The Graphic.

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CONDENSED NEWS.

Washington News Notes.

In response to a call, a very large audience assembled at Ford's Opera house on the evening of the 19th inst., to give expression to public sentiment in regard to the trial and execution of Patrick O'Donnell. The feeling of the meeting was very violent against England, and one might imagine that the entire audience was ready to shoulder muskets and march en masse to the field of battle. They seemed to be thirsting for blood. There was no politics in the meeting, the honors being easy so far as the speakers were concerned. They were all members of the house—Calkins and Belford republicans, and Robinson and Finerty democrats.

The remains of Hon. Dudley C. Haskell, in charge of Sergeant-at-arms Leedom, and accompanied by his family and the congressional committee left in a special car on the 17th inst., on the Pennsylvania road for Lawrence, Kas. The funeral cortege will arrive at Lawrence on the 19th. Short services, conducted by Rev. Mr. Rankin, of the Congregational church, were held at the residence of the late representative. There were present a number of congressmen, including Speaker Carlisle. The pall bearers are ex-Speaker Keifer, Representatives Merrill and Perkins of Kansas, Tucker of Virginia, Reed of Maine, and J. D. Taylor of Ohio.

The select attorneys for the star route prosecution are said not to be receiving $100 a day now, but only $5,000 a quarter. Senator Van Wyck is after the official information, however. Desperate efforts are alleged to be in progress to find Walsh, but he appears to be as securely concealed as was Spencer during the months he was receiving mail at Leadville.

News of the Railroads.

It is semi-officially stated that President Hill, of the Manitoba, had offered to sell his stock in the St. Paul & Duluth, amounting to between $700,000 and $800,000. Just why Mr. Hill was anxious to sell out could not be ascertained, but it was strongly hinted that the outcome of his withdrawal from the road mentioned would be the building of an independent road from St. Paul to Duluth. The reasons for this belief are that Mr. Hill wants the Manitoba to secure a fair proportion of the Lake Superior business.

The party of engineers who have been surveying for a new railroad between Wabasha and Plainview are very reticent in regard to whose interest they are working in. It is surmised that the Northwestern railroad company is intending to extend its line from Plainview to Eau Claire, crossing the Mississippi river at Wabasha, which, if done, will tap the Chippewa pineries and furnish a more direct route for, the extensive lumber trade in the Southwest than the company has at present time via the Omaha road.

The announcement is made of a contemplated through railroad line between New York and Buffalo, by the Lehigh Valley Railroad company. It is regarded by railroad men as a very practicable scheme.

The earnings of the Duluth road for the second week in December, 1883, were $26,638.24, against $21,432.18 for the same period last year, an increase of $4,605.06.

The Northern Pacific is building shops at Albina, on the Willamette.

General News Items.

Monday morning Henry and Jacob Sattler, who do a general retail clothing business under the firm name of Sattler Brothers St. Paul, closed the doors of their two Third street stores—one between Minnesota and Robert, the other between Robert and Jackson—and announced that they had made an assignment to Solomon Bergman. Liabilities are about $80,000.

The manufacturing interests report an increased dullness in several sections of Connecticut. The Pratt & Whitney company, machinery manufacturers, at Hartford, have reduced their force from 700 to 500. A reduction in time will probably be necessary. The time reduction is already made at the large factories.

The Enterprise Machine company of Geneva, Ohio, has assigned to P. W. Tuttle. Liabilities about $70,000; assets unstated. Seventy-five men are out of work. It is thought all liabilities may be met if time is given.

Thomas M. Nichol, the financial expert, got into trouble in Missouri by mixing his private bank account with that of the coal and lard company he managed, but has settled all right.

The W. B. Ogden estate gave $25,000 to St. Luke's hospital, Chicago, and Dr. Tolman Wheeler gave a like amount. Other gifts make the total of $108,900.

Seidenbach, Schwab & Co., clothing merchants, New York, state their liabilities at $312,193; actual assets, $283,155; contingent liabilities, $265,377.

Rock Island Cable picked up $1,900,000 in Wall street on tripartite business.

Connecticut savings banks have a total of $89,099 unclaimed in their vaults.

A French tannery has been contracted in Florida for 500,000 alligator hides.

P. R. Jones' private bank at Depere, Wis., has failed for $50,000.

Marks Smith, clothier of Erie, Pa., has failed for $9,000.

Doings of Criminals.

H. R. Stewart, wife and child registered at the Brunswick hotel in Denver, on the 14th inst., and on the 16th Stewart was arrested on a telegram from Pinkerton's agency. Stewart, it appears, is Alfred Digby Howard wanted in Winnipeg for a heavy embezzlement or theft of some kind. When arrested Howard's things were searched, and in the bustle of his wife's dress $15,000 was found. His wife was not supposed to be a party to the theft, and claimed to have no further knowledge of the matter than that her husband gave her the packages of money in Chicago, with instructions to conceal them in the manner stated. Howard has retained counsel to prevent his extradition.

Deputy Sheriff Harvey, with posse, of Clifton, Ariz., captured Sample, alias Red, and Willis, alias Texas, two of the principal train robbers and Beslie murderers. They have been taken to Clifton and jailed. Yankee Kelly and John Heath are under arrest at Tombstone, Delany and Dowd have gone to Sonora. These with "Texas" and "Red" complete the principals of both the Gage station train robbers and the Bisbee (Arizona) raiders and murderers.

At Atlanta, Ga., Judge McCoy refused a new trial in the Banks county kuklux case. Five of the prisoners, Jasper Yarbrough, James Yarbrough, Bold Emory, State Lemons and Lorick Street, stated in open court that they were guilty, but that E. H. Green and Dilmus Yarbrough were innocent. The men pleading guilty were sentenced to two years' imprisonment and to pay $500 fine each. Neal Yarborough is sick in jail and was not sentenced.

Three years ago Herman Smith stole a gold watch and chain and other property from a fellow boarder in Philadelphia and ran away. He returned and gave himself up, stating that his conscience troubled him so that he could not sleep. He desired to be punished, so that he could no longer feel that he was a fugitive from justice. The judge sent him to the county jail for three months.

Matthew Zimmerman, who murdered Sheriff Woods and two deputy sheriffs in the fall of 1883 at Minden, Neb., has been sentenced to be hanged on Feb. 11. John R. Polin, who murdered F. J. Meteer on Oct. 7, 1882, at Plattsmouth, and Hart, the Grand Island murderer are to suffer the same fate on Dec. 21.

W. J. Pearson, postmaster of Batesville, Ark., was found dead at the hotel Barnum, St. Louis. He was a defaulter.

The Casualty Record.

A widow at Joliet, Ill., named Sullivan, with her boys kept their savings, $1,189, in a stocking, hid away in an old dry goods box in an upper room. A neighbor also entrusted the widow with $560, which was put away in the same place. On the 18th inst., the neighbor asked for his money, when it was found that the whole amount had been stolen.

A fire at Halifax, N. S., destroyed the Queen building occupied by the Queen, Guardian and Union insurance offices, K. Gibson, clothier, Graham, Luppen & Bordon, barristers, Spanish consulate and several other offices. Loss, $80,000; insurance, $50,000. Edward O'Connor, clerk aged 56, who slept in the building, was suffocated.

At 12 o'clock on the night of the 18th, a Northern Pacific east-bound freight, with engine and ten cars, was, by a broken rail, thrown from the track at Tenny, a station four miles east of Moorehead. The loss to the company was considerable. The passenger west was delayed five hours.

Commodore E. Symonds, of Clay county, Ill., has been arrested in Arkansas by a deputy United States marshall, charged with stealing $2,000 pension due his ward, whom he had placed in an almshouse. He will plead guilty.

C. F. G. Collins, past grand master of all Masonic bodies of Wisconsin died at Beloit having ruptured a blood vessel at the fire at the Merrill & Houston iron works on the 18th inst., of which he was superintendent.

The dry goods store of Spencer P. Brundage, near Muncie, Ind., was burned. Loss, $17,000; insurance, $11,000.

A dangerous $5 gold counterfeit is circulating in Chicago. It contains $3.30 in gold, is full weight and rings.

At Corsicana, Tex., a score of business houses were burned. Aggregate loss, $69,000; insurance, $49,000.

Michael Gallaher, a flag man on the Milwaukee road at Minneapolis, was run over and killed.

The house of William Proctor at Glendale, Ohio, was burned. Loss $30,000; fully insured.

From the Old World.

The court of appeals, London, in the case of Belt vs. Lawes, decided to order a new trial unless Belt consented that the damages awarded by the court be reduced to $500. It is understood that Belt will accept a reduction. This was the case brought in December, 1882, by Belt a sculptor, against Lawes for libel, in charging that a work the plaintiff claimed as his own was the production of another person.

Gloucester's loss in the gales thus far number twelve boats and 149 men, who leave thirty-four widows and thirty-eight children.

O, Donovan of the Graphic, who was with Hicks Pasha, is thought to have lost his way while escaping.

Personal Gossip.

Emma J. Fearing of Baltimore has applied for divorce, on the ground that after her marriage she discovered her husband was of African descent, and the laws of Maine in which they were married, prohibits miscegenation.

2 John Russell, Jr., nephew of the tramp printer who died in New York last March, leaving $40,000 unclaimed, has begun suit as the only living heir.

White Star, the Philadelphia man who will fight Sullivan, walks daily around Franklin square, with a dumb-bell fastened to each leg.

Marshal Field of Chicago purchased a $5,000 bronze and a $3,000 screen in the Japanese department of the Boston exhibition.

Capt. Merry of the United States steamer Tallapoosa was attacked by pneumonia on the 17th after the vessel left Boston.

The father and mother of Mrs. Christiancy say she was hounded to death by blackmailers.

Judge Hare, of the Philadelphia common pleas, declines to have women lawyers in his court.

Judge Foraker succeeds Judge Hoadly as president of Cincinnati's University club.

Ex-Gov. Lowe of Iowa is not expected to live.

What Our Government Did for O'Donnel.

On Thursday 13th Secretary Frelinghuysen telegraphed Minister Lowell, stating that the house of representatives had brought the case of O'Donnell to the president's notice, in the hope that the latter might secure reasonable delay of the execution of the sentence, and ascertain whether the prisoner was an American citizen, and whether there was an error in the trial. In the telegram Mr. Lowell was instructed as follows:

As before instructed, you will consider O'Donnell's citizenship established, there being in Great Britian no judicial examination on appeal proceedings in a criminal trial. Possible errors can only be corrected through a new trial or executive action upon the sentence. Therefore, this government is anxious that such careful examination be given to the proceedings of this case as to discover the error, should one be committed. You are therefore directed by the president to request a delay of the execution of the sentence, and that a careful examination be made by her majesty's government, and the president be permitted to present any alleged points in error.

Secretary Frelinghuysen is now in receipt of a telegram from Mr. Lowell, which states that on the 12th he received the above telegram and immediately communicated its substance to Earl Granville who acknowledged its receipt and stated that it had been referred to the proper authorities. On the 15th inst., Mr. Lowell received Lord Granville's reply, in which the latter, after referring to Mr. Lowell's communication, stated that counsel for O'Donnell having submitted what representations he thought advisable on the prisoner's behalf, those representations, under the circumstances, had been carefully examined and considered in the manner usual in a case of capital conviction, and her majesty' government found no grounds upon which it would be justified in advising the crown to interfere with the sentence of law or its execution.

A Bad Woman Entrapped.

At Leadville, Col., Mary Kofford called on Dr. Rose, a prominent dentist, and made the startling request that he furnish her with poison which could not be detected by an autopsy. She offered $300 compensation, reluctantly admitting that she wished to get rid of her husband, Hans Kofford, that her husband's brother of whom she was enamored, and herself might together enjoy the insurance of $5,500 which her husband carried. After making an appointment to meet both at his office the doctor arranged with the police and several interested insurance men to be present but concealed. At the interview the whole diabolical plan was made known. The couple was immediately arrested and jailed. The younger brother is sixty years of age and the woman thirty-five.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Thursday, December 10.

SENATE.—Bills were introduced for the admission of Washington Territory and a portion of Idaho as the state of Washington and for a commission on the liquor traffic. The report of the committees on rules was discussed.

The president sent a large number of army nominations to the senate to-day, mostly recess appointments. Among them was Col. Holabird for quartermaster general. Senator McMillan introduced a bill authorizing the erection of bridges by the Widona, Alma & Northwestern Railroad company across the Wisconsin river at Prairie du Chien, within five miles of the confluence of the Mississippi river, across the Black river at or near La Crosse, across the Chippewa river within five miles of the confluence with the Mississippi river, across St. Croix river or lake within five miles of its mouth, and between the mouth of the St. Croix river and Hudson, Wisconsin. His bills also authorize the Chicago & Northwestern to construct a bridge across Fever river, near its mouth, south of the town of Galena, Ill. All these bridges to be built under the supervision of the secretary of war.

Adjourned until Monday, 17th.

HOUSE.—Not in session.

Friday, December 14.

SENATE.—Not in session.

HOUSE.—Mr. Washburn of Minnesota introduced his consolidation bill providing for the consolidation of the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota and the Turtle mountain band of Chippewas in Dakota, and their removal to the White Earth reservation. The bill authorizes the secretary of the interior to negotiate with the Red Lake Indians for the cession of all of this land in Minnesota to the United States for a specified sum, or if they decline, to cede the same in trust to the United States, and to negotiate with the other tribes in Minnesota for the cession to the United States of their reservations in trust, and with the Turtle Mountain Indians for the extinguishment of their title for a certain sum to the unceded lands claimed by them.

About forty bills, resolutions, joint resolutions of legislatures and executive documents were presented. Some sensation was created when Mr. Horr of Michigan presented a resolution relative to the Danville riot. It provided that the house call the attention of the president to the matter.

"In the hope that the president may ascertain whether the persons so murdered or injured or murdered were citizens of the United States, and if so, whether the killing or injuring of the said citizens, if they were such, was in contravention of the municipal law of the State of Virginia, or of any law of the United States."

Consideration of the resolution required unanimous consent. Instantly objections were made and it went over.

The speaker announced the committee on rules, and after a session of three-quarters of an hour, the session adjourned.

Monday, December 17.

SENATE.—A message was received from the house announcing the death of Congressman Haskel. A recess was taken and after appropriate remarks, on a motion, the president of the senate appointed Messrs, Plumb and Cockrell a committee to attend the obsequies of the deceased representative. The senate, in respect to his memory, then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The chaplain, in a few touching words, referred to the death of Hon. D. C. Haskell of Kansas, and invoked the divine blessing upon the bereaved family.

Mr. Anderson of Kansas feelingly announced the death of his colleague Mr. Haskill.

Mr. Anderson offered the customary resolution, which was unanimously adopted, and the house, in tribute to the memory of the deceased, adjourned till Wednesday, the 19th.

Tuesday, December 18.

SENATE.—Mr. Sherman moved that Anson G. McCook be chosen secretary of the senate.

Mr. Pendleton moved to amend by substituting the name of L. Q. Washington. Lost—Yeas 29, nays 32. The main resolution was agreed to and McCook sworn in. The remaining republican nominations were elected as follows: Chief clerk, Charles W. Johnson, Minnesota; executive clerk, James R. Young, Pennysivania; chaplain, Rev. Elias Dewitt Huntley, District of Columbia; sergeant at arms W. P. Canaday, North Carolina.

The president sent a long list of nominations to the senate, mostly recess nomination—postmasters, United States marshals, United States attorneys, district judges, naval officers, etc. Confirmations: Lawrence Weldon, Illinois, judge of the court of claims; J. R. Tanner, Illinois, United States marshal, Southern district of Illinois; Nathaniel P. Banks, Massachusetts, United States marshall of Massachusetts; Alonzo Gesner, Oregon, Indian agent at the Warm Springs agency and Pawnee Otoe agency; Col. Samuel B. Holabird, quartermaster general; John S. Toker, Michigan, secretary of Montana; Robinson Locke, Ohio, United States consul at Newcastle.

The consideration of the report of the committee on rules was resumed.

HOUSE.—Not in session.

Wednesday, December 19.

SENATE.—Bills were introduced for a commission to investigate railway transportation, consolidating the bureau of military justice and the corps of judges advocate of the army. The new rules were considered, and the clause in the first limiting to three days the period for which the vice president may designate a senator to preside over the senate in his absence was rejected. Various other clauses and rules were voted upon, some being rejected and others adopted. The senate agreed to the house resolution for a holiday recess, after so amending it as to fix Jan. 7 as the date of reassembling.

Another long list of recess appointments went to the senate Dec. 19th inst., the majority of them postmasters. The following nominations were confirmed:

Walter Evans, commissioner of internal revenue; Albert W. Wyman, treasurer of the United States; Edward O. Graves, assistant treasurer of the United States; Richard Gibbs, New York, minister resident and consul general, Bolivia; Charles B. Frail, secretary of legation, Brazil; William T. Strong, secretary of legation, Vienna; Jacob F. Walther, collector of internal revenue, Nineteenth district of Pennsylvania; Mathew R. Barr, Erie, Pa., and Henry Ward, Leadville, Colo., Indian inspectors; Indian agents, Denny D. Waters, Connecticut, Colville agency, Wash.; James F. Gardner, Colorado, Ouray agency, Utah; Elisha W. Davis, Colorado, Uinlah agency, Utah; Oliver Ward, Ohio, Neal Bay agency, Wash.; Benjamin W. Thompson, West Virginia, Sisseton agency, Dak.; Sanderson R. Martin, Pennsylvania, Shoshone agency, Wyo.

HOUSE.—After a long debate, in which Mr. Belford (Rep.) spoke in favor of Skinner (Dem.) whose election as representative from the first district of North Carolina was contested by Pool (Rep.), Skinner was given the seat and sworn in. A concurrent resolution providing for a recess from Monday, 24th inst. until Tuesday, January 3, was adopted. The committee, on rules reported a resolution for the creation of several new committees after an amendment for a committee on the alcoholic liquor traffic had been adopted, by 143 to 88. A resolution increasing the membership of twenty-three standing committees, from eleven to thirteen members each, was adopted. A resolution was reported from the committee on rivers and harbors. The senate amendment to the holiday recess resolution was concurred in.

D. M. & E. G. Halbert, dry goods, at Binghampton, have assigned. Liabilities nearly $400,000, assets probably $160,000. The failure is wholly due to stock speculation.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Minnesota Butter and Cheese Association—Addresses and Discussions.

The third annual meeting of the Minnesota Butter and Cheese association was held at Austin, Mower county. The attendance was large, and the proceedings during three day's session were of considerable interest to farmers, and especially to dairymen. President C. E. Marvin of Rochester presided.

An address of welcome was made by Rev. E. R. Lathrop of Austin, and a response by C. A. Houston of Iowa, who attended the first Minnesota Dairymen's association at Rochester two years ago. He said: "That part of Iowa which had given attention to stock raising and dairying has exceeded every other part in prosperity, as is seen in the comforts, improvements and conveniences of farm life there. We believe that Southern Minnesota, which lies in the great dairy belt of this grand country, is to be lifted up into great prosperity by mere attention to this great interest. In five years more the change from wheat to dairying will be wonderfully apparent."

President Marvin delivered an annual address. He said the growth of this industry during the past few years is marvelous. Single counties in our State that a few years since only made from 50,000 to 100,000 pounds of butter and cheese, annually have increased under its creamery and factory system to 500,000, and in some cases to more than 1,000,000 pounds a year. This has porportionately increased the amount of beef, pork, poultry and eggs produced as these products always increase in the same ratio with butter and cheese. From a reputation of manufacturing only the most common grades of butter and cheese, the product of the Northern dairy has so improved that it is highly complimented and sought after in all the leading markets because of its superior body, texture and flavor.

The solution os the oleomargarine or adulterated product question it seems to me is to produce goods of the highest possible quality and standard; co-operate to make them on the most economical practicable plan; place them on the markets at prices that will guarantee their use by the masses; insist that impure goods shall be sold for what they are, and soon their demand will so diminish that factories must close for want of patronage. To successfully accomplish this the patrons must sustain the manufacturer and be willing that he should realize a fair profit, which will enable him to success ully prosecute his business.

Secretary Rice of Olmsted county made an address in which he spoke of the advantages of paying increased attention to the cow. These are seen in increased thrift, industry, peace, and culture. Olmsted county in four years has doubled her number of cows, also of sheep, and quadrupled her number of hogs; and never, with two exceptions, raised as much wheat as this year. Rochester stores keep hardly any book accounts; $8,000 a month is paid for Olmsted county cream, and three farm mortgages are now paid off where one is put on. Fourteen Olmsted county men have gone to Europe this year to buy stock.

A large volume of statistics were introduced to which brief reference may be made.

The value of this year's butter product in Minnesota, at an average valuation of 30 cents per pound, will exceed $5,300,000, and that of last year was close to $5,000. In 1880 there wasn't a single creamery in the state worthy the name and the one erected at Spring Valley in 1881 was much commented upon. To-day there are seventy sizable creameries or butter factories, and their number is being augmented almost every month. The success of farmers in Northern Iowa, in raising milch cows and selling the product, stimulated interest in the matter in Southern Minnesota and from the Manchester creamery in Iowa, established no longer than 1878, scores have sprung up in both states. The middle and central northern portions of Minnesota are also beginning to follow the example of the more southerly parts, and good judges predict that within the next decade the value of the annual fairy product in Minnesota will exceed ten millions of dollars. The methods employed have been described frequently. A creamery is built in a town or small city in the center of a good grazing country. Farmers with milch cows are supplied with cans of such diameter that an inch of cream therein will make a pound of butter, and are paid by the inch, the price ranging from nineteen to twenty-five cents, though the latter is unusual and regarded very high. The farmers generally acknowledge that they receive more for the cream when sold in this way than they could make if they manufactured it into butter and then sold it. The creameries have wagons and regular routes from which the cream is gathered as often as needed. Few of the farmers have any large herds, the object being to make the dairy interest an adjunct to the regular agricultural pursuits. The steers were raised for beef and enough of the heifers are kept to insure a large enough herd to make the business pay. As the creameries leave the milk on the farms the calves don't have to be killed as formerly and a usual adjunct of the cattle herd is a drove of hogs, to whom the surplus milk is given. Both hogs and cattle require corn for fattening purposes, and it is estimated that in Fillmore the largest dairying county in the state, 65,000 acres were planted in corn last year, as against 57,000 acres in 1882, the latter acreage being largely in excess of that of former years. The creameries do not furnish butter for home consumption, but send their product to the east, or to large home cities like St. Paul and Minneapolis. The making of cheese does not meet with much favor, and the amount manufactured in the state in 1882 was but 247,186 pounds. Cheese factories take all the milk, leaving nothing for fattening calves and hogs.

From advance sheets of Commissioner Melnres' statistics for 1883 it appears that there were 247.000, cows in the state of Minnesota in 1883 butter made in 1882, amounted to 17,756,788.

The number of pounds of butter for 1883 is not given or estimated, but at 71 8 10 pounds to the cow, the yield of 1882, the product for the present year will reach 17,747,954, or more than 60,000 in excess of the product of 1882. Coupled with the above table is a column in which it is stated that there are thirty-three cheese factories in the state,

With the growth of the dairy interest came the interesting query "What is the most profitable breed of cattle for Minnesota's uses?" The question has not been fully settled, since the years of trial have as yet been so few. Many farmers have spent large sums for pure bred bulls, and the improvement in quality is one of the most notable outgrowths of the last few years. Shorthorns, Holsteins, Polled Angus and Jerseys have been brought in, and at the Mankato convention last year Messrs. McGlincy of Minnesota and Curtis of New York were unqualified in their advocacy of the Jerseys as cream givers. They might have quoted the remark of a Pennsylvania owner of a small-framed breed, who averred "You can pick up your Jersey cow and carry her when you want her, but set her down and milk her and it will tire you to carry away the cream." The Polled Angus, with large frames and sturdy constitutions, are regarded highly as beef cattle, and Shorthorns, Holsteins and other breeds have their warm advocates, the predelictions of the owners probably governing their judgment to some extent.

The first paper read was on Creameries and Their Object, by F. A. Richardson of Austin. He said:

These are varied and many.

First—It is to make better butter butter larger in quantity and more uniform in quality. In proof of this we simply refer to the daily market quotations. Our whole attention is paid to this one branch of industry. New plans and methods are tried constantly. We watch our cream and churn it at the right time. We gain a uniformity and a quantity that 200 or 300 patrons guessing at the condition of the cream cannot reach.

Second—In the wake of better butter comes a better breed of cattle. A farmer is no longer satisfied to milk a cow that does not yield a good flow of rea onably rich milk. The farmers are culling over their herds so as to get larger results from the same number of cows.

Third—The creamery system allows the farmer to keep more stock as the home labor is lightened; can take better care of them, bestow better treatment on them. A patron of a creamery finds out that kindness to his cows pays at the cream gauge.

Fourth—It educates the patrons how and where to set their milk to get the best results.

Fifth—It furnishes the patrons with a market at their own door and pays him his cash, and all the hard labor of making butter is removed.

Sixth—A creamery assists dairyman who are not its patrons by moveing out of their market large quantites of butter which would otherwise be in direct competition with their business.

Seventh—It enables the farmers to raise his calves, swine and poultry in good condition.

Eighth—It brings character, reputation and wealth to the community where they are established. We quote Olmsted county in illustration. Minnesota is the best diary state in the Union, and we need fear no market competition for our creamery products.

An interesting discussion was brought out by this paper, regarding the practical work of gathering cream.

In regard to the handling of milk Mr. B. F. Holmes on this subject said:

First—Select good cow, kind, yellow-skinned, quiet.

Second—Give good, warm stable.

Third—Give her all she can eat and digest. Put in stable summer and winter alike.

Fourth—Milk quickly and strain at once; and set apart from anything that can impart bad odors. Set in deep cans; skim in about twenty-four hours, and stir the whole every time you put cream into the cream tank. He went on to show very vividly the striking contrast between the careless, ignorant dairy farmer without plan or judgment, and the improved dairy farmer who takes due care of every poitn of his herd, and of his milk and cream. He said 64 to 66 deg. in winter, and 56 to 58 deg. in summer is the proper temperature for churning.

A paper was read by O. C. Gregg of Marshall, How to Make Farming in Minnesota Successful. He said:

The style of farming in this section of Minnesota for the past ten years has not proved it a paying business. Mortgages are stacked up in every county and great prosperity is not apparent. Successful farming is not connected exclusively with grain raising. It must include stock raising. Wheat raising, if successful, must in the future mean to take cheap wheat to the world's market. Our experience in wheat raising is not promising for this section. But Minnesota is the very first as an oat state, second as a rye state, third as a corn state, and in the highest place we must put the production of grasses. Blue grass, timothy and clover are perfectly adapted here. Acre for acre we cannot be beaten in these. We have been a rivingto raise the most difficult crop, and disregarding those more natural and most profitable.

On the management of creameries C. D. Vernon of Mankato, said:

Successful management, in order to obtain the best results, involves the best means and skill in the manufacture of butter; good financiering, and retaining the highest degree of confidence and good will among patrons.

H. A. Holmes of Chatfield followed on the same subject:

First, must be co-operation of the creamery men with each other. Farmers are coming to recognize the creameries as their best helpers. The difference in weather and station makes a difference in the quantity of butter obtained. Forty-eight to 55 deg. is the proper temperature for raising cream. Ice should not be used in raising cream.

The last point was disputed by Secretary Rice, Mr. Huston and Col. Littler.

Mr. A. P. McKinstry read a paper on the best methods of testing cream. He said, two methods are known to me, which have the past year met with success: First, the test-tube plan; second, the Schach & Balender system. The tube system gives only a solid inch of cream, without reference to its value as a butter maker.

The Schach & Balender plan consists in taking a half inch (50½ cubic inches) of each patron's cream, churning and weighing the butter by itself, thus determining the exact amount of butter he should be paid for. The butter in the cream is in fact what is purchased. The test is, of course, made at the creamery. Any one can make it at home by taking a two-quart fruit jar and putting in a quart of cream and shaking it by hand until the butter comes.

Rev. E. Miller, D. D., pastor of the First Methodist church of St. Paul, gave an address on Mental Culture and Agriculture. An address was made by Col. R. M. Littler, so many times re-elected secretary of the National Butter, Cheese and Egg association. His subject was the Importance of Our Dairy Interests. One speaker says: "The cow is the best mortgage lifter in the world." Another said; "There is such a thing as a dairy belt, just as much as there is a No. 1 hard wheat belt, and we are right in the midst of it."

Thursday morning after an inspection of the dairy fair, the association listened to the lecture of Dr. Grange on health of animals. He took up first the cause of abortion, naming among these:

Very cold water in later season before parturition. Frosted food, especially roots. Impure water. Excessive muscular exertion and excitement. Animals threatened with abortion should be kept quiet. Sedatives should be administered, such as tincture of laudanum or chloral hydrate, and kept in a carefully ventilated room. If the mother is properly cared for, milking should be stopped six months before the birth of the calf; should be carefully fed, but not made too fat; allowed plenty of outdoor exercise; no surgical operations. After calving, mother kept in a comfortable place for a few days. The calf as soon as born should be attended to. Membranes removed from nose, etc.

Col. Littler has used for eighteen years one pint of wheat flour scalded to a paste for the successful bringing away of the afterbirth. Garget is inflammation of the udder, often accompanying parturition of deep milkers, all quarters or one being affected—result of over-supply of milk. Sometimes result of bad milking. Gland hard, hot and red. Two forms of treatment, constitutional and local. First consists in removing constipation with epsom salts, etc., then give diuretics like saltpetre. Local treatment consists of application of hot water to cause fermentation, or poultice of spent hops, which retain heat and moisture a long time.

There was a discussion on the Schoch & Bolender system of testing cream. A. P. McKinsley and C. A. Houston advocated it, and believed that this would in time prevail. This method is fair to both buyer and producer. A certain quantity of cream does not represent a certain quantity of butter. C. A. Houston then discussed the importance of brand reputation:

Brands in connection with any other good article are very valuable and important. A certain brand of flour sells for twenty-five cents more in Cedar Rapids than any other. The same fact is true of the dairy. Elgin creamery butter established our market price. If any creamery will produce a uniform grade of first-class product, its brand will add to the value, and establish and maintain a reputation.

Col. Littler spoke of the criminality of using another's brand without permission. A law should be on every statute book making the false use of brands a penal offense. E. D. Potter, a Minneapolis dealer, spoke of the producer keeping the products up to the brand. Never use your brand on inferior articles. A vigorous discussion next following on butter or cheese, in which Lawrence Dienam, Lansing, said that—

Farmers did not receive a dollar a hundred for their milk by selling to creameries. The cheese factory pays this. He gets his calves well started before cheese manufacturing commences. There is too wide a difference between the price paid for cream and the market price of creamery butter.

President Marvin, who manufactures about one-half of the cheese produced in Minnesota, said:

The average paid for cream in Olmstead county was 18 cents last summer. One hundred pounds of milk makes four inches of cream. Add the values of skim milk for calves and pigs, and saving of time. Butter is a necessity. Not one in six eats cheese. Butter making is not liable to be overdone as is cheese making. In thickly settled counties butter is the most profitable. The overproduction of cheese is easy and reduces the market. The price should be fixed for both cheese and butter when either pays best.

C. A. Houston believed in cheese factories and in creameries, too. His factories are fixed up to make both butter and cheese. In June and July they make butter, and let the calves have the skim milk. The rest of the season they turn to cheese. A spirited discussion followed. The general sentiment was that both were profitable in their place.

The committee on change of name recommended a change to Minnesota butter Butter Cheese and Dairy association. Adopted.

The committee on premiums awarded: On Creamery Butter—First premium, F. D. Holmes, Owatonna; second, Marvin & Cammack. The Austin creamery made no entries. Dairy Butter—First premium, S. N. Frisbee; second, A. P. McBride; third, N. J. Leavitt. Roll Butter—First premium, D. B. Vaugh; second, E. P. Spooner. Granulated Butter—First premium, Marvin & Cammack; second, F. D. Holmes. Sweepstakes on Butter—First, F. D. Holmes; second Marvin & Cammack. On Cheese—First, C. P. Williams; second Marvin & Cammack. On Dairy Utensils—First, S. D. Cherry, cream gatherers; second, Oval Churn company.

In the test made with the Goshen oval churn before the committee, six inches of cream used, temperature 62 deg., churning accomplished in eighteen minutes, producing six pounds of very fine butter.

The committee on nominations for next year reported:

C. E. Marvin, President; O. C. Gregg, vice president; W. C. Rice, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Marvin positively declined. The committee substituted the name of Col. C. G. Edwards of Spring Valley for president. Adopted as thus amended.

The committee on location reported Austin for the place of meeting next year of this association.

The following is a complete list of the entries in the dairy fair in connection with the association. Entries closed on the night of the 19th inst:

Class A—Creamery Butter—Marvin & Commack, Rochester; F. D. Holmes, Owatonna.

Class B—Dairy Butter—J. S. Decker, Austin; A. P. McBride, Lansing; H. Peck, Austin; D. Bero Lansing; William Richards, Austin; S. D. Brockway, Rochester; S. E. Spooner, Windom; F. Conant, Udolpho; M. Teeter, Lansing; D. Gates, Austin; S. N. Frisbie, Oakland; F. P. McBride, T. F. Goslee, London; R. H. Dinsmoor, Austin; N. J. Leavitt, Waseca.

Class C—Sweepstakes—Includes all entries.

Class D—Roll Butter—H. Lyon, Lansing; H. Peck, Austin; S. N. Frisbie, Oakland; H. P. Chapin, Austin; F. Conant, Udolphe; S. E. Spooner, Windom; D. B. Vaugh, Lansing; Jonas Harvey, Lansing; D. Gates, Austin; R. H. Dinsmoor, Austin; M. McAdams, Austin; N. S. Lardy, Moscow; F. D. Holmes, Owatonna.

Class D—Granulated Butter—A. P. McBride, Lansing; Marvin & Commack, Rochester; F. Conant, Udolphe; F. D. Holmes, Owatonna.

Class E—Cheese—E. B. Williams, Lansing; Marvin & Commack, Rochester.

Class F—Dairy apparatus—C. N. Beisecker, Austin, forty and sixty pound butter tubs; Marvin & McCommack, Rochester, sixty pound butter tubs; Henry Warren, Goshen, Ind., oval churn; Schock & Bolender, Orangeville, Ills., test churn; J. C. Cherry, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, carrying cans, and setting cans; J. H. Patterson, Austin, dairy apparatus; Ames Bros., Austin, Diamond feed mill; Ames Bros., Austin, rotary power and wind mill grinder; A. H. Reed, Glencoe, Minn., Little Monitor corn sheller.

Wednesday evening the audience repaired to the new Masonic hall, where an elegant banquet was served, tables beautiful with flowers, individual bouquets at each guest's plate, mottoes cut from cheese on the walls. Two hundred and ninety plates were laid, and all were occupied.

Minnesota butter and cheese association is a pronounced success. Its third annual meeting has fully met the highest expectations of its officers. Far more pretentious societies have attracted less attention and called together a less noted body of practical agriculturists and dairymen.

Among those present were: Col. R. M. Littler, secretary National Butter and Cheese association, Davenport, Iowa; Rev. E. Miller, D. D., St. Paul; Dr. E. A., Grange, University of Michigan; C. A. Huston, president, Iowa Butter and Cheese association, and president Cedar Rapids dairy board of trade; O. C. Gregg, Marshall, Minn.; S. S. Sheehan, Osage, Iowa; Col. C. G. Edward, Spring Valley; H. A. Holmes, Chatfield; B. H. Holmes, Spring Valley; William Leavitt, Holstein breeder, Waseca; J. G. Cherry, Cedar Rapids; Col. Reed, president McLeod County Agricultural society; C. D. Vernon, Mankato; F. D. Holmes, Owatonna; A. P. McKinstry, Winnebago City; J. A. St. Clair, Fairmont; C. H. Blossom, Algona; F. J. Curtis, Chicago; A. D. Hilman, Minneapolis; W. C. Rice, Rochester; C. E. Marvin, Rochester; besides a large number of the practical farmers of this whole section.

Villard Steps Down and Out.

On Monday, railroad circles were excited by the semi-official announcement that Henry Villard had resigned the presidency of the Oregon and Transcontinental Company and the Oregon railway company, and was about to give up the presidency of the Northern Pacific to the former President Frederick Billings.

Mr. Villiad refused to be interviewed. Through his secretary he made the explanatory statement that he had been impressed with the conviction that it would not be proper for him to continue as the president of all the companies whose management he has heretofore directed, after the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad as a transcontinental line.

Mr. Frederick Billings has resigned from the Oregon Transcontinental directory, and will take charge of the Northern Pacific railroad again. He abandons the one to save the other. His stock was sold last week, and was the long stock then unloaded. He was disgusted with the way the "blind pool" was conducted, and disagreed with his colleagues on matters of retrenchment as well.

The opinion on the street is that the change is the best thing which could occur for the company's interest and Mr. Billings, the first president, has a better knowledge of the system of roads than any other living man. He is several times a millionaire, and a man in whom the public has confidence. His policy will be conservative, and in favor of retrenchment. "The change cannot be for the worse, in any event," said a prominent operator.

Another Lake Superior Disaster.

Duluth Special Telegram.—The propeller Agnes arrived here last night, confirming the news of the loss of the schooner, Mary Ann Hurlbut and another great lake calamity. The schooner left Port Arthur last Wednesday for Michipicoton river, in tow of the barge Kincardine, and having on board a heavy load of railway supplies for Contractor Marvin Burke of the Canadian Pacific railroad, a crew of about five men and fifteen railroad laborers. When off Nipigon about six miles from shore, she sprung a leak in a heavy storm and went down with all on board. The first notice of her condition taken by the crew of the barge which was towing her, was that she was sinking fast. The barge hung to her as long as possible until she began to pull her over, when she was forced to cut the towline to save herself. The schooner soon keeled over and went down, head first. Nothing was done or could be done by the persons on the Kincardine to save the men. It is supposed that they sunk, chilled by the waves, as soon as they got into the water. No names of the crew or laborers are known here. The Mary Ann Hurlbut was old and unfit for any trade, and especially unsafe for passengeos, and had no right to carry them.

TERRITORIAL NEWS.

Dakota Constitutional Vote.

The official board of canvassers, Bartlett Tripp, president of the State executive committee; Hon. J. H. Teller, secretary and acting governor; the Hon. A. J. Edgerton