

MINNESOTA'S CAPITAL.

Growth of St. Paul—Its Remarkable Prosperity—Increase of Population and Business.

General John B. Sanborn, president of the St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, delivered his annual address before that body a few days ago, in which are found the following facts and figures of interest to the citizens of the state at large:

THE CITY'S GROWTH.

The past year has been one of unusual growth, prosperity and development in all parts of the country. In this city the hopes of the most sanguine have been more than realized. Our population has reached a number between 90,000 and 100,000, estimated from all data at our command. The enrollment of the children for our schools, which in 1880, when by the federal census we had 43,000 people, was 4,338, now reaches 8,750. The number of employes in our manufacturing establishments was in 1880, 6,029; the number now employed is 12,267. The number of boats in the wholesale trade in 1880 did not exceed 2,000, while in 1882 the number was 4,684, and now exceeds 5,000. The assessed valuation of property in the city, which in 1880 was, for personal property, \$8,827,753, and real estate \$21,040,538, and in 1882 was, for personal property, \$10,040,538, and real estate \$30,454,499, has now reached, at a fair valuation, fully \$30,000,000. The amount of business done through the postoffice has more than doubled since 1880. So the rule may be applied to any or every branch of business, and the same result is obtained, viz.: that the volume of business and the number of persons employed in it has more than doubled since the census of 1880.

TRADE AND BANKING.

The increase in the wholesale trade of 1882 over 1881 is \$20,372,495, for the full details of which you are referred to the annual report now ready for distribution. While all branches of business show a wonderful increase, that of the wholesale grocery trade is most striking. From 1848 to 1881, this trade had grown to \$6,350,000 for the latter year, but in the single year of 1882, it leaped forward to \$13,833,000, thus gaining more in a single year than in the preceding thirty years. The lumber trade in 1881 had reached \$1,348,000, but in 1882 this trade also sprang forward to \$3,433,722, gaining more in one year than in all our previous existence. This vast increase in the volume of business required more banking capital and greater facilities for its transaction; and the capital of our national banks, which was \$29,000,000 in 1882, has been increased to \$4,700,000, with a surplus of \$870,431, making an aggregate of \$5,570,431. This exceeds by \$1,402,979 the capital stock and surplus of all the other national banks of the State of Minnesota, as appears by the report of the controller of the currency for 1882.

After giving a statement showing the aggregate of the capital stock and surplus of each of the national banks in the State outside of St. Paul, the total amount being \$4,167,452.71, Gen. Sanborn continued: The capital of the state banks in the city which in 1881 was \$300,000, has now been increased to \$700,000, making the aggregate banking capital of the city at this time \$6,270,431. There are in Minnesota twenty-four banks, organized under the State laws, with a capital stock of \$2,333,750, of which amount the banks in St. Paul have \$700,000, which leaves for other banks \$1,633,750, which added to the entire amount of stock and surplus of national banks outside the city, which is \$4,167,452.71, makes \$5,801,202.71, or \$469,228 less than the stock of the St. Paul banks. This amount would seem to indicate that there is all legitimate business upon safe and prudent business principles.

COMMERCIAL.

ST. PAUL.

WHEAT—There was no demand to speak of and the market was dull. If anybody wanted to speculate, they would be inclined to sell short, but the trouble would be to find buyers, as there is no trading spirit abroad. Receipts and shipments fair, but not representing fresh transactions. No. 2 hard was lower in bids. Quotations are weak at the following: No. 1 hard, \$1.12 1/2 bid; July, \$1.15 asked; No. 2 hard, \$1.07; No. 2, \$1.02 both bids.

CORN—Dull, and nothing doing. No bids. The following were asking prices: No. 2, 54c; spot; July, 55c; No. 3, 51c; rejected, 46c. OATS—This grain was as dull as the others. Nothing done beyond the making of quotations. There was no real demand. No. 2 mixed, 38c bid, 39c asked; June, 39c asked; July, 40c asked; year, 32c bid; No. 3 white, 38c bid, 39c asked; rejected, 37c asked.

RYE—No. 2, 52c bid. BARLEY—Dull and unchanged. Prices nominal: No. 2, 60c; No. 3, 50c; No. 4, 40c. MILLS—Ground feed steady at \$18.50 @ 21 asked, the latter for kiln-dried. Sales: 1 car, \$19.50. Bran, \$8 asked for sacked. Corn meal, coarse, \$18; bolted, \$19. Local quotations: Patents, \$6.75 @ 7; straight, \$5.75 @ 6.10; clear, \$5.25 @ 5.50; low grades, \$3.50 @ 4. MILLS—Another tumble at Chicago depressed the market here for bran and shorts. Quotations: Bran, \$6 @ 6.50 in bulk; \$8 @ 8.50 sacked. Fine shorts, \$5.50 @ 6; coarse, \$8 @ 8.50; mixed feed \$19 @ 21, according to quality. Coarse corn meal about \$1 per ton below the price of mixed feed.

WHEAT—The market continues firm and steady. Sales of No. 1 hard were at \$1.13 1/2, with bids at that figure for more and offerings free, \$1.14. Quotations are as follows: No. 1 hard spot, 1.13 1/2; seller June, \$1.14 1/2; seller July, \$1.17; seller the year, \$1.19; No. 2 hard, \$1.10; No. 1 Northern, \$1.10; No. 2 Northern, \$1.06; No. 3 Northern, \$1.03; Millers' association prices are: No. 1 hard, \$1.13; No. 2 hard, \$1.08; No. 1 regular, \$1.06; No. 2 regular, \$1.03; No. 3 regular, 98c.

CORN—Holders are firm and bullish. Sales were at 52c for No. 2 spot, 53c for seller August, and 51c for condemned. Quotations are: No. 2 spot, 52c; seller July, 53c; seller August, 55c; condemned, 49 @ 51c. OATS—Continues weak, but are not notably lower; at 38c for No. 2 mixed; white, 40c; rejected, 36 @ 37c by sample.

MILWAUKEE MARKET—Flour, quiet and unchanged. Wheat, weaker; No. 2, \$1.08; June, \$1.08; July, \$1.09 1/2; August, \$1.12 1/2. Rye, lower; No. 1, \$1.14. Corn, easier; No. 2, 55c; new, 52 @ 53c. Oats, lower; No. 2, 39 1/2c; white, 40 1/2c. Rye, lower; No. 1, 61c; No. 2, 59c. Barley, steady; No. 2, 49 1/2c. Provisions, lower; mess pork, \$18.50 cash and June; \$18.45 July. Lard, prime, \$11.55 cash and June; \$11.65 July. Freight—Wheat to Buffalo, negotiated and nominal at 23c. Butter, dull. Cheese, lower. Eggs, weak. Receipts—Flour, 11,670 bu.; wheat, 25,300 bu.; barley, 12,173 bu. Shipments—Flour, 18,042 bbls.; wheat, 29,400 bu.; barley, 2,080 bu.

CHICAGO MARKET—Flour, dull and unchanged. Regular wheat in fair demand; wheat unsettled and generally lower; \$1.00 1/2 June; \$1.11 1/2 @ 1.11 3/4 July; \$1.13 1/2 @ 1.13 3/4 August; \$1.14 1/2 September; \$1.15 1/2 October; \$1.09 1/2 year; No. 2 Chicago spring, \$1.09 1/2; No. 3 Chicago spring, 93 1/2c; No. 2 red winter, \$1.12 1/2. Corn, fair demand at lower rates; 55 @ 55 1/2c cash and June; 56 @ 56 1/2c July; 56 1/2 @ 56 3/4c August; 56 3/4 @ 56 1/2c September; 56 1/2c year. Oats, weaker; 39 1/2 @ 39 3/4c cash; 39 1/2c July; 39 1/2c August; 31 1/2c September; 31 1/2c year. Rye, dull at 61 1/2c. Flax seed, quiet at \$1.43 @ 1.43 1/2. Pork, demand active, unsettled and lower; \$18.40 @ 18.50 cash; \$18.40 @ 18.45 June; \$18.45 @ 18.47 1/2 July; \$18.57 1/2 @ 18.60 August; \$18.67 1/2 @ 18.70 September; \$18.40 @ 18.45 year. Lard, irregular and fairly active; \$11.52 @ 11.55 cash and June; \$11.55 @ 11.57 1/2 July; \$10.85 @ 10.87 1/2 August; \$10.67 @ 10.70 September; \$9.85 @ 9.87 1/2 year. Butter, weak, in fair demand and lower; abundant; 57.50; short ribs, 59.70; do clear, \$10.15. Butter, steady and unchanged. Eggs, quiet and unchanged. Whisky, steady and unchanged. Freight—Corn to Buffalo, 25c. Call—Wheat in good demand, declined 1/2c for June, August and September. Corn, fairly active, shade higher, advanced 1/2c for July August and September. Oats, irregular and fairly active, advanced 1/2c August; declined 1/2c September. Pork active but lower; declined 2 1/2c July; 1c lower August and September. Lard active but lower; declined 2 1/2c June; 5c lower August and September. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbl; wheat, 59,000 bu; corn, 327,000 bu; oats, 210,000 bu; rye, 25,000 bu; barley, 16,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbl; wheat, 3,300 bu; corn, 537,000 bu; oats, 160,000 bu; rye, 45,000 bu; barley, 6,500 bu.

Mr. George Davis, an old and respected citizen of Stillwater, died on Wednesday last aged fifty-one.

TERRITORIAL NEWS.

Dakota Railroad Talk.

A Chicago dispatch says there is considerable turmoil at the headquarters of the Chicago & Northwestern company and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company in regard to the matter of extending their lines to Bismarck, the new capital of Dakota. Both of these companies at present enjoy amicable relations with the Northern Pacific, and naturally desire to retain them. Building their lines to Bismarck would result in tapping the Northern Pacific at a point 450 miles west of its eastern terminus at Minneapolis and St. Paul. Naturally, the Northern Pacific desires, and will desire, to have the longest possible haul of its traffic, both eastbound and westbound, and the Northern Pacific company would be very likely to regard the Bismarck extension of the Northwestern and the Milwaukee roads as a trespass upon its particular field, and a threat to its business. The board of directors of the Milwaukee company are now in Dakota considering this question, and the executive committee of the Northwestern company are also wrestling with the problem. Both companies believe they will be compelled by legitimate business considerations to extend their southern Dakota line through to Bismarck, if for no other reason than to give southern Dakota access to their new capital, without the necessity of traveling 1000 miles round by way of Minneapolis and St. Paul. But they wish to accomplish this without provoking an open rupture with the Northern Pacific folks.

Dakota Territorial News.

James Baynes, government statistician in Dakota, writes S. W. Tallmadge, of Milwaukee, concerning the crops as follows: "All small grain is making splendid progress. Spring wheat is looking very good. There is a healthy color and it is vigorous and making good stools. The reports, embracing forty-nine counties, on the present condition are all above the average, except one, which places it at 95 per cent, on account of lateness. The acreage is largely increased over last year; also in the exclusive region. The acreage for the Territory is 1,006,000, an increase over last year of 40 per cent, and the condition, as compared with last year, is 115 per cent. Last year's average for the Territory was seventeen bushels." According to the above decidedly flattering official statement, Dakota will this season produce a wheat crop aggregating 20,000,000 bushels.

Hanson county's assessor is taking the crop statistics which the board of commissioners have authorized. If every county in the territory would do the same thing it would be found very valuable.

Chamberlain is to have a system of water works and the people there figure that the improvement will increase the value of property many times its cost.

It is claimed that in the Mitchell land district alone 20,000 acres have been obtained by fraud.

Hand county proposes to raise 100,000 bushels of wheat this year.

The virgin sod is being turned over at the rate of 600 acres per day in Hanson county.

Bismarck, had another boom last week occasioned by a visit from the big Milwaukee railroad officials.

Bismarck's capitol park is to be modeled after that around the capitol at Washington.

Hon. John Jay Knox, comptroller of the currency, has telegraphed Alexander McKenzie and seven associates full authority for the immediate organization of "The Dakota Capital National Bank of Bismarck."

The Bismarck Tribune, speaking of its early struggles says: The Tribune, which now publishes a morning and evening edition with full associated press reports less than ten years ago was printed on a quarter medium Gordon jobber, and frequently on brown paper. At one time to keep from distress it borrowed \$250 from Jack Champlin, who did not keep the most chaste kind of an establishment, giving a mortgage on property worth fifteen hundred dollars, paying 10 per cent. per month interest. I borrowed for months at five per cent per month, and for years at two and three per cent, per month, and its publishers sacrificed one piece of real estate after another that to-day would bring one hundred thousand dollars, for the sake of keeping the Tribune alive.

The chief engineer of the Winona & St. Peter road says the buildings of the new division terminus at Tracy are being vigorously prosecuted. The round house will have stalls for thirty engines, and the machine shop and blacksmith building are to be 200 feet long and 80 wide. Two coal storage houses, each 260x26, with a capacity of 3,200 tons, are also to be constructed.

A call has been issued for a constitutional convention for South Dakota, on the 16th of this month, at Huron. The measure, as a rule, is favorably commented upon by the papers, though at first it was regarded with not a little suspicion.

Near Parker H. Vanepps, went down a well to finish giging and fainted. His father-in-law, Henry Shenkle, started down to help him. When nearly at the bottom he too, fainted, and fell from the bucket, striking his head on a pickaxe. Before farther help came he was dead. Vanepps was taken from the well in an insensible condition, but is considered out of danger.

Gov. Ordway has applied for an extension of time on the lease of the house he occupies in Yankton, the extension to run through the indefinite period "several months." J. T. Sargent, of the Herald, has recently purchased the residence occupied by the governor and wants to move into it, but it appears that his excellency is not yet ready to depart.

Truth is Mighty and Must Prevail

Is a good old maxim, but no more reliable than the 'oft repeated verdict of visitors that

COOPERSTOWN, DAKOTA,

is the Queen City of a magnificent county and the most beautifully located of the many new and prosperous places of North Dakota. It is the

Permanent County Seat of Griggs County, and, though only a few months old, already has a representation in nearly every branch of business and each man enjoying a profitable trade. Plenty of room for more business houses, mechanics or professional men. Cooperstown is not only the

TERMINUS OF THE S. C. & T. M. R. R., but is also Headquarters thereof. In short, the place is, by virtue of its situation

The Central City of the Central County of North Dakota.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL CENTER! THE COMMERCIAL CENTER! THE FINANCIAL CENTER! THE RAILROAD CENTER!

and the outfitting point of settlers for fifty miles to the North and West. The energetic spirit of Cooperstown's citizens, who in most cases have not yet reached the meridian of life, the singleness of purpose and unity of action in pushing her interests, have resulted in giving her an envious reputation for business thrift even this early in her history.

GRIGGS COUNTY

is the acknowledged Eden for settlers and home-seekers. Its soil is unsurpassed; its drainage the very best; its climate salubrious, and its railway advantages par-excellent. Public land in the county is becoming scarcer every day, yet there are still thousands of opportunities for the landless to get homes.

GREAT STRIDES

toward Metropolitan comforts have been made in Cooperstown and the wandering head of the weary traveler can here find rest and entertainment at an

BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANTLY APPOINTED HOTEL,

erected at a cost of \$21,000. The man who becomes a citizen of Griggs county's thrifty capital can have, without price or waiting, the advantages of

GOOD SCHOOLS AND SPLENDID SOCIETY.

The rapidly growing embryonic city of Cooperstown is surrounded on all sides by the very richest lands in North Dakota. Cooperstown, situated as it is in the very heart of a new and fertile region, must keep pace with the

UNPARALLELED RAPID DEVELOPMENT

of the surrounding country. When you stop and consider the facts you will realize the advantages this new town enjoys. It being the terminus of a railroad, the entire country makes it a

UNIVERSAL TRADING POINT,

a fact demonstrated by the merchants already established and enjoying big trades. Cooperstown is not an experiment but is built on the solid rock of commercial industry. Sound investments can be made in Cooperstown city property or Griggs county farm lands by applying to the

COOPER TOWNSITE CO., Cooperstown, D. T.,

Dr J. M. BURRELL, Sanborn, D. T. Plans Sent on Request. Uniform Prices to All.