PRICES HAVE A FOUR CENT RANGE

CLOSING WHEAT QUOTATIONS AT LEADING MARKETS

	—May Wheat—		—July Wheat—	
	Saturday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Friday.
Minneapolis	$1.15¾	$1.15⅜	$1.13¼	$1.12⅞
Chicago	1.15⅞	1.15¾	.98⅝	.98⅝
Duluth	1.14⅝	1.14½	1.13⅞	1.13½
St. Louis	1.14⅜	1.14⅜	.95⅜	.95⅜-½
Kansas City	1.05⅝	1.05⅝	.89¼	.89⅛-¼
New York	1.15¾	1.15¾	1.02¾	1.02¾

The following table gives the range of prices on Minneapolis wheat and Chicago grain and provisions for the week ending Jan. 28:

MINNEAPOLIS

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.	Year Ago.
May	$1.13¼	$1.16½	$1.12⅜	$1.15¾	$0.89¼
July	1.10	1.13⅞	1.09⅜	1.12½	.88⅛
Sept	.93½	.95	.93½	.94⅝	.....

CHICAGO

Wheat—	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.	Year Ago.
May	$1.13¾-¼	$1.16⅞	$1.13½	$1.15⅞	$0.90⅛-¼
July	.98⅛	.99	.97¾	.98¾	.82¼
Sept	.....	.....	.....	.....	.77⅝
Corn—					
May	.44¾	.45½	.44⅝	.45	.50⅛
July	.45⅛	.45⅞	.45⅛	.45⅜	.48⅛
Oats—					
May	.30⅞	.31⅛	.30⅝	.30¾	.43⅛
July	.30⅞	.31⅛	.30½	.30½-⅝	.38
Pork—					
May	12.80	13.12½	12.80	12.82½	13.02½
Lard—					
May	6.97½	7.12½	6.95	6.95	7.30
Ribs—					
May	6.80	6.97½	6.77½	6.82½	6.72½

SHORTS FORCED TO COVER AT A LOSS

The Bears Sold Themselves Into a Hole at the Beginning of the Week

Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Jan. 28.—The market for wheat this week has been active, the week opened with the bears very aggressive and hammering the market to a standstill, but they paid dearly for becoming too bearish, as they have had to cover at a good-sized loss. Prices recovering a full 4c from the low point and closed the week strong and within ¾c of the top price for the week. The situation has been certainly very strong from a bull standpoint. The main feature being the heavy flour sales of the Minneapolis millers and the exceptionally strong cash wheat market at all points, especially here, No. 1 northern advancing to 1c under May, No. 2 northern to 4@5c under May and the lower grades are up 5@10c from what they were a week ago and very strong at the top price. Both local and outside millers being active bidders for what wheat that is coming in.

Receipts are running light and millers have been compelled to go to the terminal elevators for wheat to grind, the elevators this week having sold close to 1,000,000 bu of No. 3 wheat to be loaded out, and with continued light receipts the coming week there will have to be further purchases of terminal wheat. The interior millers are taking almost enough to take care of what has been coming the past two days, and with still lighter offerings they will be able to take it all if they are allowed to take it away from the local millers, but before they can do that they will have to pay a pretty good price. The wheat movement from the farmers is running extremely light and the country elevator movement is practically over, country elevators now holding very small stocks. St. Louis and Kansas City report a strong demand, and with prices several cents higher they are also taking out elevator wheat at both points to fill sales, their receipts being practically nothing, not averaging over 30 cars a day for each city.

There has been no very pronounced movement in the market by the large operators, they seem to be satisfied to let things take their course for the present. The week early in the week shook down about all the long wheat that was held by small traders and also some by the weak-kneed bulls. If the market continues strong they will want to replace this wheat on any little break. Quite a little of it was replaced during the last two days of the week. The news from Wall street is that the bull crowd there are standing pat on their lines, this makes a very congested condition in the market, especially at Chicago, and it is not difficult to advance prices sharply whenever it suits the minds of the manipulators. They seem to be selling some on the hard spots and replace it on the weak spots, keeping their lines practically intact all the time. John W. Gates, the acknowledged head of the bull pool, in an interview at Chicago the past week, says that they are going to keep their wheat and take the delivery in May. If they should do this there is no telling how high they can put the price. Wall street operators are not the ones to let a good thing go by, and if the price gets high enough to suit them, they are likely to unload as much as they can without breaking the market.

The following items are pieces of news that will probably prove interesting to readers interested in the markets:

It is reported Secretary Shaw is, has, or will recommend the admission of Manitoba wheat for seed purposes free of duty.

Do not believe it cuts any very large figure. The farmers sold their wheat anyway as it was not fit for seed and trusted to providence to get them some for seed some way. The admission would be hedged with so many restrictions it will be hard to make any capital out of it.

Chicago—It is the current report that a leading biscuit and baking company this week made contracts for 200,000 barrels low grade flour with Minneapolis millers, delivery to be extended over specified time. This will probably be denied by both parties and strenuously by the milling interest. Nevertheless I believe it is true and that it explains in a measure the 10 cent advance in low-grade wheat in Minneapolis in the last few days.

"The feeling in wheat is so undecided that the average operator may feel himself justified in holding aloof until he can see which way the market is going to turn," said a prominent operator last night. "But the fact that he rather is disposed to expect a break than an advance by no means proves him to be right. On the contrary, it may be said that almost every rise in our market is effected in the face of local bearishness, and the market now is so extensively short as to make it comparatively easy for the long interest to work for a bulge whenever the conditions seem to warrant the exertion. It is quite possible for the long interest to get tired and let go, but I think it is far from likely and believe I cannot do better than point to the fact that $1.25 per bushel has been reached and passed several times in the experience of the trade when there was not nearly as much reason for a bull movement as there is today, nor as much capital at command for the manipulation of the market to a very high range of prices."

Broomhall cables: "I am inclined to reduce my former estimate on the Argentine exportable surplus of wheat 10,000,000 to 15,000,000,000 bushels or to 86,000,000 to 81,000,000 and to reduce the Australian estimate surplus 5,000,000 bushels to about 15,000,000 bushels.

Argentina—Well informed London firms now reckon on the wheat surplus at 20 per cent less than last year's (93,500,000 bushels were shipped in 1904).

Kansas City wires—A letter to Adams Grain Co., Kansas City, says: "We are in receipt of your favor of 24th and note carefully all you have to say. We tried yesterday to buy wheat from every elevator in this section of the country and found to our surprise that they were practically empty and those that have a little wheat are asking $1.02 and $1.03 track for the same, consequently it was useless for us to figure. As stated to you yesterday, we have no wheat excepting what we have flour sold against and are unable to buy any unless we pay $1.00 for wheat regardless of the test, in other words, we are compelled to pay $1.00 for 56 to 58 pound wheat and we hazard the opinion without fear of contradiction that the majority of the mills in this section of the country will be compelled to close down for want of wheat supplies before another crop is raised. We are more convinced of this when we take into consideration the fact that we are fully five months from another harvest and it is almost impossible to buy wheat now."

Chicago—They are talking small farm reserves of wheat in the Northwest more positively than ever, one Minneapolis message declaring: "Farmers' deliveries of wheat all over the Northwest are light. Personally I believe they have little more to sell. I have made careful inquiry among the different companies operating elevators in Minnesota and North Dakota and they say not to exceed 15 per cent of the crop is in farmers' hands and many say that 12 per cent is high enough." This would not leave much more than enough for seed, but according to other authorities the wheat left is not good enough for seed anyway, so it will doubtless be sold.

Saturday's Markets

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close Today.	Close Yes.
Wht					
May	$1.15¼	$1.15¾	$1.15¼	$1.15¾	$1.15⅜
July	1.12⅝	1.13⅜	1.12¾	1.13¼	1.12⅞
Sept	.94½	.94⅝	.94½	.94⅝	.94½
Oats					
May	.29	.29⅛	.29	.29	.29

Closing Cash Grain Prices

No. 1 hard wheat, $1.16¼; No. 1 northern, $1.14¼; No. 2 northern, $1.10¼; No. 3 wheat, $1.03¾@1.05¾; No. 1 durum, 92c; No. 3 yellow corn, 40¾c; No. 3 corn, 40¼c; No. 3 oats, 27⅞@27⅝c; No. 3 white oats, 28⅜c; barley, 35@45c; rye, 75⅜@77¼c; No. 1 flax on spot, $1.22¾; No. 1 flax to arrive, $1.22¾; No. 1 flax, January option, $1.22¾.

MINNEAPOLIS CONTROLS PRICES

"Indications are that the largest crop of wheat ever seeded in North Dakota will be put into the ground the coming spring," says the Jamestown (N. D.) Alert. "The farmer can now sell his season's wheat crop in 1905 for over 93c a bu to be delivered in September next. The indications are that the prices of wheat will be as good, if not better, the coming year than ever before, as the rate of home consumption is increasing steadily and the area of wheat raising land steadily diminishing.

"The old winter wheat states are losing their supremacy in the matter of wheat growing. The Northwest is now the great region on which the people must mostly depend for the main crop. The Canadian wheat importations have nearly ceased and Manitoba millers have recently raised the price of flour 25c, against an advance of 10c by the Minneapolis millers. The wheat situation looks very bright for the producer all over the world. Last year Minneapolis was the controlling factor in the primary markets of the world. Chicago had little influence in determining price, and even Liverpool, which has been considered the market setting locality for the world, wheat was a feeble factor in determining prices last year.

"In case there should be a large winter crop and a large crop in the other parts of the world, Liverpool would again be found as the controlling market, but Minneapolis and Duluth are rapidly reaching the point where they set figures for the prices of wheat not only in the United States, but largely throughout the world. It is not believed that wheat will have again reached the low stages that it has in the past in North Dakota, but North Dakota land as well as other land on which wheat has been raised for many years will have to rest and diversified farming and stock growing will in due time supplant what is now the main occupation of the North Dakota farmer."

THE RICE MARKET

Reported by Dan Talmage's Sons Co.

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Movement for the week has been somewhat disappointing as to volume. Demand is more widely distributed, but orders are small individually, indicating that the trade is "sorting up" and freshening old lines, rather than any general buying of full stocks. Honduras sorts are held firmly, as holders find it difficult to replace previous purchases at equal cost. Japan styles are moving freely, as values are attractive and admittedly at hard pan, for a small fractional recession on present values acts automatically and opens the export gate for an unlimited quantity. Advices from the South note steady movement on the Atlantic coast. Prices more nearly approach parity of other primary markets and some quite attractive parcels have been offered. At New Orleans market is strong and active. Transactions for the week are a trifle over average for the season. In the interior—Southwest Louisiana and Texas—a good movement is reported, especially in Japan sorts, which at the moment are in plentiful supply, as compared with Honduras sorts. Cables and correspondence from abroad note firm market. Continued buying in India for war account has forced continental millers to enter the market, and contracts for next three months' delivery have been made at advanced prices.

MINNEAPOLIS OMAHA

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RUSSIA'S TROUBLES REPRESS MARKETS

Choatic Conditions In Czar's Empire Are Widely Felt

Special to The Globe

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The New York financial situation has been more or less affected by the outbreak in Russia. For a period it was impossible to tell what would be the extent and consequences of an uprising which has long been feared, and which has not yet by any means culminated. The fact, however, that the government at St. Petersburg had taken rigorous methods of suppressing disorder, and with considerable success, tended to partially restore confidence; and there was much less uneasiness in the latter part of the week than when the outbreak first began.

It is quite premature, however, to assume that the trouble is over. While the final outcome is beyond human foresight, it is practically certain that the enlightened political freedom which Russia needs and must have for her natural development is only deferred and cannot be postponed indefinitely. Whether it will be obtained by peaceful or by revolutionary methods remains to be seen. The czar, a humane but weak ruler, is unfortunately under complete control of the bureaucracy, and no concessions of importance are expected at present from that quarter. The revolutionists, which include all classes from anarchists to the zemstvos are a body thus far incapable of organization and entirely lacking in able or forceful leadership. Such being the case, the government may be able to maintain order if the army continues loyal; but the whole situation is highly volcanic and contains all the elements of a great revolution—the natural uprising of a long-suffering people who have been held down by the iron rule of an arbitrary and autocratic government. Evidently the time has come for the Russian people to rise up and assert their human rights, to be more in keeping with this enlightened age. The czar should not hesitate to liberalize governmental methods for the benefit of the people and so restore contentment and make his subjects truly patriotic.

Depressing Influence

Such chaotic conditions must exercise a repressing influence upon European bourses, Paris being the center of interest from the financial standpoint. French holdings of Russian bonds are said to aggregate about $1,800,000,000, which have only been saved from sharp depreciation through the most powerful support on the part of the great European bankers. Unfortunately, short sales have been made illegal, and the means of support adopted instead may well be likened to the damming of a stream, which only intensifies the flood in case of a break. Parisian bankers, however, have been unquestionably strengthening themselves, and much of the gold withdrawn from this and other markets during the past few months has gone to Paris for the purpose of giving support where most needed, and more seems likely to follow. Whether bankers who recently took the Berlin issue, and those who are expected to take the forthcoming issue at Paris, will succeed in finding a market for these new issues remains to be seen. In any case the situation is a delicate one and requires close watching.

The most hopeful aspect of the whole question is the probability of the Russo-Japanese war coming to a speedy close. Russia is evidently unable to carry the conflict to a successful issue, her credit being threatened and her troops being needed at home to prevent dissolution of the empire. This crisis permits an honorable retreat. If such be the outcome, it will largely counteract, temporarily at least, the effect of Russia's internal troubles. The stoppage of the enormous waste of life and capital which the war involves would be an immediate relief to the international money markets; while the subsequent restoration of vast territory and immense populations to the more beneficent influences of commerce will rapidly restore confidence and stimulate industry in all parts of the world.

The great value to all civilized nations of the open door of the far East and the integrity of China, both of which would have been destroyed by Russian success, is not yet fully appreciated except by the few. Japan has fought and won a war that will benefit other nations equally with herself, and the United States will not be the least thus advantaged, thanks largely to our able and farsighted secretary of state, John Hay.

Local Situation Good

The local situation is good. Large railroad earnings and bank clearings both testify to the heavy volume of business in progress. Farmers North, South, East and West are unusually prosperous. Manufacturers are generally well employed, and the great iron industry shows an altogether unexpected degree of activity at this season, having booked orders in advance that will keep furnaces and mills busy for several months to come. There is, consequently, no diminution of earning capacity in sight for either railroads or industrials. The only drawbacks are that good dividend paying stocks seem exceedingly high, and the investment demand is abating, although desirable bonds still find ready buyers. Such conditions divert attention from established dividend payers to those which have recently entered the dividend list, or to those which have a good chance of so doing if present prosperity continues.

Speculation has, consequently, been most active in these two classes of stocks, and operations were thus confined to a few specialties manipulated by their respective cliques. Money rates continue easy and gold shipments had litte or no influence. Bankers look for easy rates right along, this being one of the strongest inducements for the holding of stocks. Bullish enthusiasm had been materially checked by recent events and a moderate decline followed; but there is a general indisposition to part with stocks while the situation at large is so satisfactory, particularly as any improvement in the Russian situation or a genuine peace movement would impart additional strength to the market. Vice versa, aggravation of revolutionary symptoms in Russia would induce fresh selling, especially abroad. For the time being legislative movements at Washington are overshadowed, although an extra session for the purpose of railroad and tariff legislation is probable next October. As said in our previous advices, no radical legislation seems likely.

—Henry Clews.

THE IRON TRADE

Reported by Rogers, Brown & Co.

NEW YORK, Jan. 28.—At the announced figures for Lake ores, Eastern furnaces have already placed orders for a considerable tonnage of non-Bessemer, Mesabis and similar transactions covering a number of cargoes of imported ore are reported. This fixes one factor in costs for the local producers. The coke situation has not improved. Without unusual difficulties, considering the season, the railroad facilities have proven inadequate to handle the ovens' output. Coke is being stocked at the ovens for lack of cars. We understand that in the Pittsburg district furnaces have been running for two weeks on stock piles and will soon be forced to bank unless relief is afforded. The Pennsylvania railroad is advising furnaces to supply themselves as far as possible with fuel outside of their lines. The same difficulties are met in other sections, notably Alabama, where production still lags behind the output anticipated.

Confronted by these difficulties, makers are persistently firm in their views, and in some quarters have announced an advance in schedule to meet local conditions. Without approaching the activity of November and December an improvement is observed in foundry iron purchased during the past week. In addition to the usual business for spot delivery renewed inquiries have been met for forward shipment, resulting in transactions of fair size for delivery second quarter and on. The real strength of the situation is shown in that all of this brought full schedule, including in some cases an advance over previous figures. Several speculative lots of Valley Bessemer have been sold out. Some additional rail orders are announced, together with the usual run of scattered business in other finished material.

PRINTS SLUGGISH IN CLOTH MARKET

Lack of Home Supplies Predicted When Takeoff Becomes Normal

MANCHESTER, Jan. 29.—Although cloth manufacturers were occupied last week with delivery arrangements for the month's end, many inquiries resulted in a number of transactions in fine goods for India. Prints did not move freely. The China demand was confined to specialties. A miscellaneous business was done in printing and finishing goods for delivery extending to midsummer. Many makers, however, were obliged to ask for longer time.

It is believed the home trade will find difficulty in obtaining supplies when the takeoff resumes normal dimensions. In yarns demand for most qualities was rather poor and the general turnover was much below the average. American cops were more easily obtainable.

CLOSING STOCK LIST

The following table gives the range of prices from the opening sale to the closing sale for the week ending Jan. 28:

Quotations furnished by Edwards-Wood Co., main office Fifth and Roberts streets, St. Paul.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Atchison	86	88	84½	87⅝
do pfd	100	100⅞	99	100¾
Balti & Ohio	101¾	102¾	100½	102¼
Canadian Pacific	132	133⅝	130¾	133½
Chesapeake & Ohio	48¼	48⅝	46⅝	48⅜
Chicago & Alton	41¾	42¼	41½	42¼
do pfd	80½	82½	80½	82⅞
Chi Great Western	22⅜	23⅜	21⅞	23¼
Chicago & N.-W.	221	240	210	239
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	174	176¾	171½	176¼
Chi. Term. & T.	14½	18¾	14½	18¼
do pfd	24¾	32¾	23½	31½
C. C. C. & St. L.	94½	96	92⅝	96
Col. & Southern	23	25¼	23	24¾
do 1st pfd	62¼	62¼	61½	62¼
do 2d pfd	36¾	37	35	36½
Delaware & Hud.	182⅞	183¾	180¼	183½
Den. & Rio Grande	.....	.....	.....	31
do pfd	85	86¼	85	85¼
Erie	40	44⅝	39¾	43¾
do 1st pfd	77¾	81¼	77¾	81⅝
do 2d pfd	61½	67¼	61½	66¾
Hocking Valley	87	89½	87	89
Ill. Central	155¼	158¾	152¾	158
Iowa Central	30	30	29½	29½
do pfd	57	57	55½	55½
K. C. Southern	29⅛	29¾	28½	29
do pfd	58	50	57¼	58⅝
*Louisville & Nash.	137	137½	134½	137⅞
Manhattan	169½	171½	168¼	170
Met. Street Railway	115⅝	117½	115⅛	116¾
Mexican Central	23	23	21⅛	22⅝
M. & St. Louis	.....	.....	.....	55
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	93⅞	99¼	92¾	97⅞
do pfd	151	158	150	156½
M. K. & T.	30¾	32⅛	30½	32
do pfd	64½	66	63¼	65
North Securities	146	154¼	145½	154
N. Y. C. & H. R.	142½	145⅞	141¾	145⅞
N. Y., O. & W.	42	45	42⅜	44¾
Nor. & Western	78	79¾	77⅛	79⅛
do pfd	92⅛	92⅛	91	91
Pennslyvania	136¾	137⅜	135	137⅛
Reading	87¾	88¼	83⅞	87¾
do 1st pfd	92¼	92⅝	91½	91½
do 2d pfd	87¼	87½	87	87½
Rock Island	36	36⅛	33⅞	36
do pfd	82	82	79⅜	81¼
St. L. & So. West.	25¼	26⅛	24¾	25½
do pfd	60½	61½	60	60½
Southern Pacific	65¼	67⅞	64⅝	67⅝
do pfd	117⅛	118½	117⅛	118⅜
Southern Railway	34	34¾	32¾	34⅝
do pfd	96¾	97⅜	96½	97¼
T. C. R. T.	105¾	107⅛	105¾	107⅛
Texas & Pacific	34	34¾	32⅞	34¼
Texas St. L & W.	34	34¾	32⅞	34¼
do pfd	53⅝	53⅝	53	53¼
Union Pacific	117⅞	121⅞	115	121¾
do pfd	98	98½	97⅞	97
Wabash	21⅛	22⅛	20½	21⅞
do pfd	42¼	44	41	43⅜
W. & L. E.	18¼	18½	17⅝	18
Wisconsin Central	21¾	22	21½	21¾
do pfd	45¾	45¾	45¾	45½
*Amalgamated	73¼	73⅞	70	72
Am. Sugar	140¾	142¼	138⅜	142⅛
S. R. T.	61	61⅝	58½	61
Col. Fuel & Iron	46	46	43	45⅞
People's Gas	106	107¼	105¼	107
Republic Steel	15¾	16¼	15	16¼
do pfd	68	69½	67	69¼
U. S. Steel	29⅛	31	28	30⅞
do pfd	93	95⅞	91⅛	94¾
Western Union	92½	92½	91	92¼

*Ex dividend.
Total sales, 5,096,200.

TWIN CITY SECURITIES

St. Paul	Bid.	Asked.	Last Sale.
American Nat. bank	...	101	103
Capital bank	125	130	120
First Nat. bank	260	265	255
Merchants Nat. bank	143	147½	145
Nat. Ger. Am. bank	140	141	140
St. Paul Nat. bank	105	...	...
Scand Am. bank	140	...	...
Second Nat. bank	140	...	...
State bank	100	...	...
Security Trust Co.	...	100	100
Northwestern Trust Co	110	115	110
St. Paul Title & Trust Co., com	20	25	...
St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co	180	...	175
Twin City R. T. Co., com.	104	107½	106½
Twin City R. T. Co., pfd	150	160	...
St. Paul City Railway Co., first 6s, 1932	*120	...	...
St. Paul City Railway Co. first con. 6s, 1934	113	...	...
St. Paul City Railway Co., cable con. 5s, 1937	110	112	...
Am. Light & Traction Co., com	71	72¼	71½
Am. Light & Traction Co., pfd	98	100	98
St. Paul Gas Light Co., first 6s, 1915	...	*118	...
St. Paul Gas Light Co.'s con. ex. 6s, 1918	...	*113	*112
St. Paul Gas Light Co.'s gen. 5s, 1944	97	98	97
Twin City Telephone Co., pfd	113	115	113
Twin City Telephone Co., first 5s, 1913-1926	...	*98	...
South St. Paul			
South St. Paul Stock Yards Nat. bank	140	150	145
St. Paul Union Stock Yards, 1st 5s, 1916	80	85	*82½
Minneapolis			
First Nat. bank	...	...	190
German Am. bank	160	...	...
Germania bank	100	105	...
Hennepin Co. Sv. bank	175	200	160
Nat. Bank of Commerce	150	...	150
Northwest'n Nat. bank	225	250	225
St. Anthony Falls bank	150	160	150
People's bank	...	100	...
Security bank	175	...	175
South Side State bank	160	...	130
Swedish Am. Nat. bank	150	...	150
Minn. Loan & T. Co.	120	123	120
Mpls. Trust Co	...	...	145
Minn. Title I. & T. Co.	...	25	...
Minn. Title I. & T. Co., pfd	120	125	...
Mpls. Brew. Co., com.	114	...	...
Mpls. Brew. Co., pfd.	107	110	...
Mpls. Brew. Co., 1st 7s, 1913	110	112	110
Mpls. St. Ry. Co., first 7s, 1910	106	...	...
Mpls. St. Ry. Co., second 6s, 1913	...	*114½	*114
Mpls. St. Ry. Co., con. 5s, 1919	103	*107	104
Mpls. & St. P. City Ry. joint gen. 5s, 1911	...	*102½	*103
Mpls. & St. P. City Ry. joint con. 5s, 1928	*103½	*104	*104
Mpls. Gas Light 6s, 1910-1930 (now first mtg.)	*106	*108	*107½
Mpls. Gen. Elec. Co., 6 per cent cum. pfd.	...	110	108½
Mpls. Gen. Elec. Co., first 6s, 1908	*103	*107¼	*103¼
Mpls. Gen. Elec. Co., con. 5s, 1929	*104	*105	*104

*And interest.

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COLORADO SPRINGS MINING REVEIW

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Jan. 28.—Supt. McIlwee, mining under the streets and alleys of Cripple Creek, reports that an 18-inch vein has been opened up a short distance from the shaft and that the entire width of the vein returns values of 2½ onces to the ton. The new strike that was recently made in the bottom of the 1,300-foot level of the Last Dollar property on Bull hill, is holding out remarkably well, as at the present time it is measuring about 10 feet in width, with every bit of this returning values of 2½ ounces to the ton. The officers of the company are feeling remarkably well over the new find, as it was generally considered by outsiders, if not officials, that the company had seen its best days. It only goes to show that any piece of property in the camp may furnish a surprise at any moment.

The remarkable part of the new find is that it was encountered at such a depth and the stockholders and the officers of the company are now of the opinion that the future of the Last Dollar property is remarkably bright. The opening of this ore body at 1,300 feet again demonstrates that with depth, properties are producing richer ore than they ever did from the ore shoots opened near the surface.

Mining men and citizens of the Cripple Creek district are today asking each other if there will ever be an end to the wonders of the greatest gold camp since the news of a big find of ore on Copper mountain, which is clear outside the producing area. The reports of this new find are causing considerable excitement.

Copper mountain is located over a mile north of this city, and it is understood that an ore shoot now showing four feet in width has been encountered in the face of the drift at a depth of 130 feet. Furthermore, it is said that the operators have developed the body to such an extent as to practically prove its permanency, and their samples are returning values anywhere from two to fifty ounces to the ton.

Assistant Secretary Fitch, of the Mine Owners' association, stated that the last card issued by the association bore the number 7,124. Of this number it is estimated that between 5,800 and 5,900 men are at present employed in the district, which is believed to be more men than were ever following mining in the camp. Energetic development work is in progress on at least a dozen prospects on the west slope of Beacon hill and it neighbor to the west, Rosebud hill. Shafts are going down, new machinery either has been installed or ordered, and there is a general spirit of activity noticeable in that section.

THE COAL TRADE

CHICAGO, Jan. 28.—Conditions in the bituminous industry in the West appear to have undergone no change in the past week, notwithstanding there was severe weather on Tuesday, followed by a heavy snowstorm and blizzard on Wednesday. At the leading markets there is too much coal on track and it would require at least a fortnight of severe weather to bring about a recovery in prices which would put them on a fair basis. Retailers' stocks of bituminous coal at nearly every point are large for this season of the year; pressure is being exerted by selling agents to increase them or at least to get the dealers to take in more coal; the railroads are not in the market for any larger tonnage than is called for on their contracts, so that the outlet is not as good as is usually experienced, while the overproduction keeps prices down to a low basis and the market in a partially demoralized condition.

In the western anthracite trade there has been little change from last week. Orders on Monday and Tuesday were very light with most of the shipping companies reflecting the mild weather of the previous week, and showing what always happens at this season of the year, that the dealer trade is on a hand-to-mouth basis. Following the 15th of January dealers usually keep their stocks to conservative limits for fear of carrying coal into the new year. Accordingly, after severe weather there is a heavy run for orders from this source, while during mild weather the volume of business diminishes to a noticeable extent. Apparently shipments from the collieries are coming through in good time, rail transportation being much more satisfactory than that usually experienced at this season.—Black Diamond.

REPORTS OF OUTSIDE MILLS

Special reports from forty-two Northwestern mills (outside of Minneapolis and Duluth) with a total capacity of 32,225 barrels, show that the week ended Jan. 21 they made 122,078 barrels of flour (representing the consumption of approximately 641,000 bushels of wheat) against 138,636 in the corresponding week of 1904. Foreign flour shipments in the same week were 3,247 barrels against 16,634 a year ago.

The week was a monotonously dull one with about all "outside mills." Buyers are bearish in their views and taking flour only in small and scattering lots. With those who have flour coming to them slow to order it out, mills very commonly lack enough business to run on, and hence work not much over half capacity. They are much out of line for foreign business.

Millfeed is not in over brisk demand, and prices are 25c per ton lower.

Reports received weekly from "outside mills," giving their output and exports, show the following figures, in barrels, from Sept. 1, 1904, to Jan. 21, 1905, with comparisons:

	Av'ge No. mills re-porting.	Daily cap'ty	—Output— 1904-5	1903-4	—Exports— 1904-5	1903-4
	44	34,040	2,860,694	3,331,415	140,702	501,130

—Northwestern Miller.

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Live Stock Commission Merchants.
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REDEMPTION EXPIRING

CITY TREASURER'S NOTICE OF REDEMPTION EXPIRING

JUNE 20, 1905.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 30, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the time within which to redeem the real estate hereinafter described will expire on the 20th day of June, 1905, and that if said real estate is not redeemed on or before said date, the same will thereafter be conveyed to the purchaser, at the sale hereinafter described, by a deed, in the manner required by law. Said real estate was sold on the 20th day of June, 1900, by the City Treasurer of St. Paul, to satisfy a judgment rendered in the District Court of Ramsey County, Minnesota, against such real estate for assessments duly levied against the same, for the improvements hereinafter named.

The following is a statement of the description of said real estate, of the improvements for which the assessments were made, of the name of the person to whom said real estate was assessed, and of the sums which will be required to redeem such real estate from said sale, calculated to the day when the time for redemption expires, as aforesaid:

Condemning Certain Lands to be Known as Lake Iris Park Enlargement, in the City of St. Paul, Minn.

DESCRIPTION.

No. of Certificate.	In Whose Name Assessed.	Am't Required to Redeem.
D 8640	Antonette N. Chandler—All that part of lot seventy-three (73) of Union Park, Ramsey County, Minnesota, described as commencing at the southeast corner of said lot seventy-three (73) of Union Park, Ramsey County, Minnesota, and running thence westerly on the northerly line of Feronia avenue, twelve (12) feet, thence in a straight line to the northwesterly corner of lot seventy-four (74) of said Union Park, Ramsey County, Minnesota, thence southerly on the line between said lots seventy-three (73) and seventy-four (74) of said Union Park, Ramsey County, Minnesota, to the point of beginning	$4.81

DESCRIPTION.

Union Park Addition.

No. of Certificate.	In Whose Name Assessed.	Lot.	Am't Required to Redeem.
D 8641	Antionett N. Chandler	74	$17.69

DESCRIPTION.

Hinkel's Second Amendment to Union Park.

No. of Certificate.	In Whose Name Assessed.	Lot.	Am't Required to Redeem.
D 8649	Geo. S. Heron and Lizzie Magee	"T"	$23.13

DESCRIPTION.

Cliftondale Addition.

No. of Certificate.	In Whose Name Assessed.	Lot.	Blk.	Am't Required to Redeem.
D 8705	Anna Childs	18	5	$9.20
D 8708	Annie E. Hoyt	13	5	4.16

All of the above described real estate is situated in the City of St. Paul, County of Ramsey and State of Minnesota.

OTTO BREMER,
City Treasurer.

Jan. 30-Feb. 6-13-20-27-March 6-1905-6t

Colonists' Rates to Points in the Southwest

The Chicago Great Western Railway will on January 17th, February 21st and March 21st sell one way Colonists' tickets to points in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas and Colorado at greatly reduced rates. For further information apply to J. N. Storr, Gen'l Agt., Cor. 5th and Robert Sts., St. Paul.

THE GLOBE'S PAYING WANTS