tions and pay for the logs. When the logs were all delivered in the booms at Winnipeg, the banks came to the rescue, took possession of the logs and paid for them, and ran the mills and received back their advance, together with money already due them from the Winnipeg lumber firm.

The drive of logs that was delivered at Winnipeg that last season was one that had been hung up the year before on the Clearwater River, and which, by means of the spring floods, was brought down over the falls and rapids and into Red Lake River, where there was plenty of water to drive the balance of the way. The logs of the previous winter were driven down to the rapids and had to be left (the same as they had been the year before), for the drive that was taken that year to Winnipeg.

As the Winnipeg firm was "all in" it was not in condition to purchase the logs, which were hung up on Clearwater River, and this led to the building of the lumber mills at Crookston. A site was selected opposite the city, on the townsite of Carmen, which had only the river between it and the townsite of Crookston. The mill was built and expensive improvements put in for holding logs. These improvements consisted of expensive cut-offs or bins above Crookston for the floods to pass through and leave the logs on the lagoons, with very expensive piers and booms; this made quite a practical and satisfactory lumbering enterprise, excepting as to its large cost. This was followed by attempts of certain parties in Crookston to organize boom companies and secure the riparian rights on the river to control the booming, making the lumber company pay the tribute to the extent of about what there would be in the lumber business as a booming charge for this unnecessary outside interference; but the courts intervened and decided against the interference, and for that reason, the mills were built at Crookston; otherwise they would have gone to Grand Forks, or the logs might have been taken again to Winnipeg, and no further lumbering would have been done at Crookston.

A first-class milling plant was established at Crooks-

ton and it was in operation for many years; but as soon as the plant was located and the lumber in pile, the farmers of the township in which it was located, outside of the townsite of Crookston, began levying the most excessive rate of taxation,—in excess of that levied against any lumber plant in Minnesota, even in the cities, where vastly greater expenditures for local matters would be necessary. This became so burdensome that it became necessary to appeal to the Legislature of the State and to add the mill-site to the townsite of Crookston, where naturally there would be at least double or triple the amount of taxation appropriately assessable for expenditures which were not in any manner necessary in a townsite of farmers.

Soon after the Crookston mills were in operation, the people of Grand Forks, finding how advantageous it was to Crookston to have the mills located there, made an especial effort and offered a mill-site location and a portion of the necessary lumber yard, as an inducement for either Mr. Walker or the Red River Lumber Company to build mills at that point. They also were to furnish the riparian or shore rights for boom privileges for holding the logs for a considerable length of the Red River, at Grand Forks, and also a considerable length of shore rights on the Red Lake River, some miles above Grand Forks, to hold larger drives of logs which could not be held down at the mill booms. Pursuant to this agreement, the mills were built at Grand Forks, just at the lower edge of what was then the town, and a thriving lumber manufacturing business was established. After several years the mill burned down, and as the riparian rights had never been furnished, as agreed upon by some of the prominent citizens of Grand Forks, and as there was not sufficient room to hold the logs, and there was a likelihood of losing a large lot down the river, in case of a flood, Mr. Walker undertook to locate on the Minnesota side of the river. This location would have been fully as well, or better, for Grand Forks; but the people opposed it and some of the citizens bought up shore rights in the properties