Daily ST. PAUL Globe.

VOL. VII — ST. PAUL, MINN., TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1884. — NO. 169

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ST. PAUL JOBBERS.

A Visit to "The Blue Grass Region" of Minnesota and Dakota.

The Train which Moves Out of the Union Depot at Eight This Morning.

A List of the St. Paul Jobbers Who Will Comprise the Party.

An Interesting General Description of the Country Through Which the Train will Pass.

There will leave the St. Paul Union depot at 8 o'clock this morning a very notable train of cars. The train will consist of a baggage car, dining car, the private business cars of Mr. Manvel, general manager of the St. Paul & Manitoba road, the private car of C. H. Prior, superintendent of the Milwaukee & St. Paul road, and two passenger coaches. The party will consist of members of the St. Paul Jobbers' Union and their invited guests. Among the guests will be Gov. Hubbard, Hon. Albert Scheffer, a representative of each of the banks, and numerous others whose names are not now attainable. The trip was devised to better acquaint the business men of St. Paul with their friends and customers in southern Minnesota and Dakota. The following invitation was accordingly issued:

Excursion.

ST. PAUL JOBBERS UNION,
June 17 to 20, 1884,

via Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, and the Winona & St. Peter R. R's.

The Jobbers of St. Paul, desiring to see the "Blue Grass Region" of Minneosta, and the fertile valley of the James river, in Dakota, have arranged for this excursion, and will be pleased to meet you at your station as per time table enclosed, Very respectfully yours,

GEO. R. FINCH, President.
H. P. HOPPIN, Secretary.

Jobbers Present.

The following is the list of the members of the Jobbers' union on board of the train, and the names of the firms they represent:

Name of Firm.	Represented by
Allen, Moon & Co.	J H Allen
Arthur, Warren & Abbott.	Mr Warren
Auerbach, Finch & Van Slyck.	Geo R Finch
Averill, Russell & Carpenter.	F P Wright
Beaupre, Keogh & Co.	Bruno Beaupre
Berkey, Tallmadge & Co	A S Tallmadge and A L Ensign
Bohn Manuf'g Co.	Mr Bohn
Breuer & Rhodes	Wm Rhodes
Campbell, Burbank & Co	J W Bradshaw
Colbert, Hill & Co	John C Hill
Corlies, Chapman & Drake	Wm Corlies and J H Drake
Craig, Larkin & Smith	J P Larkin
Fairbanks, Morse & Co	Geo B Woodward
Farwell, Ozmun & Jackson	Geo L Farwell
Foot, Johnson & Co	W B Johnson
Forepaugh & Tarbox	C S Tarbox
Nathan Ford	Nathan Ford
Glidden, Griggs & Co	Wm Culbertson
C Gotzian & Co	Conrad Gotzian
Gordon & Ferguson	Paul D Ferguson
P R L Hardenbergh & Co	E L Shackford
Kellogg, Johnson & Co	S Kellogg
P H Kelly Merc Co	Jerome Platt
Lanpher, Finch & Skinner.	D B Skinner
Lindekes, Warner & Schurmeier	R Warner and H C Jones
Mast, Buford & Burwell Co	J H Burwell
Maxfield & Seabury	L H Maxfield
Noyes Bros & Cutler	E H Cutler
J Oppenheim & Co	C P White
E F Osborne & Co	E F Osborne
Perkins, Lyons & Co	Maurice Lyons
Pollock, Donaldson & Ogden	Mr Pollock
Powers, Durkee & Co	L M Clark
Priedman & Lewis	C P Lewis
Robinson & Cary	Mr Robinson and Mr. Whitacre
Strong, Hackett & Co	C W Hackett
Ward, Hill & McClellan	James A Hill
Wilson & Rogers	C S Rogers
Yanz & Howes	S K Howes
Young, Streissguth & Drake	Otto Streissguth

The engine will carry two streamers bearing the inscription "St. Paul Jobbers." The members of the union will wear blue badges on which is printed in gilt letters, "St. Paul Jobbers." The guests will be supplied with white satin badges on which is printed in gilt letters the single word "Guests." The party will halt to-night at Sioux Falls, D. T, to-morrow night at Columbia, Thursday night at Tracy, and return Friday night. The train will run on the following time table:

Time Table.

JUNE 17.

8:00 A. M. Lv St. Paul.	1:52 A. M. Heron Lake.
10:28 " Ar Mankato.	2:36 P. M. Worthington
11:15 " Lake Crystal.	3:34 " Adrian.
11:40 " Madelia.	4:18 " Lu Verne.
12:10 P. M. St. James.	4:52 " Beaver Creek.
12:48 " M't'n Lake.	5:10 " Valley Sp'gs.
1:05 " Bingham L'ke	5:52 " Sioux Falls.
1:19 " Windom.	

JUNE 18.

9:00 A. M. Lv S. Falls.	.....Huron.
10:16 " Montrose.	.....Broadland,
10:55 " Salem.	.....Crandan.
.....Canova.	.....Redfield.
.....Howard.	.....Northville.
.....Carthage.	.....Aberdeen.
.....Iroquois.	.....Ordway.
.....Cavour.	.....Columbia.

JUNE 19.

9:00 a. m, Lv Columbia	.....Goodwinn.
.....Frankfort.	.....Altamont.
.....Doland.	.....Gary.
.....Raymond.	.....Canby.
.....Clark.	.....Marshall.
.....Henry.	.....Amiret.
.....Watertown.	.....Tracy.
.....Kranzburg.	

JUNE, 19.

9:00 a. m. Lv. Tracy.	.....St. Peter.
.....Walnut Grove	.....Ottawa.
.....Lamberton.	.....Le Sueur.
.....Springfield.	.....Henderson.
.....Sleepy Eye.	.....Blakeley.
.....Redwood Falls.	.....Belle Plain.
.....New Ulm.	.....Jordon.
.....Cortland.	.....Shakopee.

Trains stop five to ten minutes at each station. Where no time is given see telegrams at station.

"The Land of Plenty."

As interesting reading, both for the Jobbers as well as the people along the route the GLOBE reproduces extracts from "The Land of Plenty." a pamphlet used by J. H. Drake, Land Commissioner of the St. Paul & Sioux City company. The extracts in question refer more particularly to Southwestern Minnesota, but are also applicable to Southern Dakota. They are as follows:

NOT A BOOM.

Dismiss from your mind the thought, if any such you have, that the following pages are an attempt to "boom" the region described. It is not claimed that it is a perfect Acadia, a lost Atlantis, a complete Utopia. The people of southwestern Minnesota have had no "boom," and want none. They consider it a temporary, spasmodic stimulant that, in the end, is debilitating. They desire a progress that is steady and abiding, and not the so-called progress of a blind rush, after which always follows a depressing reaction.

The tide of immigration for the past few years, driven by the hue and cry of the industrious "boomer," has been pouring into Dakota and the more western territories. The chief attraction was, of course, government lands, to be obtained under the homestead and forest-culture laws; and as those first on the ground had opportunity to select the choicest sites, it was but natural that there should be a disposition to rush thither. But such condition no longer exists. The crowds that have already gone there occupy all the best and most advantageously located lands, and those who follow now are compelled to accept the less desirable.

To any one acquainted with the subject, it is a self-evident fact that a reaction has begun in north Dakota. The great hue and cry in her behalf has caused an unsubstantial growth. The tide of *immigration is turning* away from this over-rated and industriously boomed region. Capitalists and home-seekers—who have heard such extravagant praises of the north Dakota section and have gone there to investigate—are now coming into southwestern Minnesota, convinced that the advantages found here are vastly superior. This refuge would not now be open to them had it not been that litigation concerning the title of the railroad lands—*now made perfect*—delayed their sale. The good results, sure to follow the conservative policy pursued by those interested in "The Land of Plenty," are now apparent in legitimate fruit. One sees farmers, business and professional men, railroad builders, capitalists, representing almost every line of mercantile life, flocking into southwestern Minnesota, asserting that it is singular how such a rich and promising section should have been overlooked for so long a time, while other localities—less favored by nature in every way, and vastly inferior in possibilities for the future—should have progressed so rapidly. A *new dispensation* has come about, and this portion of Minnesota is rapidly filling up with settlers; real estate is coming into the hands of intelligent, well-to-do agriculturists and stock raisers; the wild lands are being brought under cultivation; the resources and richness of the counties are increasing every year; business men of every branch are building up new towns and increasing the population and prosperity of the older ones; capitalists are looking for locations for the establishment of manufactories; railroad builders are projecting new lines of road, realizing the fact that within another decade southwestern Minnesota will be thickly populated and afford a magnificent field of remuneration in the way of freights destined for the great markets of the world. In fact, this section has progressed more rapidly in the past two years than during the ten preceding years of its history; and the prospect for a more rapid development and substantial growth within the next few years is conceded to be the most flattering by close observers of events and business men of keen sagacity.

The question for the immigrant to consider, when choosing a location for a new home, is, whether he will come here, where he may become a member of an already established community, and have the benefit of numerous railways, good wagon roads and bridges, churches, schools, markets, and all the other conveniences of civilization? Where the climate is desirable, its healthfulness assured, the soil fertile and durable, the water from springs and wells pure, abundant and easily accessible, fuel comparatively cheap and always obtainable? The question is whether he will come here and help to improve the cheap and still unoccupied lands, and develop the resources of this region, or whether he will go where he cannot have all of these assurances? And that question can only be answered by each immigrant for himself.

Each one, however, should bear in mind that, as he goes farther west, he will have to pay additional freight or transportation on all that he raises to sell: on every foot of lumber, stick of firewood, bushel of coal, pound of sugar, coffee and tea, yard of fabric for clothing, piece of farming machinery or tools, and very many other things that he must have for use and consumption.

All his final markets and his first sources of supply generally are east of him when here, and will remain so; and the farther west he goes from them the greater the expense incurred in reaching them either to buy or sell. Even if he could find there all the other advantages he may avail himself of here, there is still this disadvantage of difference in distance from the great markets of the world, and it is one that cannot be obviated now or hereafter. The matter of a few dollars difference in the cost of making his settlement cannot be compared with it.

To men of means, *opportunities* open for legitimate investment and multiplication of capital in the development of these rich lands. Successful farmers who desire to branch out into larger operations, or start their sons in the way of thrifty agriculture, can here realize their desire. Farmers in older states who began with little or no capital, and whose lives have been a self-denying struggle to pay for their homes, which happy result is perhaps not yet reached, have opportunity to exchange old, worn farms for new and richly fertile lands, and have means left to make themselves independent and surround their families with the comforts and even the luxuries of life. Those who are renting farms in older communities can, for the price of the rent, here become owners of the soil they till, and realize large returns. To the very large class of men engaged in farm labor, but who do not own land, many of them men of energy and experience, is given an opportunity, by a judicious use of their savings, to become prosperous farmers. To the thousands engaged in the crowded avocations of the cities, subject to the vicissitudes of trade and catastrophies of panics, supporting their families upon incomes meagre as compared with the cost of living, paying money enough for house rent alone to buy rich farms here, is offered the opportunity to exchange a life of continued routine and drudgery for that of the free and independent farmer.

Southwestern Minnesota as It Is.

Southwestern Minnesota was formerly known as the "Land of Promise," but her promises have been so abundantly fulfilled that more recently she has been styled the "Land of Plenty."

This division comprises the double tier of extreme southern counties, extending from the city of Mankato to the western border of the state. They are as follows:

Counties.	Farms.	Impr'd. Acres	Land Acres.	Water Acres.
Blue Earth	2,745	269,512	475,582.34	21,619.39
Watonwan	824	60,895	277,051.92	1,638.00
Martin	948	55,373	451,021.05	12,267.35
Cottonwood	1,082	69,504	407,594.35	8,655.65
Jackson	813	60,462	446,066.45	16,434.75
Murrry	713	30,141	444,891.27	16,909.03
Nobles	819	67,745	454,877.12	10,827.04
Rock	751	76,073	307,736.11	1,174.04

They lie along the line of railroad extending from Mankato, in Blue Earth county, to Sioux Falls, Dakota; and much is due this line of road for their developement. If, in the great northwest, there is a favorable state or territory for immigants it is Minnesota. If in Minnesota there is an especially favorable region in the advantages offered, it certainly is this "Land of Plenty."

BIRDSEYE VIEW.

Probably nowhere exists a more beautiful country than that comprised within the boundaries of the countries mentioned. If we were permitted a sufficicent eminence, so that at one glance we might see the combined natural features of this region, a most enchanting landscape would be beneath us. The surface is made up of prairies, woodlands, lakes, rivers, hills and valleys. Most or the land is undulating prairie, dotted here and there by lakes and groves, and threaded by the tracks of railroads, and streams of all sizes from tiny brooklet to the river. The drainage is perfect. A distinct watershed crosses diagonally from northwest to southeast, consisting of a range of low hills. This formation is an elevated plateau, the ascent of which is very gradual. At the summit it is from twenty to thirty-five miles wide. On top of this, at intervals of different degrees of frequency, are moraine mounds of various heights and sizes, and the whole has, at a distance, the appearance of a low range of mountains, a feature which is wholly lost, however, on a nearer approach, because of the slight inclination of the slopes.

WOODLANDS.

The impression which prevails amongst those unacquainted with this portion of the state, that it is wholly destitute of timber, is erroneous. The Big Woods extends into its northeastern corner, covering about 100,000 acres with what was originally a dense forest of oak, ash, walnut, sugar maple, box elder, elm, birch, linden, poplar and other varieties of deciduous trees, with occasional pines and cedars along the streams. On the banks of the Minnesota there were also frequent intervals of heavily timbered strips, extending back a mile or more, and few places were found where originally woodlands did not intervene between the prairies and the waters of that stream. So along the lesser rivers and creeks, the banks of nearly all were more or less extensively fringed with timber. About most of the lakes were handsome groves, and, indeed, wherever these or the water-courses afforded protection from prairie fires, clumps of trees were found growing luxuriantly. In these latter localities the soft-wooded varieties were usually most prevalent, though where largea areas as were covered, considerable proportion of oaks, elms, sugar maples, etc., were generally found.

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES.

While this region is largley a drift formation, there are exposures of rocks *in situ* in several parts of it, especially along the Minnesota river and its larger tributaries, and on Rock river. In the northeastsrn corner is an immense exposure of calcifereous sand stone, which is first met with at Ottawa, in Le Sueur county, and extends along the river bluff a distance of ten or twelve miles and within the limits of the city of Mankato. The color of this rock changes from that of yellowish brown (Kasota stone) to grey, without any important changes of its elements, and the lower strata seems not to contain as much lime as those everlying it. These quarries are simply inexhaustible, and the durability of the stone is such that it is used for building abutments and piers for railroad bridges in this state, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Dakota territory. Just beyond the city of Mankato, on the bluffs of the Blue Earth river, is a rocky formation of similar appearance which yields a quality of cement that is claimed to be superior to all known varieties of natural cement of this country or Enrope. It is a compact, finely grained silicious limestone, the silica being sufficiently abundant to render it actively hydraulic. It also contains a small percentage of alumina and magnesia. The silica and lime, however, are in proper proportions to produce a true silicate of lime, *i. e.*, a perfect cement. It is very slightly affected by the action of air and water. Cement made from it sets quickly and becomes very hard and durable. The quarry has a superficial area of about ninety acres and is twenty-five feet thick. It is estimated that it will yield about 40,000,000 barrels of cement. It rests upon a thin stratum of greenish white clay, immediately below which is the Potsdam formation. In Rock county there is an abundance of reddish hued metamorphic sandrock, or quartzite called jasper, which is easily wrought and durable, and polishes almost equal to marble. A process has been discovered for grinding this rock and forming from the flour a paste that may be molded into any form. On hardening, this becomes as durable as the rock itself and takes even a higher polish. It may by this means be applied to the manufacture of mantels, tabletops, door and window trimmings, fancy columns for porticos, and other articles of use and ornament.

Limestone, from which an excellent quality of lime is obtained, is abundant in several localities, as are also clays for brick making. Clays fine enough for sewer pipes and stone ware are known to exist in Blue Earth county, and there is no reason to doubt that other beds of better material will be discovered in the same neighborhood. White clay or kaolin taken from near Mankato, is pronounced by a practical German potter sufficiently fine and pure to form one of the three ingredients used in the manufacture of the best porcelain. No thorough geological survey of this region has yet been made, it is impossible to say what treasures lie buried beneath its sod. Discoveries of coal indications have from time been announced in the Cottonwood, Blue Earth and Des Moines rivers.

CLIMATE.

Of paramount impostance to the immigrant is the healthfulness of the locality which is to be the scene of his future labors, and the home for himself and family. What to him are fair fields, flowering meadows, buried in luxuriant growth of fertile soils and tropical suns, if they generate miasma and vapors? What are soft and perfumed breezes if they waft the seeds of pestilence? What are bountiful harvests and rich, mellow fruits, if disease must annually visit his dwelling?

The climate of these southwestern counties is life-giving. The air is dry, pure and invigorating, even in the spring months, during the season of the heaviest rainfalls. The skies have a pure blue color, and at night the stars shine with a radiance which can hardly be appreciated by those who are accustomed only to the fogs and mist which more or less constantly prevail in less elevated regions. There is hardly a time in either winter or summer when there is an entire cessation of breezes, and such constant circulation tends to dispel any foul and unhealthy odors and keeps the atmosphere fresh and untainted. The isothermal line which passes through the centre of this region is about the same with that of central Ohio, and though the cold in winter is more intense, its influence upon the system is not so severe, because the dry atmosphere does not conduct the heat from the body, and the chilling effects are far less sensibly felt. This is a climate in which men and animals thrive.

HEALTHFULNESS.

The constant motion of the air, as has already been remarked, contributes to keep it pure by dispelling miasmatic vapors and thus freeing it from the causes of intermittent and bilious fevers. It is doubtful whether a case of ague or chills and fever ever originated in this region, though it has sometimes happened that those who have been afflicted with this ailment previously to their removal here have afterwards suffered a recurrence of its attacks, not, however, so malignant and enduring as before; thus showing that removal hither had tended already to ameliorate the effects without wholly eliminating the disease of the system. In cases of pulmonary ailments, likewise, the climate in this region acts beneficially, and many who have come hither to escape speedy disease from consumption have been wholly restored, while all whose vital powers were not previously too far exhausted have been benefited and had their lives prolonged by the change. See how the examination of official statistics varifies the foregoing statements. The following table gives the death rate in the localities mentioned:

Germany	1 in 37
France	1 in 41
Great Britain and Ireland	1 in 46
Denmark	1 in 46
Sweden	1 in 50
Norway	1 in 56
The whole United States	1 in 74
Missouri	1 in 51
Illinois	1 in 73
Michigan	1 in 88
Pennsylvania	1 in 96
Iowa	1 in 96
Wisconsin	1 in 108
Southwestern Minnesota	1 in 124

LENGTH OF SEASONS.

There is scarcely any appreciable diffsrence between this country and the middle states in the length of the seasons. Spring commences about the close of March or early in April, and planting is done but little later than in Ohio, Harvest usnally commences in July and is continued into August. The early autumnal frosts make their appearance about the first of October, but it is in this month that Indian summer begins, and it frequently lasts from four to six weeks. This is the most delightful of all seasons. The air as cool and balmy, and all nature wears a peculiar aspect of calmness and rest which is most delightful to the senses. The advent of wintry weather, until which time fall plowing may be continued, takes place about the twentieth of November usually, and the farmer has ample time to prepare his ground for early seeding in the spring. After this the cold increases gradually in severity until winter really sets in about the middle of December. It is not the case, either, that winter is constantly cold, for there are warm intervals throughout its continuance, noticeably so between the middle of Jauuaay and the middle of February, but seldom so warm as to produce mud.

SOIL—ITS FERTILITY.

It has been practically demonstrated, and is an undeniable fact, that in the soil are treasures sufficient to constitute all the inducements that those seeking to found homes ought to require. The soil is a loose, dark-colored loam, composed of the detritus of silicious and calcareous rocks mixed with alumina and soda, to which is added a large percentage of organic remains and ashes of plants. It is also exceedingly rich in phosphates and other fertilizing salts, and generally very deep, varying from one to two or three feet. Indeed the subsoil, until a depth of from five to eight feet is obtained, is formed of similar material with that of the surface, and on exposure to atmospheric influences speedily becomes fruitful.

This great DEPTH OF SOIL contributes to its durability, and its fertile properties appear almost inexhaustible. One of its peculiarities is its remarkable ability to resist drouths. In times of exceedingly dry weather, a thin crust forms on the surface and retards evaporation from below, without being firm enough to interfere seriously with the growth of vegetation. This is due in part, no doubt, to the circumstance thas the surface stratum contains so large a proportion of the ashes of grasses and plants, the result of oft-occurring prairie fires. In some spots of inconsiderable area, on the summits of the elevavations, sand or gravel deposits either form the surface stratum, or underly it a slight depth, and there are also occasional moraine-like eminences covering from two to five acres, composed largely of boulders.

AGRICULTURE.

This great fundamental industry, combining the usual departments of grain, produce, of stock raising and dairying, is in its element here, if its element is to be found anywhere.

This is, in the truest sense, a farming country. Its location, soil, climate and surrounding circumstances fit it especially for this pursuit; and the kind of farming always sure of success here is that which embraces every branch of agricultural industry. It is not distinctively a country for growing wheat or corn; nor, so far as has been developed, for the especial cultivation of any other single crop, but has the far more advantageous peculiarity of being about equally well adapted for any field or garden crop that can be grown in the northern states of the union, and as a grazing country it has no superior. Spring wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn, sorghum, potatoes, turnips, rutabagas, mangul wurzel, beets, carrots, parsnips, beans, peas, cabbages, etc., grow luxuriantly in all parts of this division, and, taking a number of seasons together, it will be found to yield mean average crops of very little, if any, inferor in quality and quantity than those of regions which are claimed to be especially suitable for some one or more of these products.

The truth of this is shown by the official statistics of the state and United States census, which, although not, perhaps, strictly correct, are likely to be as correct for this as for other localities, and, therefore, serve the purpose of comparison.

It has been noticed that a greater degree of cold is required to produce frost here than in places further east. A fall of the mercury which in southwestern Minnesota would be harmless to the tenderest vines would be destructive to the crops of Illinois and Ohio. This is owing partly to the great vitality of the plants, which mature in our short summer months, partly to the heat-retaining nature of the soil, but chiefly to the dryness of the air, which prevents the rapid radiation which produces frost.

WHEAT.

Wheat is the great staple, and in this cereal no other country can compete. The flour produced from this wheat has no equal, and in the eastern markets of the United States and in those of Europe it always commands a higher price than any other.

Fife wheat is the variety now generally grown in the state, being introduced from Canada. It is hard, strong and nutritive, and if kept pure and intelligently cultivated, improves through change of location.

The average yield throughout the state during successive seasons is from sixteen to twenty bushels per acre, but instances are frequent of very much larger crops being grown by individual farmers and of considerably increased averages in entire counties. As high as thirty-five and even forty bushels per acre are often reported, and one may confidently rely upon a yield of sixteen bushels of more per acre (taking a number of seasons together) with ordinary seed and tillage in any part of the state. It depends largely upon the farmer's own intelligence and industry to nearly double this average. It should be borne in mind that the state extends 260 miles east and west and 280 miles north and south, and in a territory of such area it seldom happens that a season passess without more or less injury being done to crops some where within its boundary by an innumerable variety of natural causes. Hence, an average of even sixteen bushels for the entire state is a large yield. Last year the area of wheat harvested in Minnesota was 5,963,325 acres, divided amongst seventy-three counties, and the yield reported is nearly 50,000,000 bushels, a large proportion of which graded No. 1.

CORN.

As corn is a staple in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, so it is in southwestern Minnesota with results fully equaling, if not surpassing, the most favored of the above mentioned states.

The successful farmer must raise not only grain, but horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. To do this, he must chose a country which produces cheap corn and rich, nutritious and cheap grassess. The test of actual experience is the only safe guide, and from experience we speak confidently. It is generally supposed that any portion of Minnesota is to far north for Indian corn. This is a great mistake, founded on *the popular fallacy that latitude governs climate.* But climate grows warmer toward the west coast of the continent, and, although the winters are generally clear, dry and cold, the summers are as warm as those of Southern Ohio. The mean summer heat of St. Paul is precisely that of Philadelphia, five degrees farther south, while it is considerably warmer the whole six months of the growing season than Chicago, three degrees farther south.

Illinois and Ohio are regarded as the great corn states of the union, and it is the chief staple product of these two states. Mr. Lincoln, late president of the United Strtes, in the course of an agricultural address, stated that an average crop of corn from year to year does not exceed nineteen bushels.

Our average for the past ten years has been over thirty bushels per acre. With thorough cultivation crops of fifty to sixty bushels per acre are obtained, while a yield of seventy-five to eighty bushels per acre is not an unusual occurrence. The crop of 1879 was an unusually prolific one, and numerous farmers reported from ninety to one hundred bushels per acre.

The corn crop of southwestern Minnesota has never known failure since the first settlement of the country, and only twice has it been injured by frost. Although our summers are shorter than those of Missouri and Illinois, yet nature has provided a compensation in the wonderful rapidity with which plants grow and attain maturity. There is seldom any frost before the 20th day of September, and frequently not before the 1st of October, so ample time is afforded for corn to ripen.

The great wheat fields of the Red river and of Manitoba do not possess this immunity from early frosts, and when the center of wheat culture, following its swift and inevitable westward course, leaves them behind, they will not have this *great staple, corn,* to substitute, and the superiority of southwestern Minnesota as a farming country will be clearly seen and acknowledged.

FLAX.

The cultivation of flax is increasing rapidly, mainly for the manufacture of linseed oil and oil cake. It is largely sown on new breaking the first year, as it aids in rotting the sod, thus enabling the farmer of small means to secure a certain and profitable return, averaging about ten bushels per acre, from his earliest labor, and leaving his land in cleaner and in better condition than if unused or planted to sod corn. The seed is shipped to oil mills, where it is made into oil and oil cake. The oil is almost entirely sent to other states, while the oil cake is mostly shipped to England, where it commands a high price, its useful qualties as a feed for horses and cattle being fully appreciated there. The home demand, however, is increasing. and the time will doubtless come when this product of our mills will be entirely consumed here. Chemists estimate that one pound of oil cake is equal to two and eight-tenths pounds of corn meal, or nine pounds of bran as a feed for stock. But a small portion of the straw is used; thousands of tons are burned every year because there is not yet any mill to manufacture it into cloth.

The extensive linseed oil works of Mankato, on the line of the St. Paul & Sioux City railroad, and at Minneapolis, and others now in completion at Sioux Falls, furnish the farmers with seed and afford a steady market for the crop.

OTHER GRAINS.

Oats grow to the greatest perfection; they attain an unusual degree of solidity, and are a very profitable crop to raise. The soil and climate appear to be peculiarly adapted for them, and, besides being of a superior quality, they weigh from three to eight pounds more per bushel than those produced in any other part of the country. The yield in 1876 from 464,167 acres was 10,819,638 bushels, and has been vastly increased yearly.

Rye, barley, and buckwheat all do exceedingly well here. The climatic influences which tend to produce such superior grains of all kinds are especially marked in the barley, and its excellent reputation causes a very considerable demand for it from the breweries of the middle states. In 1876, 1,600,335 bushels were produced; in 1877 the acreage was one-third greater, and in 1879 more than doubled.

The yield of rye in this state since 1867 has not fallen below an average of 12¼ bushels, the general average has been about 16 bushels. In Ohio during the same interval the lowest average was 9¼ bushels and the highest 11¾ bushels, the mean average being about 10½ bushels. During the same interval barley has ranged in Minnesota from an average of 18⅞ to 30¼ bushels, with a mean average of 26 bushels, and the quality very superior. The barley of this state is renowned in the markets for its weight, freedom from rust, and mature development. In Ohio in the same time the range was for barley from 12⅛ to 26⅝ bushels, the mean average being 20⅝ bushels. Take buckwheat in the same period, and we have as the extremes in Minnesota 7¼ and 15⅞ bushels, and a mean average of 16⅛ bushels, and in Ohio 7⅜ and 12 bushels are the extremes of annual averages and 10¼ bushels the mean. Thus it seems that in all these products Minnesota is ahead of Ohio, notwithstanding the less systematic and careful cultivation arising from her newness.

HAY.

One of the most valuable products of the soil is grass. Nearly 1,000,000 acres of wild grass are cut each year, in addition to which about 7,000 acres are devoted to tame hay. The grass, however, is but little inferior to clover or timothy, and by some is considered of about equal value. The blue joint grass grows rankly on the lowlands in vast abundance, and is of most excellent quality, and is particularly esteemed by many farmers as feed for horses. Wild grass can be cut at any time from the first of June to the middle of September. Four tons to the acre is no unusual crop, and the average yield is over two tons. It can be put in the stack at a cost of $1 per ton. Hundreds of thousands of acres of this valuable product are wasted every year for want of settlers to cut it and stock to which to feed it. The hay crop is a crop that never fails, and the new settler is safe in buying as many cattle as he can pay for.

STOCK RAISING.

With plenty of good grass, corn and water, the experienced farmer will at once see that this must be the country for stock raising.

The fact has been thoroughly established that farming cannot be carried on successfully for any series of years where the attention is devoted to grain raising exclusively. The variations in seasons and in prices, the liability to an overstocked market, the accasional damage from drouth, floods and well-known vicissitudes of farmers, keep the farmer who depends on grain alone in a chronic state of uncertainty, and at times entails the loss of a whole season's labor.

Mixed farming must be the goal for all who wish for regular and increasing incomes, with an assured future. Grain should always go hand in hand with stock raising, and the country which affords the best facilities for the production of both grain and live stock offers the best inducement to settlement.

Governor Pillsbury, in a letter to an English inquirer, said of this region: "This section of country is traversed by various streams and dotted by small lakes of pure, clear water, and the alternation of uplands and natural meadows peculiarly fit it for grazing and the various branches of both stock and grain growing."

That the facts regarding the abundance and richness of the grass, the dryness and pureness of the atmosphere, the excellent quality of the water, the evenness of the temperature, and the superior market advantages afforded by competing railroads are appreciated, and many fine herds of blooded stock owned and raised here fully testify.

CATTLE.

Young cattle need only grass and hay for feed, summer and winter, and comparatively little grain has to be fed to cattle that are fattening for market, or to milch cows. The dryness of the atmosphere is conducive to the health of animals, and does away with any need for shelter in winter more than is common in northern countries generally. So far no sickness of moment has been known to prevail amongst them, even in a single instance. This healthy condition of the animals, and the abundance of good food and water, renders their flesh solid, juicy, and of more than usually palatable flavor, and, at the same time, impart to the milk of the cows a richness that adds greatly to the excellence of the butter and cheese manufactured therefrom.

More cattle are needed on these prairies. They are now comparatively scarce. A good cow is worth $35.

The attention of cattle buyers has been directed to southwestern Minnesota for several years on account of the superior quality of the beef produced by raising steers and heifers on the rich grass and pure water of this region. The country has been scoured over by these drovers and the cattle bought up and driven off in great herds to supply the markets of Chicago and New York, or to the ranches of Montana. The immigrant need not fear to bring as much stock as he can gather up. The five and a half million acres of grass going to waste for the want of animals to eat it, is his guarantee against loss.

SHEEP.

The climate and the soil of Minnesota are both peculiarly favorable to the successful prosecution of this industry. The atmosphere, pure, dry, and invigorating, gives sharpness to the appetite and secures a consequent increase in the size and weight of both animal and fleece. The absence of mud and the uniformity of the temperature is a security against foot-rot, catarrhal affections, and other ailments incident to moister climates.

The cost of raising sheep in Minnesota is from 55 to 60 cents (2s. 3d. to 2s. 6d.) per head per annum. Counting the increased value of wool and mutton raised in this climate, sheep raising is more profitable here than in Texas, the yearly loss from disease being estimated at only 1⅔ per cent. Nobles county alone has over 30,000 sheep, and the averrge product of wool is about eighty pounds.

HOGS.

One can readily understand that a great corn-producing country must be a good country for hogs. Southwestern Minnesota is already famous in this respect. Our pork is free from trichina, and the animals are not liable to cholera or diseases of the liver and kidneys. The flesh is firm, sound, and deliciously flavored. Hogs thrive well, fatten easily, and require no extra care whatever. Hogs can be raised with profit when they bring $3 per 100, live weight, at the railroad station. The average price for the past few years has been $4.

HORSES AND MULES.

There were 251,346 horses and 8,867 mules in Minnesota in 1880, being an increase of 25,943 horses and 1,122 mules since the year previous. Among the native horses are a number of as handsome and fully developed animals as can be found anywhere, and several of the most prominent turf horses in the United States were bred in this state. As a general rule, Minnesota horses excel in size, appearance, vigor, and durability, and command the highest prices in eastern markets. Quite a business is made of breeding horses for eastern demade, and from the circumstanee that the number of those who engage in it is constantly increasing the inference that it is a profitable occupation is natural is not necessary. Not only are the native horses healthy, but horses brought here from other localities improve quickly in health, vigor, and appearance, and appreciate in value.

DAIRYING.

The abundant growth and never failing crops of extraordtnarily nutritious grasses produced by the soil of these southwestern counties, and the universal prevalence of readily accessible pure water, together with its climate advantages, contribute to make this one of the best grazing and dairying regions in the world, and agriculturalists now residing here are very generally turning their attention to these pursuits. The experience is that they are more profitable and secure than wheat growing, not being liable to be injuriously affected by the vicissitudes of the weather, and requiring really less care and attention.

In 1880, 16,146,410 pounds of butter and 691,889 pounds of cheese were made in the state. There are forty-nine cheese factories and a number of extensive creameries in operation here. Much of the butter made is "gilt edged," and commands the highest prices for exportation, and cheese from the factories of this state is fully equal to the best made anywhere. The largest proportion of both these products is exported to the eastern cities and England. The number of milch cows reported is 230,663.

Butter and cheese must always constitute important items in the commerce of this country.

That locality in which these articles can be produced in large quantities, of good quality, and at small cost, will have permanent advantages over any other agricultural district. Such a locality is here brought to the settler's attention.

In the proceedings of the National Butter and Cheese association, held in the summer of 1878, there are statements by men of long experience both as dairymen and dealers, that butter and cheese made from the milk of cows fed on the prairie grasses and hay is superior in quality to that made from the milk of cows fed on the tame grasses of the east.

If dairying is found so profitable in New York and other states, where lands range from $75 to $100 per acre, how much more remunerative must it prove in Southwestern Minnesota, where pasturage to an unlimited extent is virtually free and hay costs but little more than the labor of securing it? Here is a rich field for investment, where large profits are sure, and it is worthy the serious attention of farmers and business men. Official figures support our strong assertions upon this subject. The butter aaerages 67.6 pounds per head, as compared with 46.8 in Illinois and 62 in Wisconsin.

LATE CITY NEWS.

The St. Paul pound keeper is now instructed to pick up all loose horses, cows, etc, he may find wandering about in the streets and had two horses in pen last night. But the authorities do not permit the pound keeper to take in the fees from those desiring to release their animals from impoundment, for all fees of this kind must be paid to jailers O'Keefe and Spiel, at the city hall who give a receipt for the V's they thus take in, keeping a stub memorandom of the same, which on presentation at the pound also receives the liberty of the imprisoned beasts.

According to instructions from the board of public works the city engineer had danger lanterns hung up at various points on the disturbed roadway on Pleasant avenue last night.

A hod carrier whose name could not be ascertained, fell from a scaffolding on a new building on the corner of Seventh street and Maria avenue, about 4:30 yesterday afternoon, and broke his right leg. The limb was set by Dr. Sloan and the patient brought to the city hall, where he was conveyed to the city hospital in the patrol wagon.

Martin Marinan, whose parents reside at 170 East Fairfield avenue, West St. Paul, which young kid ran away from home two years ago, was picked up in the streets of Philadelphia a few days since, by Secretary Grew, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and placed in a cheap boarding house. A letter on the person of the boy gave the secretary a clue to his friends, to whom he at once wrote, with what results is not known.

An Oregon Wild Woman.

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 16.—Great excitement prevails in Clackamas county, Oregon, over the reported discovery of a veritable wild woman. She has recently been seen by several persons, and a few days ago chased a number of school children some distance, frightening them nearly to death. The woman is described as tall and guant, with a red, savage face, wearing very long, disheveled hair, reaching nearly to her knees, and almost totally nude.

Heavy Judgments.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Judgments to the amount of about $125,000 were entered up to-day against the firm of C. W. Bogart & Co., bankers and brokers, who recently failed. Among the larger creditors are Mary S. Stickwell, $42,000; Mary H. Burnham, $50,000. Judge Sadgwick dissolved the injunction restraining the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph company from erecting poles and wires in Second and Eleventh avenues of this city.

BASE BALL.

BASE BALL.

Peoria vs. St. Paul,

AT

SEVENTH STREET GROUNDS,

THIS AFTERNOON.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

NILSSON

AND THE

Haines Pianos!

CHICAGO, May 31st.

Messrs. Dyer & Howard, St. Paul and Minneapolis:

GENTS—Being advised that you are the general agents for the Messrs. Haines Bros. Pianofortes, and desiring to have one for my private use during my stay in your city, I beg to request, that you will kindly send an upright to my hotel.