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Daily Globe.

ST. PAUL

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"INCREASE
My order for DAILY GLOBE" is the song of newsdealers in the Northwest. The mails are loaded with such orders.

UNDER WATER.

A Cold Drizzlling Rain Renders the Second Day of the Fair a Most Cheerless One.

And the Magnificent Exhibit Waits in Rain for the Admiring Eye of the Visitor.

Yesterday's Program is Set for To-day and Minneapolis Day is Changed to To-morrow.

Some Facts Gleaned From a Round of the Stables Where the Fliers Are Housed.

The Thoroughbred Dairy Stock--Some Additional Features of the General Exhibit.

A Rainy Day.

Everything was favorable to a successful day at the fair grounds yesterday, except the weather, and that played havoc with the whole. The light rain that had begun the evening before and continued straight through the night, showed no signs of slacking when morning came, and all day it drizzled steadily. A slight wind added to the annoyance and the result was absolutely disastrous. There were some additions to the exhibit already on the grounds, but there was no body to see it. A more desoate and utterly wrecked project than he state fair appeared on alighting from the train seldom greets the human eye. The steady rainfall, the sharp gusts of wind, the many

WET.

booths, frail in their constructure, the newly laid out roadways, that changed on slight notice to the finest specimens of mud, all this, mingled with the general feeling of disappointment that every one experienced at the general appearance, made a combination that rendered those compelled to visit the grounds somewhat tired of life. Probably there were not fifty visitors to the grounds beside those whose business in connection with the exhibits called them there, and life was a burden to those fifty if their remarks as they waded through the mud are any indication.

THE EXHIBIT

was in good shape and nearly everything was put in condition for visitors whenever they come. The main building leaked a little in spots, and on some of the elegantly carpeted sections, pans and pails had to be placed to prevent ruin. This building with its elegant displays, and so lovely, reminded one of some palace, whose owners had deserted, and where the spectres of old monarchs occasionally stalked forth, though the spectres had too many umbrellas and rubber coats, and did too much general swearing at the condition of things outside, to make the illusion perfect. In Machinery hall the noise of the twine binder was as completely and thoroughly hushed as it is on the Dakota prairie in January, when the toils of old winter have tied up the farming implements and the blizzard rustles over the plains. The rattle of the steam thresher was stilled and the rain that came through the open sides of the building where they were located had everything its own way. The grand stand was there doing nothing but getting wet, and no white man ventured to set foot in it during the long cold day. The track resembled a street in Venice, with the gondolas all taken in, and no hoof dented its slushy surface during the day. If it had frozen it would have made a slick skating course. The horses, cattle and sheep made no murmur. The thoroughbreds quietly wore their blankets in their box stalls, and watched their drivers play the appropriate game of stud poker on

MUD.

an inverted feed box. The blooded cattle winked their herd book eyes and were apparently satisfied with the general turn of affairs.

A TWELVE HOURS RAIN

and a hundred lightly built booths, filled with ordinary perishable grub, designed for fair weather, lay in beautiful confusion where the loud-mouthed huckster had rent the air with his clarion tones. The booths were mostly all built for fair weather, and the rain went through them like a thousand of brick through a scuttle; making in some cases a grand hash of the goods within. And still nearly every one of the owners took it very good naturedly, and there few threats of violence.

It was almost impossible to get from one end of the grounds to the other, if any one had any respect for their lower limbs, the mud was so deep in spots. It is the same old black variety of mud that has annoyed people before on similar occasions. It was very muddy mud. There was just wind enough to make getting wet preferable to fooling with umbrellas, and such as were obliged to be out took the former alternative. Among the number were several women who had work among the exhibits. It was very trying to them to have to wade through the mud and water, which was so deep, but they needn't be annoyed in the slightest for there were very few men folks around. Two or three of the tents went down, and there was a considerable depth of water within the others, but any little thing like that don't cut much of a figure at a big state fair.

There were many reasons assessed for the general flood that prevailed. Some said that Bill King did it to knock the whole thing in the head and give him a better show next year. Others said it came from the fact that a signal office had been located then and that all such unnecessary fooling with the elements might have been expected would bring on a

storm. Some regarded it as a special dispensation to prevent betting on the races, and some thought it was a hint that as nothing but water was allowed on the grounds it might be well to satisfy all concerned that a fair couldn't be run to the full satisfaction of everybody on that element.

It is said in a spirit of the utmost kindness to everybody that the rush

THROUGH THE TURNSTILES

at the station was about up to their capacity, and those arrangements are admirably fitted to a rainy day audience. Those turnstiles are no better than a three-minute class, and if there ever comes a bright day something will have to be done to lower their record, or the entrance money will have to be refunded to several thousand people who get distanced. It takes about a half a minute for one person to get through at the present rate, and with the gatekeepers that have to be awakened every time a train comes in. They are all right and do as well as they can, but they can't—that's why the people kick.

Minneapolis day, which was to have been to-day, has been slid over until to-morrow, and the program which for some reason or other did not come off yesterday is announced for to-day, if it doesn't rain.

MAY BE CONTINUED.

It has been settled by the management that one day more of rain will throw the exhibition into next week. In answer to a GLOBE reporter's question if it would be continued if the rain held on until Wednesday President Clarke said last night: "Yes, it it rains to-morrow it will be continued for two or three days next week." The probabilities of no races to-day were so great that no pools were sold last evening, and the weather was more the subject of conversation than the races about the hotels. Visitors arrived at the hotels yes-

AT ST. PAUL GATE,

terday and last evening in considerable numbers, intending to visit the fair, but few ventured to the grounds yesterday. There was a variety of sentiment expressed as to the effect of the rain, even should it clear to-day, on the fair as a whole, and some who had heard of the decision to continue it next week, if it rained to-day, expressed a belief that it would be the best thing that could happen if this were the case.

Too Wet for Racing.

The water on the race track was several inches deep yesterday, and of course racing was out of the question. The horses were not even worked out in the morning, as the slippery condition of the track would have resulted in the serious injury of some of them undoubtedly if they had been exercised. Around the fast horse stalls there was

discontent, and jockeys, drivers and trainers all joining most cordially in anathematizing the weather which interfered with the sport. One horse tender, who has an unusual talent for vigorously and volubly expressing the sentiments of the fraternity on this question is Charley Clark, an employe of E. A. Parker of Minneapolis. A sketch of him was caught just as he had finished an unusually effusive outburst of abjurgation.

While this was going on, a GLOBE reporter took the opportunity of looking around among the stables and inspecting the horses quartered there. In one stall stands Cyclone, a three-year-old boy stallion, owned by W. J. Phelps of Hutchinson, Minn. He is entered in the Chicago horseman stake race, but his owner is undecided whether or not to start him. Sister to him is Iolanthe, a four-year-old bay mare, entered in the four-year-old race. A member of the same famiiy is Isis, bay mare, 5 years old, with a record of 2:48¼ as a three-year-old.

D. P. Smith has Maggie Kevine, a cherry mare, with a record of 2:29¼, which he has entered in the 2:28 class. She won the 2:30 race at Stillwater last summer, beating Zig and Mable H.

G. W. Farrien of Minneapolis has quite a string present. There is Dotty, a brown stallion, with a record or 2:21, entered in the 2:20 class. He is a horse which John Splan brought from California six years ago. His brown mare Wallacca also is entered in the 2:25 and 2:28 classes. Regardless, whose name used te be Ben Hamilton, is also a member of his string, with a record of 2:17¼. He is entered in the free-for-all pacing race, and is expected to at least make one mark. Then there is also Gen. F entered in the 2:32 class, a well-known horse hereabouts. His record is 2:34½, made in a race which he won at the state fair last fall. Sleepy Fred also belongs to this string, a sorrel gelding pacer, entered in the 2:30 class.

Dick Dunnington's running mare, La Belle N, is also quartered here. She is entered in the mile dash and in the mile and repeat running race. She hurt her foot within the last two or three days, however, and it is doubtful if she will start.

A prominent guest at these horse inns is A. V. Panthan, a late purchase of W. R. Merriam's, to go to the pole with Silverton. He is said to have given $8,000 and another horse for him. He has a record of 2:20¼, and is entered in the 2:20 class.

James Lovejoy's brown stallion, Gen. Hancock, is a well-known horse in Minnesota. He has a record of 2:25½, and has trotted in the 2:25 classes for the last two seasons, in which race he is also entered here. It is unnecessary to predict that the record will be lowered in this race.

KITTSON'S STRING.

Commodore Kittson's string has arrived, and occupies nearly all of one barn. Ollie Becker, a bay mare thoroughbred, is entered in the running race, and is expected to win it. Blackwood, Jr., a famous black breeding stallion, is also present. He is entered in no race, being merely on exhibition. His record is 2:22½. Then there's Von Arnim, a big stallion with a record of 2:19½, entered in the free-for-ali stallion and breeders' stake races. Revenue, a bay stallion with a record of 2:22¼, entered in the breeders' stake race.

Fanny Witherspoon is one of the fastest horses in the party, with a record of 2:16¼. She was entered in the 2:17 class, but it didn't fill. If there is a good day, however, before the end of the fair she will try to beat the two-mile record, for a special purse. Prince Arthur is also a member of this stable. He is a bay gelding with a record of 2:24¾, which makes him eligible in the 2:25 class in which he is entered, and in which he is such a heavy favorite. That great variety performer, Minnie R, is in this stable. She has three records, 2:19 trotting, 2:16¼ pacing and 2:03¼ pacing with running mate.

Near the end of the procession should be mentioned the chestnut gelding, Westmont, owned by J. M. Hill of Margaret Mather. Peter V. Johnson is his driver and trainer, and has entered him in the free-for-all pacing race. He made his record of 2:13¼ at Rochester this season, and has a record of 2:02 with Firebrand. He has done a good deal of work this summer and won considerable money.

Fred D is bearing his honors meekly. He is owned by C. A. Dolliver of Minneapolis, and won the 2:37 race on Monday against a field of five horses, lowering his record from 2:37½ to 2:31. He could have made better time yet if he had wanted to.

PARKER'S STRING.

E. A. Parker of Minneapolis, one of the most reliable horse trainers in the Northwest, has charge of Gen. Hancock, and A. V. Panthier, noticed above, and also Mable H, a chesnut mare owned by Dr. C. C. Lyford of Minneapolis. She has a record of 2:29¼ which it is expected she will lower in the 2:28 class. Mr. Parker is also handling Uncle Eb, a grey gelding who, on the snow last winter, driven by T. J. Mackey of Minneapolis, his owner, showed some very fast time. He has a record of 2:32½; is entered in the 2:30 pace, and with a good track his friends are confident he will win.

One of the most remarkable horses on the grounds is Butterscotch, a bay gelding ow ned by Dr. Sutherland of East Saginaw He has been working hard this summer. He won the 2:25 race at Hartford and trotted fourteen heats in three days. His best record is 2:21¼, and he entered in the 2:20 race, in which he will be almost sure to stand well up toward the head. Another good horse entered in this race is Maggie G. Middleton, owned by Mr. Dickey of Battle Creek, Mich. She has been in the same races with Butterscotch and has won considerable money for her owner. Her record is 2:20¼. Another of the 2:20 horses is Bonnie McGregor, a bay stallion owned by S. W. Wheelock of Moline, Ill. He has trotted through the Illinois and Michigan circuits this summer and made his record of 2:20¼ at Freeport. Of the seven races he has been in he has won six. He will make a formidable antagonist in this race.

Georgiana, a young bay mare, owned by Mr. Stout of Dubuque, Ia., is entered in the 2:25 race. She has a record of 2:26¼, made at Freeport, having started a green mare this year.

THE STILLWATER PARTY.

There is a good string present from Stillwater, owned by Abe Rohrbach and Isaac Staples. First in the list stands Mike Wilkes, a big bay pacer, well known in the Northwest, and who has been doing good work for his owner this summer. He has a record of 2:16¼, and will start in the free-for-all pacing race. He has worked hard this season, but has been resting for six weeks or so, and will be likely to lower his record. Rohrbach also owns Boston Davis, a very fine bay stallion, with a record of 2:26½. He is entered in both the 2:25 and the 2:20 races.

Isaac Staples' sorrel mare, Western Maid, has a record of 2:42½. She started in the 2:37 trot Monday, but she would have to lower her record ten seconds to win a heat of it. Mr. Staples also has his bay gelding, Zig, with a record of 2:29¼, entered in the 2:28 class. He won a race at New Richmond this season and made his record on a half-mile track.

A horse which will attract attention is Belle S, a bay mare owned by J. L. Mitchell of Milwaukee, with a record of 2:30½, and is entered in the 2:28 race. She won a race in Freeport and Janesville in three straight heats. The same man owns the brown mare, Mary Sprague, with a record of 2:26½. She is entered in the 2:25 race.

DIVERS OTHER HORSES.

J. K. O'Brien, the hotel keeper of Fergus Falls, owns Rollo Parvin, a brown stallion with a record of 2:35. He is entered in the 2:32 class. He was in the 2:45 classes all last year.

Joe B is a roan gelding owned by F. H. Adams, with a record of 2:31½. He is entered in the 2:30 pace.

Genial Tom Foley, the old billiardist of Chicago, has entered his brown gelding, Wild Collender, in the 2:20 race. The horse has a record of 2:21 and has won money this season, although only starting in two races.

L. A. Legg of Minneapolis has two runners in the stables, one of them, Alemeda, a three-year-old thoroughbred, entered in all the races. The other is a two-year-old, Bootjack, and there is talk about starting a two-year-old race for his benefit. Another thoroughbred is Screwdriver, owned by C. Cushman of Minneapolis, entered in the Minneapolis cup race.

Belle D is a bay mare owned by J. E. Campbell of Chippewa Falls, Wis. She is a young horse with no record, although she has taken second and third money several times this year. She is believed to be the fastest pacer in the 2:30 class, as she has shown 2:25½ on the Minneapolis track in private this season. Nigger, a well-known black gelding, owned in Red Wing, is also entered in this race.

A. W. McMillan of Austin will enter the bay gelding Wallace in the 2:28 race. This horse made his record of 2:27¼ in the fourth heat, in the mud, at Prairie du Chien last year, and will prove a formidable opponent.

George D. Cadwell of Minneapolis has a bay mare, Sweet Home, on exhibition. She has no record and is not entered in any race. She will trot at Rochester, however.

G. A. Smith of Hastings owns the five-year-old George A, a bay gelding with no record, who will start in the 2:32 race. He also owns Saline, a young bay mare with no record. She will start in the 2:45 class.

The last horse noticed was First Call, a bay gelding with a record of 2:31½ He will start in the 2:32 class.

Annie West is a bay mare owned by F. Kindred of Brainerd, entered in the 2:45 race. Near her is the bay mare Iris, owned by D. W. Newgass of Chicago, with a record of 2:29½, and entered in the 2:28 class. She won two races last week in Racine.

Exit is a brown mare 3 years old owned by G. W. Sherwood. She has not been driven much, but has made a trial heat in 2:47 on the Midway track. She was entered in the three-year-old race, but didn't start. Firefly, owned by the same, is a bay two-year-old mare with no record. She will trot in the two-year-old race on Saturday. She has shown a half mile in 1:30. She is Exit's sister. Cricket is another of Sherwood's horses that trotted for the first time this season. She has a record of 3:05 as a two-year-old and 2:41 a year later.

H. G. Frinkle of Moorhead has three horses on exhibition and G. B. Closon of St. Paul has two.

Minneapolis Day Thursday.

President Clarke, Secretary Judson, F. C. Pillsbury, J. C. Oswald and one or two others interested held a meeting yesterday afternoon and discussed the course to be taken to-day and to-morrow, in view of the rain which had caused a break in the program. It was decided to count on fair weather to-day, and to simply set the program along for one day, Minneapolis day, will consequently be to-morrow with the special races which had been announced for to-day. The program of yesterday will be carried out to-day if the weather permits. If the rain continues the management are inclined to favor an extension of the exhibition for two or three days next week.

The Dairy Department.

Yesterday was a rainy, damp, disagreeable, dirty, dismal, dull day on the outside, bnt in the dairy department, there was more cheer and good nature than one would expect to find under such circumstances. The interior of the refrigerator is full of butter in tubs, rolls, prints, bricks, boxes, etc., while of the ornamental display, nearly all varieties of flowers are represented, from the delicate little violet, to the gaudy sunflower. Then too, some enterprising exhibitor has made a lot of sheep, pigs, ears of corn, chickens, ducks, geese, grapes, apples and other articles out of butter. The ornamental display is certainly the largest ever made in the state. But, while the weather is against us, and we cannot float around the grounds, let us sit down by the fire and talk about

BREEDS FOR THE DAIRY.

At the dairy convention the question is frequently asked, which is the best breed of cows for dairy purposes? and the answer often depends upon who answers the question as to what breed will be given the recommendation. The question of breeds is a mooted one and one that cannot be decided on short notice, for the reason that it is not always known what is wanted. For instance, the questioner may desire to have a breed from which he wishes to make butter alone; while another may want cheese, and yet another may want to supply milk to a city. So what would be satisfactory to one would not be to another; one may want to combine beef and milk in one and the same animal, and this is commonly denominated "the general purpose cow," which is greatly ridiculed by dairymen in the older sections, where breeding for a specific purpose has been carried on for some years. The question, it will be seen, is one that is difficult to answer satisfactorily to all.

An average cow for dairy purposes should give not less than 5,000 pounds of milk in a milking season, and there should be not less than eight pounds of cream from every 100 pounds of milk, and ten pounds of cheese from each 100 pounds of milk. Bulk, volume or per cent. of cream is no safe criterion of the quantity of butter in that cream; weight alone is the proper mode of judging. Breed as much, if not more than food, affects the quantity and quality of milk, cream, butter and cheese.

AN OPINION.

An Eastern gentleman occupying a prominent position at one of the experimental farms made a careful test of several breeds, and gave his opinion as follows: "The Shorthorn is an average milker, short in duration per season, low in specific gravity, high in per cent. of cream, proportionately high in butter, and also high in cheese production." In England and in many portions of the United States Shorthorns have been bred almost exclusively for beef, and many herds of remarkably fine cattle could make no record for milk, cream or butter. There are occasionally individuals and even families of this breed that are quite noted in the dairy.

The Shorthorn grade approaches the nearest of any to what is called a "general purpose cow." The sire, we suppose in this case, is a full blood Shorthorn; we know of several good dairymen in the state who have cows of this kind, who report them to be good milkers, rich in cream and yielding large quantities of butter.

A day or two ago a lady was met from the southern part of the state who has a dairy herd of twenty-three cows, and among them nine grade Shorthorns; the butter average for the year was 248½ pounds per cow; the butter sold at twenty-six cents per pound, making $65.72 per cow; deducting the cost of feed, which she says was $8.08 per cow, these grades netted $57.64 per cow. This of course may be an exceptional case.

"The Aberdeen Poll," the gentleman continued, "is low in quantity of milk, and the second highest of any in specific gravity. The grade of this breed is much improved in milking properties, giving a greater weight of cream, though a lower per cent. of it." There are so few of these cattle in the West, that but little is known of them. They are exceedingly hardy and are said to be good beefers.

"The Hereford is not more prominent than the Shorthorn and Aberdeen Poll in regard to milk, except in proportion of butter from cream, in which it is highest. The grade is very prominently in advance, particularly in proportion of cream, but one of the lowest in cheese." The Herefords in this country have been bred for beef, and have not been developed for milk.

"The Devon is most distinct in highest specific gravity of milk, and the weight of cheese from milk." The Devons, in England have been bred for oxen, and they have well and patiently filled the place allotted them. There are two fine herds on the grounds that have been bred with a view of developing their milking qualities.

OTHER BREEDS.

"The Galloway milk appears to be of a peculiar texture—rich, or so small in butter globules, as to rise very slowly and very indistinct in the test tube." This breed is but little known in the West.

"The Ayrshire is a particularly heavy, long milker, giving five times her own weight per season. The milk is somewhat low in specific gravity and per cent. of cream, but is over the average in cheese production. The Aryshire grade is not improved in any respect except in duration of milking season." There are comparatively few herds of this breed in this country, and but little more can be said of them, except that in the cheese-making districts of Scotland and England they are noted for the large quantity and excellent cheese they produce.

"The Jersey is remarkable for proportion of cream, averaging 35 per cent., and giving a value of dairy products incomparable to any other breed in our experience." The little Jersey is indeed the butter cow of all others, and there are several very noted herds on the ground. When dairying is carried on on the associated plan, that is, the milk or cream from many herds is gathered at one point for butter or cheese making, but few Jerseys will be found; farmers who make their own butter, as a rule, run largely to Jersey blood. The Jersey has long been denominated the gentleman's cow, because her cream is so rich in butter fats, but the skim milk has little value as all the cream rises, nor is the Jersey good for cheese or beef, and the farmer who wants a general cow lets her severely alone.

THERE ARE MANY OTHER BREEDS

of cattle used in the dairy, but it appears there were no others at the experimental farm where these tests were made. We might enumerate the Kerry, the Gurnsey, the Swiss, of which there is one herd on the grounds; the Holderness, all of which are but little known in this country. Then, there are the Holsteins, of which there are many herds on the grounds. These cattle come largely from North Holland, where they have been bred for milk with the utmost care for generations. This breed is becoming exceedingly popular in all the dairy states, and especially so in the West. Minnesota can make a very creditable showing of this stock and it is not without merit. About ten years ago a few of these cattle were brought to Illinois, and they seemed to "fill a long-felt want" in the minds of the farmers, who recognized their milking qualities; in a short time there grew up a decided demand for them, and importations at once became numerous and large, and thousands of head are now owned in the United States.

In color they are black and white, the black predominating, large frame, hardy, and deep, heavy, long milkers. Individuals of this breed are reported as having given ten times their own weight in milk. There are a large number of cows of this breed that have given from 10,000 to 22,000 pounds of milk in a milking season. The butter globules are quite large, and while the per cent. of butter is not so high as some of the other breeds named, it is nevertheless a fair average, and instances are on record of very exceptional yields; the mllk is rich in caseine, which places them next to the Ayrshire for cheese. The grades of this breed are also good milkers. In this country but little is known of their beef qualities, though when not in milk they fatten readily. They are somewhat like the Jersey in that they convert their food into milk. They come as near, perhaps, to being a "general purpose cow" as any other known breed.

"THE GENERAL PURPOSE COW."

And, by the way, there are those who sneer at "the general purpose cow," and say such a thing is preposterous; that a man should decide his line of dairying and follow that specifically. If he wants milk, or butter, or cheese, let him breed for either one alone, but not try to combine each in one animal. This is a very fine-spun theory, and if the dairy farmers of Minnesota had followed it, we doubt if the cow would have proven such an effectual mortgage-lifter as she has, and we are glad to know that common sense prevailed among the pioneers of the dairy industry and they found a general purpose cow, and what a God-send she has proven to be. She makes milk, butter and cheese, and her steer calves can be made into beef, and it was this happy combination which proved the salvation of many a mortgage-ridden farmer. We believe in the highest excellence, but as we know that children must crawl before they can walk, we also know that many farmers must depend upon the general purpose cow before they can own thoroughbreds for any specific purpose; and we are pleased to note that there is an inclination on the part of farmers to improve their dairy cattle as rapidly as they are able. This is to their credit, indeed.

DAIRY DOTS.

E. N. Dodge of Clearmont, arrived yesterday morning with his cheese exhibit.

Maj. A. P. McKinstry of Winnebago City, owner of a half dozen creameries, put in an appearance yesterday, and expressed himself satisfied with the exhibits in the dairy department.

The Higgin's silver cup or rather pitcher and platter, which is offered as a special premium for butter, was on exhibition in the dairy department yesterday. It is a daisy, and the dairy-maid who secures it will have a useful as well as ornamental piece of tableware. It is made of coin silver and is valued at $50.

The GLOBE reporter strolled into the dairy building yesterday forenoon to get out of the moisture prevailing on the outside and arrived just in time to enjoy a lunch of cheese and doughnuts. The cheese was furnished by the Crescent Creamery company of Rochester, and was of the Young America style. It was very palatable indeed, and Col. Curtis of New York, a veteran cheese-maker, was unstinted in his praise of it. The doughnuts were furnished by the Ashton Salt agent, S. H. Knight.

The Railroad Exhibit.

The place that delights most the eye of the visitor, or would if the visitor and his eye had been present, which they were not yesterday, is the product of the farm and garden as shown by the various railroads in machinery hall. No such display could be possible in any other state than Minnesota, except they were imported from this, the banner producing state of the Union, or at least this is the language of an enthusiastic railroad man in the building. The display is largely added to by the products of the countries through which the railroads pass, and attract very general attention.

THE ST. PAUL & DULUTH

occupies a space 24x24 feet square in the form of a terraced oblong with a pogoda roof. The base of the center-piece is provided with shelves on which are arranged in plentiful profusion the products of the soil contigious to the road. That the section of country through which this road passes is not a barren and sterill waste given up to pine forests and cranberry marshes, as many believe, is attested by this display. Fifteen varieties of apples, grapes, plums and various other small fruits are in profusion and of excellent quality. A great deal of the fruit here displayed is from the unpretentious farm of Mr W. D. Dadon of Taylor's Falls, who also has some native-grown English walnuts, a rare production for this clime. Another article that attracts the curious is a quantity of wild rice gathered by the Indians on Rice Lake, a considerable body of water on the line of their road. The Indians are just now engaged in their harvest of this dilicious natural product, which is pronounced by bonnosieurs superior to the commercial product found in the city stores and shops. The vegetables from this section of the state are remarkable in size and quality, while the grain will be found equal to any now on exhibition. The display is arranged most tastefully and harmoniously, and includes much of general interest to all.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Five days ago the space now occupied by the great Transcontinental line, whose terminous St. Paul is, showed not a sign of the wonderful aggregation of the products of a wonderful country, that now fills almost every inch of the 25,000 square feet of space allotted to the Northern Pacific railroad. This magnificent display was secured and arranged by Col. P. B. Groat, general immigration commissioner of that road. It is one of the features of the state fair and is attracting wide attention. A newspaper might write of the things to be seen there, and the divine from his pulpit might discourse upon them, but the unbelievers would be many, and the tales of mammoth vegetables, golden grains, natural grasses and woods, rich mineral products and the fruit of the vineyard would be received as are Æsops fables. The display is wholly made up of products from the various states and territories traversed by the Northern Pacific, viz: Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Washington Territory and Oregon. It consists of samples of wild marsh and prairie grasses, and those of cultivation, of the garden and field, of the mines of Montana, Idaho and Washington Territory, together with a splendid array of fruits from Montana, Washington Territory and Oregon. A watermelon from Oregon weighs 104 pounds, and another 79 pounds; a cabbage that weighs 45 pounds, and a turnip that weighs 77½ pounds and and is 13 inches in diameter. The fruit, a considerable quantity of which comes from the valleys that center at Missoula, Mont., includes pears, plums, grapes, peaches, apples, currants and gooseberries. From much the same regions come specimens of building stone, coal, iron, chalk, native cements, lime and the different varieties of valuable woods that go to make up the vast forests along this route. Some of the finest grain that can be seen in the United States is here exhibited from Bozeman, Mont., raised in the famous Gallatin valley, which, together with the display of minerals from that region, shows a wonderful variety of profitable industries.

A SAMPLE OF COAL

from Washington territory some five feet in length and two feet through is displayed. The vegetable display comes mostly from Minnesota and Northern Dakota, and to the down Easter they are incredible, some people displaying a disposition to apply the knife, as a test of their genuineness. Though the bulk of the display in this line comes from the state of Minnesota and territory of Dakota, yet there are samples equally good from all the geographical dominions traversed by this road, and they show remarkable capabilities in the way of suitable climatic conditions that seem to be almost perfect for the maturing of this class of products in their greatest size and production. The display of grains in the straw is extremely fine. Samples of oats standing seven and a half feet in their stocking feet, wheat five and a half feet high, timothy grass that looms up seven feet with plethoric heads over one foot in length. There are attractive samples of black African wheat, and of the Egyptian variety, together with the seven-rowed club wheat of Montana, and barley of exceptional growth. White Alfœfa towering eight feet in height.

Added to this may be mentioned hops and flax fully matured and of heavy growth. There are many tasty and original designs worked out with no other material than straw, grasses and the grain in the head. These works of art are contributed by the ladies along the line, usually from the dear girls at Carrington, Jamestown, Mandan and Bismarck. As an example of the prompt responses which the request of the company for samples elicited it may be mentioned that Burleigh county promptly responded with a car load of grain, vegetables, etc.. J. A. Field of this county has a fine display of North Dakota dairy products.

Corn from the Missouri slope standing thirteen feet in heighth, and yielding eighty bushels to the acre, Another product of the Missouri slope, is exhibited, which attracts the hearty approval of the thirsty, is bottled beer from the Bismarck brewery.

This exhibit from the wonderful land of No. 1 hard is one of the greatest attractions of the entire fair, and to the Eastern man will be a revelation concerning a country of which so little is generally known.

THE ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA.

The space allotted to this company has been most judiciously disposed of. Their exhibit is contained in a square-shaped frame extensively thatched with grain in the straw, the roof being supported by four glass columns, each column being devoted to the exhibition of the products of some one of the banner counties located on the line of this road. One column is given up to a display of the contribution from Anoka county, another to Todd county, the third to Kittson, and the fourth to Polk and Marshall counties. The center column is bountifully trimmed with corn in the ear and in the stalk, while the various shelves, brackets, etc., are groaning under their burdens of grain, vegetables, etc. On one side is a notable collection of the woods grown along the lines of the road, which includes oak, elm, ash, butternut, maple, bass, etc. These woods are beautifully polished and show elegant surfaces for manufacturing purposes. It is noticeable that their exhibit does not include the product of the orchard or vineyard, although it is well known that some of the finest fruit-producing districts in the Northwest are located along the lines of this company, most notably the extensive vineyards and orchards on the shores of Lake Minnetonka.

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL.

The fourth and last of the great railway corporations making an exhibit has the most artistic and elaborately wrought out idea of them all. It is a booth 8x16 feet and 16 feet in height, and covered with a straw-thatched roof and ornamented with many designs at once tasty and original. Along the two sides are arranged shelves loaded down with samples of the grains produced in the counties traversed by this road, including wheat, oats, rye, barley, flax and corn, from Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota. The exhibit is not the same as that displayed in New Orleans, and which took the gold medal, though it is composed of very much the same material and is in charge of Mr. W. E. Powell, general immigration agent, who also had charge of the New Orleans display. Mr. E. L. Conner of Minneapolis was the decorator.

OTHER EXHIBITS.

In the same building near the front entrance are two creditable displays by St. Paul stove merchants. Messrs. Walterstorff & Mority on the right hand and Nichols & Dean on the left. The Duke soap, whose excellency is advertised to consist in "a wash day without steam," occupies space at the right of the Milwaukee exhibit and attracts the attention of a visiting housewife.

The Minnesota Exhibit.

In the center of the main exhibition building, and radiating into its four wings, is the Minnesota exhibit. The state commissioner has not attempted to reproduce the Minnesota exhibit at New Orleans here in its entirety. The exhibit includes a handsome collection of specimens of Minnesota fish, samples of the products of the big Pillsbury flouring mills at Minneapolis, the fruit of the amber cane and the native herbs of the state, together with a collection of the automological curiosities of the state, including musquitoes from Ramsey county and bed-bugs from Hennepin. The wool interests of the state are displayed in attractive form, as is also the products of the silk worm. The newspaper exhibit is extensive and complete, and consists of the late files of most of the state papers. The North Star Woolen mills have a fine display of the work of their looms included in the Minnesota exhibit. Portions of the educational exhibit and many of the other exhibits are to be seen in photograph. The main feature of the exhibit is a huge four-winged structure, surmounted with a square dome capped with a monster sheaf of wheat and a Minnesota Chief thresher in miniature. The eight sides of the four wings are provided with shelves, upon which are arranged samples of grains, vegetables, plants and flowers from the state experimental farm. This part of the exhibit is not all in place yet, but by to-day everything will be arranged in proper order and the exhibit in its entirety will be found very attractive.

The Horticultural Show.

In the comparatively small wooden structure, near the main building, the display of vegetables and flowers is located. The display is large enough to take up the entire capacity of the building, and has some fine samples of the products of the garden. The German Agricultural and Horticultural society of Ramsey county has the largest display of any single exhibitor. This occupies nearly the entire central space of the building and has nearly all the products of the garden in abundance. The exhibit is very neatly arranged on shelves that are in the form of a terrace, trimmed with evergreens. Corn, apples, squashes, melons, beets, carrots, cabbage, etc., occupy one table, the samples being both large and fair, and temptingly arranged. Another table is devoted to flowers. They also have a display of honey.

The Crow Wing Horticultural society has a large display of vegetables. J. H. Harris has ten varieties of apples, and L. S. Woodman of Brooklyn, shows some mammoth pumpkins and luscious muskmelons. William Boetchu has a large display of vegetables, exhibiting unusually large cabbage, melons, pumpkins and squash. H. F. Busse of East Minneapolis has several varieties of patatoes and S. M. Kelly of Dakota county exhibits some squashes and pumpkins that are nearly three feet in diameter. The exhibits had not all been placed in position yesterday, as from its nature it was kept away until the last minute, and the rain prevented the exhibitors from showing up yesterday.

The Poultry Exhibit.

In the poultry building the exhibit is not large, but is of excellent quality and embraces samples of nearly all the leading varieties. The exhibitors do not number more than two or three, almost all the coops being owned by a single man, Mr. Charles H. Belding owner of the Eclipse poultry farm at Shopiere, Wis. Several of the birds on exhibition have taken premiums at other exhibitions. His exhibit consists of two coops of light and one of dark Brahmas, one coop of rose comb brown Leghorns; one coop of Seabright Bantams, one coop of golden Polands, two coops of white Leghorns, one coop of Partridge Cochins, two coops of Plymouth Rocks, two of black-brested red game Bantams, one coop of Black Spanish, one coop of American Dominiques, two coops of silver-spangled Hamburgs, one coop of white Cochins, one coop of white-crested black Polands, one coop of silver and gold-crested Polands, one coop of Houdans, one coop of Games, one coop of Wyandottes, one coop of duck-winged Bantams, one coop Golden Seabright Bantums.

The same exhibitor has coops of Bronze turkeys, two coops of white turkeys, one coop of wild turkeys, one coop of Toulouse geese, one of China geese, one coop of Pekin ducks, one coop of Rouen ducks, one coop of white Guinea fowl, one coop of speckled Guinea fowl, one coop of Peacocks, and one coop of fan-tailed Pigeons. He also has a cage of young rabbits.

There are one or two coops of Plymouth Rocks exhibited from the Oak Lawn poultry farm at St. Charles.

T. N. Porter of Rochester has three coops of white Leghorns, one of brown Leghorns.

C. A. Whitehead of Rochester has one coop of brown Leghorns.

Notes.

It was reported that J. H. Hanson was drowned while swimming from the depot to the amphitheater yesterday. Secretary Judson, on hearing the sad intelligence, wrestled with the telephone for fifteen minutes trying to order a bushel of crape wherewith to drape the flags. Before he could deliver the message, however, the dead man turned up. He had sunk twice, but was gallantly rescued by Officer Sweitzer of St. Paul, who bravely battled with foaming billows and saved the drowning man just in time. Mr. Hanson is a valuable member of the community just now. He is the mouthpiece of the fair directors to the newspapers, and his death would be inopportune until after the fair is over.

The fair managers and the authorities of Rose township came to the conclusion that no license could be granted for selling liquor. The consequence is that it is sold openly and freely. There is not even a blind pig or any other subterfuge under which it is sold. There are two plain, open, every-day bars at which a man can get anything he asks for and of the most rot-gut character, although so diluted with water that it is harmless except in large doses. It is the most prominent booth under the grand stand. A policeman took it in yesterday morning and then lectured the crowd for an hour or more on the evils of sumptuary legislation.

A meeting of the state fair directors was held yesterday morning, at which Commodore Davidson made a proposition to run his steamer City of St. Paul from the depot to the main building, making regular trips. The only question between them was the matter of pay. The commodore insisted on a guarantee, which, however, the committee were unwilling to insure. He also wanted a monopoly of the steamboat transportation on the grounds. This was granted after some discussion on the part of the committee and the matter of compensation was referred to the St. Paul chamber of commerce, which will meet this morning to discuss it in executive session.

Sheep and hogs were represented by Cotswolds, Oxford Downs and Shropshires, the former exhibited by J. C. Easton of Chatfield, Minn., and Nichols & Son of Cresco, Ia. In swine there were Poland Chinas, Victorias, Duroc Jerseys, Berkshires, etc. W. J. Eaton and F. N. Porter of Rochester, Minn., and Dr. Ewrick of th Brookville, Ill., farm, C. E. Hancock of Orion, Minn., and Jacob Dunn of Belle Plaine, Minn., are the principal exhibitors in this department.

Charley Clark, secretary of the Minneapolis fair, was a visitor at the state fair yestarday. He says the Minneapolis fair was omitted this year to give the state fair a better chance, but Minneapolis will be sure to have a fair next year.

Capt. Chase and Sergt. McKiernan of Minneapolis, in charge of a detail of police from that city, were on the ground yesterday morning. Before going on duty they were "sworn in" before a justice of the peace to do duty in Ramsey county.

The proprietors of some of the tents at the grounds were inclined to think that H. L. Gordon's "royal river" had taken a notion to roll their way yesterday.

The blind pig, which can see, had a skiff running from the depot to his sty yesterday. Both the pig and the skiff did a rushing business.

If the rain continues to-day the Lurline and Minnesota