

ST. PAUL AND MINNEAPOLIS.



The Chronicle's Correspondent Visits the Great Metropolis of the West.



ST. PAUL, July 17.—North Dakota is anything but enticing. Minnesota is quite the reverse of North Dakota. This fine and long settled State is famous for its lakes and streams. Ten thousand lakes are to be found in Minnesota. Some of them of large size all of them picturesque. The Mississippi—"Father of Waters"—is navigable to Minneapolis and for a long distance it is a fine waterway through the State. Minnesota is also among the first in producing the generally needed foods and fruits. Minneapolis is the largest and the chief commercial city while St. Paul is the capital city. It was my good fortune to be able to spend some time in each of them and see enough to know that they are important and influential places in that part of the United States. Part of the city of Minneapolis dates from 1850. At that time the name of the city or village was St. Anthony. The population of St. Anthony was 538. In 1860 Minneapolis was in existence and the population of Minneapolis and St. Anthony combined was 5,849. In 1872 these were united under the name Minneapolis and the census of 1880 gave the city 46,887. Today the population is put at 225,000.

The usual western practice of inflation applies here. The city has a population nearer 200,000 than 225,000. It occupies a tract of land ten miles long and six miles wide so it is not a wee place where people are packed together like sardines. Wide streets are everywhere in the city and they are all paved and kept scrupulously clean by an army of white garbed sweepers. It is a city of parks that are exceedingly well kept though not one I saw compared with the Halifax Gardens in beauty. Indeed Halifax has in her gardens the brightest and most pleasing sight of any city I have visited in these wanderings. To be sure the old Garrison City is well aware of her possession.