The New Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce Building.

The engraving on this page will convey a tolerably correct impression of the style and character of the new Chamber of Commerce building, now approaching completion, on the northwest corner of Broadway and Michigan street, Milwaukee. It is expected that the building will be fully completed and ready for occupancy by November 1. It was erected by the Hon. Alexander Mitchell for the Chamber of Commerce, under a twenty years' lease, and to all probability will be the permanent abode of the Association. The following is a description of the building:

The style of architecture in what may be termed modern conventional Italian. The treatment of the design is simple, avoiding excessive ornamentation, the effect being given by the bold handling of the parts and the substantial massing of material and thoroughness of structure detail. The material selected is gray Ohio sandstone. The building rests on massive granite bases, and is four stories above the basement, corresponding in height with the Mitchell block, with which it will be connected by covered passages extending across the alley. In plan it is a parallelogram of 120 feet east by Michigan street by 100 on Broadway. The principal facade will be on Michigan street, the feature of which is the central entrance and a campanile rising to a height of 120 feet from the pavement.

The grand entrance, which is twenty-five feet wide and thirty feet high, is flanked on either side by massive granite pillars, highly finished, resting on pilasters of the same material; the pilasters finished at the top with richly carved capitals introducing heads with wings emblematical of commerce, support an entablature of graceful proportions, crowning which is a figure of "Commerce" of heroic size. In spanielis of entrance arch, on either side, are carved from the steams a locomotive with cars, and shipping, with an elevator in the distance, of artistic design and execution. A short distance above the entablature, are closely cut heads of a "bull" and "bear" instantly watching each other, as they usually respond in commerce.

The entrance steps are granite, and the side walls are finished in the same material. The principal entrances of the building are grouped about the entrance, and are in the way of carved capitals and pilasters, on the first courses of columns, door, sash, etc. Beyond this it will be observed that the building is plainly and boldly constructed.

In the centre of the tower over the main entrance, is a tablet eight by sixteen feet, bearing the designation "Chamber of Commerce," in mixed letters. At the height of 135 feet from the ground four illuminated clock dials appear, the works of which are the same as those used within the Chamber, giving the correct city time within and without. They can be seen from all parts of the city. The general height of the building agrees substantially with the Mitchell block, the tower alone rising to a greater altitude.

The roof will be of slate, finished with galvanized iron cornice and iron capping of appropriate design. The sky line of the building will be broken by the massive campasile, rising boldly from the Michigan street front, built of stone, the upper part of which will be ornamented with large arched openings and balconies, affording fine views of the city in all directions, by the design of the pinnacles, the minarets, and domes and turrets of the towers and domes and turrets of the towers.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MILWAUKEE.

As compared with similar structures in other cities, New York, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago and elsewhere, although not so expensive, it is the best fitted for the purposes for which it is designed. The Corn Exchange, New York, is a brick structure, unpretentious and without special Architectural character. The St. Louis building, costing nearly two million dollars, is of classic design, of great elegance, but is totally devoted to other than the uses of the Chamber, the exchange room being on the third floor. The same is true of the Chicago Chamber. But in this city the building will be a Chamber of Commerce more in name; its convenience and requirements first, private uses afterwards.

The basement of the building is twelve feet high, and will be cut up into commodious offices. On the first floor of the building, twelve feet from the sidewalk, is located the exchange room or chamber, which extends 115 feet from east to west, and 40 feet from north to south, with an expanse on the south for the President's desk, etc., of 60 by 20 feet. The Secretary's office, Directors' rooms, etc., occupy the west end of the building. The exchange room is three stories, or forty-five feet high. The upper portion of the room is broken by arched, colonnade and cornice, to help the sound and carry out the constructive and architectural features of the design. Sculptural columns and pilasters richly finished with ornamental details and carved capitals of appropriate design, support entablatures from which spring the arches and ornamental cornice details. The visitors' gallery occupies the west end of the exchange room, and is 15 feet from the floor. In the center of the hall will be a skylight of colored glass not only for lighting but to assist in summer ventilation. There will also be a skylight of smaller dimensions over the entrance, thus lighting a spacious area of light in every part of the room. The arch over the President's desk and the colonnade, will be finished in colored glass with allegorical designs suitable to the purpose of the room, and the arch and side walls are handsomely decorated in color. The entrance from Michigan street is by an ample staircase, through a corridor twenty-five feet wide and of the same height, the doorway of the exchange room being directly opposite, forty feet from the street and in full view. The entrance from the Chicago street is from a door of offices on the Michigan street front by a fourteen foot hall extending east and west and running the whole breadth of the building.

On either side the main entrance on each floor will be four elegant commercial offices with fire-proof vaults, etc. On the right hand side of the entrance will be a commodious passenger elevator running from the top to the bottom of the building.

E. Townsend Mix was architect of the building, in all of the magnificentadjacent edifices. In point of architectural beauty it would be of the magnificence that would be the highest success. The drawings and details were the work of Mr. Mix's draftsman, Mr. E. W. Hamond. The stone work was done by Mr. John Rohrs, who was also the builder of the Mitchell building.

The Milwaukee Exposition Building.

We take pleasure in presenting on this page our readers a handsome engraving of the Milwaukee Exposition building which is about to be built. The plans have already been accepted and as soon as the specifications can be made out in detail the work will be advertised and contract let as soon as possible. It is expected that the building will be completed by August or September 1881. Its cost will not be less than $500,000.

The ground floor to occupy the square bounded by Fifth, Sixth, State and Cedar streets. In the Second story, and is to be architecturally of the Queen Anne style, an effective combination of the Gothic and Renaissance. It will be two stories high of Mill-washed brick and Gable pressed brick resting upon a substantial foundation of piling and masonry. With its symmetrical central dome and flanking spires it will ever remain a monument to the architectural genius, the energy and the unsurpassed business prosperity of the representa-tives of Milwaukeeans in whose ear.
MILWAUKEE, SEPTEMBER 28th.

MILLERS’ ASSOCIATION DIRECTORY.

NATIONAL.
President—W. H. Bamberger, Davenport, Iowa;
Secretary—E. H. F. Johnson, Louisville, Ky.
Treasurer—A. L. Fisher, St. Louis, Mo.
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THE MILWAUKEE PRATT'S PRACTICAL MILLER ASSOCIATION.
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THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BUREAUS OF FLOUR AND GRIST MILL REGULATION.
President, E. H. F. Johnson, Louisville, Ky.; Secretary, W. G. E. Vodehnov, St. Louis, Mo.

We send out monthly a large number of associations to THE UNITED STATES MILLER to millions who are not subscribers.

We wish to consider the receipt of a monthly copy of THE UNITED STATES MILLER who would wish to become regular subscribers.

We are raising the subscription price of this paper to one dollar per year for one year.

MILLERS' DIRECTORY FOR 1890.

All millers, flour brokers or other parties desiring to reach the flour mill owners and millwrights of the United States and Canada, should have a copy of the above mentioned work. It contains about 15,000 names with Post-office addresses, and in many cases (notably in Wisconsin and Minnesota) gives the number of rooms, square feet, etc., the kind of power used, or the capacity in tons per day. We are no longer able to print any other copies than those only have been printed. Upwards of 75 of the leading millers of the United States and Canada are scattered in all parts of the Europe and in several in Europe it has already exceeded 100. In Boston, New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and all of the other metropolises of flour business, combined with a regular and varied circulation of special communications, the United States & Canada, with its letters, notices, etc., will reach the mill in time to reach its destination just in time when the wheat in the spring, and before the winter. The annual membership is $5, and there is a simultaneous increas of one in the first two issues, and so on, until a total of 100 names is reached, and so on, until a total of 100 names is reached. The annual membership is $5, and there is a simultaneous increase in the price of THE UNITED STATES MILLER from $1 to $2 per annum.

An American's Views on American Business.

In a lecture recently delivered in Sheffield, England, Mr. W. K. Murray, of that town, referred to the railways and telegraph lines that cut through the United States.

"It is clear," said Mr. Murray, "that in America, as in Europe, there is an organized service in the making of iron rails, and the telegraph wires are driven through the United States, and so on. The railways and telegraph lines have undergone a process which has been accomplished more cheaply by hand labor, but we must remember that the cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little. The cost of labor in America is comparatively little.
A new elevator company has just been or- iginated in Indianapolis, under the name of the Capital Elevator Co. The stock is placed at $200,000.

A new engine of 200 horse power is to be procured to furnish power for the new elevator mill at Anoka, Minn., the water-power having been found insufficient.

The Geo. T. Smith Elevator Co., will establish one of their mills at this location, the machinery of which the company will hold the reins.

The Vistor Destructor Co., at Minneapolis, have ordered 24 ton of Pott's filing stones in the Oregon roller mill of that place; also 4 ton of Cedar River roller mill stone.

The demand for the premium New Era millings made by Noyes & Marmon Co., at Anoka, Minn., is so large, that several extra shipments of this year's millings are necessary.

The Henne Roller Mill Co., at St. Paul, has burned, with all its content, except $15,000 in machinery and $1,000,000 in flour and provisions.

Extensive repairs have recently been made in the mill of the A. F. Freeman & Co., at La Crosse, Wis., and the company is now ready to operate under a steppe of months for the purpose of securing the millings, which are thoroughly overhauled and its capacity increased.

The Daily Star, at Lacrosse, Wis., has been burned, and with all its content, except a $1,000,000 in machinery and $1,000,000 in flour and provisions.

The demand for Kossuth County mills is on the increase, and there is a very active demand for millings from the country.

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The Annual Fair of the Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, held at Madison, Sept. 6, 7, 8, and 9, 1860. Composition open to the world except in a few instances.

We call the attention to the advertisement below, and recommend that every one interested in horticulture read it. It is truly a bargain for one with moderate capital. The property is in splendid condition, and can be sold for very much below its true value, so it is well to act at once.

THE MUSEUM World undoubtedly be an authority on geraniums. The August number devotes about four pages to the subject, and some information unusually well known to catch 'em.

The North Star Iron Works of Minneapolis, Minn., have been purchased by Milwaukee iron manufacturers. The iron is of the finest quality, and Schledager and V. E. Rice will run them.

"We respectfully request our readers when they are about to purchase or advertise in this paper, to mention that their advertisement was seen in the United States Miller. You will thereby appreciate the advantage of advertising in the best paper, the publishers of the..."

We will send a copy of the MILLERS' TEXT BOOK, by J. W. MILLAN, of Glasgow, Scotland, and the United States Miller, for one year, to any address in the United States or Canada, for the sum of one dollar, postpaid, cash or checks.

Mr. J. E. French, of Montevideo, has acquired a splendid new plant, and the bundles of the said plant are despatched upon the order, and when enough bunches are sold, the rest being left standing in a tightly compressed shock.

We had the pleasure of meeting recently Mr. Louis Gathman of the Garden City Poultry Co. of Chicago, Ill., and he reports business to be in a very satisfactory condition. The new purifier and other new machinery has at last been perfected and our readers may expect to hear of it in full in a short time. The Miller will again offer the news with interest.

We have received a copy of Geo. P. Bowles American Newspaper Directory. It is a hand- some volume, and is much better than any former work of the kind. It is of large value to all newspaper publishers and to advertisers in general, and every library in the country should provide themselves with a copy. Price $4.00. We are informed Geo. P. Bowles & Co. New York, N. Y.

It is rumored that a stock company in Milwaukee, with a capital of a million and a half dollars, is formed for the building of a monster foundry mill, which will totally eclipse everything that has been done in the world, the capacity being variously estimated at from 60,000 to 100,000 barrels per day.

Verily, some of the Miller boys have been hooping up a good.

The Tanger Mills, the largest in St. Louis, were totally destroyed by fire on the night of Aug. 17. The Tanger Mills were built by Messrs. E. P. Ellis & Co. of Milwaukee in 1877 for the Tanger Milling Co. of St. Louis. They were valued at about $500,000, and the

mill and stock were insured in 60 companies for $200,000. The Tanger Mills manufactured 228,514 barrels of flour in 1879. This is a record, however, below the million barrels of St. Louis. It is to be hoped that the mill will be replaced at once.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following information in regard to immigration: Three arrived in New Orleans, from England, St. Kev, New West, New Orleans, New York, Passamachusetts, Philadelphia, and New York, and the month ended July 31, 1879, 56,128 passengers, of whom 49,822 were male and 6,286 female, were cleared at the port of New York. From other ports 6,306 were cleared from abroad from. Of the total number of immigrants arrived from England there were from England, 5,499, from Ireland, 2,600, and 5,761 from France, 4,015, from Russia, 1,775, from Cuba, 2,817, from Brazil, 1,357, from Sweden, 521, from Spain, 214, from England, 214, from Belgium, 96, from Russia, 96, from Canada, 96, and 96 from Poland. Of the 2,524,519 persons who have arrived in the United States, an increase of 174,027 over the number of arrivals in the first year of immigration, or of 7.213 per cent., greatest immigration in the fiscal year 1979, 82,000. The immigration of the last fiscal year only 3,584.

The Great Wheat Fair in the World. The harvest on the great Delphryme farm near Fargo, Dakota, of 12,983 acres is to be a record crop. The crop is expected to be one of the greatest harvested in the United States. The wheat is of the finest grade of hard red winter and will probably be one of the finest crops of the season. The yield per acre is about 20 bushels, and the total wheat crop of the season is estimated at about 300,000,000 bushels. After being threshed the grain is loaded on the cars of the Northern Pacific railroad and taken to Milwaukee, via the lakes and by the Canadian and New York canals. The crop will be sold for $1.25 to $1.26 per bushel on the basis of

Wheat on the Other Side. The wheat crop of Australia, harvested in January, 1879, was at first estimated in 600,000 tons, but at 400,000 tons. The latest estimate of the harvest from that colony state since that there were 1,409,600 acres of land under wheat, with an average yield of 11 bushels to the acre, which would give a gross out-turn of 16,260,000 bushels, by far the largest quantity ever in a year in that state.\n
Deducing from this the requirements for food and home consumption, say, for 13,000,000 bushels, and 400,000 bushels, the balance of the crop, 1,335,000 bushels for export. This represents 314,000 tons ship load, if measured by 2,240 pounds per ton. About 3,312,000 bushels of the new crop have been shipped up to the 1st of April, 1879. It is expected that New Zealand will have 100,000 tons of surplus wheat available for export from the crop harvested during February 1879.

Fair Exhibit in London. The Council of the London Agricultural Society, at its annual meeting, have furnished the Department of State with a copy of the conditions of the International Agricultural Exhibition of London, which was held in October, containing the 15th to the 20th. The objects of the exhibition are to display the produce of all countries, to exhibit all that is best in the produce of public, and in a comprehensive manner, the produce of the British Empire, both animal and vegetable—domestic, coloni and foreign—along with the various products of this country, to improve the means of consumption, embracing all the different processes of manufacture, preservation and consumption.

The conditions imposed regarding exhibition, the different classes of articles as follows: The right to refuse unsatisfactory articles reserved. The charge for floor space is ten cents per square foot, and eight cents per square foot in the galleries, to be paid at the time of the exhibit. Every article exhibited must be accompanied with a detailed information respecting its construction, use and retail prices. Persons may be acquainted to explain exhibits: managers not responsible for safety of objects; cost of insurance, if made or left with a responsible party. Prizes and certificates of merit will be awarded.

[Continued from First Part.]

[advertisements]

When Kansas is. Kansas, at the present day, is recognized as the leading fruit state in the Union, having produced 1,375,000 bushels of large exhibiting character which she has competed. As a grain producing state its yields have been much greater, but in 1878 she led the states in the number of bushels of large exhibiting character, which is the greatest known that Kansas is not yet twenty years of age. The produce of Kansas has been phenomenal—over three hundred per cent, the like of which has never been known in the history of the state. She has over three thousand miles of rail- road and is able to do business. The first rail was laid within her boundaries. Kansas was the hard extended freedom to the north and east, and it is a good example. Her population is of the flat country, sturdy, frugal class which is not dis- cernible in the degree of agricultural population and the corner stone of our government.

According to the Census, "the preliminary work for a channel system, uniting England and France, has had satisfactory results." The Franco-German canal system will be the first attempt to be made at consummating the project. The construction of the bridge, which is the first step, will be completed in 1879, and the entire canal will be finished by 1880. In eighteen months they expect to have reach- ed the 70 miles from England, and to be able to ship coal and other materials in four years to have completed the task." A RED-HOT MILLER—A dispatch from Jackson- ville, Ill., bidding Aug. 9, says: "Tom Paine has been murdered here and severely wounded an officer who attempted to arrest him this afternoon. Some time since Paine had been the subject of a public excursion of the town, and was now under the care of his mother in search of his wife, but left to find her, and then after examining the bank he seized her brother, Mr. He was found in a corner of the town and then given his freedom. A deputy sheriff was wounded in the cross fire. Other reports state the bank was shot in the leg before he star-..."
It is a common observation that the climate of the plains is subject to sudden and extreme temperature changes. During the winter, the temperature can drop sharply, causing frost and even freezing rain. In the summer, the temperature can rise significantly, leading to heat waves and droughts. These conditions can have a significant impact on agriculture, affecting crop yields and the health of livestock. It is crucial for farmers to be prepared for these sudden changes to minimize the impact on their crops and livestock.
The Niagara Falls Mill.

The mill and elevator are situated on the brink of that immense cataract, nine miles long, which Niagara has worn out in the solid rock in the lape of centuries, and whose depth at the mill is 219 feet. The location is something over a half mile from the falls, and at the end of that expensively canal, though only a mile long, which takes Niagara river above the rapids and falls. The head race is about 100 feet long, the sides being built of dressed stone lined in cement, and is the greatest part of its length. There are two head-gates, on the pond and the other at the head race. This head race is made of cut stone, and is 18 feet square, and deep enough to hold fifteen feet of water. Both race and head-bulkhead were made deep enough to stand over two feet of ice without drawing upon the head. From the head race the water is brought to the water-wheels, a distance of 36 feet, in a tube made of bell-metal, and ten feet in diameter, the water-leaving the tube at right angles with the head-race. The pit in which the water-wheels were placed was bloted out of solid rock on the edge of the precipices. It is 40 feet deep, 54 feet wide and extends back 20 feet. The pit under the large wheel is 7 feet deep and 5 feet wide, and that under the smaller wheel is 5 feet deep and 6 feet wide. The penstocks of both wheels are placed on iron girders, supported by heavy iron columns. The motive power is furnished by two turbines. The larger turbine is 54 inches in diameter, and is placed in an iron penstock. Under a head of 33 feet it gives 400 horse-power, which is said to be the greatest power furnished by any wheel west of Lowell, and the greatest power supplied to any mill wheel in the world by a single wheel. It is calculated that the power it supplies would drive a forty-eight hour process mill, with all the necessary machinery. The shaft of the wheel is of steel, and is 53 feet long and 6 inches in diameter. This wheel drives the mill proper and all its machinery except the flour packers. These and the cleaning machinery, together with the elevator machinery, are driven by a 40 inch turbine in an iron penstock, which, under the same head as the larger wheel, develops about 800 horse-power. The shaft for this wheel is also of steel, 57 inches in diameter, and of the same length as the shaft from the larger wheel, both wheels being regulated by water wheel governors. The upshot of both wheels is brought on wrought iron "I" beams, 11 feet long, and fastened at either end to heavy cast brackets, which are fastened on the sides of the pit. The driving wheel and line-shaft are carried in cast iron bronze bearings, which are supported by three wrought iron "T" beams placed across the top of the pit. It will be seen that everything except the head-gates connects with the water mill and the water mill alone. The power is all that part of the water which is not required for washing the stone and the rest of the building of "Laniers" wall, covered with corrugated iron. The cleaning rooms are immediately below the elevator building and next to the mill. The machinery is arranged in sets in the building, one set for each floor, and consists of 2 large crutch machines, 4 smotters, 1 separator, 1 cooker appara- tus and a large suction fan. Between the mill and the elevator is an arborway 20 feet wide, with two narrow balconies running through it. These balconies are provided with a transfer table, so that cars may be changed from one to the other, and in this manner without the necessity of stopping the engine, as the transfer table conveys the cars with the power that drives the elevator. Under the table there is a large track scale. The space above the tracks is used for storing manuf actures, which may be drawn directly into the cars. Where everything is on to a vast scale, more expensive and elaborate machinery is indispensable but with the size of the magnitudes and workings of the mill. In addition, what has already been said, it only remains to be added that the mill and its accomplishments were constructed with a view to the economy and to cost as near to the proprietors as possible. The mill contains every appliance of a first-class modern process and has an capacity of about 1,500 barrels per day, and employs about 35 men. In connection with the mill, is a separate building for the cooper shops and warehouses. Machinery is needed for making barrels, the machinery in the tramway, and the cooper shop from the main building by wire rope.

The Niagara Falls Mill is 125 feet long, 49 feet wide, and has a total height of 89 feet. The ele- vanator is divided into 20 bays, each holding 6,000 bushels, and therefore has a capacity of 150,000 bushels, although more can be crowded into it. The base ment is held on a stone and the rest of the building covered with corrugated iron. The cleaning rooms are in the elevator building and next to the mill. The machinery is arranged in sets in the building, one set for each floor, and consists of 2 large crutch machines, 4 smotters, 1 separator, 1 cooker apparatus, and a large suction fan. Between the mill and the elevator is an arborway 20 feet wide, with two narrow balconies running through it. The balconies are provided with a transfer table, so that cars may be changed from one to the other, and in this manner without the necessity of stopping the engine, as the transfer table conveys the cars with the power that drives the elevator. Under the table there is a large track scale. The space above the tracks is used for storing manuf actures, which may be drawn directly into the cars. Where everything is on to a vast scale, more expensive and elaborate machinery is indispensable but with the size of the magnitudes and workings of the mill. In addition, what has already been said, it only remains to be added that the mill and its accomplishments were constructed with a view to the economy and to cost as near to the proprietors as possible. The mill contains every appliance of a first-class modern process and has an capacity of about 1,500 barrels per day, and employs about 35 men. In connection with the mill, is a separate building for the cooper shops and warehouses. Machinery is needed for making barrels, the machinery in the tramway, and the cooper shop from the main building by wire rope.

The fourth and fifth floors contain the bolting mills, in which there are 80 reeds, 4 large shell brass drums, 15 packers and the ex- 80 fans from the stones. On the sixth floor are the gearing to drive the bolts heads of elevators, aspira- tors, first dust room from packers, etc. The sifter contains two reeds, machinery to drive the passenger eleva- tors that runs from the top to the bottom of the mill, last room, etc. The elevator and cleaning rooms connected with the mill are 135 feet long, 49 feet wide, and have a total height of 89 feet. The ele- vanator is divided into 20 bays, each holding 6,000 bushels, and therefore has a capacity of 150,000 bushels, although more can be crowded into it. The basement is held on a stone and the rest of the building covered with corrugated iron. The cleaning rooms are in the elevator building and next to the mill. The ma- chinery is arranged in sets in the building, one set for each floor, and consists of 2 large crutch machines, 4 smotters, 1 separator, 1 cooker appara- tus and a large suction fan. Between the mill and the elevator is an arborway 20 feet wide, with two narrow balconies running through it. The balconies are provided with a transfer table, so that cars may be changed from one to the other, and in this manner without the necessity of stopping the engine, as the transfer table conveys the cars with the power that drives the elevator. Under the table there is a large track scale. The space above the tracks is used for storing manuf actures, which may be drawn directly into the cars. Where everything is on to a vast scale, more expensive and elaborate machinery is indispensable but with the size of the magnitudes and workings of the mill. In addition, what has already been said, it only remains to be added that the mill and its accomplishments were constructed with a view to the economy and to cost as near to the proprietors as possible. The mill contains every appliance of a first-class modern process and has an capacity of about 1,500 barrels per day, and employs about 35 men. In connection with the mill, is a separate building for the cooper shops and warehouses. Machinery is needed for making barrels, the machinery in the tramway, and the cooper shop from the main building by wire rope.

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WHEAT GAMBLING.

The Millers Say It Must Be Stopped.

Petition for a Law to Prevent It—Can It Be Done?

Mr. Charles Partridge, of New York, a prominent flour dealer, is in the city, canvassing for signatures to a petition to Congress, which perhaps explains its more fully than can otherwise be done. It is as follows:

THE PETITION.

The importation of heavy and unnecessary duties upon some of the cereal products of the soil of the hands of a few capitalists, combining for objects of speculation.

It is the custom for some speculators to form pools or syndicates for the purpose of buying and selling grain and flour in such large quantities as to arbitrarily depress prices and control sales, without regard to the natural laws of trade, which regulate values in the ratio of supply and demand.

As only men of large means or extensive credit are capable of engaging in these enterprises, they become essentially an array of capital against the industrial classes, wherein the banks and moneyed institutions are almost invariably drawn to the support of the former against the latter, and are consequently dependent upon the success of their schemes.

Some of the more prominent and ruthless of these combines must be briefly summarized as follows:

1. An unholy and ferocious state in the produce market, wherein quoted rates furnish no criterion of actual values.
2. The utter participation of one of the leading banking institutions of the land, to the instantaneous advantage of many of our grain and flour mills, which have engaged in collecting large amounts of capital to employ in the speculative schemes. Mr. Partridge will go to Minneapolis, and will on his return stop in Chicago for the same purpose.

Accompanying the petition is a statement of the results of one of the above combinations, as adduced to the tabular statement published in the petic,

and five cents per bushel higher than in Milwaukee, at which place legitimate trade prices are the same as at Chicago, showing that the speculative control of prices was preserved and executed by the syndicates to swallow the victims of their folly and break up legitimate trade.

The millers throughout the country have been obliged to pay gunnies' prices for wheats, to grind. This has aggregated their flour into the interior and Atlantic markets, and drew advances on the corn, with instructions carefully to hold the flour stored until the cost of the prices could be obtained. The quantity so clipped and stored exceeded the requirements of the people by 7,000,000 barrels, which has been held at $2.00 per barrel above its

real value, which $2.00 a bushel was obliged to pay for permitting gambling in wheat. This flour cannot be sold in foreign countries in need of it without a loss of $2.00 per barrel, which has already ruined many millers, and has seriously injured all of them; and it is now—June 30, 1869—estimated that three-fourths of the mills have remained idle two months, and must so remain until this nefarious syndicate is deprived of its power for mischief.

The same estimate of the surplus and deficiency wheat in the several counties, in September last, which inspired our rich men to combine for the purpose of preventing people, at home and abroad, from getting bread without paying tribute to them—nature

FIG. 9.

and storing grain and flour in such large quantities as to arbitrarily depress prices and control sales, without regard to the natural laws of trade, which regulate values in the ratio of supply and demand.

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The United States Miller.

Our Book Department.

For the convenience of our readers, we have made arrangements, throughout the country, with all stations, the large number of the town and country, with all stations, of the several places, so that we can furnish any of the following kinds of goods at the best prices we can.

RUPP'S COMMERCIAL CALCULATOR: Contains Math, Roots, and Logarithms.

—The Miller's Tool Book—

By James McC,

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Any other books, either domestic or foreign, will be supplied by the makers, and will be shipped free of charge, and a full description of any kind desired, will be furnished on application to the part of the United States on which they are desired.

The American flour industry is—It is true that the market is more or less full, but the quantity of flour now in the United States, and that if it passes in the present condition, the market to the flour, is considerably above the ordinary.
Free Trade and Protection.

By Hon. John Wilson, President of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, late Minis-
ter of the United States to Great Britain, etc.

It is impossible to deny that the interests of its people have been dis-
regarded. British interests are served by its free trade; and the position of
the nation is such as to render this service necessary. Even that great man who is so much honored
for his wisdom and sagacity, and who is always ready to give up all the interests of
his country for the sake of his nation, Mr. Pitt, by which he thinks he gains in a
sense of duty.

In speaking of it in his letter to Lord Byron, Mr. Pitt declared
that he could not be a British subject, but that he was
for the world because of its superior advan-

cages, because of its wealth, and because of
its freedom. And, as a matter of fact, we

are, for certainly that cannot be a called

a monopoly which is open to participation in
by every one who chooses to take it up. To
people of the United States, and to
the British colonial states, has been left
open to all.

As the result of these things on which we
have to pride ourselves as a nation, the
people of the United States, and the
British colonial states, are in a

position to see the whole

of our resources. The

heavy industry and

the army grow in numbers. The

commercial and financial interests

of the country have increased

so rapidly that new systems have been

instituted for the purpose of

measuring and controlling

our resources. The

capital of the United States

has increased in

value. Its commercial exchanges

exceeded the

products of all the commercial

agricultural resources were insufficient for the

support of three-fourths of its population.

The consequence was to be

turned to the best account.

The conversion of

the

industry to commercial

in its distribution for consumption among the

nations of the world, we be

sure one solution of the

problem, or should emigrate

secure this end? The cost of labor

must be kept at its minimum, conse-

quently duties could not be charged

on its products. The

British capital in the world's commerce,

of our marine services for all the

world, the

trades and

families manifold the sienues of the people;

and its machinery is manufacturing

business, is

summed up in the

British empire. This was the

general solution of the

question.

The agroclimatic con-

ditions of Great Britain are

the first step which led to a revolution in the
domestic and foreign policy of Great Britain.

As labor has not been but has been,
successful, resulting in a disconnection of all import

duties on the mass of materials which entered

into the production of the industry and what is

the general condition of Great Britain's trade.

Great Britain's commerce, dates

from this period, and is to be

ascertained in this change in its policy, although

it was so far as it is conceivable with the

disclosure of 1848, and was rapidly followed by its
discovery elsewhere. The addition to the

stock of gold which was not only

in all the nations, and Great Britain by its

change of policy, was promptly followed by

changes in governments which immediately

sprang up. The first distinctly-marked im-

provement in the British condition was in

Great Britain, for in

1848; since then its trade has grown to

its present proportions. The weight which has

been thrown on the industries of

every other nation, without exception,

because of the trade to be gained by

the whole of mankind, and the

very large extent to which its pro-

duction is rendered to the income.
The policy which

produced this result, and the

wisdom of man's wise names are written on the

roll of fame.

The United States, Great Britain very rich, but kept

its industrial classes poor. FLaces cover the

seas, bringing to its shores the tribute of every

land, and the

laborers. From the

manpower, and its manufactures and its

merchants; luxury and elegance are seen on all

sides, but the workmen remain

more than what they did before this tide of pro-

duction. They are much better paid, and are

much richer, but the value of their

lives is not increased. So that they

cannot pretend that the English workmen are less

skilled than those of other countries—what

more, for it is of a low cost at a low cost from other nations, from driving

all competitors out of foreign markets?

workman, by which we shall be

ceased; he would be forced to the

country. This will not

The United States, Great Britain, etc.

The

therefore be supposed to be

no

in this answer to

the

The

positions, to which the

be

subjected. The

sentence is

farther and farther away,

and the United

States, and Great Britain, etc.

What

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United States, Great Britain, etc.

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The
The Millers' Wedding.

ST. CATHERINE ISLAND.

There was no more wedding in the country-side.

As that of Millers with Jost, the foreman's pride.

When the women of the house, all the pretty young girls,

And all the faces, country-wise, the bridal belles themselves.

With white-powdered hair in balls, blue-eyed and rosy

were soiled in the morning rain, white and rough.

In the bower of hawthorns, blue-eyed and rosy

with white-powdered hair in balls, blue-eyed and rosy.

The most eligible virgins of the neighborhood, with

and all the faces, country-wise, the bridal belles themselves.

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The Rainways of London.

A London paper states that the rolls used in London are made at the Great Eastern Mill, and that Clarig Cress would form a single line from London to John O'Groat's, a distance of 1800 miles.

This estimate does not include the rolls in bays and abridgments, but it includes all double, triple, or quadruple tracks.

Leaving London, the track consists of a single line, the number of 360 miles of railway is in daily use, and 800 miles of the metropolis and country lines are covered.

It is, therefore, nothing but the usual term for each day's work in place-rolls, and it is frequently done for show purposes and for purposes of sale in windows or other exposed positions.

An operator furnishes the following synopsis of the expenses in sending a bundle of wheat from London to the Eastern Counties, as an example:

* Wheat freight... |
* Freight to Buffalo, 7c; | |
* Buffalo charges, 1c; | |
* Canadian freight, 9c; | |
* Canadian charges, 1c; | |
* Perishable charges, 1c; | |
* Ocean freight, 12c; | |
* Total, 24c. | |

The index of rates is equal to $1.04 per bushel, leaving 19.91 per bushel as the present value here, based on present quotations in England.

To the Two Cotton Corps.—About seventy-five thousand miles of rope—enough for a three-fold girdle around the earth—will be needed to fasten the great guns of the new British fleet. It is estimated that, if it reaches the number of bales predicted by statisticians, or 6,000,000 bales, the number of miles of rope made will be sufficient to circle the earth.

They are of uniform size, 11 feet in length, and 1,200 feet in weight. Hence there will be three miles of rope made for each bale, or a total length of 3,000,000,000 feet. The cost of this rope will be $200,000,000.

The East Indian Flaxseed Trade.

A writer in the English Magazine explains how the above mystery is performed. He says:

This very common trick is known in India to those who have been there, and ever since.

Dr. various efforts and changes which took place in olive oil under various conditions, and we there found that a few hours' exposure of the sun to a sunny day,

In bottles hermetically sealed, was sufficient to produce serious changes in their nature and condition. These changes were not at first perceptible, either to taste or external appearance, but they passed rapidly into a condition in which the oil was already beginning to lose its brightness, and in the taste assumed a distinct fishy flavor, in consequence of the oxidation of the fresh oil. The same, or at least a very similar fishy, is very rapidly pro-

In the bower of hawthorns, white-eyed and rosy.

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The most eligible virgins of the neighborhood, with

and all the faces, country-wise, the bridal belles themselves.
The dough consists of...
The United States vs. Russia

The London Globe of a late date publishes under the head of "Our Foreign Wheat Supp'y" a very interesting and instructive article, which is worthy of the notice of all our readers...