NO MONEY GRANTED.

The House Refuses to Appropriate Funds to Forward Food to Russia.

Debate on the Question Reveals a Bad State of Finances.

Senator Morrill Argues at Length Against Unlimited Coinage.

Statements of the President's Message Refuted by Senator Teller.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The attendance in the house this morning was not as large as that of yesterday, many of the members whose states had been called taking advantage of this fact to absent themselves and to attend to departmental business. Mr. McMillin, speaker pro tem., took the chair promptly at noon, and the journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

The speaker pro tem. having laid before the house the senate joint resolution authorizing the secretary of the navy to transport contributions for the relief of the suffering poor of Russia, Mr. Blount, of Georgia, asked that it be referred to the committee on naval affairs, and he further requested that that committee have leave to report at any time. To this Mr. Kilgore, of Texas, objected, contending that the resolution under the rules came under the jurisdiction of the committee on appropriations, and that it should be referred to that committee.

The speaker pro tem. thought in the absence of rules, the house could dispose of the resolution as it saw fit, but that the first motion in order was one of reference. Thereupon Mr. Kilgore moved its reference to the committee on appropriations.

All Take a Hand.

Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska, hoped that the appropriation of $100,000 would be stricken from the resolution. If congress was not empowered to aid the people of its own country in Nebraska, during a drought, how was it empowered to carry corn raised this year in Nebraska to people of another country? His Republican friends were claiming that the McKinley bill had been throwing out of employment many laborers in other countries and they were now in distress. If it was our duty to aid those whom the wisdom of God had brought to distress, how much more would it be our duty to aid those whom the folly of an American congress had brought to distress. [Applause and laughter.]

Mr. Raines, of New York, strongly advocated the resolution, and Mr. Oates made a constitutional argument against the proposition. Mr. Boutelle said the house owed it to itself to emulate the senate and pass the resolution unanimously and promptly. Mr. Pendleton, of West Virginia, argued that Russia was perfectly able to aid her own subjects if she desired to do so. Russia was a menace to modern civilization and a threat to peace.

Mr. Kilgore withdrew his motion to refer the resolution to the committee on appropriations, and Mr. Herbert moved to refer it to the committee on naval affairs with instructions to that committee to report it back within ten days. Lost—70 to 90.

Warming Up a Bit.

Mr. Blount's motion to proceed to immediate consideration was then agreed to, and the resolution was considered in the house as in committee of the whole.

Mr. Holman, of Indiana, moved to strike out the appropriation clause. Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, sincerely trusted that a Democratic house would not be guilty of drawing a distinction between using public money for running a public vessel and using public money for the chartering of a private vessel. If the government was going to offer this relief in good faith let it load the ships out of the public treasury with the contributions of the teeming Northwest. It was constitutional; it was humanity; therefore it was American and therefore it was Democratic, and for one he was willing to take Democratic responsibility for it. [Applause.]

Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, called attention to the fact that the report of the secretary of the treasury showed that the expenditures of the government were exceeding the revenues. The excess of expenditures over revenues for the first half of the present fiscal year has been $273,000.

Appropriations Unpaid.

And an examination of the official report disclosed what the secretary had not stated—that more than $65,000,000 of the appropriations made for the last fiscal year and for the first half of the present fiscal year were unpaid. The present administration had been coerced by the condition of the treasury to refund more than $25,000,000 of the bonded indebtedness of the government due on the 1st of last September. The administration had been constrained by the depleted condition of the treasury to suspend the sinking fund for the present year, requiring $50,000,000 of our revenues. The Democrats, whose seats had been gained on the issue of retrenchment and reform, must realize that they were confronted by more than $140,000,000 of existing and matured indebtedness for which there was for payment today only an available cash surplus (excluding subsidiary coin) of $20,000,000. After further debate, Mr. Holman's motion to strike out the appropriating clause was agreed to; yeas 166, nays 70. Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, remarking that the resolution was now a useless one, moved to postpone its consideration indefinitely. This motion was agreed to, 93 to 87, which is equivalent to a defeat of the measure. The house then adjourned until tomorrow.

TALKED OF SILVER.

Senators Morrill and Teller Get to the Front.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The vice president took the chair at noon. Mr. Pascoe presented a memorial from the state of Florida asking that pensions be granted to the survivors of the Seminole Indian war, and said that at a future day he would introduce a bill for this purpose.

Mr. Allen presented resolutions adopted by the chamber of commerce of Seattle praying that congress, by some liberal appropriations, enable the war and navy department to place our country in a thorough condition of defense, and made a few remarks calling attention to the unprotected condition of the Northwest coast. The resolutions were referred to the committee on military affairs.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution directing the committee on foreign relations to inquire into the progress that has been made in the work of the maritime canal of Nicaragua, and report what the interests of the United States may require in the matter of interoceanic communication. The resolution was laid on the table, Mr. Morgan stating that he would call it up tomorrow.

The senate bill introduced by Mr. Stewart to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver bullion was taken up and Mr. Morrill proceeded to address the senate. He said he was now and ever had been in favor of maintaining both gold and silver in circulation, and silver to the extremest boundary that could maintain it on a parity with gold. It would be a real joy for him to have silver greatly increase in actual value.

Mr. Morrill had not voted for the silver act of 1890 for the reason that a full price would be paid for a commodity which the government could neither sell nor part from, to any considerable extent, without a financial revolution and serious loss. No expedients had been untried and no cost withheld to push or carry silver dollars into circulation; but it had demonstrated that no more than about $60,000,000 of over $400,000,000 coined could be coaxed or kicked outside the treasury. The weight was objected to as too heavy and the value too light.

No silver certificates, or treasury notes issued for silver bullion, had been presented for payment in silver, but they were paid in gold when so demanded. Standard silver dollars as money were known to be not worth their face value. As security for silver certificates or treasury notes, which were to circulate at par with gold, they were notoriously inadequate, as 412½ grains of silver, nine-tenths fine, would fetch no more than 74 cents. It would be hardly less safe and certainly equally honest, to base such certificates and notes and circulate them as good money upon iron or copper, or upon wheat or tobacco, purchased and accumulated in like manner at 33 1-3 per cent above the market value, as to base such circulation upon the so-called standard silver dollars under free coinage.

We have paid off more than three-fourths of our great war debt in gold, when our resources were far less than now, and I am unwilling to forfeit our well earned reputation and lose public confidence and the ancestral prestige of our history by paying the sorry remnant of this debt in a legal tender of much less value.

Mr. Teller took the floor, and, after quoting a sentence from the president's message to the effect that the bill had been expected to bring the price of silver up to $1.29 per ounce, he challenged the executive for proof of that statement and asserted that only one senator (alluding to Mr. Jones, of Nevada) had intimated that the act of 1890 would bring silver up to par. On the other hand more than twenty senators had asserted that it would not bring silver to par. He had declared when that bill was under discussion that it was not acceptable to the silver people. It would not do to say that that legislation had been put on the statute book by silver people.

If disaster came (as it would come if that policy was persisted in), it would have to be laid at the door of the men who had for fifteen years steadily resisted the general public demand for the use of silver on equal terms with gold. But there was another proposition—that the United States should accumulate all the gold of the world, and then the money centers of Europe would say that, the United States having got all the gold, they would join the United States in the work of using silver money.

The United States was a debtor nation, owing to Europe more than two thousand million dollars; more than five thousand millions the senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) said; more than two thousand millions, certainly, to be conservative. How was the United States to get Europe to unload her coffers and to send her gold here? He wished some friend of the new method would tell the senate how to get the gold from Europe.

He entered a protest against the declaration of the executive and of the senator from Vermont that the silver men were responsible for the legislation of 1890. He himself had voted for it with extreme reluctance, but did so because he believed that it would bring hope and courage to the people of the United States. A certain public man, who had not yet taken his seat in the senate (meaning Mr. Hill, of New York), had announced that the act of July, 1890, had to be repealed; but he (Mr. Teller) asserted that it would not be repealed. There was no considerable number of public men in the country who would dare to repeal it. It might be repealed if the same amount of money was given to the people; and that could only be done by free coinage or by an unlimited issue of money at the option of the government. The latter would never take place; and so the act of July, 1890, would not be repealed. It was on the statute book to stay, fraught with all the dangers that attended it.

At the conclusion of Senator Teller's speech Mr. Dolph sent to the clerk's desk and had read an extract from a speech of Mr. Stewart to the effect that the purchase by the government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month would use all the silver produced in the United States, and would put up the price of silver to par. Mr. Stewart admitted that his prophecy had failed, but pleaded that the conditions had changed, and that it had been proven conclusively that nothing would do but free coinage. No action was taken on the bill, and after a short executive session the senate, out of respect to the memory of the late Representative Gamble, of South Dakota, adjourned until tomorrow.

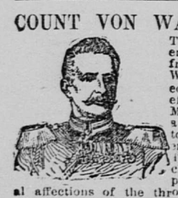
CROP RECORDS BROKEN.

Figures of Uncle Jerry Rusk on Cereal Products.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The estimates by states and territories of area, product and value of the principal cereals of the United States for 1891, made by the statistician of the department of agriculture, are given to the press tonight. The crops of corn, wheat and oats, including all but 2 or 3 per cent of the cereal aggregate, are reported. The total for corn has only been exceeded once. The wheat product is the largest ever reported by the department of agriculture. The total for oats was slightly exceeded in 1889.

The aggregates are as follows: Corn, area, 75,204,515 acres; product, 2,060,154,000 bushels; value, $836,439,220. Wheat, area, 30,916,897 acres; product, 611,780,000 bushels; value, $513,472,711. Oats, area, 25,581,861 acres; product, 736,394,000 bushels; value, $232,312,267. The aggregate of all cereals is the largest yet produced, and will be probably forty to fifty-five bushels per unit of population. The wheat supply is the largest ever reported in proportion to population, averaging 9.4 bushels to each person, against 9.2 for the largest previous crop, in 1884. The average value to the farmer is 40.6 cents for corn, 83.93 for wheat and 31.46 cents for oats. The value of wheat is greater than in any year since 1883, that of the short crop of 1888 alone excepted. The products are, of course, in measured bushels.

COUNT VON WALDERSEE,



The German general, diplomat and friend of Emperor William, acknowledges the beneficial effects of the Soden Mineral Pastilles in a letter addressed to the Soden Mineral Springs Co. These Pastilles (troches), are unsurpassed for catarrhal affections of the throat, for colds and coughs, and no one should be without them. The genuine imported article must have the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co.," Sole Agents, New York, around every box.

"PNEUMONIA."

WHAT IT REALLY IS.

A Newspaper Investigation Reveals Its Cause and Describes Its Dangers.

New York Telegram,

Many a strong, well-built man leaves home today, before night he will have a chill, and in a few hours he will be dead! This is the way the dreaded pneumonia takes people off. The list of notable men who are its victims is appalling!

William J. Florence, the popular actor who was supporting Joseph Jefferson, is taken with a chill while acting. Next day his physicians tell us he is doing well. In two days he is dead.

Gen. Meigs, able, loyal, brave, while taking a bath feels a sudden tremor, a weakness, and is hurried to his death.

Every one dreads this prevalent disorder. Its coming is sudden, its termination usually speedy.

What causes the terrible scourge?

It is not "in the air"—infectious or contagious. It results from exposure, changes of weather, and prevails more among the apparently healthy than among the feeble.

Pneumonia, we are told, is invited by a certain condition of the system, indicated if one has occasional chills and fevers, a tendency to colds in the throat and lungs, rheumatic and neuralgic pains, extreme tired feelings, short breath and pleuritic stitches in the side, hot and dry skin, loss of strength and virility. These indications may not appear together; they may come, disappear and reappear, the person not realizing that they are nature's warnings of a coming calamity.

A celebrated New York physician recently told the Tribune that pneumonia was a secondary disorder, the exposure and cold being simply the agent which develops the disease, already dormant in the system, because the kidneys have been but partially doing their duty. In short, pneumonia is an early indication of a Bright's diseased condition. This impaired action may exist for years without the patient suspecting it, because no pain is felt in the kidneys or their vicinity, and often it can be detected only by chemical and microscopial examination.

The only safeguard against pneumonia is to maintain a vigorous condition of the system, and thus prevent its attacks, by using whatever will radically and effectually restore full vitality to the kidneys, for pneumonia can never be prevented when they are disordered. There are scores of men, and women too, who are only too willing to preserve these great organs and prevent pneumonia who do not know how to do so. It is no easy task. It requires care and the careful use of just the proper thing. Many persons have questioned what is the best thing to use, but physicians are quite generally agreed that nothing so safely and so certainly does this as Warner's Safe Cure. It is a remedy known to millions and commended as a standard specific wherever known. It does not pretend to cure an attack of pneumonia, but it does and can remove the cause of and prevent that disease if taken in time. No reasonable man can doubt this if he regards the personal experience of thousands of honorable men worthy his favor.

When a physician says his patient has either Bright's disease or pneumonia, he confesses his inability to cure, and he assumes he considers his responsibility ended. In many cases, indeed, persons are reported as dying of pneumonia, heart disease, apoplexy and convulsions, when the real cause of death, and so known by the physicians, is this kidney consumption. Thousands of people have it without knowing it, and perish of it because their physicians will not tell them the facts! The same fate awaits every one who will not exercise his judgment in such a matter and be true to himself, his family and to society.

CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

The Great Event to Open Sept. 5, 1893.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Monday, Sept. 5, 1893, the great Catholic congress, which will embrace in its representation prominent Catholics from every country of the globe where the Catholic religion flourishes, will meet in Chicago and continue in session for five days. This was determined upon this morning at a meeting here of the executive committee of the congress, which has the matter in charge.

The committee is composed of Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, chairman; W. J. Onahan, of Chicago, secretary; Archbishop Corrigan, of New York; Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco; Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul; Bishop Keane, of Washington, D. C.; Bishop Foley, of Detroit; Laymen John B. Keily and Patrick Farley, of New York; John A. Creighton, of Omaha; M. W. O'Brien, of Detroit, and H. J. Spannhorst, of St. Louis.

After the meeting Secretary Onahan said: "We expect this congress to be the greatest Catholic representative gathering ever held not only in this country but in the world." "Will the pope attend in person?" was asked. "Well, that is anticipating," said Mr. Onahan. "We know the pope feels very kindly toward this congress. Of course Pope Leo is very old. He may pass on before that time. Possibly the new pope might not have so far to come, because, you know, he may be an American. Stranger things have happened than that the Catholic congress in Chicago should be opened by a pope."

Porter Wants Funds.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The secretary of the interior today sent a letter to congress asking immediate consideration of the estimate of $1,000,000 for continuing the work of the eleventh census. Secretary Noble says the appropriation is made necessary on account of the small clerical force now at work. Of the entire appropriation made, amounting to more than $6,000,000, there is only a surplus of $144,562 remaining.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers, and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects; prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

A BULLISH MARKET.

Hog Products Led the Upward Movement on Chicago 'Change.

The Morning Reports Caused Shorts in Wheat to Buy Freely.

Armour Is Reported to Have Purchased Three Million Bushels.

An Active Market, With Insignificant Changes, on Wall Street.

CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—The speculative markets were all bullish today, with hog products leading the upward movement. Armour, who openly sold about 500,000 bu of wheat yesterday, is reported to have bought quietly yesterday and today about 3,000,000 bu. There was no change to speak of in the relative positions of bulls and bears in the wheat market when trading commenced this morning, but in the course of the forenoon several items of news which came to hand received a bullish interpretation, and created a good demand from the shorts. The early cables were more encouraging to holders, and some of those dispatches acknowledge the improvement in English markets to be due to advices from here. This consideration taken together with the fact of European stocks now becoming reduced is beginning to weigh with the speculators and has created a change of sentiment in this market. Very cold weather was reported in the West and extending gradually over the winter wheat belt, and the deliveries in the Northwest were light, with the local receipts also very small, only 103 cars. The strength in pork was felt sympathetically in the wheat pit also.

These things did not make their effect apparent, and sellers by New Yorkers and St. Louisans on reports that the plant in the winter wheat region was protected by snow, caused weakness for a time; but the tide finally turned when later cables came in strong and it was reported that winter wheat was not in condition to stand much cold weather, and a decided advance was the result.

Pardridge was the most liberal and aggressive short seller, and for a time fed the crowd freely, but finally showed more reserve and considerable caution. Shorts were the principal buyers, although there was some investment demand as well. Bradstreet's reported an increase in the available supply last week of 1,595,000 bushels east of the Rockies, and a decrease on the Pacific slope of 291,000, leaving the net increase 1,034,000 bushels. Logan, whose buying started the market yesterday, was again a big buyer today. Ed Bates bought one hundred thousand bushels, supposed to be for Linn. May opened ⅜c lower at 94⅞c, touched 95c, weakened to 94⅝c, advanced to 96c, and closed at 96¼c.

There was a fair amount of activity in the corn pit, and although there was a spell of heaviness near the opening, the tendency during the greater part of the day was in favor of holders. The receipts were considerably over yesterday's estimates, which caused the weakness at the start, but as only two cars of the 181 inspected into store were up to the contract standard, there was nothing especially inviting in the figures named for short selling. The strength of the wheat market was a help to the corn bulls and what is called the old bull clique—Bartlett-Frazier, Patton Bros., and a few others—appeared to think prices low enough to buy again. Pardridge was said to be selling moderately. May started unchanged at 41⅝c, weakened to 41⅜c, then advanced to and closed at 41⅞c.

Oats were quiet but firm, and show a gain of ¼@⅜c.

The provision market led the day's bull procession, and that in the face of the hog receipts being even heavier than the packers had generally predicted yesterday. There were a good many buying orders in the hands of commission merchants, and packers were also helping the advance. First prices were the lowest of the day, and the market was near the highest point at the close. There were some minor reactions during the session, but each successive advance carried prices higher. One strong feature was the bidding between packers and shippers for the receipts of live hogs. The shipments of hogs to the East from here during the past few days has ranged from 15,000 to 17,000 per day. These are for consumption as fresh meat, and the demand here indicates that the supply east of there is becoming exhausted. This is a month earlier than usual. Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat, 145 cars; corn, 475 cars; oats, 148 cars; hogs, 46,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
No. 2 Wheat—				
January	89	90⅛	88⅞	89⅞
May	94⅞	96	94⅝	95¾
No. 2 Corn—				
January	38¾	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛
February	39¼	39⅝	39	39⅝
May	41⅜	41⅞	41½	41⅞
No. 2 Oats—				
January	29	29½	29	29⅜
May	31¾	32	31⅝	31⅞
Mess Pork—				
January	10 55	11 00	10 55	10 90
May	10 97½	11 40	10 97½	10 32½
Lard—				
January	6 07½	6 15	6 07½	6 15
May	6 35	6 45	6 35	6 45
Short Ribs—				
January	5 30	5 45	5 30	5 40
May	5 55	5 75	5 55	5 72½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and easy. Wheat—No. 2 spring, 89⅞c; No. 3 spring, 83@83½c; No. 2 red, 91½c. Corn—No. 2, 39c. Oats—No. 2, 29⅜@29½c; No. 2 white, 31¾@32⅛c; No. 3 white, 31@31c. Rye—No. 2, 87c. Barley—No. 2, 69c. Pork, per bbl, $9.50@9.65. Lard, per 100 lbs, $6.12½@6.15. Short Ribs, Sides (loose)—$5.37@5.50. Dry Salted Shoulders (boxed)—$4.37½@4.50. Short Clear Sides (boxed)—$5.65@5.75. Whisky—Distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.18. Sugars—Unchanged. Receipts — Flour, 39,000 bbls; wheat, 82,000 bu; corn, 165,000 bu; oats, 174,000 bu; rye, 11,000 bu; barley, 48,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 59,000 bbls; wheat, 75,000 bu; corn, 287,000 bu; oats, 274,000 bu; rye, 7,000 bu; barley, 55,000 bu. On the produce exchange today the butter market was unchanged. Eggs, 23@23½c.

R. M. NEWPORT & SON
INVESTMENT BANKERS,
Loan money on improved property in St. Paul and Minneapolis
At 6 Per Cent "On or Before."
New Pioneer Press Building, St. Paul.
Reeve Building, Minneapolis.

Duluth Wheat.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Jan. 6.—At the opening here prices were nominally off about ⅛@¼c, with a slight weakness in futures. But it soon firmed up, and, after the first hour, a stronger feeling prevailed on better cables and freer buying on the principal markets. May went up ⅜c within two hours, but ruled dull and waiting. There are in Duluth, Chicago, Minneapolis and Northwestern elevators, so it is estimated, more than 40,000,000 bu of wheat in store, which is being carried by speculators who are long on the Chicago market, and have faith in the property. The exports from four ports today were 449,711 bu. The close was dull and firm at an irregular advance of from ⅛c to 1¼c over yesterday, as follows: No. 1 hard, cash, 88c; January, 88c; May, 95c; No. 1 northern, cash, 87c; January, 87c bid; May, 93¾c; No. 2 northern, cash, 79c. Receipts—Wheat, 135,063 bu; flax, 6,600 bu. Cars Inspected In—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 25; No. 1 northern, 47; No. 2 northern, 18; No. 3, 5; rejected, 2. Total, 113. Flax, 3. Cars on Track—Wheat, Northern Pacific, 24; Great Northern, 58; Omaha, 2. Total, 84. Last year, 49.

SHIP YOUR WHEAT,
BARLEY, RYE, OATS AND HAY
—TO—
ECKERT, WILLIAMS & Co.
DULUTH, MINN.
Consignments Solicited.

St. Louis Produce.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 6.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat was quiet this morning, and speculation was restricted, prices running within a narrow range. The opening was ⅛c off: weakened and declined ¼@⅜c further, but did not stay down long, and afterwards turned very strong and advanced 1¼c, closing firm and ⅜c over yesterday's close. No. 2 red, cash, 91c; January closed at 91¼c bid; May, 94⅞@95⅛c, closing at 95⅞@96c; July, 80⅞@90⅞c, closing at 91c asked. Corn speculation was limited, traders being interested in wheat. May opened ⅛c up, fell back ¼c, recovered and closed ⅛c higher than yesterday: No. 2 cash, 37⅞@37½c; January closed at 37⅛c bid; February, 37¼c, closing at 37⅛c bid; May, 38½@38¾c, closing at 38¾c bid. Oats—The May option advanced along with wheat and corn, and closed strong, ¼c higher than yesterday; No. 2 cash, 31⅝c; May, 31⅝@32c, closing at 32@32⅛c bid. Rye—No. 3 sold at 76½c; No. 2, 82c bid. Barley neglected. Hay strong; prairie, $8@9.50; timothy, $12@14.25. Bran firm; sacked, on east track, 69@70c. Flaxseed steady at 90c.

Milwaukee Produce.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 6.—Flour firm. Wheat firm; May, 91½c; No. 2 87c; No. 1 northern, 92c. Corn more active; No. 3, 38c. Oats firmer; No. 2 white, 33@33½c; No. 3 white, 31@31½c. Barley stronger; No. 2, 57½c; sample, on track, 39½@63c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 85c. Provisions firm. Pork—May, $11.35. Lard, $6.45. Receipts—Flour, 10,305 bbls; wheat, 41,250 bu; barley, 16,800 bu. Shipments—Flour, 5,900 bbls; wheat, 3,850 bu; barley, 12,200 bu.

New York Produce.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Flour—Receipts, 22,163 pkgs; exports, 3,238 bbls; 15,774 sacks; more active and firmer; sales, 25,450 bbls. Cornmeal quiet and steady. Wheat—Receipts, 238,750 bu; exports, 141,914 bu; sales, 1,540,000 bu futures, 74,000 bu spot; spot market higher, irregular, dull; closing firm: No. 2 red, $1.05 in store and elevator, $1.05⅞@1.05¾ afloat; $1.05⅞@1.08⅜ f. o. b.: No. 3 red, $1.02½@1.03; ungraded red, 87c@$1.09⅛; No. 1 northern, $1.06@1.08; No. 1 hard, $1.11@1.11¼; No. 2 northern, $1.03; No. 3 spring, 99@99½c; options declined ¼@⅝c on realizing, advanced ⅛@¼c on better foreign buying, higher cables and covering by shorts; closed firm at ⅛@⅛c up; No. 2 red, January, $1.04¼@1.05, closing at 1.05; February, $1.05¼@1.06, closing at $1.06; March, $1.06½@1.07¼, closing at $1.07¼; April, $1.06⅞@1.07½, closing at $1.07½; May, $1.05⅞@1.07 1-16, closing at $1.07; June, $1.04⅞@1.05¼, closing at $1.05¼; July, $1.03¼. Rye lower, quiet; Western, 98c@$1; sales, 8,000 bu at 98c. Barley quiet and steady; No. 2 Milwaukee, 71@73c. Barley malt quiet. Corn—Receipts, 376,900 bu; exports, 196,343 bu; sales, 445,000 bu futures, 227,000 bu spot; spot market irregular, fairly active, closing steady: No. 2, 51⅞@52½c elevator, 53@53¼c afloat; ungraded mixed, 36@53½c; No. 3, 42@43c; steamer mixed, 50@51c. Options showed light trading, but was in part ¼c higher through light receipts and fair export demand; January, 51⅞@52¼c, closing at 52c; February, 51⅝@51⅞c, closing at 51⅞c; March, 51¾c, closing at 51¾c; April, 51¾c; May, 50¾@51⅛c, closing at 51⅛c. Oats—Receipts, 182,450 bu; exports, 5,000 bu; sales, 339,000 bu futures, 116,000 bu spot; spot market stronger and quiet; options stronger and quiet; January, 37@38c, closing at 37¾c; February, 37¾c; May, 38½c, closing at 38½c; spot No. 2 white, 38½@39c; mixed western, 37@38½c; white western, 38@43½c; white state, 38½@42½c; No. 2 Chicago, 38@38½c. Hay quiet and firm. Hops good demand, Coffee—Options opened steady, 5@15 points down; closed barely steady, unchanged to 15 points down; sales, 14,000 bags. Including: January, 12.30@12.40c; February, 12.05@12.15c; March, 11.90@11.95c; May, 11.65@11.70c; June, 11.65c; September, 11.50@11.60c; spot Rio dull and steady; No. 7, 15½c. Sugar—Raw active and firmer, fair refining, 3c; centrifugals, 96 test, 3½c; sales, 22,607 bags. Refined firm, fair demand. Molasses—New Orleans firm, good demand. Rice firm, fair demand. Cottonseed oil—Crude, 26c; yellow, 29½@33c. Rosin quiet and steady. Turpentine quiet and steady; 34@34¼c. Eggs quiet and steady; receipts, 4,340 pkgs. Pork dull; mess, $9@10; extra prime, $9.50. Cut meats dull. Middles dull. Lard advancing, more active; Western steam closed at $6.50; sales, 1,000 tcs; option sales, 5,750 tcs; January, $6.48; February, $6.52 bid; March, $6.55@6.65, closing at $6.60; May, $6.65@6.70, closing at $6.73 bid. Butter firm; Western, 19@21c; Western creamery, 22@31c; Elgin, 30½@31c. Cheese—Fair demand, firm; part skims, 5½@10c. Pig iron steady; American, $15.75@17.75. Copper quiet; lake, January, $10.70. Lead steady, dull; domestic, $4.25. Tin steady; straits, $19.90.

Kansas City Grain.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 6.—Corn higher; No. 2 cash, 34½c bid, 35¼c asked; January, 34c bid, 35c asked. Oats higher; No. 2 cash, 28½c bid. Eggs unchanged. Receipts — Wheat, 50,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 66,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

Toledo Grain.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 6.—Wheat active, higher; No. 2, cash, 95c; January, 95½c; May, $1.00⅜. Corn dull, firm; No. 2, cash, 41⅜c. Oats quiet; cash, 35½c. Rye dull; cash, 88c. Clover seed active, weak; prime cash and January, $5.65; February, $5.62½; March, $5.74.

$575,000 Capital and Surplus!

We have always in BANK sufficient of our own funds to purchase within a few hours all good improved and vacant property mortgage loans offered.

St. Paul Title Insurance and Trust Co

FINANCIAL.

New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—The stock market was active today, and, while material advances were scored in some stocks, the general list as a rule was held within narrow limits, and the final changes are insignificant. Nearly all the prominent commission houses are reporting larger orders to buy from outsiders for both investment and speculative account, and the fact that the market has of late advanced steadily, and not by rapid spurts, gives confidence that it is a stable and strong market, with every confidence of still better progress.

Today's transactions, however, were of a character that might be the result of a general agreement to let the situation remain quiet, and while a few of the room traders still hammered away in their efforts to bring about a material reaction, their efforts were of little avail. The decreasing volume of business indicates, if anything, that there is less new buying; but the later realizations, which have been very large, have failed to cause any set-back, and the advocates of higher figures therefore still maintain their confidence.

The industrials were of great effect in restraining sellers, and, the shorts are still unable to cover at a profit or even to get out even. The movement in Louisville, New Albany & Chicago was continued, and it retained its place as one of the active shares, and a late movement in Louisville & Nashville attracted some attention. Richmond & West Point was active and strong, but the movement in the bonds was not fully responded to. Among the other low-priced stocks which showed great strength were Susquehanna & Western preferred and Iowa Central preferred.

The opening of the general list was active, but at irregular changes, while London was considerable of a seller, notwithstanding orders from that center afterward appeared in the market. A general fractional depression was followed by a partial rally, but prices as a rule were kept below the level of the opening figures until the last hour, when new strength was infused into the market and a general advance wiped out most of the early losses. The close was active and strong, generally at insignificant changes for the day, but while Lake Shore was down 1 per cent on very light transactions, C., C., C. & St. Louis is up a point, Rock Island 1⅞, Distilleries 1⅜, and Cordage 2⅜.

The Post says: What has apparently saved the market prospect this week is exactly what protected it from the bear attacks in December. The upward movement has fortunately been built on a stronger foundation than traders' ventures. The stock whose purchase caused the December advance is not at all likely to come on the market. As for the long stock accumulated since the professional contingent in the last week of December joined the bull ranks, some of it has already been sold to take profits, and what will happen with the rest nobody can safely predict. Unquestionably much of it is limited by stop orders, and it is in search of these orders that the bear leaders have been hammering the market here and there since yesterday morning. On the whole, their success has not been proportioned to their efforts.

Total Sales of Stocks

today were 450,477 shares, including:

Atchison	13,965	Nor. Pacific pfd	14,080
Chicago Gas	22,075	New England	57,360
Erie	11,200	Rich. & W. Point	46,615
Kansas & Texas	5,257	St. Paul	16,030
Louisville & N.	8,555	St. Paul & Omaha	3,550
Missouri Pacific	4,000	Union Pacific	15,233
North American	5,560	W. & Lake Erie	4,300

Stocks—Closing.

Atchison	45½	U. P., D. & G.	23
Adams Express	147	Northwestern	116¼
Alton & Terre H.	32	do pfd	141
do pfd	128	N. Y. Central	115¾
Am. Express	117	N. Y., C. & St. L.	21
B., C. R. & N.	37	do pfd	79
Canad'n Pacific	93⅝	Ohio & Miss.	22½
Can. Southern	61¼	do pfd	85
Central Pacific	34⅛	Ontario & West'n	21¼
Ches. & Ohio	26⅛	Oregon Improv't.	28¾
do 1st pfd	60	Oregon Nav.	88⅜
do 2d pfd	39¾	North American	17⅜
Chi. & Alton	140	Pacific Mail	39½
Chi. B. & Q.	109¼	P., D. & E.	21¾
Rio Grande West.	41	Pittsburg	152
do pfd	71½	Pullman P. Car	184
C., C., C. & St. L.	74⅝	Reading	41⅝
Del. & Hudson	123	Rock Island	92
D., L. & W.	139⅛	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	76
D. & R. G. pfd	48	St. Paul	82¼
East Tennessee	9¼	do pfd	123¾
do 1st pfd	59	St. P., M. & M.	115¾
do 2d pfd	17¾	St. P. & Omaha	47⅜
Erie	35⅜	do pfd	106
do pfd	74	Tenn. C. & I.	41¼
Fort Wayne	154	Texas Pacific	13¾
Chicago & E. Ill.	69	Tol. & O. C. pfd	82
Hocking Valley	31⅜	Union Pacific	49⅛
Houston & Tex.	4	U. S. Express	59
Illinois Central	109	Wab., St. L. & P.	14½
St. Paul & Duluth	47⅛	do pfd	32⅜
Kansas & Texas	20	Wells-Fargo Ex.	140
Lake Erie & W.	22½	Western Union	83¾
do pfd	60⅛	Am. Cotton Oil	33⅜
Lake Shore	121½	Colorado Coal	30¾
Louisville & N.	84	Homestake	12
Louis & N. A.	30⅛	Iron Silver	140
Louis. & Chas.	56	Ontario	44½
Mich. Central	106	Quicksilver	4
M., L. S. & W.	92½	do pfd	22
do pfd	132	Sutro	5
Mpls. & St. Louis	9⅜	Bulwer	40
do pfd	22⅜	R. & W. P. Ter.	15¾
Mo. Pacific	62¾	Wis. Central	29
Mobile & Ohio	40	Gt. Northern pfd	122
Nash. & Chatt.	92	Chicago Gas	78¾
N. J. Central	112¼	Lead Trust	19¾
N. & W. pfd	54½	Sugar Trust	86
Northern Pacific	25⅜	Southern Pacific	47¾
do pfd	69¾	O. S. L. & U. N.	31⅜

Government and State Bonds.

Government bonds have been dull and steady. State bonds have been dull but firm.

U. S. 4s reg	116½	Mutual Union 6s	104½
do 4s coup	116½	N. J. C. Int. Cer	110
do 4½s reg	100	N. Pacific 1sts	114¾
Pacific 6s of '95	109	do 2ds	112½
Louis'na st'pd 4s	88½	N. W. Consols	137½
Tenn. new set, 6s	104	do deb. 5s	104½
do 5s	97	St. L. I. M. G. 5s	85½
do 3s	68	St. L. & S. F. G. M.	106¾
Can. South'n 2ds	102	St. Paul Consols	125
Cen. Pacific 1sts	105¼	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	117
D. & R. G. 1sts	116¾	T. P. L. G. T. R.	83¾
do 4s	79¼	T. P. R. F. T. R.	32½
Erie 2ds	107	Union Pac. 1sts	105¼
M. K. & T. G. 6s	79¾