QUEEN LIL SPEAKS.

Minister Stevens Recognized the Rebel Government

AND LANDED HIS TROOPS

Before the Queen's Forces Had Surrendered.

HER ADDRESS TO MR. BLOUNT,

[From the SUNDAY GLOBE.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The fourth volume of papers accompanying the Blount report was given out by the state department this afternoon, consisting of all the disclosures made by Mr. Blount in his dispatches and with his report from Honolulu. It is the testimony on which he bases his report. Numerous affidavits, bearing on the events of the day the provisional government was proclaimed, go to show that Minister Stevens had recognized the provisional government and troops had been landed from the Boston before the queen's forces under command of Marshal Wilson at the station house in Honolulu had surrendered to the provisional forces. The statement of Liliuokalani addressed to Mr. Blount is of special interest and importance. It is a relation of all the events of her reign. On Dec. 17, 1892, she claims that she received a letter from a source she does not divulge, warning her that the American representatives were at that time preparing for the annexation of the islands. She appealed to the British commissioner, and he advised her against her suggestion to lay the matter before all the members of the diplomatic corps.

Of the events immediately leading up to the revolution she says: The morning of the 14th of January, 1893, arrived with all preparations for the closing of the legislature. At 10 a. m. I called a cabinet meeting for the purpose of apprising them of their positions in the house and other preliminary instructions. I told them that it was my intention to promulgate a new constitution.

THE CABINET

had to meet the legislature, and we adjourned. At 12 m. I prorogued the legislature. I noticed that the hall was not filled at the opening. There were not many ladies present in the audience, and I also noticed that several members of the legislature belonging to the reform party were not there. This looked ominous of some coming trouble.

On entering the palace I saw Mr. Wilson at the entrance of the blue room. I went up to him and asked if all was ready. He replied "Yes." Then I said: "You will have to be brave today," and I passed into the blue room awaiting my ministers. A half-horu passed and they did not come. After a little longer delay they arrived. I immediately judged from their countenances that something was wrong. I had a few days before planned that I would sign the constitution in the throne room, and in the presence of the members of the legislature, many of whom had been elected by the people for the purpose of working for a new constitution. At the commencement of my reign petitions were sent from all parts of the kingdom asking for a new constitution. A month later I met two members of the legislature and started in to make up a new constitution from Kamahameha, and that of 1887. After completing it I kept it until the month of October, when I placed it in the hands of Mr. Apperson and asked him to correct it, and if he found any defects to strike them out and to put in such clauses as he thought would be good for the people and for the country. He took it and kept it a whole month. To my knowledge he consulted many lawyers and others in regard to many points of interest in the document. When it was returned I looked it over and found no changes had been made, so I concluded that it was all right.

A week before the closing of

THE LEGISLATURE

I asked Mr. Peterson to make a preamble for my new constitution, but up to the day of prorogation he had not made one.

Early in January I mentioned to Capt. Nowlein, of the household guards, and Mr. Wilson, the marshal, my intention to promulgate a new constitution, and to prepare themselves to quell any riot or outbreak from the opposition. They assured me they would be ready, and I gave strict injunctions of secrecy, and showed Mr. Wilson a plan of the throne room on the day of the signing.

Mr. Parker and Mr. Cornwell had given me assurances of their support before their appointment as ministers, while Mr. Peterson understood that such was my intention, and although I had not mentioned it to Mr. Colburn, he had heard of it already from Mr. Peterson.

It appears that immediately on their learning of my intentions, Mr. Colburn, on the morning of the 14th of January, immediately acted the part of a traitor by going to Mr. Hartwell, a lawyer, and informed him of my intentions, and, of course, received instruction from him to strongly advise me to abandon the idea. This, then, was the cause of the delay, and my long waiting in the blue room. The members of the diplomatic corps had been invited, also the members of

THE SUPREME BENCH

and members of the legislature, besides a committee of the Huikalaiama. The latter was invited to be present because it was through it that many petitions had been sent to me. When the ministers arrived I told them everything in the throne room was ready and the guests were awaiting our presence; that we must not keep them waiting. I was surprised when the cabinet informed me that it did not think it advisable for me to take such a step; that there was danger of an uprising, etc. I told them that I would not have undertaken such a step if they had not encouraged me. They had led me out to the edge of the precipice, and now were leaving me to take the leap alone. It was humiliating. I said: "Why not give the people the constitution, and I will bear the brunt of all the blame afterwards."

Mr. Peterson said: "We have not read the constitution." I told him he had it in his possession a whole month. The three ministers left Mr. Parker to try to dissuade me from my purpose, and, in the meantime, they all (Peterson, Cornwell and Colburn) went to the government building to inform Thurston and his party of the stand I took. Of course, they were instructed not to yield.

When they went over everything was peaceful and quiet and the guests were waiting patiently in the throne room.

The ministers returned, and I asked them to read the constitution over. At the end I asked them what they saw injurious in the document. Mr. Peterson said there were some points which he thought were not exactly suited. I told him the legislature could make the amendments. He begged that I should wait for two weeks; in the meantime they would be ready to present it to me. With these assurances I yielded, and we adjourned to

THE THRONE ROOM.

I stated to the guests present my reasons for inviting their presence. I was to promulgate a new constitution at the request of my people; that the constitution of 1887 was impertect, and full of defects. Turning to the chief justice, I asked: "Is it not so, Mr. Judd?" and he answered in the affirmative in the presence of all the members assembled.

I then informed the people assembled that under the advice of my ministers I had yielded, as they had promised that on some future day I could glae them a new constitution. I then asked them to return to their homes, and keep the peace.

I heard a commotion below in the yard, so I hurried to the front veranda and from there I addressed the people, saying that their wishes for a new constitution could not be granted just then, but would be at some future day. They must go home and keep the peace and to pray for me, which they have done ever since.

There was a dinner prepared, at which forty persons sat down; everything was orderly and without confusion in the palace, and everything remained so all night. At 11 a. m. Sunday, the 15th, Mr. Parker came in to say that there was a meeting taking place in the government building by the reform party, but he did not say of what nature. All Sunday everything seemed quiet, until Monday morning.

At about 10 a. m. Monday, the 16th of January, notice was issued by my ministers stating: "That the position I took and the attempt I made to promulgate a new constiution was at the earnest solicitation of my people and of my native subjects."

They gave assurances that any change desired in the fundamental

LAW OF THE LAND

would be sought only by methods provided by the constitution itself, and signed by myself and ministers. It was intended to reassure the people, that they might continue to maintain order and peace.

At about 5 p. m., however the troops from the United States steamer Boston were landed by the order of the United States minister, J. L. Stevens, in secret understanding with the revolutionary party.

The statement of the circumstances attending the yielding of authority to the provisional government does not differ from statements already made. After detailing the subsequent appeals to the government of the United States, she says: President Harrison's term expired and President Cleveland's inauguration took place, and I hailed it as a good omen, having met him in 1887, while he occupied the presidential chair that year, and I have not been disappointed.

Your arrival in this country has brought relief to our people and your presence safety. There is no doubt but that the provisional government would have corried out extreme measures toward myself and my people as you have already seen ere this by their unjust actions. If the president had been indifferent to my petitions, I am certain it would have brought serious results to myself and tyranny to my subjects. In this I recognize the high sense of justice and honor in the person who is ruler of the American nation.

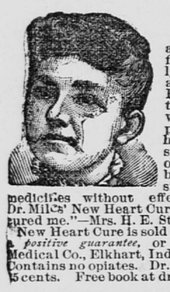
No Countenance to a Conspiracy.

Philadelphia Record.

There should be no room in this country for the A. P. A., or the Carbonari, the Fenians or any other organization which seeks to influence political action by hidden methods. The leaders of such secret associations in politics are, for the most part, demagogues whose characters and abilities could obtain for them no prominence or prestige in open public movements. It is so much easier for them to impress the ignorant and weak by means of oaths, grips and other mummery than to sway popular opinion by their intellectual force or by the solidity of their arguments. Hence, secret political organization has always been a favorite method of unscrupulous demagogues for the advancement of their own selfish objects.

Self-respecting citizens who have faith that public opinion, through the open and free channels of public discussion, is capable of solving every political or social question in this country, can lend no countenance to the A. P. A. or any such conspiracy.

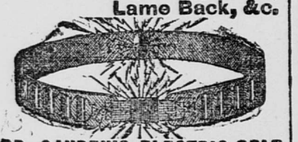
CLOSE CALL!



I had a terrible pain at my heart which fluttered incessantly. Had no appetite and could not sleep. Had to sit up in bed to breathe. There was a feeling of oppression about my heart, and I could not sweep a room without resting. Had been treated by physicians and taken medicines without effect until I used Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, which completely cured me."—Mrs. H. E. Starr, Pottsville, Pa.

New Heart Cure is sold by all druggists on a *positive guarantee*, or sent by Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. Contains no opiates. Dr. Miles' Pills, 50 doses 25 cents. Free book at druggists or by mail

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney Complaints, Lame Back, &c.



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Latest Patents! Best Improvements!

Will cure without medicine all Weakness resulting from over-taxation of brain nerve forces; excesses or indiscretion, as nervous debility, sleeplessness, languor, rheumatism, kidney, liver and bladder complaints, lame back, lumbago, sciatica, all female complaints, general ill health, etc. This electric Belt contains Wonderful Improvements over all others. Current is instantly felt by wearer or we forfeit $5,000.00, and will cure all of the above diseases or no pay. Thousands have been cured by this marvelous invention after all other remedies failed, and we give hundreds of testimonials in this and every other state.

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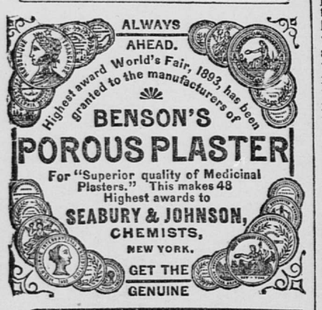

SCOTT'S EMULSION kills disease germs. Fat makes healthy flesh; disease exists only while unhealthy flesh remains. The germs of Consumption and Scrofula can be driven from the system if we begin in time. Druggists everywhere sell Scott's Emulsion.

RAZED WITH A RAZOR

Train Robber Lyons Chops Himself Down in Jail.

THE JUGULAR VEIN SEVERED.

His Crime a Robbery on the Northern Pacific.

HE DECLARES HIS INNOCENCE

[From the SUNDAY GLOBE.]

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., Nov. 25.—George Lyons, who was found guilty of robbery Friday with the prospect of a fifteen-year term in the penitentiary, cut his throat in the county jail at 3 o'clock this afternoon. After being taken to jail after convictien Lyons was silent, almost sullen. About 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon McGuire, a man held for larceny, borrowed a razor from Jailer Ertsgaard to shave himself with. After he got through Lyons, who had stayed in his cell most of the time, came out and borrowed the razor in order to take off his beard, he said. He went back into the cell, and the other prisoners settled themselves in the corridor to read. For some time everything was still in Lyons' cell, but presently somebody heard a curious gurgling noise and went to look. A horrible sight met his eyes. Lyons lay at full length on the floor, a great gash extending across his throat, from which the blood was spurting with a violence that had sprinkled everything near with blood. The floor of the cell was covered with blood, and the upper part of the man's clothing saturated with it. One of the prisoners used his clothes to stanuch the blood, and Lyons plucked at them feebly, whispering, "Let me die, John; I am an innocent man." Jailer Ertsgaard was alarmed and sent at once for a surgeon, who came in a few minutes. Lyons was still living, gasping for breath, his chest heaving convulsively, and at every gasp the wound across the neck gaped wide open. He was carried out with the help of bystandars and placed on a cot outside the corridor, where doctors operated on him. The razor had penetrated the windpipe and jugular vein, and it was evident that the man would die. The doctors stopped the flow of blood and tied the severed vein. Lyons died while under the doctors' hands. The following letter was found in his cell afterwards:

To Henry Carroll, Portland, Or.—Fergus Falls, Minn., Nov. 25, 1893.—Master Harry Ho—Dear Friend: I take this opportunity to let you know how my trial came off. I have been ably defended by my attorney, Mr. Brown. I was found guilty in the eyes of the law of a crime I am innocent of. It has been an honest contest on one side against those villainous, conspiring detectives and the railroad company on the other. I have felt secure in my innocence till the last minute, but have come to realize it was misplaced. I have been sacrificed by those villains for the sake of the notoriety and spoil gained by it. My dear friend, I must warn you to make yourself scarce in the vicinity of a train robbery if you are not prepared to prove an alibi and be very sure you can do it, for if those villains get hold of you you are pretty sure to take the penalty of the crime. Rather than to be a victim for those villains to gloat over, I will complete their victory with my own hands by giving them my clay to gloat over, and so reduce my conscience to theirs at par. My dear friend, when this leaves my cell here at the county jail I will be as above stated. Good-bye forever. GEORGE LYONS.

He also had written a letter to his attorney, James A. Brown, of this city thanking him for the zeal, energy and tact he had showh in defending the case, and comparing with some critical ability Mr. Brown's closing argument with that of the attorney for the state to the disadvantage of the latter. Lyons was indicted for robbery on the Northern Pacific, stopping a car last June between the stations of Wadena and Perham, this county. He first knocked a negro porter insensible with the butt end of his revolver, and then went through the car, robbing one after another at his pistol's point. He escaped then, but afterwards was captured by Pinkerton detectives. The case was hard fought by both sides, but the evidence was so clear and conclusive it was evident from the start the verdict would be guilty. The jury came in late last night with that verdict. He would have been given a sentence of ten or fifteen years in the penitentiary. So far as known he had no friends in this part of the country. It is believed he came originally from near Toronto, Canada.

Horse Thieves Captured.

Special to the Globe.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Nov. 25.—William Barnaby and William Brown, of the notorious Wyoming rustlers, were caught here today by Sheriff Owens, of Weston county, Wyoming, who was tracking them. Two of the stolen horses were found in their possession. Brown stole twenty-eight head from Wyoming last October, for which he is wanted. The horses found with the thieves here were stolen at New Castle, Wyo. Both were taken to Cheyenne, Wyo.

Mining Deal Consummated.

Special to the Globe.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Nov. 25—Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, will arrive here tomorrow on political business. The deal between the Bald Mountain Consolidated Mining company and an English syndicate was consummated today. The deal involves 360 acres of mining ground, water rights and mill buildings. The price was in the neighborhood of half a million.

Ireland at Sleepy Eye.

Special to the Globe.

SLEEPY EYE, Minn., Nov. 25.—Archbishop Ireland arrived here tonight, and was received by a large concourse of people. He confirms 300 persons tomorrow. Sunday evening he delivers a lecture on eternity.

HELP IS OFFERED, and is *guaranteed,* to every nervous, delicate woman, by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Remember this—if you don't get the help that's promised, there's nothing to pay.

In every "female complaint," irregularity, or weakness, and in every exhausted condition of the female system, if the "Prescription" ever fails to benefit or cure, your money is returned. Bearing-down pains, internal inflammation and ulceration, weak back, and all kindred ailments are completely cured by it. It's a marvelous remedy for nervous and general debility, Chorea, or St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia, or Inability to Sleep, Spasms, Convulsions or Fits.

For more than 25 years, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has cured the worst cases of Chronic Catarrh in the Head. The makers of this medicine are willing to promise that they'll cure your case or they'll pay you $500 cash.

NORTHWESTERN HINTS.

Football may be introduced in the penitentiary for the punishment of especially hardened subjects. — Cedar Rapids (Io.) Gazette.

There is no trouble in Hawaii. All is calm and peaceful there. The trouble is in the partisan Harrisonian organs.—Dubuque (Io.) Herald.

Let the Montana Free Coinage association convert Montana before it charges upon Washington and Oregon. —Butte (Mont.) Miner.

Why not put wool on the free list as long as foreign correspondents of newspapers import their yarns free of duty? —Cedar Rapids (Io.) Gazette.

The true explanation with regard to President Cleveland's condition is that he is in good health, but not feeling very well.—Denver (Col.) Times.

The disputants with Blount have the best of the argument on a very important point. They were there, and he wasn't.—Sioux City (Io.) Journal.

When the machine with the barrel on deck collides with the independent vote, it is a bad day for the machine and the barrel.—Winnipeg (Man.) Tribune.

No opposition could withstand the efforts of all the working men of the country unitedly striving for a good purpose.—Helena (Mont.) Independent.

Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock said the tariff was a local issue. It was local issues, the Democrats say, that did it at the recent elections. — Los Angeles (Col.) Express.

If it were known that congress would do nothing as to the tariff, that would be a thing worth knowing at this time—and a thing to bless the poor.—Sioux City (Io.) Journal.

If congress wants to help the American laborer let it pass a law that manufacturers shall employ none but American citizens as laborers.—Garner (Io.) Democrat.

The majority of Montana's sheep men will outlive the Democratic disaster, and hope for a better future with a change of policy or administration.—Fort Benton (Mont.) Press.

There is one consolation, and that is that fads do not rule forever, and that occasionally solid worth gets to the front, and when it does it stays there.—Iowa State Register.

The present administration of the state of Wisconsin will make the state Republican for the next ten years, no matter what the people think of the tariff.—Superior (Wis.) Telegram.

The public will not be long in finding out the difference between fact and faction. The president does not employ a town crier to foretell his movements.—Davenport (Io.) Democrat.

It is rumored that when congress reassembles an effort will be made, through debate, to convince Mr. Cleveland that he is simply commissioned as a public servant.—Sioux City (Io.) Journal.

A merciless and effective enforcement of the laws against destructive combines is what we want. But if coal combines are illegal, where do labor combines stand?—Superior (Wis.) Leader.

The party in power must square itself with the people during this regular session or it will be buried in defeat overwhelming at the coming congressional elections.—Great Falls (Mont.) Leader.

If we intend to continue protection as it is at present imposed we must make up our minds to maintain the single standard. Bimetallism and protection cannot flourish in the same soil.—Seattle (Wash.) Telegraph.

The Republican party will be organized for the sole purpose of success in 1896. The interests of the country demand this, and the fact is too apparent to be overlooked, defied or ignored.—Seattle (Wash.) Ledger.

Florida wants free trade, but a duty on fruit. Alabama wants free trade, but duty on coal. Louisiana wants free trade, but duty on sugar. Texas wants free trade, but duty on cattle.—Hudson (Wis.) Star and Times.

We do not think the lead duty will be abolished, as some Democrats will rebel at the iniquity, but the threat and fear of such a result are doing deadly execution to the industries of the West.—Butte (Mont.) Intermountain.

Gov. Waite asked the committee from the bar association "how in —— is a man going to get out of debt by borrowing money?" The governor has opened a new school of finance in which credit has no part.—Denver (Col.) Times.

The Hawaiian affair has most vividly portrayed one thing, viz: The great step backward from a Harrison to a Cleveland; from an American-loving Blaine to a Cleveland-fearing Gresham. —Fort Benton (Mont.) River Press.

Kansas is not so bad a state as the Populists, if allowed to rule, would make of it in a little time. During the past nine months of this year Kansas paid obligations amounting to nearly $9,000,000.—Davenport (Io.) Democrat.

For years it has been held by some that a voter could not be a friend of the Almighty without being a prohibitionist. The result shows that out of 404,000 voters of Iowa less than 10,000 are Christians. — Emmetsburg (Io.) Democrat.

Pass the "bankruptcy bill" and give the thousands of poor fellows all over the country who have gone down during the panic and general depression a chance to get up again, and you will do a beneficent deed.—Eau Claire (Wis.) Leader.

Republicans should remember that congress and the administration did not go Republican on Nov. 7, therefore the tariff will be reformed along the line of Democratic ideas and according to Democratic promises.—Charles City (Io.) Citizen.

Several gentlemen are going to regret that they sailed so high in the jingo air ship and failed to carry a parachute or ever a stepladder to facilitate a descent that is sure to prove disastrous to both their comfort and their beauty.—Cedar Rapids (Io.) Gazette.

These governors whose humanity is so severely shocked by prize fighting might with propriety turn their attention to football, which, in the matter of slugging and brutality, furnishes possibilities unequaled even in the fistic arena. —Oshkosh (Wis.) Times.

Good for Hon. Richard Parks Bland! He says if the manufacturers get free wool, the tax on woolen goods must go down. Of course they must, and congress must see to it. No class legislation. Give the people a chance.—Helena (Mont.) Independent.

In the Hawaiian imbroglio, the Republican party may well feel proud of their part. They stood by an act that marked an advance in civilization, and aided a nation struggling from the lowest to the highest form of government.—Fort Benton (Mont.) River Press.

Interest in the Sandwich islands vice versa revolution has extented itself to the feline world. Nightly revels are heard in which shouts of Lilioukalani and Kalolani are heard, freely mingled with protracted cries of Haw-a-i-i!—Trempealeau (Wis.) Gazette.

Business men will be encouraged by this prospect, and we have no doubt there will be an improvement in business, based on the belief of business men that the Democratic party will not be able to make any radical, revolutionary changes in the tariff.—Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligencer.

Col. John H. Knight, of Ashland, is back in Washington and urging the advisability of keeping iron ore protected. Democracy in practice and Democracy in theory are evidently entirely two different things with the gentleman from the city on the Chequamegon.—Superior (Wis.) Telegram.

It may as well be admitted now, and it is stated for the benefit of those who are gloating over his defeat, that nothing short of a Republican majority in the twenty-fifth general assembly will prevent Horace Boies from succeeding James F. Wilson in the United States senate.—McGregor (Io.) Times.

There is not a single croaker among the state press. Every newspaper and every community is thoroughly imbued with the idea that we must develop the resources of the state, establish new industries, and show the world that Colorado is not dependent on silver alone for her prosperity and happiness.—Denver (Col.) Times.

HEAVY BUYING OF WHEAT.

STRONG CABLES AND LIGHT NORTHWESTERN RECEIPTS THE CAUSES.

ACTIVE STOCK SPECULATION.

Firm Tone Prevailed During the Early Dealings, but the Buying Was Mainly Local, London Not Being in It – Market Closed Weak, but a Majority of the Stocks Closed Higher.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Wheat closed ⅝@⅝c higher today on good buying, strong cables, light Northwestern receipts and better export clearances. Corn, oats and provisions were dull, and without any noticeable change in price.

Wheat opened at yesterday's closing figures. Northwestern receipts were again lighter, convincing the bulls that they were right in their surmise that receipts will continue to decrease until they reach a very small daily total, and prices from the start were firm. Charley Smith and Pardridge made liberal offerings, and at one time May went ⅛c below the opening, but the tendency was upwards throughout the day. Cables came in strong, and export clearances from both coasts were about 120,000 bushels larger than the preceding week. The New York contingent bought freely, using most of the private wire houses, while Lester, Basseau, Ryan and Rumsey-Chandler also had liberal buying orders. Prices continued to advance until May reached 69¼c and December 62⅝c, and the close for both was but ⅛c from the top. May opened at 68½c, went up ½c, lost ¼c, advanced ½c, lost ⅜c, and gained ¼c, to close at 69⅛c.

Corn was dull, with both offerings and demand light. The fluctuations for May were confined to a limit of ½c, and both opening and closing figures were the same as yesterday's close. May opened at 39¾c, sold up ⅛c, lost ⅛c, advanced ¼c and reacted ¼c to close, where it opened.

In the oats market buyers were few, offerings scarce and values confined to a range of ⅛c. May began ⅛c below yesterday's close at 30⅜c, sold up ¼c, lost ¼c, and reacted ⅛c to close where it did yesterday at 30¾c.

Provisions were quiet but firm. The market was sustained by the strength in wheat and corn. Compared with last night January pork is 2½c higher, January lard 2½c higher and January ribs 2½c higher.

Freights were dull, with charters at 2½c for corn to Buffalo.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 105 cars; corn, 425 cars; oats, 190 cars; hogs, 29,000.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

ARTICLES.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
December ...	62	62⅝	62	62½
May ...	68½	69¼	68½	69¼
Corn, No. 2—				
November ...	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼
December ...	35¼	35⅜	35⅛	35⅛
May ...	39¾	39⅞	39⅝	39¾
Oats, No. 2—				
November ...	27½	27½	27½	27½
December ...	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
May ...	30⅝	30¾	30⅝	30¾
Mess Pork—				
January ...	12 55	12 60	12 55	12 60
May ...	12 67½	12 70	12 67½	12 70
Lard—				
November ...	8 50	8 50	8 50	8 50
January ...	7 82½	7 85	7 80	7 85
May ...	7 65	7 72½	7 65	7 72½
Short Ribs—				
January ...	6 62½	6 70	6 62½	6 67½
May ...	6 70	6 77½	6 70	6 72½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour easy, dull. Wheat—No. 2 spring, 62c; No. 3 spring, 59@63½c; No. 2 red, 62c. Corn—No. 2, 35⅛c. Oats—No. 2, 27½c; No. 2 white, 30@30½c; No. 3 white, 29@30c. Rye—No. 2, 45½c. Barley—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, 40@50c; No. 4, 37@44c. Flaxseed—No. 1, $1.13 Timothy Seed—Prime, $3.20@3.30. Mess Pork—Per bbl, $12.75@13. Lard—Per 100 lbs, $8.50@8.55. Short Ribs—Sides (loose), $7@7.25. Dry salted shoulders (boxed), $7@7.25; short clear sides (boxed), $7.75@8. Whisky—Distillers' finished goods, per gal, $1.15. Sugars—Cut loaf, 5½c; granulated, 5c; standard "A," 4⅞c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 35½c. Receipts—Flour, 18,000 bbls; wheat, 86,000 bu; corn, 263,000 bu; oats, 199,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 56,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 20,000 bbls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 409,000 bu; oats, 190,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 22,000 bu. On the produce exchange today the butter market: creameries, 21@25½c; dairies, 18@22c. Eggs, strictly fresh, 22@23c.

Duluth Wheat.

DULUTH, Minn., Nov. 25.—Wheat was very strong today. It opened up in the air at an advance of ½c for cash stuff and ⅜c for May. There was no trading in December. Trading in spot wheat was fairly good at about opening prices, but it closed dull, ⅜c below the opening. Business in May future was fairly active at irregular prices, fluctuating within a range of ¼c and finally closing at the opening. It sold first at 65½c, advanced to 65¾c, and held steady afterwards at 65½c.

Stocks of wheat will increase about 500,000 bu. Shipments for the week will amount to about 280,000 bu.

The close was strong, especially for futures, ¼c advanced for cash and ⅜c higher for December and May. The close shows an advance of 1c in cash wheat for the week and 1⅛c in the futures.

Close: No. 1 hard, cash, November, 61¼c; December, 61c; May, 66⅜c; No. 1 northern, cash, November, 60¼c; December, 60c; May, 65½c bid; No. 2, 56¾c; No. 3, 52¼c; rejected, 45c; barley, 35½@43c; rye, 42c. Receipts—Wheat, 163,476 bu; rye, 533 bu; flax, 784. Shipments—Wheat, 3,552 bu.

FINANCIAL.

New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—There was quite an active speculation on the stock exchange during the two hours of business today. In the early dealings a very firm tone prevailed. Sugar was about the only weak share on the list. The buying was mainly local, for London was out of the market, prices being about on a parity in the arbitrage specialties, but purchasing movement was quite steady, and under its influences the active list moved up ¼@3½ per cent, the latter New Jersey Central, 2½ in General Eletric, 1⅞ in Louisville & Nashville, 1½ in Colorado Fuel and Iron, 1¼ in Northwest, and 1 per cent in Lake Shore, St. Paul & Omaha, Pacific Mail and Minneapolis & St. Louis. About 11 o'clock the market became heavy, largely on realizing sales, and from then until the close the speculation was feverish and the tendency of prices was reactionary, and the final dealings were made at a decline of 1¼ per cent in General Electric, 1 per cent in New Jersey Central and ⅛@⅝ per cent in the rest of the general list. Sugar was weak and was pressed for sale on the uncertainty regarding the proposed tariff. Opening at a decline of ¼ per cent, the shares fell off 3 per cent additional, closing at a recovery of ⅝ per cent. Insiders are reported to have bought the stock on the decline. The general market at the close was weak, but a majority of the list was above yesterday's final figures, including New Jersey Central 2½, Colorado Fuel & Iron 1½, General Electric and Louisville & Nashville 1¼, and Delaware & Hudson, Pacific Mail, St. Paul & Omaha and Minneapolis & St. Louis preferred 1 per cent. The shares which show a decline are Sugar 2⅝, Sugar preferred 2, and Manhattan 1¼ per cent. The changes in the list on the transactions of the week, so far as concern the railway stocks, are generally towards higher prices, the principal advances being Delaware & Dudson 5⅝, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 9¾, New Jersey Central 3⅝, Reading 1⅛, Susquehanna & Western 1½, St. Paul & Omaha preferred 5, St. Paul & Omaha common 2⅜, St. Paul 2⅜, St. Paul preferred 1¾, Northwest 5⅜, Northwest preferred 1, Burlington & Quincy 2⅝, Rock Island 3⅜, Lake Shore 2⅝, Michigan Central 3¼, New York Central 1¼, Canada Southern 2, Chicago & Eastern Illinois 4½, Kansas & Texas preferred 3½, Erie preferred 3⅛, Erie common 1⅛, Western Union 3⅞, C. C. C. & St. L. and New York, Chicago & St. Louis second preferred 3, Manhattan 2½, Illinois Central and Pullman 2, Minneapolis & St. Louis preferred 2¾, Pittsburg & Western preferred 2¼, Laclede Gas 3¾, Rubber preferred 3, Tobacco 5½, Lead preferred 1⅞, Cordage preferred 1½ and Chicago Gas 1⅞ per cent.

Among the shares which are lower than on Saturday last are: Edison Electric, 2¾; Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis, 6; Rio Grande Western, 5; Colorado Coal & Iron, 3½; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre, Louisville, St. Louis & Texas, 2½; Cordage, 2; Sugar and Cotton Oil preferred, 1, and Evansville & Terre Haute, 11 per cent; Distilling closed at the same price as on the week before.

The railway and miscellaneous bond market was strong, and the upward movement was resumed, the volume of business being heavy. Great Northern seconds are 8 per cent higher; Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis, 5½; General Electric debenture fives, Oregon Navigation fives, 5⅛; Oregon Short Line consol fives, 3¼; Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic fives, 3, and St. Louis & San Francisco general sixes, 4 per cent. Erie funding fives sold at 70, against 64 on Nov. 14. Iron Mountain firsts and Missouri, Kansas & Texas firsts declined 2 per cent. The most notable advances on the week, Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis consols fives, 7½, and Fort Worth & Denver City sixes and Kansas Pacific consols, 6½ per cent. The only serious declines from last Saturday are Cleveland & Canton firsts, 9, and Galveston, Houston & Henderson fives, 6½ per cent.

The Total Sales of Stocks

today were 170,700 shares, including: American Sugar, 62,700; Burlington & Quincy, 6,400; Chicago Gas, 3,900; Distilling and Cattle Feeding, 6,600; General Electric, 14,800; Lake Shore, 3,200; Louisville & Nashville, 3,200; Missouri Pacific, 2,400; Northwestern, 4,400; Reading, 9,400; Rock Island, 4,100; St. Paul, 12,200; Western Union, 8,000.

Stocks—Closing.

Atchison ...	20	Northern Pacific.	6⅝
Adams Express..	145	do d ...	22¾
A. & T. H. ...	25	U. P., D. & Gulf.	5½
A. & T. H. pfd. ...	140	Northwestern ...	109¼
American Ex ...	116	Northwest'n pfd.	139½
Balti. & Ohio ...	71¼	N. Y. Central ...	103
Canad'n Pacific..	73	N. Y. & N. Eng..	31
Can. Southern..	52	Ontario & West..	17⅝
Central Pacific..	19	Oregon Imp ...	12
Ches. & Ohio ...	19⅜	Oregon Nav ...	27
Chicago & Alton.	135	O. S. L. & U. N..	6
C., B. & Q. ...	81⅝	Pacific Mail ...	17
Chicago Gas. ...	68	P., D. & E. ...	7
Consol. Gas ...	134¾	Pittsburg ...	148
C., C., C. & St. L.	37½	Pullman P. Car..	173
Col. Coal & Iron.	10	Reading ...	21½
Cotton Oil Cert's.	31¼	Richmond Ter...	3
Del. & Hudson..	138½	do pfd. ...	14½
Del., L. & W. ...	168¾	Rio G. Western..	10
D. & R. G. pfd..	32⅜	do pfd ...	45
Distillers' & C. F.	30¼	Rock Island ...	79
East Tennessee..	4⅝	St. Paul ...	65⅝
Erie ...	15	do pfd ...	120½
do pfd ...	31½	St. P. & Omaha ...	39¼
Fort Wayne ...	150	do pfd. ...	116
Great Nor. pfd..	108	Southern Pacific.	19
U. S. 4s reg. ...	113	St. L. & S. F. G. M.	10
do 4s coup ...	113	St. Paul Consols.	126¼
do 4½s reg ...	94	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	109½
Pacific 6s of '95..	103	T. P. L. G. Tr. rcts.	79½
Louisiana S. 4s...	95	T. P. R. G. Tr. rcts.	21½
Missouri 6s ...	100	Union Pac. 1sts...	104⅛
Tenn. new set. 6s..	100	West Shore ...	103⅞
do 5s ...	100	R. G. W. 1sts ...	74¼
do 3s ...	71	Atchison 4s ...	73
Can. South. 2ds..	101	do 2½ "A" ...	39¾
Cen. Pacific 1sts..	103	G. H. & S. A 6s .	95
D. & R. G. 1sts...	111½	do 2s 7s ...	97
do 4s ...	79¼	H. & T. C. 5s ...	105
Erie 2ds ...	74¼	do 6s ...	100
M. K. & T. Gen 6s.	47⅜	N. Carolina 6s...	112
do 5s ...	82½	do 4s ...	95
Mut. Union 6s ...	107½	Tenn. old 6s ...	60
N. J. C. Int. Cert...	111½	Va. Cent ...	53⅞
N. Pacific 1sts ...	110¼	do deferred ...	6½
do 2ds ...	86	Ala. class "A"...	97
N. W. Consols ...	139	do do "B"...	100
N. W. deb 5s ...	107	do do "C"...	92
St. L. & I. M. G. 5s..	80	do do currencies.	92

Bonds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24. — Government bonds firm. State bonds firm;

Chi. & E. Ill. pfd.	99½	Sugar Refinery ..	92¼
Hocking Valley..	22⅜	Tenn. C. & I. ...	15½
Illinois Central..	93½	Texas Pacific ...	8
St. Paul & Duluth	25	Tol. & O. C. pfd..	70
Kan. & Tex. pfd	26⅛	Union Pacific ...	19½
Lake Erie & W..	16¾	U. S. Express ...	51
do pfd ...	68¾	W., St. L. & Pac.	7⅜
Lake Shore. ...	130¼	W., St. L. & P. pfd.	16¾
Lead Trust ...	26⅝	Wells-Fargo Ex..	122
Louisville & N..	50¼	Western Union...	93⅜
Louisville & N. A.	9¼	Wheeling & L. E.	15
Manhattan Con. .	128	do pfd. ...	50⅞
Memphis & Chas.	10	M. & St. L. ...