suffrage association of Minneapolis was yesterday postponed until next Friday.

The Republican campaign flag has been thrown across Washington avenue midway between Nicollet and First-avenue ends.

Thirteen warranty deeds were yesterday recorded with the register of deeds, the considerations of which amounted to \$125,715.

The cases against John Ealing and John Lecheiter for selling liquor without licenses were dismissed yesterday by the city attorney in the municipal court.

Uncle Tom's Cabin will be produced with all the allegorical effects at the Pence Opera house this afternoon and evening. The Tennessee Jubilee singers will sing plantation songs, etc.

An amendment to the articles of incorporation of the Street Railway company was yesterday filed with the register of deeds, which changed the name of the corporation to the Red River Valley Electric company.

John O'Keefe and Bridget Blervitt, Andrew Olson and Carrie Olson, Newton F. Hawley and Ellen M. Field, Henry Schuler and Lizette Reed, Chas. M. Eckman and Matilda W. Johnson, yesterday obtained marriage licenses.

A deed was yesterday filed with the register of deeds by Emma D. Anderson and husband, Harriet L. VanGrove and husband, conveying to Robert L. Kelly, blocks 1, 5, 10, 11, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

"The Corsican Brothers" gives place to "Uncle Tom's Cabin" at the Pence, with the child artist Miss Cella in the role of Eva. Of course, there is not a soul in the city to whom the play is new, yet it is probable that it will draw large houses, has it not been presented here for two years.

In the district court yesterday, Presley Wheeler & Co., stock brokers, doing business at 257 First-avenue south, commenced suit against the Illinois Produce exchange, of Chicago, to secure \$350, alleged to have been paid over to the exchange for investment, and has not been expended as directed.

The Greenback and Anti-Monopolist element, which has lain so absolutely dormant for so long in Minneapolis, seemed to be instilled with new life and vigor by the stimulating influence in the presence of their old champion, Ben Butler. They made themselves known on the street corners and "in the corner grocery."

The Hahnemann Medical society of Hennepin county held an annual meeting last evening in May's parlors, and elected officers for the ensuing year. A. Condit was appointed to preside over the rooms for permanent meeting in the Homeopathic hospital on Twenty-fourth street and Fourth-avenue south. After discussing prevalent diseases an adjournment was taken to May's restaurant, where the members had their annual supper.

At noon yesterday John Johnson, a Norwegian thirty-five years old, was struck by the engine of one of the street cars on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road at the Thirtieth-avenue crossing. He did not fall under the train, but being caught in the machinery was dragged forty feet and his right leg broken in seven places. It was found necessary to amputate it above the knee and he was sent to the College hospital. He has a family of five in the old country and brothers at Larimore, Dak.

THE COURTS.

District Court. NEW CASES FILED.

19332. City bank vs. James Smith; suit on a promissory note.

19333. Presley, Wheeler & Co. vs. Illinois Produce Exchange; action to recover \$350 on account.

19334. Presley, Wheeler & Co. vs. the Illinois Produce Exchange and the Union National bank, garnishees; affidavits for garnishment filed.

19335. Minneapolis Engine and Machine Works vs. Robinson & Marshall; suit to recover on a promissory note.

19336. City bank vs. Jas. Smith and V. G. Hush, garnishees; affidavits for garnishment.

Probate Court. [Before Judge Ueland.]

Estate of Laura A. Nimock; inventory filed and allowed.

Estate of Peter M. Peterson; letters is issued to Walter S. McLeod; order limiting time and appointing appraisers made.

Estate of Sumner M. Chapman; petition to prove will filed; hearing Sept. 29.

Municipal Court. [Before Judge Bailey.]

John Ealing, selling liquor without a license; continued to Sept. 12.

John Lecheiter, selling liquor without a license; discharged.

Peter Seurer, selling liquor without a license; continued to Sept. 9.

Richard Powers, assault and battery; continued to Sept. 9.

R. Chamberlin, assault and battery; dismissed.

Jas. Butler, drunkenness; committed for five days.

John Higgins, drunkenness; paid a fine in \$5.50.

Chas. Allen, drunkenness; paid a fine in \$5.50.

John Hextlager, drunkenness; paid a fine in \$5.50.

John Anderson, drunkenness; committed for five days.

A. Anderson, disorderly conduct; paid a fine in \$7.50.

Jacob Nelson, disorderly conduct; paid a fine in \$7.50.

J. T. Quinn, disorderly conduct; paid a fine in \$7.50.

Charles Hanson, disorderly conduct; paid a fine in \$7.50.

Fred Curran, disorderly conduct; paid a fine in \$7.50.

A. Shultz, disorderly conduct; plead not guilty; trial set for Sept. 9.

Nellie Crocker; disorderly conduct; plead not guilty; sentence suspended.

Last Night's Fire.

At about 5 o'clock last evening some small children playing with matches, set fire to W. D. Johnson's house at No. 1,144, Eleventh street north. It was a long time to get a portion of the department, and Day's house and furniture was entirely destroyed. Loss \$800, no insurance.

The fire also partially destroyed two other two-story dwellings. Erick Carlson owned and occupied the building No. 1,146 North Eleventh street which is now a skeleton. His loss was \$700, with \$250 insurance.

The next house, No. 1,142, was owned by E. M. Johnson and occupied by two families named Rooke and Remis. The two latter succeeded in removing their furniture. Johnson's loss is \$1,000 with insurance the same.

BUILDING PERMITS. Building Inspector Pardee issued the following building permits yesterday:

John B. Larson, two-story, eight room wooden building, Twenty-seventh street and Tenth-avenue south; cost, \$2,000.

F. B. Long, two-story brick barn, Groveland avenue; \$1,500.

James F. Erickson, two-story, nine room wooden dwelling, Twenty-fifth street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth, avenue south; cost \$900.

Questioning the Veracity of a Paper. COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 5.—Chairman Ogilvee and Secretary Brown, at the Republican state headquarters, pronounce the New York Herald's Maine special without foundation. In fact, in so far as they are connected therewith, neither of them wrote to the late Senator Morrill, and neither have received a letter from Mr. Morrill.

THE FIFTH DAY.

The Great Annual Fair Continues a Grand Success in Drawing Crowds.

Ben Butler and Minnie R. Divide the Popular Honors of the Day.

The General Talks About Distribution as an Offset to So-Called Over Production.

The Mare, With Running Mate, Under Unfavorable Circumstances, Passes a Mile in 2:13.4.

Another delightful day made glad the hearts of the managers of the Northwestern Industrial association at its great fair at Minneapolis yesterday. With the exception of a little too much wind during the afternoon the weather was almost perfect. It was expected that the announcement in the programme of the day that Gen. Benj. F. Butler, one of the candidates for president of the United States, would deliver the annual address of the association would call out an immense crowd to see and hear him, in this expectation there was more or less disappointment to the management as the attendance was not as large by three thousand as on Thursday. One cause for this was probably due to the fact that it had been announced that the general would address the members of the labor union societies of Minneapolis in the evening, when all who desired could see and hear him free of expense. As it was, there was 7,000 or 8,000 persons on the grounds during the day, and if the truth must be told, the most of them were more anxious to see the cows and the sheep and other attractions of the fair, than to hear the celebrated statesman from Massachusetts.

The morning hours were spent by the judges in finishing up their awards, all of which duty was finished by noon. And the blue and red ribbons were placed where it is taken for granted they belonged, and a large number of exhibitors went home proud and happy in their success, while equally as large a number turned away disappointed and disgusted, for no one ever placed anything on exhibition at a public fair but in their secret thoughts were convinced that it excelled all others. However, as the old saying goes, "When two Frenchmen ride the same horse, one of them is bound to be left behind."

The exhibit of horses was probably the largest and best feature of the fair, but aside from the trotters and racing horses, the exhibit was almost entirely confined to the Norman, Clydesdale and English draught horses. There were but very few roadsters or gentlemen's driving horses on exhibition. Among the principal exhibits in this line were those of Geo. E. Case & Co., of St. Peter, who have twenty-four head on exhibition, ranging in age from suckling colts to four-year-olds. Included in the number is five lately imported four-year-olds of the Percheron breed, all splendid looking animals.

L. Johnson, of Castle Rock, Dakota county, shows twenty head, of which five are English draught horses and fifteen Normans, all fine animals.

J. Hill's imported mares with colts by their side attracted much attention from horsemen especially.

L. S. Follett, of Hastings, made a fine display of his Clydes and Hambletonians.

L. Timney's splendid black Norman stallion "Lucifer" carried off a blue ribbon.

W. L. McNeil, of Minneapolis, had on exhibition some fine graded Clydesdales and three ponies.

T. L. Delaney, of Northfield, exhibited some fine Norman stallions.

Lyall & Beattie, of Verona, Wis., showed two full blood Clydes and four graded fillies, and carried off the sweetestest premium.

Reside Brod, of Waukegan, Ill., had sixteen head of Clydes and English horses on exhibition of different ages, and their stables fairly fluttered with blue and red ribbons.

One of the features of the day was the auction sale of thoroughbred and high grade Holstein cattle by F. P. Lambert, of Le Roy, Mower county, Minn. The catalogue embraced thirty-five head, and the bidding was quite spirited. The prices, although they ran up into the hundreds, was considered quite low. Cattle men from all over the country were present, and when a favored animal was put up for sale the bids ran up to \$1,000, and no bid lower than five dollars was taken.

GEN. BUTLER. The great event of the day was the appearance and address of Gen. B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts. It was stated in the programme of the day, that this address would be delivered promptly at 2 p. m., and as early as 1 o'clock the throngs began to fill up, it being understood that the general would speak from the grand balcony, or rather the judges stand. It was nearly 3 o'clock however before the escort reached the corner entrance of the race course.

The cavalcade was preceded by Danz' band following which came an elegant carriage drawn by six bay horses in which the general and Col. W. S. King were seated. The appearance of the general was greeted with applause and cheers from the thousands seated in the amphitheater and who thronged the race course in front of the judges' stand. The general acknowledged these demonstrations by lifting his hat and bowing to the right and left, and was quickly escorted to the grand stand, and after a few moments to allow the crowd to become quiet Col. King rang the gong for silence, and in a few well chosen remarks introduced the distinguished orator as a man who in civil life, in battle or in the councils of the nation was the peer of any American citizen, and as a man before whom the two great political parties of the day bowed in fear and trembling. [Cheers.]

Gen. Butler on stepping to the front of the platform was greeted with loud cheers, which he checked with a wave of his hand. He spoke slowly, in a rather low voice, and with a hoarse voice, which, owing to the high wind which prevailed made it almost impossible for the vast audience to hear him, with the exception of those immediately beneath and in front of him. He commenced by saying that it was his first and most grateful duty to return his heartfelt thanks for the kind reception accorded him. He recognized the fact that he saw before him the representatives of every shade of public opinion and it would be out of place for him on such an occasion as this to talk politics. I came here to attend to agricultural and industrial exhibition. It would seem out of place for me to attempt to give you any information on practical farming, yet there are matters connected with your interests in which I may give you some enlightenment. You as farmers and laborers in this fertile land of the west are getting the cream of the country. I come from the east where the farmers and the laborers are obliged to live on skimmed milk. [Cheers.] On my journey here, passing through this favored land, I am pondering that ever of you, for here I see the foundation of our common country's safety. I have seen no poor men here, and no one so fortunate enough to have no rich men call upon me. [Laughter and a voice.] This is the matter of Bill King? Renewed laughter and applause. I find here that great middle class between the laborer and the farmer, the farmer and the laborer in turn depends upon the laborer. The general then traced briefly the history of wheat culture, commencing in the Genesee valley in New York and following its career westward and northward to the Pacific coast. Passing from the culture of wheat he next referred to prices, and said that the Liverpool market controls the world, and it is a fact that prices are cheaper in Liverpool than they are in Chicago. The reason of this is that they have a law in Liverpool and they enforce it. We have a law in Chicago but it is not enforced. He then gave a short description of the manner in which boards of trade manage things in this country, which would be declared a crime and punished as such in England. His attention had been called to this matter by an article in the Pioneer Press, which he had supposed was true until he read some other thing in the same paper, when he began to have his doubts. [Loud cheers.] Referring to the late corner in pork by which Armour, of Chicago, had made the enormous sum of \$2,500,000, and in all other speculating corners generally, he said that corners in stocks are of no consequence except to those who deal in them, but a corner in provisions or that which is necessary to sustain life was a crime against the world, as all were affected by it. The general then alluded to the discrimination in rates of transportation, and gave the railroads a scolding. In connection he mentioned the fact that England was extending her railroad lines up into northern India, ostensibly to hold Russia in check, but in reality it is for the purpose of supplying her people with breadstuffs from her own dominions. The wheat of northern India is 20 per cent. lighter than our wheat, but it is far cheaper and makes a nutritious bread. We cannot compete with this new source of supply in wheat, and he advised

his hearers to turn their attention to other products in competition.

Wheat to day is cheaper than it has ever been before. See to it that your transportation is equally as cheap. The speaker next referred to the fact that the railroads are not to be tried without paying toll, and in this connection he said that there was not a railroad on earth that discriminated against a foreign production. Our country is a home for the production of such things as too much under consumption. Under such a means that you cannot get enough, and to illustrate this point he referred to a woolen manufacturer. On his way west he saw a man with several patches on his pants. That man was one of the producers of the goods of his mill. All these evils can be remedied by law. See to it that your laws are so framed that by no trick or device can the price of the necessities of life be raised by any combination. Your railroads need regulating. But it is said that the railroads are making no money. This is true. Why is it true? Look at the low price of your products. The railroads are not to be tried without paying toll, and at that time the passenger rates were three cents per mile, and the railroads made money. Play your cards right and you will have the rates of passenger travel on railroads remain the same as they were in 1868, and why cannot they make money? You will find that the railroads are not to be tried without paying toll, and at that time the passenger rates were three cents per mile, and the railroads made money. Play your cards right and you will have the rates of passenger travel on railroads remain the same as they were in 1868, and why cannot they make money? You will find that the railroads are not to be tried without paying toll, and at that time the passenger rates were three cents per mile, and the railroads made money. Play your cards right and you will have the rates of passenger travel on railroads remain the same as they were in 1868, and why cannot they make money? 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