the advance in grade wheat was but 1 to 2c. Sample trading is very active, and in this line prices average fully 5c higher all around. The farmers seem to have lost confidence in the market and are selling freely all through the belt. The millers have loaded up pretty heavily but despite frequent reports to the contrary, the association is still buying steadily, believing that wheat is cheap and can not go enough lower to hurt them. The splendid quality of the crop is a strong incentive to heavy purchasers, it being the general belief that with such wheat our flour can not but distance the strongest competition, at home or abroad. The size of the crop gives them the opportunity of making choice selections and letting the inferior stuff go east, so that 1884 wheat will go on record as the best and easiest to mill ever raised in the northwest

Following were the highest and lowest wheat prices by grade on 'change during the week ending to-day, together with to-day's closing prices and the prices one year ago :

Wheat.	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing*	*1883 : Nov. 28.*
No 1 hard	70¾	69½	70¾	100
" 2 "	65	63½	65	94
" 1	60	57¾	60	89½
" 2	57	54	57	84

Futures closed a little higher, No. 1 hard, December, selling at 71c, and May at 80c. Coarse grains were dull to weak, new corn closing at 33 to 34c, and No. 2 oats at 24 to 25c.

MILLSTUFF.—Has been weak and lower bulk bran closing at $6.25 and shorts at $7 to 7.50. Mixed feed $14 to 16 per ton.

FLOUR.—There is a general feeling among millers that flour has reached the bottom and all are disposed to hold firmly to present quotations and press for an advance at every opportunity. If quotations do go lower, they will cry quits and give mills and men a rest. They feel that they have demonstrated their ability to distance all competition, but do not propose to grind at a loss, and are sure that nobody can undersell them and stay in the field very long. In the face of this determination come reports of firmer markets everywhere and a better foreign demand. Domestic trades does not, however, show much life and it requires hard work to effect sales at ruling figures. Millers refuse concessions, owing to the firmness in freights, and there is a feeling of confidence in somewhat better business in this line during the coming month. The lessened production, it is believed, will contribute materially to this end. Quotations at the mills for car or round lots are as follows: Patents, $4.40 to 4.65; straights, $4. to 4.20 ; first bakers', $3.30 to 3.45 ; second bakers', $2.90 to 3.15 ; best low grades, $1 60 to 2, in bags ; red dog, $1.40 to $1.50, in bags.

Since the middle of last week, milling operations on the Falls have been seriously hampered by anchor ice. Not only has it impeded work by choking up the water wheels of the mills, but it has been the means of cutting off the heretofore ample volume of water in the river, leaving the mills very short of power. The sudden "cold snap" of last week caused an unusual amount of anchor ice to form, and on Friday and Saturday the mills at the lower end of the West side canal were able to do very little effective work, so fast did the ice come to their racks. Saturday the river began to fall, and, though fair during Sunday, when only a few mills were running, by Monday the water was so low that nearly every mill in the city had suspended operations by noon. The water, however, improved somewhat afterward, so that a few of the smaller mills on the upper end of the West side canal could run, but the operations of the larger mills were spasmodic at the best. Two or three gave up efforts to run, but others kept at it, a few making a fair amount of flour, while others were forced to shut down frequently and could not run with more than half feed on. The low water came on very suddenly, and is believed to be occasioned by ice gorging on the rapids on the upper river. But as these gorges must soon give way before the heavy body of water which they hold back, a better stage of water is daily expected.

With the troubles above enumerated, the flour production of the city has of course fallen off quite largely. The output of last week was 126,740 bbls—an average of 21,120 bbls daily—against 141,000 the preceding week. The production of the current week will be even more reduced, as the mills have been more seriously affected since Monday than before, and it is doubtful if it will reach an aggregate of 100,000 bbls. The two Pillsbury mills, with 7,000 bbls capacity, have fallen back on steam power, and will help to keep up the output. None of the other mills putting in engines have them in readiness for use. The flour market is very dull, but millers believe that the bottom has been touched.

The following were the receipts at and shipments from Minneapolis for the weeks ending at the dates given :

RECEIPTS.

	Nov. 25.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 11.
Wheat, bush..	835,880	960,000	1,092,700
Flour, bbls ..	1,215	550	650
Millstuff, tons.	55	48	552

SHIPMENTS.

	Nov. 25.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 11.
Wheat, bush ..	34,390	155,698	258,000
Flour, bbls	114,875	157,698	158,091
Millstuff, tons...	5,664	3,494	4,096

The wheat in store in Minneapolis elevators, as well as the stock at St. Paul and Duluth, is shown in the appended table :

MINNEAPOLIS.

	Nov. 24.	Nov. 17.
No. 1 hard	907,278	877,331
No. 2 hard	35,533	40,165
No. 1 ..	1,259,728	1,206,435
No. 2	273,698	129,877
No. 3	......	.
Rejected .	13,423	18,675
Condemned	......	... ..
Special bins	761,577	718,510
Total.............	3,251,237	2,991,002

ST. PAUL.

	Nov. 25.	Nov. 19.	Nov. 10.
In elevators, bus......	"	560,000	286,000

DULUTH.

	Nov. 25.	Nov. 19.	Nov. 10.
In elevators, bus......	2,085,900	1,875,000	2,913,000

—*Northwestern Miller.*

CHICAGO.

On Monday the receipts were larger than on Saturday and included the arrivals on the Burlington Road for Sunday. The market opened unsettled with early sales varying ¼ to ½c, some sales being made at ¼c over and some ¼c under Saturday's closing. The market closed about the same as Saturday. The corn market was active on speculative accounts, and shippers bought moderately, prices ruling materially lower all round. The weakness was due to liberal arrivals and that, on the speculative market to the cold weather. Oats, there was a good demand for No. 2 cash and November deliveries. The speculative market, with the exception of the above, was quiet. The feeling in pork was unsettled and nervous during the greater portion of the season on 'change, and prices fluctuated frequently. Speculators transacted a fair business, and shippers were favored with a moderate number of orders. A fair business was done in lard with but little change from Saturday.

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat	$0.73¾	$0.74¼
Corn	38½	35½
Oats	25⅞	25
Pork	11.00	....
Lard	6.80	....

On Tuesday there was a fair degree of activity during the early part of the season. Selling filled up to the highest figures of yesterday but finally became weak and fell off nearly 1c, and at the close seller December fell off nearly ½c lower than Saturday. The speculative business in corn was moderate, and the feeling somewhat better than yesterday, and at the close seller November was about ½c better than it sold yesterday. Seller the year unchanged. Future deliveries of No. 2 oats were from ⅛ to ¼c above yesterday. The market was somewhat improved from yesterday all round and many cars of No. 2 white going to store to obtain this higher rate. In the pork market the feeling was stronger and product ruled and closed at higher prices than yesterday. Lard which was wanted to cover November short trade, the advance was liberal and sharp. The day's general business was only fair.

	Nov.	Dec.
Wheat	$0.73¾	$0.74⅜
Corn	38¾	36
Oats	25¼	25¼
Pork	11.00	10.75
Lard	7.10	7.12½

On Wednesday there was a freely active business, but the feeling was generally easy. New York and the winter wheat market were generally easy and the disposition to buy soon changed to one to sell, the market closing fairly steady. The prices in corn averaged somewhat better than yesterday and at the close seller sold nearly 1c better than yesterday. Oats, this market was more firm for cash. The receipts of cash were lighter but the trade was fairly supplied. Prices were no better if hardly as firm. The pork market ruled with more