Daily Globe.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LEWIS BAKER.

ST. PAUL, TUESDAY, MAY 4, 1886.

TERMS.

BY MAIL OR CARRIER.

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Daily and Sunday, per calendar month	90
Sunday, one year	2 00

BY MAIL, IN ADVANCE.

Daily, without Sunday, one year	$8 00
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Sunday, one year	2 00
Daily and Sunday, three months	2 70
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THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

Has a Larger Circulation than that of Any Other Newspaper Printed Northwest of Chicago, and it is Steadily and Rapidly Increasing, Keeping Pace with the Growth of the Great City of which the GLOBE is Admittedly the Journalistic Representative.

It is the Best Advertising Medium for Those who Desire to Reach all Classes of Newspaper Readers in the Great Northwest, and Especially in Minnesota and Dakota.

THE VISITING STOCKMEN.

There can be no debate in the minds of the visiting cattlemen that they are very welcome in St. Paul. The attentions shown them yesterday, culminating in the splendid banquet at the Minnesota club last night, furnished evidence enough that our business men were very glad to have them come and see for themselves the existence of St. Paul's undeniable advantages as a cattle market. And to the credit of this intelligence be it said, they were not in the least hard to persuade of the fact. It looks very much as though the day of Chicago beef was doomed. The first signal of revolt has been sounded in Baltimore, where the butcher's union, numbering 600, has declared against Chicago beef, on the score of unhealthiness induced by the long rail journey to the market, and has resolved to sell it only as inferior beef. Chicago, it seems, has already taken alarm at this and at the talk with reference to the establishment of a market in St. Paul. This latter scheme she proposes breaking up by ruinous competition in prices. Chicago, however, does not understand the antagonist with which she is now dealing. It would be the easiest thing in the world, were the market established here, for the city councils of the twin cities to pass an ordinance forbidding the sale in either city of beef which had not previously been inspected on the hoof in one of the two cities. The threatened opposition of the Chicago dealers would thus be overcome and the 75,000 beeves which St. Paul and Minneapolis annually consume would be bought, slaughtered, and sold at home. Both the seller and buyer would then be benefited. The whole problem, as Mr. STICKNEY pointed out last evening in his admirable speech printed elsewhere in this issue, hinges on whether profitable feeding and fattening of cattle can be carried on in this neighborhood during the winter months.

This problem has already been solved by Mr. J. J. HILL on his farm near this city. He shows that cheaper beef and better beef cannot be made on the continent than can be made right here. He has not found it at all a difficult task to take all the premiums at the fat cattle show in Chicago, for excellence of quality, for greatest net product on the gross weights, and for the most profitable feeding of cattle, over all competitors. He does not depend upon corn, which, by the way, can be prodneed in Minnesota as cheaply as in Iowa or Illinois, but upon cabbage and turnips, which cannot be produced so cheaply anywhere else as here.

MAJ. NEWSON'S RECORD.

If Gen. MACCARTHY's letter had not appeared in the columns of the Evening Dispatch the GLOBE never would have known that Maj. NEWSON was both a Prohibitionist and a Know Nothing. The worst thing that the GLOBE ever said about the major was to call him a poet—and we have retracted that. But according to the statements in Gen. MACCARTHY's letter the major has been a Know Nothing and Prohibitionist. Gen. MACCARTHY is Maj. NEWSON's backer and the Dispatch is his organ; consequently we are not in a position to defend the major from the assault that his friends have made upon him. Of course he had the right to be a Prohibitionist and a Know Nothing if he wanted to be. It is every man's right to hold any opinion that suits him. But the fact that he was once a Prohibitionist and once a Know Nothing does not entitle him to support from foreigners and from those who hold liberal views on the temperance question, and, consequently, if he fails to receive any support in that direction to-day he must blame his friends for letting the cat out of the bag.

TO-DAY'S ELECTION.

To-day settles the municipal contest. The arguments are all in and the case is closed. The voters of the city have looked over the field and have made up their minds as to the fitness of the candidates. So far as the contest for the office of treasurer is concerned there is no room to doubt the election of Mr. REIS. It will only be a question of majority, the size of which will be proportioned to the turnout at the polls to-day. The office of associate municipal judge is not one of such considerable importance as to excite a heated contest, yet it is one of sufficient importance to arrest the attention of the voters of the city and to demand their consideration. The Democrats have nominated for that position a young lawyer of good attainments, and he is entitled to the support of the Democratic voters. Strictly speaking, it is not a political office, yet, inasmuch as the Republican governor overlooked the Democratic members of the St. Paul bar, and selected a Republican partisan to fill the vacancy, there is no impropriety in the Democratic voters of the city drawing the lines and placing a Democrat in the place when the opportunity offers. In all the wards of the city the Democrats have placed good and acceptable candidates in the field, who deserve the hearty and enthusiastic support of the party. In consideration of these facts every Democrat in the city should go to the polls to-day, vote the Democratic ticket and vote it straight.

THE OLD GAME.

The Republicans never evince any friendliness for the workingmen except at election times. During all the year they will abuse the laboring classes and denounce strikes and boycotts and all that sort of thing. But whenever election times come around they send out the wolves in sheep's clothing to persuade the workingmen that it is their duty to stand in with the Republican party and vote for the Republican candidates. The wolves in sheep's clothing will be around the polls to-day at the old tricks. Look out for them and spot them.

EVERYBODY'S CANDIDATE.

Everybody in St. Paul, without regard to whether he is rich or poor, a capitalist or a day laborer, a business man or an employe, is interested in a good municipal government. And above all is he interested in having a man in charge of the city finances who is competent to successfully manage the treasury of a great and growing city. GEORGE REIS is the man.

THE LABORER'S CANDIDATE.

Laboring men, don't allow the Republicans to cheat you out of your birthright with a mess of pottage. Butterine is not butter. Neither is a candidate with a workingman's label on him a workingman. What the laboring men of St. Paul want is a faithful and capable man to control the public treasury. GEORGE REIS is the man.

THE BUSINESS MAN'S CANDIDATE

The business men of St. Paul have a most direct interest in a capable management of the city treasury. It is to their interest to have a man at the head of the treasury who is not only thoroughly honest, but one that is thoroughly qualified to discharge the delicate and responsible duties of the office. GEORGE REIS is the man.

THE AMENDE HONORABLE.

The Republicans are growling because the GLOBE called their candidate for city treasurer a poet. If the GLOBE said so it withdraws the charge. Maj. NEWSON is a very clever fellow, but he is not a poet—not by a large majority.

A SIGN OF PEACE.

'Mid all the din and newspaper uproar about JEFF DAVIS and the celebration ceremonies over the unveiling of the Confederate monument at Montgomery, it must not be lost sight of that the North had a prominent hand in the whole affair. The monument is the work of a New York sculptor, and an Ohio man had charge of the celebration exercises. The latter gentleman was also a gallant soldier in the Union army during the entire war. In the light of these facts it looks like the war was over in spite of JEFF DAVIS and the Republican organs.

THE GLOBE is going to offer Gen. MACCARTHY a place on its reportorial staff. He is the only man that ever got a scoop on the GLOBE. We never found out that Maj. NEWSON had been a Prohibitionist and a Know Nothing until we read the general's letter, published in the evening Republican organ.

THE exposition by Cardinal GIBBONS of the attitude of the Catholic church towards the Knights of Labor will set many minds at rest. So long as judicious counsels, such as Mr. POWDERLY sets forth, are followed the same moral support will be tendered the organization from other powerful sources.

THE presumption with which the battle scarred adjutant general anticipated in an evening paper the matter printed by the GLOBE this morning, is only equaled by the ease with which the same person got rid of Democratic tendencies when a Republican state administration tendered him an office.

GEN. MACCARTHY is not a good hand to keep a secret. He was in possession of the secret that his candidate, Maj. NEWSON, was both a Prohibitionist and a Know Nothing, and for fear the GLOBE would not get onto it the general blabbed it right out.

IT IS reported that diamonds have been discovered in Wisconsin. Perhaps they are the gems Mrs. MORGAN claims she had when the Oregon went down, or may be Wisconsin has concluded it is time to divert the stream of immigration from Dakota.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL will speak at a grand tariff demonstration in Pennsylvania. Mr. RANDALL has proven himself in congress to be a good speaker, and doubtless the thousands of persons who will on this occasion hear him will confirm it.

MAJ. NEWSON is a literary genius. But it happens that it is not a "literary feller" that the people of St. Paul are looking for at this time. It is a man competent to make a good city treasurer. GEORGE REIS is the man.

GEN. MACCARTHY puts his candidate right alongside of the alliterative BURCHARD. According to Gen. MACCARTHY's statement Maj. NEWSON is opposed to Rum, Romanism and Rebellion.

THE stockmen have come, they are seeing, and, in a very brief time no doubt, will be conquered by St. Paul's advantages as a stock market.

GEORGE REIS' platform—a stainless record. Good enough for any candidate.

WHEN you vote make no mistake. Vote the Democratic ticket.

VOTE the Democratic ticket, and vote it straight.

WHEN you go the polls be sure to vote.

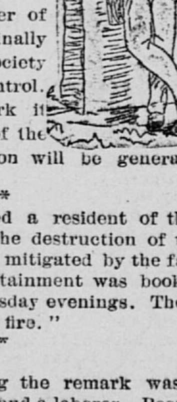
VOTE the Democratic ticket to-day.

VOTE the Democratic ticket!

GO TO the polls!

MIDST THE MADDING THRONG.

The Athenæum is no more. The old hall, on lower Exchange street, where amateurs have been wont to hold forth before patriotic and long-suffering audiences is in ruins. It was visited by a fire last Sunday night, or rather at an early hour yesterday morning, and when the flames got through there was not much of the old frame theatre left standing.



The building has been in existence for a number of years, and was originally put up by the Turner society and was under its control. A species of landmark it was for that section of the city, and its destruction will be generally lamented.

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"The gloss," remarked a resident of that locality, "incident to the destruction of the old hall, is somewhat mitigated by the fact that an amateur entertainment was booked for Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. There are things worse than a fire."

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"Call me early."

"The person uttering the remark was a poet—a grand old poet and a laborer. Poetry beamed out from his thick, massive Newson skull. It dropped from the ends of his ten clumsy fingers. About his couch were the spade, pick-ax, trowel, and a kit of carpenters' tools. He loved these articles of honest toil and would not part with them even in his sleep. Near by was his hickory shirt and jeans trousers. He could not prepare himself for sleep. Uneasy is the head that composes poor rhymes.

"Call me at the early dawn;
Call me, 'Birdie,' call me, Tom.
For the morrow is a hustling day,
A time for work, a time to pray."

"It's the gladdest day of the whole campaign,
I know I'll ne'er regret it,
For it's the spring time election day,
And don't you e'er forget it."

Thus spoke the poetical nominee of the Republican party for the office of city treasurer.

"Thomas M. Newson, you've become a lunatic," remarked his wife.

"No, my dear," observed the major, "I've become a Republican." THE ONLOOKER.

ADDITIONAL ST. PAUL NEWS.

MR. REIS' STRENGTH.

Why All Property Owners Vote for the Treasurer.

To the Editor of the Globe.

On behalf of the present treasurer, George Reis, who is a candidate for re-election, the writer would offer for the just consideration of the public what seem to him cogent reasons of policy and principle why Mr. Reis should be retained in the responsible position which he has filled with honor to himself and to the more than satisfaction of our citizens. The duties of the office are multifarious, and involve not only the handling of the city's money, but what each citizen is more personally interested in, the collection of special assessments for all public improvements. These assessments, unlike the annual taxes become a lien at any and all times, and cover in the course of a year many thousand descriptions of property. It becomes the duty of the treasurer to be able at any time and in a moment to inform a property holder as to assessment liens on any lot of land he may own within the city limits, and he is required to certify as to assessments, forty deeds a day, and to answer as many more inquiries of those examining titles. It will be readily seen that this requires an elaborate system of assessment index records, necessitating the noting of transfers of property as made, in order that proper notice may be given to the person interested. The system of advising property holders of assessments, both by postal card and personal service, especially a second personal service on those whose property is about to pass into others hands (and which latter has been undertaken by Mr. Reis voluntarily, in the absence of legal provision for it) has been so far perfected by Mr. Reis that in the past year and a half no resident, and very few non-residents, have suffered loss of property, under an assessment law which, if executed by careless or inexperienced officers, would be ten times more dangerous to the property holders than the law governing annual taxes, for nobody knows when an assessment is likely to be made, while every one expects to pay taxes annually. So carefully has the work in this particular been done by Mr. Reis that property owners have been wont to rely wholly on the treasurer in the matter, not exercising sometimes ordinary vigilance. Any change which would result in laxity in the method of informing people of assessments, (although it be from inexperience) would be sorely felt by them, especially as they have been recently exercised over tax matters under the general law. It has been generally stated that Mr. Reis has been for many years in control of the office. It is true that he had been employed under preceding treasurers, but only for the past four years has he held the office himself. It is admitted on all sides that his administration has been satisfactory, and it would hardly accord with ideas of civil service now generally in vogue to depose a faithful official because he has held the office long enough to thoroughly master its details and meet the demands of the public. It would certainly seem that the community at large should support him.

PERSONALS.

R. S. Munger of Duluth is stopping at the Ryan.

G. W. Dorman and wife of Montana are stopping at the Merchants.

Atwood H. Hubb, formerly with the Chicago Inter-Ocean, now with the Chicago Opera company, is in the city visiting around among the members of the profession.

The following Dakotans are stopping at the Merchants: H. C. Garvin, Watertown; George W. Hall, C. F. Kindred, Fargo; Mrs. Thomas Farrell, Brandon; John H. Drake, Aberdeen; H. R. Vaughn, Pembina; E. P. Caldwell and Leslie Durley of Huron.

Northwestern arrivals at the Merchants: J. M. Spicer, Willmar; Charles N. Strobeck, Litchfield; G. E. Pennock, Morris; B. F. Hartshorn, Verndale; William Paine, Brainerd; H. T. Corsor, Sioux Falls; G. A. Uline F. F. Whalen, M. R. Kenfick, Dell Rapids, Dak.

Col. Gilbert Parker of Philadelphia is among the arrivals at the Ryan.

At the Clarendon: E. A. Rockwell, Cincinnati; W. L. Tuttle, St. Croix Falls; H. H. Howard and wife, Chicago Opera company; G. W. Monvell, Hudson, Wis.

The following members of the common council of Grafton, Dak., are at the Ryan: J. Tombs, R. Neagant, J. L. Cashet, O. M. Omlie, D. W. Torkey, W. A. Cleland and H. L. Harissamen.

The following parties from Northwestern points arrived at the Ryan last evening: S. S. Murdock, Murdock; J. C. Flynn, Little Falls; M. J. Emstern, Mankato; C. M. McCluer, Stillwater.

Montana parties at the Ryan: Col. T. J. Byan, president Montana Stock Growers' association, T. H. Logan, S. Gordon, Judge Sharde, J. J. Thompson, Miles City; Col. M. A. Cochran, Fort Keogh; Alfred Myers, Billings.

D. D. Doyle, Winnipeg; E. P. Nelson, Parker's Prairie; Mrs. Whitney, Washington Territory; J. McManus, H. G. Davis and Thomas Callyford, Duluth, are among the Northwesterners at the Merchants.

Supreme Court.

APRIL TERM.

Samuel W. Joy and H. B. Gardner, partners, etc., appellants, vs. W. P. Morgan, respondent; argued and submitted.

Darius T. Ludwig, appellant, vs. George A. Pillsbury, John S. Pillsbury, Charles A. Pillsbury, Fred C. Pillsbury, comprising the firm of Charles A. Pillsbury & Co., respondents; same.

Allie Hewitt, Walter Hewitt and James B. Hewitt, appellants, vs. The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway company, respondent; same.

St. Paul Real Estate.

YESTERDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following real estate transfers were filed with the register of deeds yesterday:

Robert Seeger et al. to Ed G Bell, part of McLean's reservation	$2,100
James Moir, trustee, to Nannie E Fairchild, lts 42 and 43, blk 86, Dayton & Irvine's add	11,000
Maurice Auerbach to John J Stevens, lt 5, blk 40, White Bear	200
Same to Franklin F Clewett, lt 1, blk 42, White Bear	325
Samuel Sayer to Thomas P I Sheehan, lt 2, blk 197, Irvine's add	800
Jens C Jensen to William H Lamb, lt 3, blk 2, De Bow, Smith Bisque & Williams' add.	3,000
Caroline Schurmeier to J C Reichardt, s'ly 40 ft of lts 1, 2 and 3, blk 21, Arlington Hills	600
James C Murray to L D Micnaud, s ½ of lt 3, blk 8, Murray's add	200
Anna A Selzer to Herman W Reichow, lts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Cox's 1st add	1,500
William Le Fevre to John Godske, lt 14, blk 5, Stinson's Rice Street add	650
James H Weed et al to Edward Hyde, lt 10, blk 89, subd of Lyman Dayton's add	650
Same to Henry A Dreves, lt 9, blk 89, subd of Lyman Dayton's add	450
Maurice Auerbach to William Butler, blk 8, Auerbach & Hand's add	3,750
R A Smith to Anthony Schutta, lt 42, blk 9, subd of Stinson's div	250
John Webber to William E Stewart, part of sec 28, town 29, range 23	500
E G Rogers to C P Coleman, lts 4 to 30, blk 8, Syndicate Add No 4	13,500
A H Wilder to James Gilfillan, lts 5 and 6, subd of lts 5, 6, 7 and 8, blk 10, St Paul proper	15,000
George Briggs to J H Hintermister, Jr, lt 10, Fort st outlots	1,700
Robert N McLaren to L E Hicks, north 40 feet of lt 11, blk 62, enlargement of Rice & Irvine's add	4,400
J H Hintermister, Jr, to H S Abeles, lt 10, Fort st outlots	2,300
Patrick H Kelly to Henry A Dreves, lts 9, 10 and 11, subd of part of blk 84, Lyman Dayton's add	2,600
F S Bryant to Wm E Cuddy, lt 11, blk 2, and lt 18, blk 3, Bryant's Randolph st add	850
E N McGregor to George H Hazard, ½ of sw¼ of sec 27, and lt 1, ne¼ of nw¼ of sec 34, and lt 1, sec 33, town 30, range 23	4,500
George H Hazard to E J Hodgson, ½ of lt 1, in sec 33, and lt 1 in sec 34, ne¼ of nw¼ of sec 34, and sw¼ of sec 27, town 30, range 23	8,212
E L Manson to S A Myler, lot 8, blk 6, Manson & Simonton's add	575
M Pinkney to B S Brayton, s 100 ft of lts 11 and 12, blk 59, Banning & Olivier's add	900
Henry A. Kellam to Charles Spierce, lts 15, 17, 18 and 16, blk 22, rearr of Sigel's add	1,600
C W Miller to Daniel B Merrill, half of lts 4, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 14, Chute Bros.' Division add No. 3	1,800
Daniel B Merrill to Conrad W Miller, half of lts 8, 9, 10, 22, 23, and 24, Chute Bros.' Division add No. 3	1,300
St Anthony Park company to F W Richardson, lts 20, 21, 22 and 23, blk 83, St Anthony park	2,365
T W Borum to C W Youngman, half of lt 1, blk 1, Park add, and lt 1, blk 1, J N Rogers' 2d add	1,500
Edmund Rice, Jr., to Henry D Minot, lts 17 and 18, blk 4, enlargement of Dawson & Smith's add	18,500
F B Clarke to Thomas Clarke, lt 12, blk 3 Clarke's add	575
Isabel Stetteinins to Michael Pender, lt 9, blk 26, West St. Paul proper	1,500
Otto Mehsikomer to W W Dunn, nw ¼ of s ¼ of sec 3, town 29, range 22	6,000
H F Stevens to Ellar F Rose, part of lt 16, blk 4, enlargement of Dawson & Smith's add	3,438
H C Heermans to Otto Mehsikomer, n ½ of se ¼ of sec 23, town 29, range 22	1,000
W W Dunn to Louis Fischer, Jr., ne ¼ of se ¼ of sec 23, town 29, range 22	7,000
Rudolph Schiffman to Edwin Sjolberg, lt 15, blk 409, subdiv of Lyman Dayton's add	660
Lucy N Driscoll to John W Jackson, lts 13 and 14, blk 7, Summit Park add	6,000
Louis Fischer, Jr., to Wm Hamm, ne ¼ of se ¼ of sec 23, town 29, range 22	10,000
Total transfers	$129,605

The Situation Strained.

ATHENS, Greece, May 3.—The situation here is complicated and critical. The government resents the interference of the powers with its internal affairs. The foreign ministers are gathered at the residence of Sir Horace Rumbold, the British minister, awaiting final instructions from their governments. The time given in the ultimatum of the powers for Greece to acquiesce in their demands expires at 7 o'clock this evening.

MARCHING MAIDENS.

A Number of Chicago Sewing Girls Make a Big Parade.

CHICAGO, May 3.—A novel feature of the eight-hour movement was witnessed to-day, when a procession of about 350 girls, recruited from the tailoring establishments in the neighborhood of Division and Sedgwick streets, marched on the thoroughfares thereabout, proclaiming their allegiance to the new system. They all demand eight hours' work with an increase of pay. The girls are principally employed as stitchers. They marched around to the tailor shops seeking recruits and secured a good many, but some of their fellow workers refused to join the parade. Four vigilance committees were appointed to watch the street corners and seek proselytes at noon. One hundred and fifty men employed in the shops went out with the girls. The girls were attired in every costume. Five hundred men dutifully followed in their wake, marching two by two. Above the heads of the processionists waved the Stars and Stripes, and banners bearing such mottoes as "Hurrah for eight hours." In front of the column MARCHED TWO GIGANTIC BOHEMIANS, one carrying an immense mallet and the other an axe. The girls seemed half crazed with excitement and moved along, some half dancing, others singing, and all giving vent to their enthusiasm by some species of outward demonstration. Their numbers increased to nearly a thousand, and the procession then moved from one shop to another, the girls entering with the Bohemian axemen at their head, and in every instance threatening to demolish machines and work dire vengeance on the heads of employes if they did not drop their needles, turn out and join in the parade. Thirty shops were emptied of their hands. A reporter was informed by three or four of the employers that as soon as they saw the immense procession approach their establishment they told their hands to turn out and shut down their shops in fear of a riot. About 2 o'clock the procession reformed, came over to the South side and, headed by a brass band, paraded the principal streets.

AFTER THE INDIAN.

Gen. Miles Troops in Close Pursuit of the Hostiles.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The adjutant general has received the following dispatch from Gen. Miles, dated Benson, Ariz., April 29:

Confirmed reports from Calalasa, and Nogales, state that three persons were killed about ten miles north of here. Very serious depredations have been committed south of boundary in Sonora. Many persons have been killed and others driven out, coming upon the Sonora railroad to Arizona territory. Both Mexicans and United States troops have been actively pursuing. One Mexican and a white man taken by the Indians have been let go. As far as possible the troops are being placed where they will be most likely to intercept the hostiles should they attempt to move north. The balance will keep as close to Geronimo's camp as possible wherever they may go. The difficulty with the savages has, I think, been satisfactorily settled, and troops placed in the vicinity of the threatened district. The Mescaloras are reported well disposed and at work.

Bicycle vs. a Horse.

Jack Prince, the champion speed bicyclist, is matched against Hank Seely's fast horse "Crazy," in a ten-mile race at the Minneapolis fair grounds this afternoon This will be a novelty in Minneapolis T. W. Eck will ride a wheel against a 2:40 trotter, two quarter-mile heats. The balance of the program includes two races, as follows:

First Race—3:00 minute race, Porter's bl. g., Lineheart's s. g., Mooney's g. h., Dr. Lyford's bl. g., George Dillien's b. p.

Second Race—2:40 trotting race, P. J. Thielen's r. m. Lucy, J. A. Chute's bl. g. Irwin Blaine, Jack Gillespie's br. m., J. W. Hull's ch. g. Jimmy Beach, D. M. Clough's b. m. Lady.

A Catch-as-Catch-Can.

Adon Butler has acceded to Matsada Sorakichi, the Jap, the privilege of naming the style of their forthcoming wrestling match. The Jap, as a matter of course, chose catch-as-catch-can, and the contestants will meet at the Nicollet house at 2 o'clock this afternoon to deposit their $200 each and sign articles of agreement. According to the understanding already had the winner is to take the stakes and 65 per cent. of the net gate receipts, the balance to go the loser. The Jap is considerably heavier than the Minneapolis boy. He strips at 155, while Butler strips at about 138 pounds. Again, Butler is a collar-and-elbow wrestler and the Jap a catch-as-catch-can. Yet Butler is not slow at this style, and will give the Jap all he cares for.

Iowa's Prohibition Law.

DES MOINES, May 3.—Gov. R. Larrabee to-day issued a proclamation on the subject of enforcing the prohibition laws. It recites the facts that the people voted for prohibition June 27, 1883, and that the twentieth and twenty-first general assemblies have passed a prohibitory law, and additions to it, to make it effective in accordance with the popular expression, and he warns all persons violating the law that they will receive hereafter no executive clemency, and he calls upon priests, ministers, teachers and the press to enlist in favor of the moral forces of the law, and upon judges, sheriffs and other officers of the court to be fearless and vigilant in enforcing it.

Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1 a. m.—For Eastern Michigan: Increasing cloudiness and local rains; no decided change in temperature, except in the northern portion, slightly warmer, winds generally shifting to southerly. For Western Michigan: Local rains, nearly stationary temperature, variable winds. For Wisconsin: Local rains, no decided change in temperature, except in the western portion slightly cooler, winds becoming variable. For Missouri: Fair weather, southerly winds, stationary temperature. For Iowa: Light rains, followed by fair, slightly cooler weather, winds becoming variable and generally shifting to northwesterly. For Minnesota: Local rains followed by fair weather, slightly cooler, winds shifting to northwesterly. For Nebraska: Local rains followed by fair weather, slightly cooler, northerly winds.

Iowa Events.

Special to the Globe.

CLINTON, Iowa, May 3.—It was seriously feared that recent frosts in this county had greatly damaged the fruit prospects, but an examination reveals the fact that the outlook was never more flattering than it is at present. Small fruits especially will yield abundantly. It is thought, however, that most of the peaches were killed.

Licenses Jaw Breakers.

Special to the Globe.

IOWA CITY, Ia., May 3.—The State Dental society opens its twenty-fourth annual meeting here to-morrow. A large number of members have already arrived. The state board of dental examiners were in session to-day and examined an unusually large number of applications for certificates under which to practice dentistry in Iowa.

Wolves in Wisconsin.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., May 3.—Frank Young, a farmer boy living about four miles from here, while going through a tract of timber with a couple of dogs yesterday, came upon the fresh tracks of a wolf. The dogs were put on the scent and they run the animal into its den, where no less than twelve young wolves were found. The dogs had a hard fight with the she-wolf before she was dispatched by a shot from a revolver. The bounty for the scalps of the animals amounts to $120.

A Poor Dam.

Special to the Globe.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 3.—Fears are again felt that the Milwaukee dam will give out. A special meeting of the board of public works was held to-day to take measures to prevent what would be a great catastrophe. It was reported that fifteen to twenty feet of the new portion of the dam had settled and that the section that had thus been misplaced left a hole eight feet long, through which the water was pouring. The break, it is thought, can be repaired. A more serious one is at the west end of the dam, where the structure is very rotten. The board are in hopes, as the flow in water is light, that the structure can be so reinforced as to prevent any break at present.

A MURDERED MEASURE

The Tariff Bill Killed for this Session by Lack of Time to Consider it.

Senator Vest Tells More Plain Truths About the American Ships of War.

Introduction of a Bill Authorizing the President to Offer $25,000 for Geronimo's Capture.

Some of the Ingredients of Oleomargarine as Stated by the Agricultural Committee.

Tariff Bill to Go Over.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—There is a growing belief that the tariff bill will go over until next session. The very grave doubts about the possibility of getting it through the house have caused its friends to hesitate about pushing it. There are 100 members registered for speeches on it. It will be impossible to get in more than four set speeches in a day, so the general discussion would take twenty-five days. As there are but four days in a week that can be devoted to general legislation, this would take six weeks of steady speech-making. Then the bill would have to be considered by sections and this would take about as much longer, which means between two and three months if the bill is undertaken. Then, too, there are doubts in the minds of some people about the propriety to enter upon a tariff discussion just in the face of a coming congressional campaign.

POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

A Severe Assault on the Navy by Mr. Vest.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—In the senate to-day Mr. Hoar (Mass.), from the committee on privileges and elections, reported favorably Senator Ingall's joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing that April 30, shall hereafter be substituted for March 4, as the commencement of the official term of the president, vice president and congress. Bills were then reported as follows: To repeal all laws providing to the pre-emption of public lands, laws allowing entries for timber culture and for other purposes; providing for the collection in suitable reservoirs for the benefit of invalids, of all the water flowing from the hot springs of Arkansas not now being used by bath houses and which is running to waste; amending the fortifications appropriation bill; appropriating $10,000,000 for the construction of fortifications and other works

OF COAST DEFENSE.

The postoffice appropriation bill was then taken up and Mr. Vest proceeded to speak upon the amendment appropriating $800,000 for the transportation of foreign mails. He maintained that the provision would prove destructive to the American merchant marine. It was now proposed to change the existing statute which permits competition and substitute in its place a declaration that none but American steamships should carry the mails. He cited statistics to show that in recent years the country had paid four times as much to American steamship as to those of other countries for transportation of foreign mails, yet the merchants' marine and navy had steadily dwindled away. Alluding to the recent naval display at Pensacola by five old wooden hulks and a few torpedo boats, he said one of the vessels, the Brooklyn, took fire and it took all the balance of them to put the fire out. When the torpedo boat advanced to the attack of the frigate the latter was found to be without electric lights and was compelled to send up bombs to enable her officers to

SEE THE ATTACKING PARTY

Since 1866 congress had appropriated $385,000,000 for naval purposes, and to-day the country had these old wooden hulks that would not last one-half hour before one single armed vessel of a second class naval power. In answer to a question, Mr. Vest said of course the money had not gone into these old hulks altogether, that a large sum had gone to the support of officers who for twenty years had been nautical lamp posts in the city of Washington, ornaments of shops, routs and assemblies, and who had no ships to go upon, but notwithstanding this, congress was expected to increase the mail pay and turn away from the real cause of the decline. Increased mail pay would not, however, meet the question. He believed in an honest mail service, but this amendment violated sound principle. The whole principle of levying money upon any American citizen over and above the necessities of the government for revenue was robbery under the forms of law. A lengthy debate ensued upon this subject, and at its conclusion the senate went into executive session, and when the doors reopened adjourned.

Oleomargarine.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The report of the agricultural committee on the bill taxing oleomargarine, says:

"Among articles and ingredients used in the manufacture of such imitations there are the following: Nitric acid, sugar of lead, sulphate of lime, benzoic acid, commerical sulphuric acid, tallow, butyric ethers, castor oil, caul, gastric juice, curicumine, chlorate of potash, peroxide of magnesia, nitrate of soda, dry blood, albumen, saltpeter, borax, orris root, bicarbonate of soda, caparic acid, sulphate of soda, pepsin, lard, caustic, potash, chalk, oil of sisame (or benne), turnip seed oil, oil of sweet almonds, stomach of pigs, sheep, or calves, mustard seed oil, bicarbonate of potash, boracic acid, solicylic acid, cotton seed oil, alum, cows udders, salsoda, farniaceous flour, carbolic acid, slippery elm bark, olive oil, chromo chloralum, oil of peanuts, sugar, caustic soda."

House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—In the house to-day conference reports on various bridge and other bills were adopted. A number of bills were then introduced, the most important being one for the establishment of the territory of North Dakota; authorizing the president to offer a reward of $25,000 for the killing or capture of Geronimo. A bill was then passed under suspension of the rules appropriating $150,000 for the repair and enlargement of the public building at Des Moines, Ia., after which the house adjourned.

Washington Waifs.

The U. S. S. Quinnebaug is under orders to be at Lisbon, Portugal, in time to participate in the ceremonies attendant on the approaching marriage of the Crown Prince of Portugal.

MONTANA STOCK.

The Sioux City & Pacific Railroad Securing the Traffic.

Speecial to the Globe.

MILES CITY, Mont., May 3.—The fact has just become known that a representative of the Sioux City & Pacific railway named King is located in this city and is soliciting stock traffic for his road. The Sioux City & Pacific will be completed to Fort Fetterman, Wyo., in August. The Chicago & Northwestern has been rushing the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri valley division of its Sioux City division at a great rate to be in a position to secure a portion of the stock traffic this season. It is a fact that is well known that last season some cattle were driven to the Sioux City line for shipment to the Chicago market, but no thought was then entertained that this railway company would come out so boldly and compete for Montana stock traffic, at least for a few seasons. There are a few things in the way of the Northern Pacific road which will give the Sioux City an advantage in the competition, if these articles are not removed. The only recognized trail from that direction of cattle country in Wyoming and Southwestern Montana to the Northern Pacific is down the Rosebud river, and cattle cannot be driven through on account of the Cheyenne reservation. Even Montana stockmen reluctantly declare they will have to go to the Sioux City & Pacific.

A Stillwater Blaze.

Special to the Globe.

STILLWATER, Minn., May 4.—At 1 o'clock this morning the meat market of Barrett & Booley, corner Churchill and Fourth, took fire, but was partially saved. The loss is about $400. The insurance amounts to $900, one-third each on building, stock and fixtures. Fire is supposed to be incendiary.

THE CATTLE KINGS.

Continued from First Page.

in the progress of the settlement and development of this country. When I came to Minnesota what few farmers there were occupied the farms joining the timber that skirted our beautiful lakes and creeks. I remember the first farmer I visited was an old friend in Afton, Washington county, who lived on a poor sandy farm on the edge of the timber skirting Rolles creek, and that beautiful fertile prairie reaching off towards Cottage Grove was entirely unoccupied. I remember riding with my friend over that virgin prairie where now are the very finest farms in Washington county, and he assured me that that prairie would never be occupied. Why not? said I. "O, because it can't be. It's too far from timber." I remember that as late as 1873 it was the general belief that the bottom lands in the

RED RIVER VALLEY

would not produce wheat "because you can't get your crops in early enough." But to get back at the feeding question. As I have said, I have had no experience in feeding, but within the last few months I have seen figures, said to be accurate, which seemed to prove that the farmers of Minnesota can "feed cattle" say for four winter months during the fattening process at a net profit of say $10 to $15 per head. If this is correct and we could by any means place it within the reach of the farmers of this state that each could care for say thirty head and make a profit of $10 per head or $300 for the winter, do you realize what a boon it would be to the farmer? Three hundred dollars net profit to each of the 100,000 farmers of Minnesota means $30,000,000 net profit to the state. It means that the farmer can pay off his mortgage, educate his children and provide a competency for his old age. It means prosperity to the merchants, the bankers and the manufacturer. It means a green old age to

THE RAILROAD MANAGER

and peace and happiness to the widows and orphans who are dependent upon his dividends for a living. It will lift that care-worn look from the brow of my distinguished friend, the state railroad commissioners, caused by his continued anxiety to reduce the freight rate on wheat. What will the average oranger say? Why, my annual income has increased $300. What do I care about the rate on wheat? If I got it all it would make only a difference of $50 per year, and your 25 per cent. reduction would only amount to $12.50. It ain't worth talking about. Seriously, gentlemen, do you realize how much the average farmer of this state need additional industry which will give him an additional income? Take the last United States census tables of 1880 and you will find the statistics of the crop of 1879. You will find in that year that

MINNESOTA FARMERS

produced 35,000,000 bushels of wheat, 215,000 bushels of rye, 23,000,000 bushels of oats, 15,000,000 bushels of corn, 3,000,000 bushels of barley, 41,000 bushels of Busk wheat, a few flax, a little sorghum, poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, garden truck, potatoes, etc., etc., that the whole value of all these products, except live stock, on the farms before it had paid any freight, including all sold and consumed by the farmer and his family amounted to $49,469,000, this was the gross value without deducting the cost of raising it. Now divide this gross sum $49,469,000 between the 92,400 farms then in the state and I am sure you will be astonished as I was to find it amounts to $533 to each farm. Mind this is not profit or what the crop brought over and above production. Applying the same test to our neighboring state of Iowa we find the average farm produces $734, about 40 per cent. more. If it were necessary and time would permit I could quote pages of statistics pointing in the same direction, but the observation and experience of all business men abundantly prove the importance of a diversified industry for the farmers of Minnesota. The most practicable way out of it seems to be by adding to the live stock on the farms.

WHAT CAN WE DO TO ENCOURAGE IT?

In my judgment nothing would do so much as an established market. As it is now, if the farmer raises wheat he can turn it into cash by hauling it to the nearest railway station any day in the year, at its market value; if he raises steers, he must wait till some itinerant purchaser happens along and makes him an offer; or perchance he may sell it to the local butcher on sixty days' time and take his chances of getting paid. How can he do otherwise? Chicago, the nearest market, is 400 to 1,000 miles distant. The average farmer has not more than one, at most two steers to sell per annum. It takes twenty to make a carload. If ten neighbors join together and make a carload, which one of them knows how to get it to Chicago? How to deliver it when he gets there? How to sell it, or how to get his money? and after getting his money, how to get it home? for

THE AVERAGE FARMER

to ship directly to Chicago is evidently impracticable, and if he can't sell stock what is the use of raising it. I am engaged in a small way in raising stock on my farms in the Red River valley. I have no difficulty in raising it, but I can't sell it. I have demonstrated (to my own satisfaction at least) that we can't have a market here unless the farmers can feed stock, and that the farmers can't keep stock until there is a market. The farmers have no money to buy stock with; the most of them think they can feed cattle "because they can't raise corn." The question is what to do about it? My own judgment is that some of us who have the courage of our convictions must build a big barn like they have near Omaha and fill it this fall with say 2,000 head of steers, and feed them during the winter on the available products of the country and demonstrate that a profit can be made in fattening cattle here, the same as the

BONANZA FARMERS

demonstrated that wheat could be raised in the Red River valley. Once demonstrate by actual figures that it is profitable, the farmers will take hold of it. Men of capital and our banks will furnish money to carry the cattle while being fed by the farmers. A steady daily supply of beeves will be produced the whole year through; then follows slaughtering houses and their accompanying industries in their natural sequence, adding directly to the wealth, population and retail trade of our cities, and by adding to the wealth of the farming community, indirectly adding to the wholesale commerce and manufacturing industries, increasing the demand for lumber, and by better cultivation of the land, while decreasing the acreage cultivated in wheat, will actually increase the quantity raised.

Thus all classes will be benefited. It seems to me to be a matter of so much importance that it should claim the best thought of

OUR BEST MEN.

Looking to the future, the question of a proper location for yards, feeding and slaughtering establishments may be a proper one to consider, though I consider this of secondary importance. Upon this matter I have tried to consider the question fairly and upon its merits. It has occurred to me that the location should be outside the city proper, easily accessible to the city proper, with good drainage and plenty of water. Such a location I have secured, located about four miles down the river from the city. It does not follow, of course, because I have purchased this land for this purpose, it is the best location, or that such establishments should be located there. In whatever we may do in this matter I want the hearty support of every business man and citizen, and all these matters must be decided on their merits.

I will have a train at the Union depot tomorrow morning, and I invite all present to go down and look these grounds over.

J. J. HILL SPEAKS.

At the close of Mr. Stickney's speech, which was frequently applauded, he said there was a gentleman present who had had experience in breeding cattle, which he himself had not, and called on J. J. Hill for some facts on that subject. Mr. Hill said:

Gentlemen: I do not feel entirely a stranger among a lot of cattlemen and merchants, for I have had something to do with both, and sometimes I felt sorry, but generally got along well. Mr. Stickney has given some figures about the corn crop in 1879 in this and other states. Now, in 1885 Iowa, a state entitled to the front rank in agriculture, got an average of thirty-five bushels of corn to the acre and Minnesota thirty-seven and a half. On my farm, which is poor land, I had 140 acres of corn last year and I got fifty-three and a half bushels to the acre. Our people lose sight of one thing. They think that without corn they cannot feed cattle. In all the world the highest priced cattle that are ever sold are raised and fattened where there was never an ear of corn ripened, in the northern part of Scotland. The cattle sold in Aberdeen bring on the average 1 cent a pound more than anywhere else, and they can't raise corn in that country. I have a farmer whom I imported to feed my cattle. We have a university with a rich endowment, but there is no place in the state where a man can learn to feed cattle. I pay him $2,500 per year. I tell you the difference between good and bad feeding in Minnesota is the difference between poverty and wealth. I don't think the cultivation of the soil is carried on anywhere on earth with so little intelligence as in this state. If there is a left-handed way to do a thing they will find it out and do it. If a man has 1,000 acres he will cultivate three hundred and put a good-sized mortgage on the whole, and pay interest on the thousand acres and then think he can make a living by working four months in the year. I thought the trouble was all with the railroads and I went to examining our consciences. [Applause.] After raking and raking I found we had one—every well-regulated road has a conscience. We try to get settlers but they think they can't live here; they can't raise corn; everybody is "broke" on wheat and I don't mean the men who raise wheat in Chicago. But the day of high-priced wheat has gone from this country, never to return. An investment for raising wheat of £300,000,000 sterling was made in India, where a rental is paid of $3.5 per acre, and the wheat is shipped to Liverpool and sold at 75 cents per bushel. Last year they sent 115,000,000 bushels over. We annually export 78,000,000 bushels, but I don't think we export 15,000,000 of the present crop. Our average yield is 400,000,000 bushels, of which for bread and seed we use 355,000,000 bushels, leaving a surplus of 45,000,000 bushels and this surplus makes the price for all the balance. The farmers could afford to buy the 45,000,000 and dump into Lake Michigan and then

MAKE MONEY.

If they would plant 15 per cent. of their area with some other crop they would reduce the product to 340,000,000 bushels (leaving a deficit of 15,000,000 bushels) and a man has not got to figure much to remember a man dealing in options would make money. Wheat would sell for $1 a bushel. They need not lose the 15 per cent. of area, they could put it into some other crops. For the past four years I have raised cattle, a few at first, but gradually extended it. Last year I fed them on grass, cut up a few heads of cabbage for them, gave a few ground oats and a little oil cake. The last two or three weeks I put in a handful of cheap brown sugar to make them lick it up. I sent four of these cattle to Chicago to compete with 600 head from the older cattle-growing states, which make it a business to feed cattle. I found it was an Illinois show, and there was a hard fight. They did not like to see folks come from away up in Minnesota and enter into competition with them. I took sweepstakes on a two-year-old steer, and I killed him. He dressed 1,384 pounds, 71 4-10 per cent, of his gross weight, which was better than any other steer that ever was in Chicago. The butchers gave me first prize for the best dressed meat, first prize for the largest proportion of edible food, for the largest proportion of dead weight to live weight, and a gold medal sent over from Scotland. I did not feed them much corn. I have a field which has been cultivated for twenty-five years, which looked like the round hills of Missouri, but I manured that sandy land and put in turnips with a drill, cultivated them twice, put a boy in to thin them, had men cut the tops off with sharp hoes and dragged them out with a spring-toothed harrow across the drills. The total cost was $12.80 per acre and I got 860 bushels to the acre, a cost of less than a cent and a half per bushel in the cellar. Now I have made some figures on the rations of 100 steers, and if he is good for anything one man can take care of them. The estimate is for one day's food:

	Dr.
1,000 lbs. hay @ $3 per ton	$1.5
4,200 lbs roots @ 2 cents per bu	1.4
400 lbs ground grain @ 1 cent per lb.	4.0
200 lbs oil cake @ $20 per ton	2.0
5,800	$8.9
Making a total for one day of ninety hogs	$801.00
100 good steers, 3½ years old, 1,100 lbs @ 3 cents per lb	$3,450.00
Total	$4,251.00
100 steers, each 1,400 lbs @ 4¼c	$6,300 00
	700 00
Add one-third value of food for manure	267 00
	$6,567 0
Profit	2,316 0
Profit per head	23 1

You have left $2,316 for the man's time for ninety days, or a clean profit of $23.16 per head. These Montana men can point out those who went out there poor and came back cattle kings, but they never made $23.16 per head on their cattle, and don't intend to make one-half of it. The estimate of roots is the principal item and I have allowed the margin on the safe side. They can raise corn in Iowa, Illinois and other states, but we have something better; roots cost less and are a sure crop. In the Red River valley I think you can raise 50 per cent. more roots than here. That better cattle are fattened on roots hardened with oil cake than on corn cannot be controverted. We have better soil and better climate than the states south of us. Improved lands in Kansas are worth $40 per acre, in Minnesota $25, yet our lands are actually worth twice this, but Kansas has "caught on." Now, the man is not born who can tell by looking at the meat whether an animal was healthy before it was killed, and Dr. Allouez will uphold me. If Minneapolis and St. Paul will pass ordinances to have meat rigidly inspected on the hoof the cattle will have to be slaughtered here, and if we don't do this we can't compete with the boys in this dressed meat business elsewhere. You can make a market here if you want to. If you make a market you will have the cattle. Our road and the Northern Pacific now take cattle to Montana to raise, then carry them to Chicago to sell, where one-quarter of them will make beef, and poor beef at that, three-quarters are fattened in Illinois; all are killed in Chicago, which gets the profit, and we bring them back here and carry them to Fargo and other towns to supply the butchers. Now, if you will bring them here in good condition, we will buy them and have a market for our own people, and we won't get "broke" on wheat. I will show you some cattle and rations to-morrow—cattle fed on nothing but roots.

Mr. Stickney said he wished to pursue the subject further, and called on Col. T. J. Bryan of Montana. Mr. Bryan said he had not the experience like Mr. Hill in feeding roots, but had found it profitable to feed corn at from 20 to 50 cents per bushel. If he got an advance of 1 cent per pound it was considered good profit. He gave figures on a large steer which he had fattened and sent to Chicago. From April to December the steer gained 445 pounds, weighing then 2,445 pounds, and sold at 7 cents per pound, gaining 2 cents. He believed Mr. Hill's estimates were facts and that better beef could be made from roots than from corn, and that our Western cattle would take to roots better.

Dr. Allouez, formerly of Montreal, now of the Red River valley, was called upon.

I have given these subjects a good deal of consideration, having been in the live stock business fifteen or sixteen years, not as in Montana, but in a more civilized and a smaller way. My experience has been on a farm of from 400 to 500 acres, and when that got too small I came West, looked over Manitoba, Minnesota, Dakota and Montana and finally settled in the Red river valley and have never repented it. I take a great interest in the proposed abattoir in St. Paul and cannot see why Minnesota, Dakota and Montana should be at the mercy of Kansas City and Chicago. In my section the butchers are supplied with meat from Chicago and Kansas City, because everybody is growing wheat. Most of the farmers have not cattle enough for their own consumption or even pork, but I have noticed that where a farmer has a little stock he is well-to-do and where he is without any he usually has a good-sized mortgage on his farm. I think if St. Paul undertakes this plan she will accomplish it. No great scientific knowledge is required, other cities had to make a beginning. I think from what I see that St. Paul can become the biggest cattle market in the world and I can corroborate Mr. Hill's statement about feeding roots. I have seen cattle which never saw corn, as good as ever were seen in Chicago, but fed on crushed oats and roots. In the eastern states cattle were fed almost entirely roots. With reference to the quality of beef and quarantine and inspection there cannot too much stress be put upon them. Minneapolis and St. Paul are now the stopping places for deceased meat and tailings. Good meat is not an easy matter to get. Cattle diseases are creeping upon us and if they ever make inroads here our trade is done for. Meat should be thoroughly inspected both on the hoof and after slaughtering, and this is the only proper way to prohibit diseased meat coming to market. An expert butcher can hardly discover a pulmonary disease when the animal is openee. There is only one way, inspection on foot and by the microscope.

Maj. Towers of Kansas City presented some very interesting statistics on the growth of the cattle business there and saw no reason why a similar development in the trade should not occur in St. Paul. Some remarks by Col. Hough of Miles City closed the evening's program.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAM.

The following program has been arranged for to-day: At 10 o'clock this morning the visitors, with the entertainment committee and others, will be taken by special train, by invitation of Mr. Stickney, over the Minnesota & Northwestern road to West St. Paul as far as the proposed stock yards and packing houses, to look over the availability of the ground for these purposes. Returning to the city an engine from the Manitoba road will take the same train to White Bear, by invitation of Mr. Hill, president of the road. At White Bear the party will be met by Mr. Hill's carriages and driven to his stock farm, where they will be shown around and served with a cream lunch in Mr. Hill's best style, returning to the city in the afternoon. This evening a meeting will be held in the chamber of commerce to discuss the subject of a St. Paul cattle market.