IN EXTRA SESSION

M'KINLEY HAS DECIDED TO CALL CONGRESS TOGETHER WITHOUT DELAY.

MR. DINGLEY GIVES IT OUT.

REPUBLICAN POWERS DETERMINED UPON COMPLETE REVISION OF THE TRAIFF.

SENATOR THURSTON SAYS SO, TOO.

No Difference of Opinion Among the Prominent Men Who Have Called at Canton,

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.—It is probable that when congress convenes at noon on Monday all the members of the Minnesota delegation will be in their seats. Representatives Kiefer and Tawney have been here for some time. Senator Nelson and Representatives Heatwole, McCleary and Eddy arrived today. Senator Davis and Representative Fletcher will reach here tomorrow. The only absentee will be Representative Towne, who is expected to arrive early in the week. Of the North and South Dakota delegation only Senators Pettigrew and Hansbrough and Representative Johnson have yet put in an appearance. The general opinion of the Northwestern members and senators seems to be that congress will do nothing this winter beyond passing the fourteen appropriation bills. There is a probability, according to the members, that something may be done for Cuba this session. The impression is that the Dingley bill will not be passed, and that all tariff legislation will be postponed for an extra session, which now seems certain.

Mr. Dingley, chairman of the ways and means committee, returned today from his visit to President-elect McKinley at Canton.

"I went to Canton, " said he, "to discuss revenue matters with the president-elect. My visit had nothing to do with cabinet-making. Mr. McKinley is, of course, interested in obtaining the views of Republican members of congress on the situation, but I do not feel at liberty to go into the details of such conversation as passed between us, and I do not think anything has been definitely decided upon, but existing circumstances and prevailing sentiment seem now to point strongly in the direction of an extra session. The necessity of additional revenue is imperative, and if a revenue bill is not passed at this session, an extra session must be called. I am still of the opinion which I expressed some time ago that the so-called Dingley bill will not pass the senate."

"In the event it develops early in the session that the Dingley bill will not be acted upon by the senate, is it probable or possible that the house will send some other revenue measure containing provision for an additional tax on beer or an import duty on tea and coffee to the senate?" was asked.

"No," replied Mr. Dingley, emphatically, "the senate must act on the measure in its possession or not at all. We will not send them another bill."

Mr. Dingley said that in advance of a formal meeting of the ways and means committee, he did not care to speak of the probability of the committee beginning work on a new tariff bill at this session, but as the Republican complexion of the committee would be practically unchanged in the next congress, he said there appears to be no reason why the work of framing a bill should not be facilitated by work at this session. Mr. Dingley said he did not care to discuss the Cuban situation or express an opinion as to the prevailing cabinet gossip. He gave it as his belief that little would be accomplished in the way of legislation at this session beyond the passage of the regular appropriation bills.

There is no longer any doubt of the intention of President-elect McKinley to convene the Fifty-fifth congress in extraordinary session early next spring. There were several arrivals of friends and confidants of Maj. McKinley direct from Canton today, who bring the very positive announcement that a call for a special sesison, to be convened a few days after the 4th of March, has been decided upon. It is stated by men in a position to know that this decision has been definitely reached by Mr. McKinley since his consultation with Mr. Dingley, chairman of the committee on ways and means, and Mr. Dingley had been trusted with the privilege of making known this intention at the proper time.

Senator Thurston, one of the latest arrivals from Canton, expressed today in the most positive terms the conviction that an extra sesison will be called. The senator was one of the earliest and staunchest supporters of Mr. McKinley, and there is every reason for believing that his utterance is inspired to a degree, though the senator himself declines to say that such is the case.

"All I can say," he said today, "is that I have very recently seen Maj McKinley, and that I am convinced a session of the next congress will be called for about the 15th of March. That ought to be satisfactory. I cannot quote any one, but I do not consider that there is any doubt on the point."

"Shall we have the extra session regardless of the result of the senatorial elections this winter?" was asked.

"Yes, the complexion of the senate will not be allowed to influence the decision at all. The republican administration has been elected under a pledge to the people to reform the tariff, and its duty to this country is to proceed about that business at the earliest possible moment, and either to keep its pledge or make it manifest that it is impossible to do so. I think we ought to secure a tariff which could be put into effect by the beginning of the next fiscal year."

Senator Thurston said he did not consider the passage of the Dingley bill at the short session is probable.

"KEEP OFF THE GRASS."

Too Many Office Seekers Are Going To Washington.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—For Heaven's sake, and for humanity's sake, 'call off the office seekers. There seems to be an average of from ten to fifty aspirants in each county. Nearly all of these office-seekers are as indifferend too the law as rank anarchists. They know that the civil service law exists, but they propose to evade it, or defy it. It may as well be understood that the civil service law is still on the statute book, and that it will be enforced. Senators and representatives must be law-abiding; for they are lawmakers. It is both wicked and foolish to ask them to undertake to place men in office in spite of that law. They cannot do it, and there is no reason why the office-seekers should persistently persecute them, and "bring their grey hairs down in sorrow to the grave."

Then, as a friend of the friendless, let me say for the welfare of each individual office-holder, don't come to Washington. You cannot make the trip for less than $200, and if you stay here any length of time to urge your case, it will cost you several times that amount. Being here will do you no good, and coming will only necessitate the enrollment of your name in the enormous list kept by the official foolkiller. These are the words of wisdom, and if heeded will save many a man from having his pants half-soled in the sweet bye and bye; and also from having his heart broken into smithereens by disappointed ambition.

Men of experience here who have seen administrations come and go; who have seen the office-seekers come here with glad hands and gay faces to their senators, only to become penniless and pitifully friendless after congress adjourns; all of them aptly likened unto the "Minister to Dahomey," honestly and philanthropically try to warn the unfortunates in time.

GERMANY ENTERS PROTEST

Against the Tonnage Duties Proclamation of the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The German government has lodged an energetic protest with the state department against the action of the president in imposing tonnage duties on German ships entering American ports. The receipt of this protest will be duly acknowledged, but there the matter is likely to rest, unless the German government takes steps to remove the charges on American shipping, which formed the basis for the president's proclamation issued yesterday. The contention of the German government is that it does not tax American shipping and that the imperial government cannot be held accountable for the imposition of local charges by provincial and municipal officials. The contention of our government on the other hand is that regardless of the question of who is responsible for the levying of the port dues, their collection from American vessels is the only fact necessary to be established to put in operation at once the Dingley law imposing tonnage dues on German vessels. The law is self-operative, and once the president is satisfied that port charges of any character are imposed on American ships by a foreign government, he must proclaim that fact, thus setting the law in force.

It is said here that since German ships, in 1888 by Secretary Bayard's act, were relieved of tonnage dues in American ports, ships entering German ports have been assessed and paid port dues to the amount of about $500,000.

SHIPMENTS VIA CANADA.

Additional Data to Be Obtained by the Treasury Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The treasury department has taken steps to obtain additional data in regard to goods shipped through Canada from one port in the United States to another port in the United States in order to have a basis of action, if deemed advisable. Representatives of the leading East and West railroad lines have agreed to assist in the matter, and it is expected that in a short time reliable information covering the specific character, quantities, and weights of all goods shipped between American ports through Canada, will be at hand. Through the same means, the final destination of all goods so shipped will be known. Until now, the goods have been lost sight of as soon as they re-enter the United States. This data has been called for repeatedly by congress, but it has not been available.

NEW PENSION BILL.

Measure Practically Completed by the Subcommittee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The subcommittee of the house committee on appropriations having in charge the preparation of the pension appropriation bill today, substantially completed the bill and probably will be able to report to the full committee on Monday. It is understood that the bill carries the same appropriation for the payment of pensions that the present law does, namely $140,000,000.

ALLISON FOR PREMIER.

Rumor That the Iowa Man Will Be Secretary of State.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—There is reason to believe that Senator Allison, of Iowa, will be offered the position of secretary of state. The Iowa statesman has twice declined to be secretary of the treasury, having been offered that position by Presidents Garfield and Harrison. Whether the position of premier will tempt him or not is conjectural.

POSTMASTERS REBEL.

Removed, But Decline to Give Up Their Offices.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The postmasters at Waukegan, Ill., and Evanston, Ill., recently removed by the president, have refused to yield their offices to their successors. Their action is based on a determination to continue in charge until their successors can produce their commissions. The department has been advised of their refusal, and an inspector has been ordered to assume charge of each office.

NEW REGISTER NAMED.

Joseph Smith, of Crookston, Is Promoted.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The president has appointed Joseph Smith as register of the land office at Crookston, Minn. Joseph Smith had been chief clerk under Register Dunlava for a long time and is a thoroughly competent official. He has many friends in Crookston, his home, and his appointment is largely due to his own record and the local influence. It is not a political appointment.

Patents to Northwestern Inventors.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—List of patents issued this week to Northwestern inventors, reported by T. D. Merwin, patent lawyer, 910, 911 and 912 Pioneer Press building, St. Paul, Minn., and Washington, D. C.: Oliver Crosby, St. Paul, locomotive crane; John A. Dawson, Northville, S. D., newspaper rack; Henry M. Grover, Anoka, potato digger; Rudolph Herbers, Beardsley, inside pipe cutter; Godfried Laube, Huron, S. D., trace holder; James F. McCoy, Winona, cylinder clock; Duncan J. McGregor, Duluth, snow plow and rutter; Andrew E. Veon, Brainard, gun sight

Worked Himself Out of a Job.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Secretary Carlisle has notified W. B. Hancock, superintendent of construction of public building at Bismarck, N. D., that his services will be discontinued after Dec. 15, by reason of the completion of the building.

FLOODS ON THE COAST.

Trouble Caused by the Rapid Melting of Snow.

TACOMA, Dec. 5.—Three inches of rain in four days, together with the rapid melting of six inches to a foot of snow, which last week covered the valleys tributary to Puget sound, is causing another flood. The Puyallup, Green, White, Black and Stuck rivers, north of Tacoma, are higher than they were in November. Traffic on the Seattle branch of the Northern Pacific is suspended, the White river bridge having been swept away. Water is a foot deep in the streets of Auburn, and a large part of White, Stuck and Puyallup valley farm lands are similarly covered. The Green river is higher than ever known before.

New Lake Greyhounds.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 5.—It is stated here that the Northern Steamship company is about to let a contract for the building of two mammoth lake passenger steamers similar to the North Land and North West. No announcement has as yet been made to this effect by the company, but it is said the information comes from a reliable source. It is understood that the two new lake greyhounds will run through between Buffalo and Duluth without stop.

WONDER OF SCIENCE

DR. BARADUC'S ELECTRO-LUMINOUS BATH AND ITS RESULTS.

SORT OF FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH.

CONCLUSIVE PROOF OF A FLUID CURRENT IN THE HUMAN BODY.

SOLVING A GREAT PROBLEM.

Revelations of the Great Mysteries of Life and Death Are Expected,

Verily, this is the age of advanced science. Here, now, comes the noted Dr. Baraduc with the assurance that the human soul is no longer the mystery which we have hitherto supposed it to be. This is not the wild statement of a visionary, but the calm assurance of a scientist, whose words on the subject are just now attracting great attention, and who recently caused a great deal of sensation at the meeting of the Society of Medicine, in Paris, and at the congress of psychologists at Munich, by his novel experiments in the same line, says the New York Herald.

"The human soul moves and is luminous," says Dr. Baraduc. "The movement of the soul is proved by the action of the effluvia which escape from the hands, and which are able, after passing through bodies on which neither heat nor light nor electricity produces any effect, to influence the needle of an instrument known as the biometer.

"Their influence is shown by the manner in which they attract or repel this needle, according to the moral or physical state of the person upon whom the operation is performed. The luminosity of the soul is proved by the action of these same effluvia upon photographic plates, this action being the more evident according as the deviation of the biometer's needle betrays a more pronounced movement.

"What is most curious is the fact that, when the needle is attracted, the effluvia leave on the photographic plate an image representing masses of light which look like long stretches of thick network. On the other hand, when the needle is repelled, small whitish spots are formed, which look like flakes of snow; under the influence of the will these spots can be made to come together into any figure desired by the operator.

"If we place a plate, not under the hand, but on the forehead or chest, we obtain these whitish spots whenever those states of the mind prevail which repel the needle, such as anger, joy, terror, physical activity; but when those conditions prevail which attract the needle, such as meditation, anguish, sadness fatigue, convalescence, we obtain not whitish spots, but thick masses of light. In the former case the vital force takes outward form under the influence of the vibrations of the soul and the accelerated beats of the heart; in the later case the vital force surges back into the human soul in order to give it new strength and courage."

A CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.

In order to test the truth of these statements, Dr. Baraduc, assisted by Dr. Maurice Adam, made a very curious experiment recently on a pigeon. The experiment was cruel and will shock all anti-vivisectionists, but the results obtained were so wonderful that no one who has any faith in modern science can blame Dr. Baraduc for testing his strange theories in this way.

The object of Dr. Baraduc and Dr. Adam was to find out whether an animal, when under the influence of violent emotions, could make an impression on a photographic plate, and, if so, in what manner. The pigeon was fastened on a table, with its wings spread out and its feet tied. A plate was then placed over its heart and the room was darkened. Naturally the poor bird was terrified. A minute later the plate was developed, and the two doctors noted with satisfaction that a great quantity of vital force had escaped and had covered the plate with a multitude of luminous spots. The experiment was repeated four times, and the result was that the spots gradually diminished in size and intensity, and finally disappeared altogether at the moment when the pigeon, having become accustomed to this extraordinary treatment, ceased to feel even the slightest emotion.

The next step was to take the bird's life with the object of photographing the different phases of its death.

The light from a red lamp filled the laboratory at this moment and gave it a rather diabolical aspect.

The bird was killed and four photographs were taken. One was taken at the moment when the blood began to flow, another at the moment when syncope took place, a third at the moment when the bird drew the last breath, and a fourth immediately after death. Of these the first showed flakes of vital force, which had taken outward form; the second showed a whirlpool of vital force penetrating into the body; the third showed thin clouds of vital force, analogous to the astral photographs of the bodies of dead persons, and the fourth, taken after death, showed absolutely nothing.

There is no doubt that the same experiment, if tried on a human being, would give the same results. Proof of this statement, however, is not forthcoming. Eager as we may be to fathom the mysteries of life and death, we cannot very well commit murder for the purpose of attaining our object.

GREAT RESULTS EXPECTED.

To the question as to what real use are such strange experiments, the answer is obvious. One fact is clearly proven by them. The permanent relations which exist between the attraction and repulsion of the biometer's needle and the forms which are registered by the photographic plates prove conclusively the existence of a fluid current in the human body.

When a man is in perfect health this current is in play from right to left, the right hand attracting the needle of the biometer about fifteen degrees, while the left hand repels it an equal or a slightly less distance. When man is under the strain of prolonged physical or intellectual work, both hands repel the needle; there is a loss of vital force, which is shown by fatigue.

During sleep, convalescence and rest both hands attract the needle. An increase of vital force comes to replace that which has been expended. But a current once established cannot be reversed at will.

Very often the waste of vital force continues a long time after the physical or cerebral effort is over, of course to the great detriment of the body. There is, as it were, a "flight" of vital force, which is quite as depressing in its way as an actual loss of blood.

Dr. Baraduc set himself to find a way out of this difficulty; in other words, he saw that what was wanted was an instrument by means of which the expensive current could be reversed. If this could be done the physical and cerebral forces could be restored, and, if necessary, the time required for repose could be economized.

The manner in which Dr. Baraduc treats himself seems to show that he has succeeded in solving this difficult problem.

When he finds that his physical strength is not as it should be, he shuts himself up in a small room, from the ceiling of which hang ten electric lights, and there he takes for five minutes an electro-luminous bath, which has the intensity of 320 candles. This bath of light fills his head with life-giving warmth, and within an hour he is enjoying a quiet rest.

The doctor, feeling rather feverish a few days ago, took a bath of this kind. First, however, he found by the biometer that his right hand left the needle motionless, while his left hand repelled it fifteen degrees. This clearly betokened continued loss of strength. Under the influence of the bath the left hand attracted the needle seventy-five degrees, but the right hand still produced no stir in it. Half an hour later the right hand attracted the needle sixty degrees, and the left hand repelled it five degrees. Three quarters of an hour later the right hand attracted it five degrees, and the left hand forty-five degrees.

This was what the doctor wanted. He felt at that moment not the slightest fatigue, and he knew by his unerring biometer that his strength had been restored by an enormous increase of vital force.

A journalist, M. Henri Desormeaux, who saw the effect of these electro-luminous baths on the doctor, took one himself and found that the effect was exactly as described by Dr. Baraduc.

M. Desormeaux and all others who have heard of Dr. Baraduc's experiments expect still more surprising revelations in the near future. The electro-luminous bath is already known as "the fountain of youth," and the strange stories told by the biometer seem to many persons a clear prestage that much more of the mystery of life and death will soon be revealed to modern scientists.

EQUINES FOR M'KINLEY.

Magnificent Team for the Inauguration Parade.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—President-elect McKinley will probably have two of the handsomest horses ever seen in Washington. The late Gen. Joseph T. Torrence of Chicago, possessed as fine a stable of horses as was owned in the Windy City. It was the general's intention before his death that two magnificent brown horses, the best matched pair in his stables, should be presented to Mr. McKinley to ride behind to the capitol on inauguration day in the event of his election. The general left no written will to this effect, but it is said that his daughter, Mrs. Magoun, who has come into possession of the estate, will probably carry out her father's wish and present the horses to the president-elect, and that they will take their place in the White House stables on the 4th of March.

INDIA IN LUCK.

General Rainfall Reported in the Threatened Districts.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—The viceroy of London, Lord Elgin, cables that the week's rainfall has been good everywhere in South Madras. Two inches of rain fell at Cuddapah, one inch at Neemuch, half an inch at Hydrad and in the extreme north of Punjab. There were light showers in parts of the northwest, Bombay, Deccan and the central provinces of Ragputane and the Punjab. Prices have fallen geaerally in Madras and largely in the Deccan ports of Bombay. They are easier in the central provinces, and a bumper crop is now expected in South Madras. The spring crop prospects have greatly improved in the south and central provinces, considerably so in the plateau districts and somewhat in the Narddad valley. Over 250,000 men are now employed on the relief works.

TRACY MAN THE VICTIM.

Killed in a Small Smash-Up Near Milwaukee.

Special to the Globe.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 5.—A smashup occurred early this morning at the Kinnikinnick railroad bridge, on the Chicago & Northwestern road. A car loaded with beer jumped the track and seven other cars of general merchandise were thrown from the track. A man who is supposed to have been stealing a ride on the train, was crushed almost beyond recognition. In his pocket were found letters addressed to L. W. Raymond, Tracy, Minn., and four notes on the Tracy National bank, amounting to $275. This afternoon Raymond's father called at the morgue here and identified the remains as those of his son, who had been visiting his parents and was returning to Tracy when he was killed.

BIG COAL DEAL.

Forty Thousand Acres of West Virginia Land Involved.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Dec. 5.—The most extensive purchase of coal lands ever made in the world has just been consummated in this state. It is known as the Preston county coal land deal. The members of the purchasing syndicate are S. M. Guffy, Melton Bros., of Pittsburg; Drake & Stratton company, of Philadelphia; John Sliney, of Corry, Pa., and the builders of the Cheat River railroad. The tract contains 40,000 acres of land, all in Preston county, lying between Oakland, Md., and Grafton, W. Va. The price paid was $10 an acre. A prominent geologist says it is unquestionably one of the richest coal fields in the world, the veins being thick and of splendid quality.

Silver Men Will Also Meet.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 5.—Chairman Rosenheimer, of the People's party state committee, has issued a call for a general conference of Populists in this city Dec. 29. The call says it has been demonstrated that educational work by the People's party at the last election all but crystalized its ideas into law. Silver Republicans and all other money reformers are requested to participate in the conference. The middle of the road Populists believe that the call indicates a movement by which the Democrats hope to finally absorb the Populist party in the state.

Roswell Horr Ill.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr is seriously ill at his home in Plainfield, N. J., with bronchitis and a complication of other diseases. He took an active part in the recent campaign, and made many speeches in different parts of the country for McKinley. He traveled more than 10,000 miles and returned home the day before election. A few days later he was taken sick. Physicians consider his case critical.

Real Estate Transfers.

J F Spranger and wife to Lucy S McCourt, lt 11, blk 7, Macalester Park	$4,000
L Johnson and wife to E A Konantz et al, lt 4, blk 57, Arlington Hills add	3,200
O O Searle and wife to Bertha Johnson, lt 4, Lockwood's add	500
William B Reed and wife to William Bady, E ¾ lt 9, blk 14, Merriam Park	3,100
O O Seare and wife to Bertha Johnson, lts 23 and 24, blk 2, Searle's add	1,200
Emil Geist and wife to C F Mahler, E ½ lt 3, blk 5, St. Paul Proper	23,500
Total	$35,500

BUTTER AND EGGS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Butter steady; creamery, Western, 13@24c; Elgins, 24c; factory, 7@12c; imitation, 11@17c. Cheese steady; state large, 7½@10½c; small, 7½@10¼c; part skims, 3½@7c; full skims, 2½@3c. Eggs steady; state and Pennsylvania, 22@26c; Western, 15½@24c.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Butter firm; creamery, 15@23c; dairy, 10@19c. Eggs, fresh 22c.

LONDON FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Evening Post's London financial cablegram: Consols sold at 112, cash, to-day and money continues cheap. The tone of the stock market was good, but business was quiet. Speculation here was largely confined to home industrial companies.

SPECIE MOVEMENT.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Exports of specie from the port of New York for the week amounted to $51,820 in gold and $985,290 in silver. The imports were: Gold, $6,666; silver, $27,835.

BANK CLEARINGS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Clearings, $92,516,540; balances, $5,712,816.

Boston, Dec. 5.—Clearings, $17,220,739; balances, $2,078,324.

RECOVERY IN WHEAT

CONSIDERABLE PART OF FRIDAY'S SEVERE LOSS MADE GOOD AT CHICAGO.

CASH BUSINESS HEAVY.

NEWS FROM LIVERPOOL GAVE THE OPENING TRADE A STRONG TONE.

CORN AND OATS ABOUT THE SAME.

Coarse Grains Inclined to Weakness and Not Much Life in the Provision Pit.

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—Wheat today recovered part of its severe loss of yesterday, May closing at 1¼c advance. Various influences contributed to the strength, among them being a large cash business. Corn and oats were dull and inclined to weakness, but showed little change. Provisions declined 2½@5c. The news from Liverpool gave a strong tone to the opening of the local wheat market today. The market paid but slight attention to the 3c per bushel decline which occurred here yesterday; spot wheat was marked down ½d per cental, but the prices of futures were quoted unchanged. Argentine news was evidently behind the indifference of Liverpool to the Chicago decline. Private cablegrams reported further damage to the crops of that country by heavy rains, and that there was no reason to doubt that the next crop in Argentina will be no better than that of the season now ending. The consequence was that May, which closed Friday at 80⅞@81c, found buyers at the opening at from 81½c to 82c, and after a reaction to 81⅜c, rose to 82⅝c. There were rather strong features to the day's statistical news, among them being a good local demand for carloads from country millers, and the announcement of 260,000 bu, consisting of spring and No. 3 red, having been sold late yesterday afternoon for shipment by lake and rail to the seaboard. Chicago received 37 cars, against 206 a year ago. Minneapolis and Duluth got 469, compared with 1,014 last year. The day's Atlantic port clearances were 414,000 bu wheat and flour together. The week's clearances of wheat and flour from both coasts were reported at 3,653,000 bu, against 3,156,000 bu the similar week of the year before. There was not much activity to the trade, however. During the last hour fluctuations were narrow. May reacted to 82⅛c, after touching 82⅝c, and closed firm at 82⅛@82¼c.

Corn was dull and inclined to weakness, but price changes were slight. There was no especial feature the markets said even the strength in wheat had little influence on corn. May opened unchanged at 26¼c, declined to 26@26⅛c, and closed easy at 26⅛@26¼c. Oats were firm early, but closed a shade lower than they did on yesterday. May started at 21½@21⅝c, sold off to 21¼@21⅜c, and closed with sellers at 21⅜@21½c. There was not much life to the provision market. Hog receipts were liberal and their prices 10c lower. This caused a weak opening in provisions. After a further slight decline the market steadied and at the close price changes were narrow. May pork closed 5c lower at $7.87½. May lard about 5c lower at $4.05@4.07½. May ribs 2½c lower at $3.97½. Estimates: Wheat, 26 cars; corn, 486 cars; oats, 187 cars; hogs, 48,000 cars.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Wheat				
December	78⅜	79¼	78⅜	79¼
May	82	82½	81⅜	82¼
July	76	76⅜	75½	76⅜
Corn—				
December	23	23	23	23
January	23¼	23⅜	23⅛	23¼
May	26¼	26¼	26⅛	26¼
Oats—				
December	18¼	18¼	18⅛	18⅛
May	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21½
Mess Pork—				
December	.....	.....	.....	6 85
January	7 55	7 57½	7 50	7 52½
May	7 85	7 90	7 85	7 87½
Lard—				
December	.....	.....	.....	3 67½
January	3 85	3 85	3 82½	3 82½
May	4 07½	4 07½	4 05	4 07½
Short Ribs—				
December	.....	.....	.....	3 80
January	3 82½	3 85	3 82½	3 82½
May	3 97½	4 00	3 95	3 97½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—Easier; winter patents, $4@4.75; straights, $4.20@4.60; spring specials, $4.90; spring patents, $4.20@4.65; straights, $3.90@4.10. Wheat—No. 2 spring, 79½c; No. 3 spring, 77@79c; No. 2 red, 90¼@91¼c. Corn—No. 2, 23½@23¼c. Oats—No. 2, 18½c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 21¾@22c; No. 3 white, f. o. b., 18@21c. Rye—No. 2, 41c. Barley—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, f. o. b., 25@35c; No. 4, f. o. b., 23@28c. Flaxseed—No. 1, 76@79c. Timothy Seed—Prime, $2.55@2.60. Pork—Mess, per bbl, $6.85@6.90. Lard—Per 100 lbs, $3.75. Ribs—Short sides (loose), $3.75@3.95. Shoulders—Dry salted (boxed), 4¼@4½c. Sides—Short clear (boxed), 4@4½c. Whisky—Distillers' finished goods, per gal, $1.18. Sugars—Cut loaf, 5.26c; granulated, 4.63c. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls; wheat, 25,000 bu; corn, 153,000 bu; oats, 221,000 bu; rye, 7,000 bu; barley, 66,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls; wheat, 36,000 bu; corn, 39,000 bu; oats, 331,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 12,000 bu. On the produce exchange today the butter market was firm; creameries, 15@23c; dairies, 10@19c. Cheese steady; 8½@8¾c. Eggs firm; fresh, 22c.

DULUTH GRAIN.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 5.—The market was dull again today and trading in futures and cash was light. The cash sales hardly reached 10,000 bu, all to the shippers, at 2½c under May. This market closed strong, as compared with Minneapolis, Duluth December being within ⅜c of Minneapolis May, and Duluth May ⅞c above Minneapolis. The market opened at 82⅝c, fell to 82⅛@82¼c, and there took an upward turn, going to 83¼c.

The close was 83¼c asked. The close: Cash, No. 1 hard, 81⅝c; No. 1 northern, 80⅛c; No. 2 northern, 77⅝c; No. 3 spring, 73⅞@74⅞c; rejected, 66⅞@74⅞c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 81⅝c; No. 1 northern, 80⅛c; December, No. 1 hard, 81⅞c; No. 1 northern, 80⅜c; May, No. 1 northern, 83⅛c asked.

SUPERIOR GRAIN.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Dec. 5.—Close: No. 1 hard, 82½c; No. 2 northern, 78¾c; No. 3 northern, 76¾c; rejected, 72c; cash flax, 75½c. The receipts of wheat were 66,837 bu; shipments, 193,722 bu.

NEW YORK GRAIN.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Flour—Receipts 29,200 bbls; exports, 38,908 bbls; dull, but held firmly with the advance in wheat; Minnesota patents, 4.80@4.90; Minnesota bakers, 3.55@4.25. Rye flour, dull. Buckwheat flour, easy. Buckwheat, quiet. Cornmeal, steady. Rye, dull. Barley, dull. Barley malt, nominal. Wheat—Receipts 125,800 bu; exports, 73,458; spot, firm; No. 1 hard, 95¼c. Options opened strong on higher cables due to unfavorable Argentine news, eased off slightly, under realizing, but rallied sharply and at noon on covering attributed to large cash sales; closed 1@1⅜ net advance; No. 2, red May, 87¼@88 1-16, closed 88; December, 88½@89; closed 89¼. Corn—Receipts, 114,100 bu; exports, 227,915; spot, steady; No. 2, 29½; options opened steadier with wheat and ruled generally firmer; closing at ⅛ advance. May, 32@32 3-16; closed 32; December, 29⅛@29⅜; closed 29⅛. Oats—Receipts 91,200 bu; exports, 18,814 bu; spot, dull; No. 2, 23½; options dull and nominal, closing unchanged; May closed 25¾; December closed 23½.

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 5.—Wheat firm, unchanged; December, 6s 10d; January, 6s 10¼d; February, 6s 10¼d. Corn, firm, unchanged; December, 2s 11½d; January, 2s 10½d; February, 2s 10½d.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 5.—Flour steady and quiet. Wheat firm and higher; No. 2 spring, 81c; No. 1 northern, 85c; May, 81¼c. Corn very dull; No. 3, 23½@24c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 20@21c; No. 3 white, 19½@20c. Barley easier; No. 2, 34c; sample, 22@34c. Rye steady; No. 1, 41c. Provisions lower; pork, $6.80; lard, $3.20. Receipts—Flour, 16,000; wheat, 7,000; barley, 50,000. Shipments—Flour, 32,000; wheat, 3,000; barley, 106,000.

MINNEAPOLIS MARKETS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 5.—The local wheat market opened higher and nervous this morning; experienced a short period of weakness; again became strong and advanced a full cent by 11 a. m.

May wheat opened at 80½ against 79⅞@80 yesterday; sold down to 79⅞@80; advanced to 80⅝c; lost ¼c; firmed up to 80⅝c; lost ¼c; gained ⅛c; lost ⅛c; sold at 80⅝c; lost ⅛c; advanced to 81c by 11 a. m. and closed at 80¾@80⅞c.

December wheat was rejected and closed nominally at 79¼c.

The cash wheat market was active with a good demand for all grades. No. 1 northern sold mostly at ½c under the May futures. No. 1 northern sold at 79 to 80c and No. 2 at 77½ to 78c. Sales were made as per statement below. Receipts here were, 391 cars; shipments, 19 cars.

	Opening.	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing Today.	Closing Yes.
May	80½	81⅛	80	80⅞	80
December	.....	.....	.....	79¼	78½

On Track—No. 1 hard, 80⅞c; No. 1 northern, 79⅝c; No. 2 northern, 78⅛c; December oats, 18c; flaxseed, 72½c.

Curb on May wheat 80¾
Puts on May wheat 79½
Calls on May wheat 81¾

Flour—The flour market is very dull. Of course, there is more or less being sold every day. Buyers, however, are pursuing the policy of buying as little as possible for the present.

First patents	$4.40@4.60
Second patents	3.70@4.20
First clears	2.00@3.00
Second clears	2.25@....
Export bakers'	2.75@2.95
Second export bakers'	2.40@2.50
Red dog, per ton, 140 lbs jute	10.00@10.50

Butter—The butter market is firm, with stocks well cleaned up. Receipts are running very light, especially of fancy grades. The market looks as if it would go higher for creameries and fancy dairies. Creameries—The market is firm, and receipts of fine goods are light, and sellers find no difficulty in moving their offerings at quotations. Firsts are cleaning up readily, and the lower grades are moving well. Dairies—Fancy makes are firm at quotations. Extra nice lots are occasionally bringing more. The market is cleaning up closely on anything suitable for table use. Low grades are in good demand at quotations. Roll Butter—Roll butter is not coming in freely. Fresh sweet stock is salable at 9½@11c, according to condition, and fancy at 14@15c. Packing Stock—Common packing stock is selling at 7½c. Fresh goods that are suitable for lading are bringing a little more. Eggs—The egg market is very firm, with receipts of fresh eggs light. The demand is good at quotations.

Quotations are:

Strictly fresh laid, cases included, loss off	20	@....
Seconds, cases included	8	@ 9

Cases returned ½c off.

Cheese—The market is firm on fancy cheese. Offerings are moderate, and there is a good trade.

Full Cream—

New York	12	@....
Wisconsin	10½	@11

Minnesota—

Twins or flats, strictly fancy	9½	@10
Twins or flats, choice	8	@9
Twins or flats, fair to good	6	@ 7
Twins or flats, sharp	5	@ 6

Dressed Poultry—The market may be called steady. Receipts are moderate, and the demand is fair for choice unfrozen stock. Turkeys—The demand for turkeys is only moderate. Chickens—The market is steady. Fancy fresh unfrozen stock is salable readily at quotations. Old stock and anything poorly dressed are slow. Ducks—The market is firm at quotations for unfrozen.

ST. PAUL GRAIN.

Quotations on hay, grain, feed, etc., furnished by Griggs Bros., commission merchants:

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 79@80c; No. 2 northern, 77½@78¾c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 18@18½c; No. 3, 17@17¾c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 24½@25c; No. 3, 23@24½c.

Barley and Rye—Sample barley, 22@26c; No. 2 rye, 35@36c; No. 3 rye, 34@35c.

Seeds—No. 1 flax, 75@76c; timothy, 90c@$1.20; clover, $4@4.50.

Ground Feed and Millstuffs—No. 1 feed, 2 bu corn to 1 bu oats, $9.50@10; No. 2 feed, 1 bu corn to 1 bu oats, $10.25@10.50; No. 3 feed, ground, 1 bu corn to 2 bu oats, $10.75@11; cornmeal, bolted, $13@14; cornmeal, unbolted, $9@9.50; bran, bulk, $5.25@5.75.

Hay—Receipts light; market steady; fancy upland, $7@7.25; good to choice wild and upland, $5.50@5.75; fair qualities, $4@5; good to choice timothy, $7@8.

Straw—Scarce and wanted; oat straw, $3.50@4; rye straw, $4@4.50.

LIVE STOCK.

SOUTH ST. PAUL.

Receipts—Hogs, 900; cattle, 100; calves, 5; sheep, 3,000.

Hogs—10c lower, in sympathy with the Eastern decline. Quality good. Yards cleared early. Representative sales:

No.	Wgt.	Price	No	Wgt.	Price
27	184	$3 10	55	193	$3 00
79	140	3 00	55	211	3 05
8	393	2 75	37	185	2 80
64	214	3 00	33	224	2 80
53	341	2 87	6	457	2 80
85	236	3 00	6	457	2 80

Cattle—Strong, not enough coming to supply the demand. More fat cattle, stockers and feeders wanted. Representative sales:

No.	Wgt.	Price	No.	Wgt.	Price
7 oxen	1,528	$2 35	5 oxen	1,674	$2 25
2 cows	1,505	2 00	2 bulls	1,285	2 00
5 heifers	868	2 60	2 calves	225	2 50
3 steers	1,006	3 25	4 feeders	870	3 25
6 steers	1,243	3 75