LA GRIPPE HOLDS ON.

SLIGHT INCREASE IN THE DEATH RATE.

Records of the Health Department—People Are Careless, Catch Cold and Die With Pneumonia—Opinions of Physicians.

The grip is with us. What was said editorially in the issue of April 1—"It looks as if this disease, having run around the globe from east to west, has turned about, and is now running from west to east," seems to be confirmed by the progress of this dread disease.

While the epidemic seems to be present in a milder form, and has more the symptoms of an ordinary cold, the after effects are as bad as in the former visitation. Referring again to the editorial of April 1, we quote: "Past experience has shown that in itself the grip is not so bad as the evil effects it leaves behind in the constitutions of its victims. Among the worst of these are chronic debility and a predisposition to melancholia."

One of our most eminent medical men in discussing the grippe said: "There are two classes of patients in whom it is hard to combat. The first are those who look upon it simply as a cold, and begin to dose themselves with whisky and quinine. That's the worst thing they can do, and they never get over it until they quit that treatment or die.

"The other class are those who have a feeble hold on life, either through age or weakness in any of the vital organs. Kidney troubles, lung troubles, and heart troubles become apparent at once, if they exist, when grip attacks a man. The effect of grip is to depress the vitality. This shows up the weak spots in a man's system.

"There are orthodox ways of treating the grip. But I prefer to prevent it, and I believe this is possible in a majority of cases. During the previous epidemic, while I worked as hard as any doctor in the city, I escaped, though nearly all of my professional brothers were sick. How did I do it? Well, I took care of myself, dressed warmly, kept my feet dry, did not over-eat, and whenever I felt tired or played out, I took a little Paine's Celery Compound. I used that medicine, for I found that grip was most likely to attack people when weak and run down, and this compound is the best tonic or strength-giver I know of in all the materia medica."

A most valuable contribution to the volumes written about the grip is found in an article by Robert S. Styles, Burlington, Vt., and published in the Press of that city. For the benefit or our readers, we reprint this most interesting and instructive record. "On Monday morning the latter part of March, there was nothing to me but pain and weakness. I had no appetite, and could not have eaten anything if I wanted to. How my head did ache that week! I grew worse rapidly, so that by Wednesday I felt as if I was going to die.

"Friday morning I would not have given a snap of my finger for my chance of life, but that afternoon I thought of Paine's Celery Compound, which had cured me once before, when sick and suffering. I sent to the drug store for two bottles, and, as soon as they came, I took half a wine glassful. In two hours I felt better, and hope returned. Every dose I took made me feel stronger, and to-day I am in better health than I have been before in a long time. I attribute my recovery entirely to Paine's Celery Compound, and in the hope that others through my experience may be led to use this means of relief, I have requested the editor to publish this statement."

"Mr. Styles is one of our old residents," says the Press editor, "having been in business here for over a quarter of a century." As such, his statement carries great weight, for no one of his standing could afford to publicly make assertions of this nature unless they were true in every particular.

Throughout the medical profession the opinion prevails that the grip has such a depressing effect upon the vitality of the patient that hidden and dangerous weaknesses are almost certain to be developed. One physician said: "No country visited by the grip before has yet recovered its nervous tone. Alcoholic beverages, bitters and ordinary tonics are useless. The nerves need food, the brain demands nourishment, the blood must be enriched. I found nothing that equals Paine's Celery Compound in this serious condition. It conquers that prostration which is so often fatal, and the weakened sufferer grows strong, robust and vigorous under its fortifying influence."

There is a solemn lesson in this article. Its advice, if followed, will do much to prevent and relieve suffering and lessen the fatalities following an epidemic of the grip.

I took Cold,
I took Sick,
I TOOK

SCOTT'S EMULSION

RESULT:

**I take My Meals,
I take My Rest,**

AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING I CAN LAY MY HANDS ON; **getting fat too,** FOR Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY **Incipient Consumption** BUT BUILT ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING

FLESH ON MY BONES

AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK." SUCH TESTIMONY IS NOTHING NEW. SCOTT'S EMULSION IS DOING WONDERS DAILY. TAKE NO OTHER.

GREAT NORTHERN R'Y LINE.

TICKETS 1?5 East Third St., St. Paul; 300 Nicollet Av., Minneapolis and Union depots in both cities

LEAVE	St. Paul Union Depot.	ARRIVE
b8:05 a.m.	Wayzata, Litchfield & Willmar	b6:30 p.m.
b8:20 a.m.	Fer. Falls, Fargo & G. Forks	b6:10 p.m.
b3:30 p.m.	Osseo, Clearwater & St. Cloud	b11:55 a.m.
b3:30 p.m.	Anoka, St. Cloud & Willmar	b11:10 a.m.
b4:30 p.m.	..Excelsior and Hutchinson..	b11:55 a.m.
a6:40 p.m.	Willmar, †Sioux City, Sioux Falls, bWatertown, bHuron, Wahpeton, bAberdeen, bEllendale, †Fargo, bCasselton, Grafton, Winnipeg and Pacific Coast.	a7:15 a.m.
a7:40 p.m.	†Anoka, St. Cloud, Sauk Center, Fergus Falls, Fargo, Crookston, G. Forks, Great Falls, Helena, Butte and Pacific Coast.	a6:55 a.m.
	—Eastern Minnesota.—	
b1:05 p.m.	Duluth, W. Superior, Elk River, Milaca, Hinckley, Princeton, Anoka,*	b7:03 p.m.

a, daily; b, except Sundays. *Buffet parlor cars on trains to Duluth and West Superior. †Buffet sleepers. ‡Dining cars, palace sleepers and free colonist sleeping cars.

Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad

Leaves for Chicago, St. Louis and down river points, 7:50 a. m.; arrives, 1:45 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

Leaves for Chicago and St. Louis, 7:30 p. m.; arrives, 7.35 a. m., daily.

Wisconsin Central Lines (N. P. R. R. Co., Lessee). Trains for Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, Neenah, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Milwaukee and Chicago depart from Minneapolis *12:45 p. m., *6:25 p. m.; St. Paul, *1:30 p. m., *7:15 p. m. Through trains arrive St. Paul *7:50 a. m., *3:45 p. m.; Minneapolis *8:25 a. m., *4:15 p. m. *Daily.

MINNESOTA AS IT IS.

A Picture of Its Resources and Attractions for New Settlers.

A Little Book That Shows How the Farmers Say They Prosper.

They Believe No State Has Superior Advantages for Their Calling.

Where and How Lands Can Be Had by Those in Want of Them.

A pamphlet of 100 pages has just been issued treating of "The Farmer's Opportunity" in Minnesota. In view of the recent activity of many of the farmers in politics it might be presumed, especially as it is the work of a political writer, that it related to political affairs. But such is not the fact. It is a compilation and condensation by Capt. J. G. Pyle, of St. Paul, of essential facts relating to the resources of the state, with its agricultural development and inducements for new settlers. There is no suggestion in it of the romantic picturing often found in the literature of new regions prepared for use in other sections. The author states in the introduction that he aims to avoid the fanciful and exaggerated with the purpose to provide a reliable guide book to the intending settler. He very justly claims that he "has sought dilligently for facts bearing upon life and its conditions in Minnesota, and has stated them exactly as he found them." He is led to believe that the conditions of agricultural industry are more favorable to the new comers than in, perhaps, any other state. The writer says further: "It is believed by those who know best, having had large experience in many of the states of the Union, and being familar with the processes by which men attain prosperity, that the state of Minnesota contains within itself more of the natural elements of wealth than perhaps any other equal area upon the face of the globe."

Divisions of the State.

As a matter of convenience, in treating of the local conditions, Mr. Pyle groups the frontier with divisions which he terms the Red River valley counties, the Park region, the northern counties, the central eastern counties, the central counties, the southeastern counties, the central southern counties and the southwestern counties. Each of these he presents in some detail, explaining that the Mississippi river, the Minnesota and the Red River of the North are great natural dividing lines which indicate themselves to the eye; but just as the divisions of the United States laid down our standard geographies are largely arbitrary, and intended only for convenience, so, for the most part, the divisions which have been designated are artificial. There is a homogeneousness of soil and production in Minnesota which make it impossible to carve up the state into sections distinct from one another and differing in their prominent characteristics.

General Outlines.

A hasty sketch is first given of the extent and general features of the state. Its area, according to the government surveys, is 83,531 square miles, or 53,458,840 acres. More than 3,000,000 acres of this is water surface, the state being especially noted for the number as well as the beauty of its inland lakes. Only 42,477,682 acres of its surface have been surveyed. The most of the unsurveyed portion lies in the northern and northeastern counties, which are largely timber and mineral lands. Its area exceeds that of all the New England states together, and is nearly as great as that of Ohio and Pennsylvania combined. The general elevation of the state above sea level is high. There are no mountains, properly so called, within its boundaries. As a rule the surface is pleasantly varied, while there are within the state sufficient elevations of a considerable height to redeem it from monotony and to give ample drainage. The highest point so far as ascertained, is about 2,200 feet above sea level. Within the state three river systems have their source. The most important, of course, of these is the Mississippi, rising in the group of small lakes north of the center of the state, and flowing southward, receiving in its course the waters of the Minnesota and its numerous tributaries. A narrow watershed divides this from the streams that flow into the Red River of the North on its western boundary, while to the northeast other waters join the St. Louis and reach Lake Superior. This position of Minnesota at the head of the waters, so to speak, of the continent, is typical of her commercial and industrial situation. The extreme fertility of Minnesota's soil is accounted for in part by the geologic formation. Prof. Winchell says "the states that are regularly and deeply buried in drift deposits are known as the best farming states in the Union." Minnesota is no exception to the rule.

The Climate.

It is understood that for healthfulness and enjoyment the climate of the state has hardly an equal in any part of the country. The records of the signal station at St. Paul for ten years past are produced, showing that the average of the temperature is about 44 deg., and the rain-fall near 29 inches annually. A point not always understood is noted in this:

The extreme long days of this northern latitude have forcing effect upon vegetation. Crops mature in a much shorter space of time than than would be possible elsewhere. The climate has also a notable effect upon animal life, and upon one at least of our leading industries. The prominence which Minnesota has attained as a dairying state is due very largely to the perfect adaptation of our climate to the production of the finest grades of butter and cheese. The farmer who is intending to make a change will commit a very grave error, both as to his future comfort and future profit, if he leaves climate out of the question. If he does consider the question, Minnesota's claims must be recognized.

Population.

The increase of Minnesota's population is a fair index to the unexampled development of the state. The earliest census was taken June 11, 1849, and gave the territory a population of 4,513. Just before the admission of the territory as a state it had grown to 150,037. In 1860 the federal census credited it with 172,023. This number was considerably more than doubled in the next decade, notwithstanding the drain caused by the War of the Rebellion and the great Sioux outbreak in 1862, which frightened away large numbers of settlers and of intending immigrants. In 1870 its population was 439,407; in 1880, 780,773. There came no pause to this extraordinary increase. The years between 1880 and 1890 added tremendously to the muster roll of our people. The records of the eleventh census give the population of Minnesota as 1,301,826. The increase between 1870 and 1880 was 78 per cent, and between 1880 and 1890, 67 per cent. The latter rate of growth, however, is much more remarkable, since the percentage is calculated on a basis vastly greater. The numerical increase in the past decade is over half a million. Minnesota now ranks twenty-sixth in the Union, and before another ten years have passed she will have more than reached the half-way stage. More than 60 per cent of the total population in 1880 were born in the United States. The element of foreign birth is drawn most largely from the Teutonic race, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Germany contributing liberally. The immigrants from those countries make a better class of citizens than from almost any other.

Agricultural Resources.

Minnesota is pre-eminently an agricultural state. Although our resources are vast and varied, including mineral wealth in large quantities, as well as the material for all kinds of manufacturing industries, the tillage of the soil has been, up to the present time, the principal occupation of our inhabitants and the corner stone of our prosperity. The state has become known all over the world as the place where the famous No. 1 hard wheat is produced. Wheat still remains its largest and most valuable crop, but the mistake of concentrating all energy and staking all the future upon a single product was discovered several years ago. Diversified farming is now generally practiced, and is coming to be the rule. The diversification has resulted so far in proving that the state is adapted to the production of almost anything in farm products that can be raised outside of tropical latitudes. There is no better corn grown in the world than that which ripens on the fields of Southern Minnesota. There is no surer crop, and few are more remunerative, than our hardy oats. Barley is an equally fruitful and satisfactory crop. Rye is cultivated extensively and buckwheat is grown for domestic use. Flax culture has received a great impetus within recent years. Nothing else, however, has done so much to diversify agriculture in Minnesota as the introduction of stock raising and dairying. This has not only done away with the habit of reliance upon a single product or a single crop, but it has added so largely to the profits of farmers in Minnesota that thousands of them to-day can trace to their first experiment with the stock farm and the dairy the rise of their comfort, and the beginning of the end of their indebtedness.

The report of the commissioner of statistics for the past year is quoted in these figures:

1889

	Acreage.	Yield.	Yield per Acre
Wheat	2,736,570	42,334,519	15.50
Oats	1,339,773	40,678,486	30.45
Corn	704,369	19,079,262	27.10
Barley	290,668	6,803,030	23.40
Rye	51,789	1,001,172	19.30
Buckwheat	17,224	219,492	12.70
Botatoes	76,896	7,609,097	
Beans	3,658	43,602	
Sugar cane	2,999	220,251 gallons	
Cultivated hay	417,608	454,909 tons	
Flaxseed	255,602	2,293,217 bushels	
Other products	60,899		
Total	5,958 004		

Wild hay, tons, 1889	1,791,663
Timothy seed, bu., 1889	430,394
Clover seed, bu., 1889	66,413
Apples, bu., 1889	64,520
Grapes, lbs., 1889	120,874
Tobacco, lbs., 1889	27,689
Honey, lbs., 1889	746,453
Maple syrup, gal., 1890	17,195
Maple sugar, lbs., 1890	23,430
Wool, lbs., 1890	1,116,987
Butter, lbs., 1889	29,165,137
Cheese, lbs., 1889	1,274,076

Various Fruits.

The cultivation of small fruits, berries and vegetables is an increasing and profitable industry. The rich black soil which produces the cereals in such abundance and of so high a grode is equally suited to these. Minnesota apples have taken premiums in competition with exhibits from the states of more southerly latitudes. The crab apple and plum grow wild. Both soil and climate seem especially kind to grape culture, and this industry is destined to attain large proportions. Melons, strawberries, celery, and all the table delicacies produced from the soil are grown here with great success; their flavor is at once richer and more delicate than that of the same commodities in other sections, and the slight difference between the producing season in this and other states furnishes the Minnesota market with fresh produce during an unusually large portion of the year.

The Sugar Beet.

It is believed that the sugar beet can be made quite as successful as in California and Nebraska. The report of the committee of the state senate recently made is quoted, showing that great success has been had in the experiments with the beet. In various sections it has been found to have from 10 to 8 per cent of sugar. A farmer reports a profit of $19.75 per acre in selling his beets at $4 a ton.

The Dairy Interest.

Ten years ago few people in Minnesota thought of stock raising, of butter making, or of cheese manufacture, as a business. In 1889 there were 412,036 milch cows in the state, from which were produced a total of 29,165,137 pounds of butter and 1,274,076 pounds of cheese. The number of cows in 1890, partly estimated, is put at 440,214. There are about 100 creameries and sixty or more cheese factories in the state. The importance and the promise of this industry are more than local. A recent article in Bradstreets' says that the dairy is to-day the most hopeful feature of the American farm. The export price of almost all kinds of grain and provisions has declined very greatly in the last generation. Corn and wheat and beef are vastly cheaper to-day in the foreign market than they were before the war, but butter has almost maintained its own. "It is the development of the creamery idea," says Bradstreets, "that makes the dairy outlook even more encouraging for the American farmers. The indications are that this spring will see more creamery buildings than ever before. The knowledge is spreading that creameries make better butter at less cost, and most pleasing of all to the farmer, they bring him what he longs for most—money. Figures from a few reports, taken at random from different parts of the country, show that these creameries averaged to pay out in their own neighborhoods something like $33,000 apiece last year, and there is no reason to believe that these are exceptional cases. They made on an average 133,000 pounds of butter each, so that farmers got an average for their butter product about 25 cents a pound net." This quotation is for the Eastern market; the Western is as good. Good butter commands the highest price all the year around, and the increase of deposits of Minnesota savings banks, and the canceled mortgages on farms that are now pictures of prosperity, are tangible evidences of what dairying has done for the farmers of Minnesota.

Stock Raising.

All the domestic animals are raised with profit in the state, and it is believed that with the improvement in the grades of cattle rapidly being made, the state will make great progress in this direction. Recently special encouragement has been had in the production of sheep and hogs. Prof. McLain, of the state university, affords the data in a case under his observation where seven sows made a net profit of $45.25 per head.

Prices of Products.

A review of the market prices of farm products at the beginning of March, 1891, as compared with the same date of the year before, is most encouraging reading for the farmer. The prices quoted are those prevailing in Minneapolis, the great central grain market of the state. The grade of wheat which brought 77 cents in 1890 sold at 95 cents in 1891, and this notwithstanding the fact that the market supply is greater by 3,000,000 bushels. Corn has risen in this market during the same time from 24 cents to 51 cents per bushel. Oats have likewise more than doubled in value, the increase in the year being from 22 cents to 46 cents. The rise of rye is from 41 cents to 79 cents, and of barley from 40 cents to 62 cents per bushel. Even creamery butters, which were selling last year for 18 and 20 cents a pound, were quoted this at 24 and 25 cents. Eggs have increased in the market 25 per cent. Flax has a correspondingly greater value, although the product of the state is a third greater than ever before. The rise in the potato market has been phenomenal. Hay is worth 50 cents a ton more than it was last year. Nothing but live stock, of all that the farmer takes to market from his fields, has declined in value during this period. This exception is due to a shortage in the corn crop, which compelled farmers to sell a large amount of stock instead of feeding it, and thus overburdened the market. These are the conditions which enable the farmer to realize the profits that he deserves from honest industry; and the prospect is that his condition will be more satisfactory in the future, as such conditions continue to operate.

Other Points.

Some attention is given the vast mineral resources of the state. These are but partially explored, but already make an important showing in the unfolding of the natural resources. The educational system of the state is among the best, comprising all the grades from the common school to the university. The farmer has the opportunities to give his children the benefit of excellent schools, and it is something of a consideration that the state has a public school fund derived from lands that is more than double that of any other state in the Union excepting Texas and Kansas.

Lands Available.

The lands available for settlement are divisible into three classes; government lands, state lands and unsold railroad lands. The government lands are greatest in quadtity, amounting to nearly 7,000,000 acres. These are situated in all parts of the state, although the amount remaining in the southern portion is comparatively small. The great bulk of unappropriated government land lies in the as yet mostly undeveloped counties of the northern tier. By the act of congress, which became law just before the close of the session of 1891, this land can now be taken up only under the provisions of the homstead law; the timber culture and pre-emption laws having been repealed. In addition to this, it is estimated that the legislation of the last session, providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the Red Lake, White Earth and Sisseton reservations, with the opening to settlement of other portions of their territory, will add about 8,000,000 acres to the available lands of Minnesota. This makes a very large total. A great portion of it is land of a high agricultural value. The tracts which are contained in the counties now mostly covered by forests will produce as abundant and valuable crops, when the timber has been cleared, as the prairie. It will thus be seen that a good many years must elapse before the settler in Minnesota who is willing to go a little out of the beaten path shall be unable to find a home that can be acquired at no greater cost than is prescribed by the mild and generous terms of the homestead law.

MINNEAPOLIS REAL ESTATE.

Samuel D McIntyre to Jorgen Simmons, lt 2, Homer's rearr	$1,000
Madge Wyatt to Edward A Hayes, lt 14, blk A, Kenwood	4,900
Benjamin S Wright to Hannah Johnson, lts 8 and 9, blk 31 etc, Baker's Fourth add	2,600
Hannah Johnson to Theophilus Sanborn, pt lt 2, blk 29, Baker's Fourth add	1,000
Geo H Willard to John Anderson, lt 18, blk 7, Soo Pacific add	350
Jennie M Preston to Chas R Beal, lot 6, blk 10, and lt 3, blk 9, Washburn Park	3,000
Ernest K Wilkins to Charles N Robinson, lt 13, blk 42, Sherburne & Beebe's add	2,150
Andrew M Olson to John Gravrock, lt 25, blk 7, McMillan's add	1,100
Andrew L Anderson to Andrew Eveland, lts 17, etc, blk 2, Minnetonka Boulevard	400
Mary Barry to Stephen Mahoney, lt 12, blk 6, Lyndale Av add	2,500
Martin Schneider to Gerhardt Janesen, lt 11, blk 23, Fairmount Park add	1,500
Arvilla H Dana to Putnam D McMillan, part lts 3 and 4, blk 1, etc, Ramsey, Lockwood and others' add	3,000
Pulnam D McMillan to John Cunningham, lt 10, blk 23, Ramsey, Lockwood and others' add	800
One unpublished deed	10,400
Total, 14 deeds	$34,750

MINNEAPOLIS BUILDING PERMITS

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

Hermon Schmidt, 3242 Aldrich av north, 2-story frame dwelling	$1,300
Nineteen minors	4,085
Total, 20 permits	$5,385

When Baby was sick
We gave her Castora
When she was a Child
She cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss
She clung to Castoria
When she had Children
She gave them Castoria

Sale of State Lands.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, LAND OFFICE, ST. PAUL, April 24, 1891.

Notice is hereby given that I will offer at public sale at the county auditor's office in the counties named below on the dates set opposite the several counties named and on the terms prescribed by law, the state lands that have been appraised and are unsold, or that have been sold and forfeited by reason of failure to pay interest for two or more years, situate in such counties.

Lists of the lands to be offered may be seen at the county auditor's office for ten days prior to the sale.

Counties. Place. Date of Sale.
Aitkin, Aitkin, Friday, June 19, 10 a. m.
Anoka, Anoka, Saturday, May 9, 10 a. m.
Becker, Detroit, Monday, June 8, 10 a. m.
Benton, Sauk Rapids, Thursday, May 7, 10 a. m.
Big Stone, Ortonville, Wednesday, June 3, 10 a. m.
Carlton, Northern Pacific Junction, Tuesday, June 16, 10 a. m.
Chippewa, Montevideo, Tuesday, June 2, 2 p. m.
Chisago, Center City, Saturday, June 13, 2 p. m.
Clay, Moorhead, Saturday, June 6, 10 a. m.
Cottonwood, Windom, Tuesday, May 26, 10 a. m.
Douglas, Alexandria, Monday, June 29, 10 a. m.
Faribault, Blue Earth City, Tuesday, May 19, 10 a. m.
Freeborn, Albert Lea, Monday, May 18, 10 a. m.
Grant, Elbow Lake, Tuesday, June 9, 10 a. m.
Itasca, Grand Rapids, Wednesday, June 17, 10 a. m.
Jackson, Jackson, Thursday, May 21, 10 a. m.
Kandiyohi, Willmar, Friday, May 15, 10 a. m.
Lac qui Parle, Madison, Tuesday, June 23, 10 a. m.
Lincoln, Lake Benton, Wednesday, May 27, 10 a. m.
Lyon, Marshall, Thursday, May 28, 10 a. m.
McLeod, Glencoe, Thursday, June 25, 10 a. m.
Marshall, Warren, Saturday, June 13, 10 a.m.
Martin, Fairmont, Wednesday, May 20, 10 a.m.
Meeker, Litchfield, Saturday, May 16, 10 a. m.
Morrison, Little Falls, Wednesday, May 6, 10 a. m.
Mower, Austin, Tuesday, June 9, 10 a. m.
Murray, Slayton, Friday, May 22, 10 a. m.
Nobles, Worthington, Saturday, May 23, 10 a. m.
Norman, Ada, Thursday, June 11, 10 a. m.
Otter Tail, Fergus Falls, Wednesday, June 10, 10 a. m.
Pipe Stone, Pipestone, Saturday, June 13, 10 a. m.
Polk, Crookston, Friday, June 12, 10 a. m.
Pope, Glenwood, Tuesday, May 12, 10 a. m.
Redwood, Redwood Falls, Friday, May 29, 10 a. m.
St. Louis, Duluth, Monday, June 15, 10 a. m.
Sibley, Henderson, Friday, June 26, 10 a. m.
Stearns, St. Cloud, Friday, May 8, 10 a. m.
Stevens, Morris, Wednesday, May 13, 10 a. m.
Swift, Benson, Thursday, May 14, 10 a. m.
Todd, Long Prairie, Wednesday, June 10, 10 a. m.
Traverse, Wheaton, Thursday, June 4, 10 a.m.
Wadena, Wadena, Saturday, June 20, 10 a. m.
Watonwan, St. James, Tuesday, May 26, 2 p. m.
Wilkin, Breckenridge, Friday, June 5, 10 a m.
Wright, Buffalo, Saturday, June 27, 10 a. m.
Y. Medicine, Granite Falls, Tuesday, June 2, 10 a. m.

Immediately after the land sale at Aitkin, I will offer at public auction the right to cut grass on state land in the unorganized townships in the counties of Aitkin, Cass, Itasca and Crow Wing and western portion of St. Louis.

The state reserves the right to reject any or all bids for grass privileges.

A. BIERMANN,
Commissioner of the State Land Office.

Santa Fe Route **TO CALIFORNIA** The most comfortable way to reach California is via Chicago or Kansas City, from which points through cars run without change. For rates and further information apply to S. M. OSGOOD, Gen. Agt., or W. M. WOODWARD, Trav. Agt., 15 Guaranty Loan Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Chicago, St. Paul & K. City Ry. trains leave union depot 7:45 a. m. ex. Sunday, 7:30 p m. daily, ar. 7:30 a. m. daily, 11:30 p. m. ex. Sun

EVERYTHING HIGHER.

Bullish Items of News Prevail Against the Bearish Intelligence.

Wheat Goes a Point Above the Previous Day's Prices.

Insignificant Deliveries and Firm Cables Make Corn Strong.

Advance in Prices and Activity of Stocks Are Checked.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The grain markets were all strong and higher around the opening this morning. Early cables showed firm and higher markets abroad; deliveries on May contracts for wheat were about 1,000,000 bu, which went into strong hands, presumably for shipment. The deliveries of corn were next to nothing, only 5,000 bu, and the cash article was firm and 2c higher. Advices were received from San Francisco to the effect that wheat had advanced 5c per cental there because of hot winds on the coast, and because of purchases for export to France. These bullish items of news seemed to prevail against all of the bearish intelligence received. Exports from the Atlantic coast were trifling; receipts at Duluth and Minneapolis were very large—some 400 carloads and over 1,500,000 bushels were delivered on May contracts. Wheat made a sudden little spurt at the opening. The advantage which it gained in the first five minutes was not lost during the session. The crowd of scalpers kept playing for a reaction, but it did not come. Instead of this it held steady to firm and the scalpers were finally obliged to buy the grain back again at advance. George Smith bought rather freely during the first half hour of the session. The largest buyer thereafter was White & Co., who were presumed to be acting for Quinlan, of New York. Linn, Ream and others of the bear crowd were for the time being, on the bull side of the market. July wheat opened at $1.05½@1.06, against $1.05 at the close yesterday; sold up to $1.06¼, reacted to $1.06, advanced to $1.05⅝, reacted to $1.06¼ and closed firm. The insignificant deliveries, the firm cables, the premium for cash and buying by shorts gave corn a strong tone at the outset. Opening sales of July were made at 63 @63½c, against 63@63⅛c at the close yesterday, and sold up to 64½c. At this point Bryant unloaded a considerable line of property, the cash market weakened, and estimated receipts for to-morrow were heavy. The result was a break to 99⅜c. The tone improved later on, and the close was 63⅞c. Reports of lice on the oat crop gave the market for that cereal considerable strength and St. Louis bought freely. The trading was active until the latter part of the session, when the market was rather quiet. Heavy receipts alone encouraged the bears. There were no deliveries on May contracts. Options opening at 48c for July, against 47½c at the close yesterday, it sold as high as 49c and closed ⅜c below that figure. The provision market was fairly active, with offerings light. Considering the heavy stocks, the deliveries on May contracts were inconsiderable. Firmness was also imparted from the upward tendency in the price of grain. July pork closed with a gain over yesterday of 5c. July lard and ribs were unchanged.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

ARTICLES.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
No. 2 Wheat—				
May	1 06	1 07⅝	1 06	1 07¼
June	1 06	1 07⅝	1 06	1 07½
July	1 05½	1 06⅝	1 05½	1 06¼
No. 2 Corn—				
May	66½	67⅝	66½	67
June	66¾	66¼	64	64⅝
July	63½	64¼	63	63⅞
No. 2 Oats—				
May	53	54	53	53¾
June	52¼	53¼	52¼	53
July	48	49	47⅞	48⅝
Mess Pork—				
May	12 77½	13 00	12 77½	12 82½
July	13 07½	13 25	13 07½	13 10
September	13 42½	13 60	13 42½	13 42½
Lard—				
May	6 75	6 80	6 75	6 75
July	7 02½	7 07½	7 02½	7 02½
September	7 30	7 35	7 30	7 30
Short Ribs—				
May	6 27½	6 35	6 27½	6 27½
July	6 60	6 67½	6 57½	6 57½
September	6 90	6 95	6 87½	6 90

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Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—Dull and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring, $1.07¼; No. 3 spring, $1.02; No. 2 red, $1.07¼ @1.08¼. Corn—No. 2, 9c. Oats—No. 2, 53⅝@ @53¾c; No. 2, white, 57@58c; No. 3, white, 56@56½c. Rye—No. 2, 84@85c. Barley—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, f. o. b., 73@77½c; No. 3, f. o. b., 70c. Flaxseed—No. 1, $1.18. Timothy Seed—Prime, $1.25. Mess Pork—Per bbl, $12.80. Lard—Per 100 lbs, $6.70@6.75. Short Ribs—Sides, loose, $6.20@6.30. Dry Salted Shoulders—Boxed, $5.20@5.25. Short Clear Sides—Boxed, $6.75@6.85. Whisky — Distillers' finished goods, per gal, $1.17. Sugars—Unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls; wheat, 28,000 bu; corn, 370,000 bu; oats, 225,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 12,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls; wheat, 87,000 bu; corn, 143,000 bu; oats, 239,000 bu; rye, 9,000 bu; barley, 7,000 bu. On the produce exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 26@27½c; extra firsts, 23@25c; firsts, 18@21c; extra dairy, 23@24c; extra firsts, 18@21c; first, 15@17c. Eggs—13@13½c.

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Duluth Wheat.

DULUTH, May 1.—Closing: May, $1.11¼; No. 1 hard, cash, $1.09½; No. 1 northern, cash $1.07½; No. 2 northern, cash, $1.04½.

Milwaukee Produce.

MILWAUKEE, May 1.—Flour easier: wheat unsettled: No. 2 spring on track, cash, $1.08 July, $1.04⅞; No. 1 northern, $1.13. Corn steady: No. 3 on track, 61½c. Oats higher: No. 2 white on track, 58@58½c. Barley quiet; No. 2 in store, 76c. Rye firmer; No. 1 in store, 86c. Provisions quiet. Pork—July, $12.97½. Lard—July, $6.77½. Receipts—Flour, 7,200 bbls; wheat, 33,200 bu; barley, 2,100 bu. Shipments—Flour, 6,400 bbls; wheat, 56,000 bu; barley, 4,709 bu.

New York Produce.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Flour—Receipts, 13,781 pkgs; exports, 4,834 bbls; 4,200 sacks; dull irregular; sales 14,900; fair to fancy, $4.80@5.50; Minnesota clear, $4.75@5.40; do patents, $5.25@6.50; winter wheat low grades, $4.15@4.75; patents, $5.10@6; straights, $5@5.85; rye mixtures, $4.85@5.40. Wheat—Receipts, 90,000 bu; exports none; sales, 8,072,000 bu futures; 74,000 bu spot; spot market quiet, unsettled, lower; No. 2 red, $1.16⅞ elevator; $1.18 store; $1.18@1.18¼ afloat; $1.18⅞@1.19 f. o. b.; ungraded red, $1.17@1.19½; No. 1 Northern, $1.27½@1.28; No. 1 hard, $1.30. Options advanced 1½@1⅝c on strong cables and absence of deliveries here on contracts, became irregular and declined ⅛@½c as a reaction, closing steady. There was a fair export demand for future deliveries. One source of strength was the prompt taking in of over a million bushels as put out on contracts at Chicago; No. 2 red, May, $1.14@1.17, closing at $1.16⅝; June, $1.15¼@1.16⅛, closing at $1.15¾; July, $1.12⅝@1.13⅝, closing at $1.13⅛; August, $1.08⅞@1.10¼, closing at $1.10⅛; September, $1.07⅞@1.09⅛, closing at $1.08⅝; December, $1.08½@1.10, closing at $1.09½; May, 1892, $1.12@1.13¼, closing at $1.13⅛. Barley quiet, firm. Barleymalt dull. Corn—Receipts, 10,400 bu; exports, 35,550 bu; sales, 1,584,000 bu futures, 41,000 bu spot; spot market irregular, dull; No. 2, 82c elevator, 83c afloat; ungraded mixed, 79@83c; steamer mixed, 80@82c; options ¾@1c higher with wheat, but rather quiet; May, 75⅞@76¼c, closing at 76¼c; June, 72½@73c¼, closing at 73c; July, 70¼@71⅛c, closing at 70¾c; August, 70@70½c, closing at 70¼c; September, 69¾@70c, closing at 69¾c. Oats—Receipts, 70,000 bu; exports, 845 bu; sales, 205,000 bu futures, 79,000 bu spot; spot market higher, dull; options firmer, less active; May, 59¼@59¾c, closing at 59¾c; June closing at 58¼c; July, 57¼@57¾c, closing at 57¾c; August, 44 @ 45c, closing at 44c; No. 2 white, 62 @ 62½c; mixed Western, 58@63c; white do, 63@70c; No. 2 Chicago, 63@62½c. Hay steady, quiet. Hops firm, quiet. Coffee—Options opened steady and unchanged, closed 5@10c up; sales, 35,750 bags, including: May, $17.80@17.90; June, $17.75@17.85; July, $17.65@17.75; August, $17.25@17.35; September, $16.65@16.70; October, $16.05@16.20; December, $15.30. Spot Rio firm, dull; fair cargoes, 20c; No. 7, 18½@18⅝c. Sugar—Raw, more active, steady at the decline; fair refining, 4⅛c; centrifugals 96-test, 3⅜c; sales, 427 hhds and 522 bags muscovado 89-test at 3¾c; 12,000 bags centrifugals 96-test at 3⅜c, and 3,460 bags molasses sugar 89-test at 2⅞c; refined dull, unchanged. Molasses—Foreign dull; New Orleans quiet, steady. Rio firm, quiet. Petroleum quiet, firmer; United closed at 69½c for June; refined New York, $6.95@7.20; Philadelphia and Baltimore, $6.90@7.15. Cottonseed oil strong; yellow, off grade, 35c. Tallow steady. Rosin quiet, steady. Turpentine quiet, lower; 39@39¼c. Eggs—Fair demand, firm; Western, 15½c; receipts, 4,765 packages. Wool quiet, steady; domestic fleece, 35@38c; pulled, 26@33c; Texas, 17@24c. Pork quiet, steady; old mess, $12@12.50; new mess, $13.75@14.50; extra prime, 11.75@12.25. Cut meats steady, dull; pickled bellies, 6¾c; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 9½@10c. Middles quiet, firm. Lard easier, dull; Western steam, $7; options, sales, 1,250 tcs; May, $6.98; June, $7.10; July, $7.24, closing at $7.22 asked; August, $7.35 asked; September, $7.48. Butter firm, good demand; Western dairy, 13@24c; Western creamery, 22@28c; Western factory, 13@24c; Elgins, 27½@28c. Cheese quiet, steady; fancy new, 11¼@11½c; skims, 6@9c; Ohio flats, 8½@11½c. Pig iron dull. Copper dull, nominal. Lead quiet; domestic, $4.22½. Tin quiet, firm; straits, $19.80; plates active, firm.

St. Louis Produce.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—Flour steady but trading light. Wheat opened unchanged to ⅝c higher, as compared with yesterday's close. The market was rather tame, but values advanced under good buying orders, and, although the course was irregular, the tendency was to higher prices until near the close, when values weakened slightly, the fluctuations for the entire session being within a narrow range; No. 2 red, cash, $1.05½ @1.05¾; May, $1.05¾@1.07, closing at $1.07; June, $1.04@1.04¾, closing at $1.04¾; July, $1.00½c@1.01¾, closing at $1.01¼@1.01⅜; August, 99@99⅞c, closing at 99⅝@99¾c. Corn—The opening was firm and ½@⅞c up. Trading was light, but values ruled firm and advanced, the close being ⅝@⅞c higher than the close yesterday; No. 2, cash, 67@68c; May, 66@66¼c, closing at 66c; July, 62⅜@63¼c, closing at 62⅞c. Oats firmer, but quiet; No. 2, cash, 54½c bid; May, 53⅜@53½c, closing at 53⅜c; July, 46@46½c.

Toledo Grain.

TOLEDO, May 1.—Wheat active, easier; cash and May, $1.12¼; July, $1.06⅜; August, $1.03⅜; December, $1.05. Corn dull, steady; cash, and May, 70c. Oats quiet; cash, 55½c. Cloverseed, dull, steady; cash and May, $4.15.

Liverpool Grain.

LIVERPOOL, May 1—Wheat firm, demand improving, holders offer sparingly; California No. 1, 8s 7½@8s 8d per cental; Kansas winter hard, 8s 6d@8s 6½d. Receipts wheat past three days were 156,000 centals, including 107,000 American. Corn steady, demand fair; receipts American corn for past three days were 46,000 centals. Tallow—Fine American, 27s 3d per cwt. Linseed Oil—24s per cwt. Peas—Canadian, 6s 5d per cental. Stocks of breadstuffs: Flour, 67,000 sacks; wheat, 505,000 centals; corn, 489,000 centals.

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FINANCIAL.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 1.—The stock market today displayed a continuance of yesterday's strength in the forenoon, but further heavy engagements of gold for export met the tide at its height, and selling orders were put in the market by the bears which checked not only the advance in prices, but the activity in business. The selection of Missouri Pacific was made as the stock to bear the brunt of the attack. The position of the different parties in the market has not changed in any respect, and although the advocates of higher prices acknowledge the importance of the heavy outgo of gold to which we have been subjected, the favorable influences which first started the upward movement remain in full force yet. The local trading element is the only material opposition to the advance and many of them have accepted their losses and gone over to the other side, but there is evidently two parties in the market, and every event is seized to make an impression upon prices. The higher rates for money are well understood to be only temporary, and the effect of the usual shifting of loans incidental to the first of the month and to-morrow is likely to see a return to the former low rates. The industrials were more prominent in the market this morning and fairly disputed the leadership of St. Paul and Rock Island, each of which was very strong, the former being under complete control of a clique which is steadily advancing and both were purchased largely for Western account. In the industrials both Cordage and Sugar made marked gains, but the remainder of the market was content with small advances. The gold shipment and the selling of Missouri Pacific, however, took all the strength out of the market, and Missouri Pacific lost 2 per cent, while Cordage lost not only its early advance, but a large fraction in addition. The high rates for money did much to prevent a rally, but appreciation did take place late in the day, but it made little progress, and the market finally closed quiet, and rather heavy at the close to the lowest figures of the day. The late trading was marked also by special weakness in the Grangers, and the net declines in all of them were brought up to material amounts. The changes for the day are small in most stocks with a majority of losses, but, while Sugar is up 1½ per cent, Missouri Pacific is down 1⅝, New England 1⅞, and Burlington 1 per cent. The bond market was quiet and sympathized closely with the movements in shares, developing considerable weakness late in the day, and leaving most of the issues traded in lower than last evening. The Atchison incomes and the Reading issues, Oregon Improvement 5s, the Kansas & Texas issues were prominent in the dealings and are lower this evening. The sales reached $1,333,000 without special animation in any issue. Government bonds have been dull and steady. State bonds have been dull and steady. The Post says: Up to 2 o'clock it was known that the total amount of gold engaged for export tomorrow was $2,820,000. Bills drawn against this have already been sold, and the fact that there were buyers for the bill shows that somebody here must owe the money to Europe or they would not buy the exchange. What makes this indebtedness, or in other words, what gives the foreign bankers the credit to draw on, is not quite clear. It is certainly not selling of American stocks by European holders, as there is no appearance of that in the stock market. Nevertheless, the fact that the gold goes when the rates of exchange imply a small loss to the European bankers, who order the gold shipped, and the sale of the bills against it, shows that there is still a feeling of insecurity in financial affairs in Europe, and especially in London. This is believed to be due to the discouraging aspect of Argentine finances, and the consequent belief that the losses from investments in those securities have not been fully realized yet.

Towards the close of business on the stock exchange some large loans were called in, creating the impression that there was some "emergency," and the rates for money were temporarily up to 8 per cent.

Chicago Money.

CHICAGO, May 1.—New York exchange was 40c premium. Rates for money were steady at 5½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange was steady and unchanged.

Merchants' National Bank!

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Capital, - - $1,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, 600,000

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C. H. BIGELOW, Vice President.
F. A. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
GEO. C. POWER, Asst. Cashier.

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L. D. Hodge,	John L. Merriam,
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F. A. Seymour,	A. H. Wilder,
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M. Auerbach,	C. H. Bigelow,
Charles E. Flandrau,	R. C. Jefferson.
D. R. Noyes.	

STOCKS—CLOSING PRICES.

NEW YORK, May 1.—

Atchison	33	U. P., D. & G.	22½
Adams Express	145	Northwestern	109¾
Alton & Terre H.	33	do pfd	135½
do pfd	125	N. Y. Central	103¼
Am. Express	115	N. Y., C. & St. L.	13¾
B., C. R. & N.	24	do pfd	66½
Canad'n Pacific	79	Ohio & Miss	18⅞
Can. Southern	51½	do pfd	85
Central Pacific	31½	Ontario & West'n.	17⅝
Ches. & Ohio	18½	Oregon Improv't.	32
do 1st pfd	52½	Oregon Nav	77
do 2d pfd	32	North American.	17¼
Chi. & Alton	126	Pacific Mail	38½
C., B. & Q.	89⅞	P., D. & E.	21
Rio G. Western	42½	Pittsburg	150½
do pfd	73½	*Pullman P. Car.	193½
C., C., C. & St. L.	64½	Reading	3?¾
Del. & Hudson	135½	Rock Island	79⅛
D., L. & W.	139	St. L. & S. F. 1st pfd.	67
D. & R. G. pfd	61¼	St. Paul	65¾
East Tennessee	7	do pfd	114¾
do 1st pfd	56	St. P., M. & M.	107
do 2d pfd	16	St. P. & Omaha	28½
Erie	21⅞	do pfd	84
do pfd	55	Tenn. C. & I.	36
Fort Wayne	151	Texas Pacific	15¼
Chicago & E. Ill.	66	Tol. & O. C. pfd.	80
Hocking Valley	27½	Union Pacific	51⅛
Houston & Tex.	3	*U. S. Express	63
Illinois Central	101	Wab., St. L. & P.	10¾
St. P. & D.	28	do pfd	22⅝
Kansas & Texas	15½	Wells-Fargo Ex	140
Lake Erie & W.	14⅜	Western Union	82½
do pfd	60⅞	Am. Cotton Oil	25⅜
Lake Shore	112	Colorado Coal	38½
Louisville & N.	81¼	Homestake	9
Louis. & N. A.	27¾	Iron Silver	100
Memphis & C.	31	Ontario	38½
Mich. Central	91½	Quicksilver	5½
M., L. S. & W.	78	do pfd	38½
do pfd	103½	Sutro	8
Mpls. & St. Louis.	4½	Bulwer	35
do pfd	11	R. & W. P. Ter.	18
Mo. Pacific	71½	Wis. Central	21⅛
Mobile & Ohio	40	Great Nthn. pfd.	90¼
Nash. & Chatt.	99¼	Chicago Gas	56⅜
N. J. Central	120	Lead Trust	19½
Nor. & W. pfd	56	Sugar Trust	90½
Northern Pacific.	27⅜	Southern Pacific.	31
do pfd	71⅞	O. S. L. & U. N.	28¼

* Ex-dividend.

BONDS—CLOSING PRICES.

U. S. 4s reg	12?½	Mut. Union 6s*	103
do 4s coup	120½	N. J. C. int. ctfs	111
*do 4½s reg	100	N. Pacific 1sts	116¾
do 4½s coup	101	do 2ds	111
Pacific 6s of '95	113	N. W. consols*	137
La. stamped 4s	89½	do deb. 5s	105½
Tenn. new set. 6s	102½	St. L. & I. M. G. 5s	86
do do 5s	100	St. L. & S. F. G. M.	106¼
do do 3s	71	St. Paul consols	124
Can. South'n 2ds	97	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	119½
Cen. Pac. 1sts	107½	Texas Pacific 1sts	90¼
D. & R. G. 1sts*	115	do do 2ds	34¼
do do 4s	82¼	Union Pac. 1sts	108½
Erie 2ds	102	West Shore	102¾
M. K. & T. G. 6s	78	R. G. W. 1sts	77¾
do do 5s	43¼		

*Ex-interest.

BANK OF MINNESOTA

ST. PAUL, MINN.

CAPITAL, - - $600,000
Profits and Surplus, $200,000

WM. DAWSON, President.
ROBT. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't.
WM. DAWSON JR., Cashier.
ROBT. L. MILLER, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

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P. S. Harris,	E. Mannheimer,
Thomas Grace,	Lewis Baker,
Dennis Ryan,	E. W. Peet,
R. A. Smith,	Arnold Kalman,
Mark Costello,	P. J. Bowlin,
D. Schutte,	C. W. Copley,
A. B. Stickney,	A. Oppenheim,
Wm. Dawson Jr.	

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	$1 10	Navajo	$0 52½
Bulwer	35	Ophir	8 75
Best & Belcher	8 75	Potosi	4 50
Bodie Con	1 15	Savage	3 45
Chollar	2 90	Sierra Nevada	3 80
Con. Cal. & Va.	37½	Union Con	4 35
Crown Point	2 70	Utah	1 30
Gould & Curry	3 45	Yellow Jacket	2 95
Hale & Norcross	3 45	Commonwealth	90
Mexican	4 75	Nevada Queen	50
Mono	60	North Belle Isle	85

GERMANIA BANK.

(STATE BANK.)

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - $400,000

Surplus and undivided profits, $55,000.

H. B. STRAIT, President. WILLIAM BICKEL, Cashier

DUN'S REVIEW.

An Improvement Noticed During the Week.

NEW YORK, May 1.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say: The reports of trade are on the whole more favorable than a week ago. Boston finds general business better, though the sales of wool are comparatively small. Milder weather has helped retail trade, and, while the leather trade is quiet, boot and shoe jobbers receive more encouraging reports and hope for an active fall demand. At Pittsburgh the glass business is active and Bessemer iron is 50c higher. The Cleveland market is inactive, but money is in good demand, and at Detroit the manufacturing interests are sustained by a strong demand. At Cincinnati the dry goods season has been brisk and collections are about as usual. At Chicago flour receipts are smaller than a year ago, and grain receipts about the same, but increase appears in cured meats, lard, butter, dressed beef, and about 33 per cent in wool. Trade at other Western and Southern points seems to be especially encouraging this week. Better weather helps at almost all Western points, and at Milwaukee trade was never better, and at Omaha and St. Paul very fair. At Minneapolis flour is dull, but the lumber trade is active, and at Omaha fair weather helps business. Trade is quiet at Kansas City, but improving at Louisville, Nashville and Atlanta, with decided strength at St. Louis, though for the week barely fair at New Orleans. The great industries are in better shape. The price of pig iron is fairly well sustained, and the demand for finished products of iron and steel is more encouraging. The woolen manufacturers still hesitate, apparently because the producers are inclined to ask higher prices for the new clip of wool than manufacturers can pay, but there is a belief that the consuming demand for goods must be as large as it ever has been in any previous year, and the clothiers, though very cautious hitherto, begin to act upon that belief. The shoe trade is still retarded by the uncertainty as to prices for the future, but is nevertheless fairly active. There has been some financial irritation during the week, owing to the statements made by Mr. Leech, director of the mint, as if by authority of the treasury department, and the latter statement by Secretary Foster has not entirely removed the feeling of apprehension. The treasury has but little money available to meet any emergency in the money market, and has paid out but little during the past week, but gold continues to go abroad in rather large amounts, and while the collapse in speculation in wheat tends to help exports, it is possibly too late to have much effect at present. Merchandise exports from New York continue much larger than a year ago, but imports are also remarkably large, and there is a prospect of heavy exports of gold for some months to come. The business failures for the last seven days number for the United States 228, and for Canada 27, or a total of 255, as compared with a total of 247 last week and 251 the week previous to the last. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 211, representing 185 failures in the United States and 26 in the Dominion of Canada.

LOCAL MARKETS.

St. Paul.

The local wheat market is firm and unchanged. Receipts of hay continue light and fail to fill the demand. Offerings of potatoes are liberal, and trades are largely at buyers' terms. The closing prices are as follows: Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.09@1.10; No. 1 northern, $1.06@1.07; No. 2 northern, $1.04@1.05. Corn—No. 3, 65@67c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 49 @54c; No. 2 white, 52@53c; No. 3 white, 51@52c. Barley—No. 2, 75c; No. 3, 65@70c. Rye—No. 2, 82@83c. Ground Feed—No. 1, $27@27.50; No. 2, $24.50@25. Bran—Bulk, $15.50@16. Hay—Baled, No. 1 upland, $9; No. 2 upland, $8; No. 1 wild, $8@8.50; No. 2 wild, $7. Flax Seed—$1.10@1.11. Timothy Hay—No. 1, $10; No. 2, $9. Onions, $1.50 @1.75. Potatoes—Mixed, 75@80c; straight, 80 @85c. Malt, 80@85c. Beans, $1.75@2.20. Cornmeal—Unbolted, $26.50. Peas—Yellow, $1.25 @1.30; green, 95c@$1. Flour—Patent, $5.75 @6; straight, $5.25@5.50; bakers', $4.25@4.50.

Produce Markets.

Butter—Creamery firsts, 24@26c; creamery seconds, 20@24c; dairy firsts, 18@20c; dairy seconds, 16@18c; packing stock, 10@10c.

Cheese—Full cream twins, 11½@12½c; skimmed, 3@5c; cheddar, 10@11c; Young America, 11@12c; Swiss, 12@14c; brick, 14c; Limburger, 14c.

Cider—Choice Michigan, 16-gal kegs, $4 per keg; choice refined, 16-gal kegs, $6.75; choice refined, 32-gal bbls, $6.50 per bbl; Ohio cider, $4 per half-bbl, $7 per full bbl; orange cider, per half-bbl, $6.50; peach, per half-bbl, $6.50; pear, per half-bbl, $6.50.

Dressed Poultry—Turkeys, 12@14c; chickens, 10@12c; ducks and geese, 10@11c.

Eggs—Fresh, $3.60.

Honey—Fine white new clover, 18@20c; buckwheat, 12@14c.

Maple Sugar—10@11c.

Fruits—Oranges—Riversides, $3.25@3.50; Messinas, $2.50@3. Lemons—$5; fancy, $5.50@6. Dates—Persian, 60-lb boxes, 7c; fards, 10-lb boxes, 11@12c; golden, 10-lb boxes, 10c. Figs—Fancy, 20@21c; choice, 16@18c; new, 21@22c. Bananas—Fancy, $1.75@2.50. Apples—Fancy, $6.50@7 per bbl; choice, $5.75 per bbl. Grapes—Malagas, $10@10.50 per bbl. Cranberries—B. &C., $8@9 per bbl; bell and bugle, $9@10; Cape Cod, $12; strawberries, $5.50@6.

Live Poultry—Turkeys, 11@12c; chickens, 8@10c; roosters, 7@8c; ducks and geese, 8@10c.

Nuts—Pecans, Texas polished, medium, 16c per lb; large, 13@14c; almonds, Tarragonas, 18c; California, soft-shelled, 18c; filberts, Sicily, 12c; walnuts, new California, 12@15c; cocoanuts, per 100, $4.50@5; hickory nuts, large, $1.25 per bu; shellbarks, small, $1.75@1.85 per bu; Brazils, 12c; peanuts, Virginia hand picked, 7c; roasted, 8c.

Vegetables - Onions, $2.50@2.75 per bu. Carrots, 45@50c per bu. Celery, 40c per doz. Beans, hand-picked medium, $1.75; hand-picked navies, $2@2.25. Minnesota cabbage, $7.50@8 per 100. Potatoes, 60@75c per bu; Jersey sweet potatoes, $4.25. Carrots, 45c per bu. Turnips, 25c per bu. Parsnips, 65c per bu. Squash, $1.75 per doz. New Southern cabbage, $2.50 per crate. New Bermuda onions, $3.50@3.75 per crate. New asparagus, $3.50@4 per box. Onions, bunches, 40c per doz. Lettuce, bunches, 45c per doz. Radishes, bunches, 40c per doz. Spinach, $1@1.25. Pieplant, $1.25 for 50-lb boxes.

Game—Pheasants, $4.50@5; ducks, teal, $1.50; mixed, $2@2.25; mallard, $5; redheads, $5; canvasbacks, $8 per doz; venison saddles, 9@10c; quail, $1.50@2.50; prairie chickens, $4.50.

Hides—Green, steer, 6¼c per lb; cows, 6¼c; veal calf, 8c; veal kip, 7c. Cured, steers, heavy, 8c; light steers and cows, 8c; calf skins, 6c; kip, 9c; deacons, 35c.

Wool—18@19c per lb; washed, 25c per lb.

TWIN CITY COMMISSION CO.,

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Private wire to Chicago. Execute orders in Grain, Provisions, Stock, Oil and Cotton in lots to suit customers.

Correspondence solicited.

MINNEAPOLIS MARKETS.

Chamber of Commerce.

Cables were firm and shorts began to cover what they sold Thursday. That had the effect to stop prices on the advance. Corn was higher and oats were higher. The change in prices of them added to the firmness of wheat, and the latter helped corn and oats. So they all went up together in the market for futures, about 1c in the first hour. The cash prices were strengthened also by the speculative firmness, and most every one predicted the beginning of another big rise. A few shook their heads and said it was all due to a little reaction only and would break. The deliveries of May wheat were not so large as had been expected, and were less than 1,000,000 bu. A small decline in the market occurred about 12 o'clock, caused by weakness in other places, with which this market was in sympathy. Reports of declining condition of wheat in Kansas continue. It is said the wheat is becoming spotted in many places. A telegram said if it keeps dry one week longer we won't have a third of a crop. Bugs taking it. Another said something working in the wheat. Fields that five days ago looked fine are now turning yellow. A letter says: Early wheat does not look good. It won't make more than one-half a crop. Blades look dead. Something working in it. And from Ottawa county: Wheat is turning yellow. Farmers feeling blue. Hessian fly. I don't expect much here. Another: The wheat situation is very gloomy at present. Most fields are turning yellow from some sources. Don't believe it is Hessian fly, but think it is a worm working at the roots. The ground is alive with chinch bugs. They are doing nothing yet, but there is something getting in its work." Another said prospects were not flattering; that a small worm was working in the roots. Farmers badly scared about the Hessian fly. Closing: No. 1 hard, May, $1.10; on track, $1.10@1.10½; No. 1 northern, May, $1.07; June, $1.08¼; July, $1.09¼; on track, $1.07¼ @1.07½; No. 2 northern, May, $1.05; on track, $1.05@1.06.

FLOUR AND COARSE GRAINS.

Flour—The added daily output of the mills grinding yesterday will probably aggregate 26,800 bbls. Shipments, 18,022 bbls. Quoted at $5.60@5.70 for first patents; $5.25@5.55 for second patents; $4.35@5.25 for fancy and export bakers; $2.10@2.75 for low grades in bags, including red dog. The flour markets are dull, and as usual at such times quotations sent out found few responses. As a rule no one wanted any flour to speak of, and the little that was needed was taken carefully. It is claimed at the seaboard that exporters own all the wheat and have large purchases made to be filled in August and September from the new crop. The spring wheat they say is to go to England and the winter wheat to the continent. They don't tell what is to become of the flour. Holders of it are all in the belief that the markets will advance while buyers wait for a drop.

Bran and Shorts—Shipments, 814 tons; quoted at $12.50@13.50 for bran, $15@15.50 for shorts, and $17@17.50 for middlings. The decline in bran and shorts for the last week has been quite important, due to declining prices of other feed stuff and increase of parturage. The market was quiet.

Corn—Receipts, 12,100 bu.; shipments, 2,520 bu; quoted at 64@65c on track. The market for corn was rather unsettled, and some confidence was felt that prices have got down about bottom for awhile. Indicated movement to the interior markets is larger, and it was thought that it might have a weakening effect on sample prices here.

Oats—Receipts, 11,620 bu; shipments, 1,000 bu; quoted at 50½@52½c by sample. Oats seemed to meet a good demand, and samples that were held within reach of buyers went off quite handily. New York has been higher, and the feeling was rather strong for choice lots here.

Rye—Receipts, none; shipments, none; Quoted at 80@85c for sample cars on track. The demand is restricted to the filling of a few orders, and few are offered, and values steady.

Barley—Receipts, none; shipments, none. Quoted at 60@70c for poor to fine samples of No. 3. Arrivals are small, and in all essential particulars there was no change for the day. Demand was tame.

Flax—Receipts, 700 bu; shipments, 1,160 bu. Flax sales are based on 8c off from the Chicago market.

Feed—Millers held at $26.50@27.50, with cornmeal at $25.50@26.

Hay—Receipts, 93 tons; shipments, 15 tons. Choice wild quoted at $8.50@9, and good timothy at $1.50@11. Fair wild, $7.50@8.50.

SPARKS & HUTSON,

Bank of Minneapolis Building, Minneapolis.

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LIVE STOCK.

Union Stockyards.

Official receipts at South St. Paul, 804 hogs, 405 cattle, 23 calves, and 1 sheep.

Hogs—Strong to 5c higher, but it took good tops to bring the advance; 3 head of bulls sold at $4, the others at $4.50@4.70.

Cattle—Steady to strong. Butchers were slow, but cleared the yards of such grades as they wanted, and stocker buyers held off and only took part, although they seem to need the light cattle. Sales — Bulls, 1,010 lbs, $2; mixed, 500@809 lbs, $2.85@3.25; 898@977 lbs, $2.75@3; stockers, 856 lbs, $3.12½; feeders 950 lbs, $3.75; calves, 116 lbs, $3.25; mixed, 1,091 lbs, $4.25; 10 steers, 523 lbs, $3; 10 mixed, 847 lbs, $2, and 875 lbs, $2; cows, 1,180 lbs, $4.25; beef cows, 972 lbs, $3.50; 947 lbs, $3.50; 915 lbs, $3; oxen, 1,635 lbs, $4.65; 10 beef steers, 1,281 lbs, $5.

Sheep — Stronger; $5 per 100 lbs offered for good, grain-fed, shorn muttons and refused; $5.25 asked.

Quotations: Muttons, $4@5.50; feeders, $3.75@4.50; stockers and common, $3.50@4.25; mixed, $3.75@5.25; lambs, $5@6.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The Evening Journal reports: Cattle—Receipts, 9,000 head; shipments, 3,000 head; market steady; prime to extra steers, $5.90@6.25; others, $4.50@5.85; heifers, $3.85@5.00; cows, $3.50@5.30. Hogs—Receipts, 18,000 head; shipments, 7,000 head; market firmer; common, $4.25@4.70; mixed and packers, $4.75@4.95; prime heavy and butcher weights, $5@5.15; light, $5@5.05; pigs, $4.50@4.90. Sheep—Receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 4,000 head; market steady; natives, $6; Texans, $5.55@5.90; Westerns, $5.80 @6.35; lambs, $7.00@7.25.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Trade in dry goods was maintained in fair proportions, though there was scarcely as much doing on the spot as yesterday. Lonsdale 4x4 bleached shirtings were jobbed at 7⅝c, but agents' prices are unchanged.

Oil Markets.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 1.—Petroleum—Nothing doing; National transit certificates opened at 67½c; closed at 69¾c; highest, 69¾c; lowest, 67½c.

ST. PAUL REAL ESTATE.

The following deeds were recorded yesterday:

A G Anderson to M Norman, part of sec 6, town 30 north, range 32 west	$1,500
J P Waterhous to D Eellsworth, lt 20, blk 5, Woodlawn Park	700
P N Lindquist to C C Beardsley, lt 1, blk 8, Warren & Winslow's add	3,600
B T Schurmeier to W G Brown, lt 1, blk 20, Arlington Hills add	1,300
J Jaggar to A Arrivee, lt 7, blk 8, E Rice's 1st add	1,700
Total, 5 transfers	$8,700

ST. PAUL BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

P F McQuillan's estate, alterations to store front of 4-story brick building on East Seventh st, between Cedar and Minnesota sts	$5,000
Seven minor permits	2,300
Total	$7,300

N. LEHNEN Ph.D., Analytical and Technical Chemist; Office and Lab., No. 133 East Fifth street, St. Paul, Minn. Personal attention given to all kinds of Assaying, Analyzing and Testing. Chemistry applied for all arts and manufactures.