

BEARS RULE THE PITS

LOWER RANGE OF PRICES AT CHICAGO.

Grain and Hog Products Both Decline—The Break Not Very Serious—Corn and Oats Dragged Down by Wheat—Wall Street Market Strong.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—There was considerable hesitation about the wheat trade most of the day. A leading trader said that everything must go down until the stuff moves out if it takes wheat to 40c. Not only are cash sales unimportant at the lower range of prices, but export clearances are so moderate as to be no help. Today wheat from five ports, 120,000 bu.; wheat and flour 107,250,000. The price current said that everybody knows that the snows have helped the winter crop condition in sections and that wheat feeding is decreasing because of cheaper corn. Liverpool quoted 4d higher by public and private messages; the light cars in the northwest, 133 against 223 same day last year; the lightest primary receipts of the season, 128,000 bu. against 273,000 a year ago, and in addition the liberal shipments east of 91,000 bu. wheat and 27,000 lbs. flour from same Western points. In general way the May price held around 52c, with shorts covering and some good buying at that figure and a disposition to sell at and around 53c. The market started with sales from 53 1/2c to 54 1/2c, and there was an early dip to 52 1/2c, then to 53c to 53 1/2c, and held 53c to 53 1/2c at midday.

Where the trade got no export sales of wheat at the south and no fresh buying near the close there was enough realizing by those who bought wheat for an upturn to leave the market flat at 52 1/2c to 53c at the last. This was 1/2c loss for the day.

There was a break of 1/2c in corn early. When the market recovered about 1/2c from the low point there was little action after. The May price held close around the put price all day. May started 44c and 43 1/2c, and went off to 43 1/2c to 44c, with rally to 43 1/2c to 44c, and held around 43 1/2c to 44c after midday. Receipts were light at 108 cars. The estimate for to-morrow was more liberal at 155 cars. Primary markets had the very light movement of 168,000 bu. compared with 401,000 a year ago. Local shipments were fair at 73,000 bu. out of 113,000 received Wednesday. But the rate to the east will be restored Monday, and this will probably work again, the market.

Corn became heavy at the close, with May price off to 43 1/2c. This is 1/2c loss for the day.

Provision traders had a narrow market most of the day. May pork sold at \$10.10, lard at \$6.60, ribs at \$5.27, being 5 1/2c over last night. These were 5 1/2c. May pork broke down to \$9.85 and closed \$9.90. Lard sold off 10c to \$6.50, closing the third day at \$6.52. Ribs weakened to \$5.15 and closed at low mark.

Quotations were:

ARTICLES	High	Low	Jan. 31	Jan. 30
Wheat—2				
Jan.	53 1/2	53 1/4	53 1/2	53 1/4
May	53 1/2	53 1/4	53 1/2	53 1/4
July	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/2	54 1/4
Corn—2				
Jan.	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/4
May	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/4
July	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/2	41 1/4
Oats—2				
Jan.	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	27 1/4
May	27 1/2	27 1/4	27 1/2	27 1/4
July	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2	28 1/4
Lard	10 10	9 85	9 90	10 02 1/2
May	10 10	9 85	9 90	10 02 1/2
S. Lard	6 10	6 30	6 32 1/2	6 52 1/2
Jan.	5 27 1/2	5 15	5 15	5 22 1/2
May	5 27 1/2	5 15	5 15	5 22 1/2

Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The market opened quiet but higher, and continued strong up to 11 o'clock on a light volume of business. Advances were recorded of 1 1/2 in Pullman and 1/2 in the general list. Speculation continued strong after 11 o'clock, but the trading was very light. About 11:45 the market took an easier tone on small realizing, but before noon the upward movement was resumed.

Money on call easy at 1 1/2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange quiet and a shade easier with actual business in bankers' bills at 48 1/2 to 49 1/2 for demand and at 48 1/2 to 49 1/2 for sixty days; posted rates, 48 1/2 to 49 1/2 and 49 1/2 to 50 1/2. Commercial bills, 48 1/2 to 49 1/2. Silver certificates, 60 bid, no sales. Bar silver, 63 1/2. Mexican dollars, 48 1/2. Government bonds about steady.

Closing quotations were:

Atchafalaya	4 1/2	Manhattan	108 1/2
Amalgamated	9 1/2	Missouri Pac.	21
Am. Can.	52 1/2	Michigan Cent.	19 1/2
Can. Pac.	52 1/2	Norfolk	16 1/2
C. & O.	71 1/2	North Pac.	16 1/2
C. & St. L.	38 1/2	N. Y. Cent.	99 1/2
Colo. & N. W.	5 1/2	Northwestern	96
Chicago Gas	7 1/2	N. Y. & M. E.	30 1/2
Chesapeake & O.	15 1/2	N. American	52 1/2
Del. & Hudson	12 1/2	Omaha	52 1/2
D. L. & W.	15 1/2	Omaha pfd.	52 1/2
Dist. Col. P. & C.	9	Out. & West.	16
East. & R. G. pfd.	24	Pacific Mail	20 1/2
Jersey Central	31 1/2	Sugar Refinery	60 1/2
Kan. & Tex. pfd.	22 1/2	St. Paul	115 1/2
Lead	32	St. Paul pfd.	115 1/2
L. N. & G.	51 1/2	Texas & Pacific	8 1/2
L. & N. O.	51 1/2	Union Pacific	9 1/2
L. & N. W.	17 1/2	Western Union	86 1/2
Lake Erie & W.	60	Wabash	5
L. E. & W. pfd.	60	Wabash pfd.	13 1/2
Lake Shore	137 1/2	Wisconsin Cent.	13 1/2

Government bonds stand at the following bid prices:

Registered 2 1/2	97	Currency 6s	97 1/2
Registered 4 1/2	113	Currency 6s	98 1/2
Coupon 4 1/2	113	Currency 6s	98 1/2
Currency 6s	95 1/2	Coupon 5s	115 1/2
Currency 6s	95 1/2	Registered 5s ex l.	114 1/2

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—BUTTER—Dul. Ex. creamery, 23c per lb; firsts, 21c 22c; seconds, 17c to 18c; dairy, firsts, 15 1/2c to 16c; packing stock, 8c to 9c.

CHEESE—Steady. Full cream cheddar, new, 9 1/2c per lb; twins, new, 9 1/2c; Young America, new, 10 1/2c; Swiss, new, 10 1/2c; brick, 9 1/2c; Limburger, new, 9 1/2c.

DRESSED BIRDS—Turkeys, fair to choice, 8 1/2c; chickens, fair to good, 7 1/2c; ducks, 8c to 9c; geese, poor to choice, 10c to 11c.

EGGS—Active. Firsts, full loss off, ens. returned, quotable at 23c per doz; ones included, returned, 22c to 24c.

POTATOES—Russet Rose, per bu, 53c

53c; Barhanks, Wisconsin, 58c to 62c per bu; Hebrons, 56c to 60c per bu.

APPLES—Eastern stock salable from \$2.00 to \$3.50 per bbl; western, \$2.00 to \$3.25, Canada, \$2.75 to \$3.75.

VEGETABLES—Beets, 50c to 75c per bbl; cucumbers, home grown, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per doz; celery, 15c to 25c per doz; lettuce, home grown, 90c to \$1.00 per case of 4 doz; onions, yellow and red, \$1.05 to \$1.75 per bbl; sweet potatoes, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bbl.

Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—CATTLE—Receipts, 11,500; calves, 300. Today's offerings were closely bought up on a basis of \$3.00 to \$5.65 for very common to strictly prime steers, \$1.50 to \$3.75 for poor to extra cows, heifers and bulls and \$2.00 to \$3.75 for stockers and feeders. Choice heavy native steers sold from strong to low higher than Wednesday, at \$4.00 to \$4.50. The major part of the 45,000 hogs offered, however, went out of so-called hands at \$3.85 to \$4.00 for light and at \$4.00 to \$4.20 for averages of over 2.0 lbs. The close was firm.

SHEEP—Receipts, 12,000. There was a good demand at \$2.00 to \$4.00 for poor to choice sheep and at \$3.00 to \$4.75 for poor to choice lambs. An exporter paid \$4.25 for a bunch of fancy sheep and there were a few sales of lambs at \$3.80 to \$3.90. Culls were quoted at \$1.75 to \$2.25.

Wheat and Corn.

Closing prices of wheat and corn at the following named cities were:

WHEAT—New York—March, 57 1/2c; May, 58 1/2c. St. Louis—January, 49 1/2c; May, 51c. Duluth—Cash, 55 1/2c; May, 57 1/2c. Minneapolis—Cash, 55 1/2c; May, 57 1/2c. Baltimore—January, 56 1/2c; May, 58 1/2c. Toledo—Cash, 52 1/2c; May, 54c. Milwaukee—Cash, 50 1/2c; May, 53c. Detroit—Cash, 53c; May, 49c.
CORN—New York—January, 47 1/2c; May, 47 1/2c. St. Louis—January, 39 1/2c; May, 41c. Baltimore—January, 45 1/2c; February, 45 1/2c.

Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 31.—WHEAT—Spot, No 2 red winter, 4s 5d; No 2 red spring, 4s 2d; No 1 hard Manitoba, 5s 1 1/2d; No 1 California, 5s; futures, February, 4s 4d; March, 4s 5d; April, 4s 6d; May, 4s 6d; June, 4s 7d; July, 4s 7 1/2d. CORN—Spot, American mixed, 4s 1 1/2d; futures, February, 3s 11 1/2d; March, 3s 11 1/2d; May, 4s; June, 4s. FLOUR—St. Louis fancy winter, 5s 6d.

Peoria.

PEORIA, Ill., Jan. 31.—CORN—No 2, 40 1/2c; No 3, 40c. OATS—No 2 white, 30 1/2c; No 3 white, 29 1/2c. RYE—Nominal. WHISKY—Highwine, basis of 1.22. Receipts: Wheat, 1,800 bu.; corn, 23,400 bu.; oats, 35,200 bu.; rye, 600; barley, 14,700 bu. Shipments—Corn, 9,100 bu.; oats, 22,000; barley, 4,900 bu.

New York.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—BUTTER—Receipts, 1,068 pkgs; western dairy, 10c to 11c; creamery, 11c to 12c; Eggs, 24c. EGGS—Receipts, 1,900 pkgs; western, 30c to 32c; southern, 25c to 26c. COFFEE—No 7, 16c.

MAY HUSH THE SCANDAL.

Domestic Troubles of J. Coleman Drayton May Be Settled Out of Court.

BERKSHIRE, N. J., Jan. 31.—An impression prevails here, the home of J. Coleman Drayton, that the domestic troubles of Mr. and Mrs. Drayton will never be ventilated in court. It is said by some of Mr. Drayton's friends and neighbors that the lawyers on both sides are now trying to effect some kind of a compromise that the divorce suit will be settled out of court. Those who entertain this opinion say it explains why the trial of the suit has been indefinitely postponed. It is stated that the Astor family is especially averse to the case being tried in the courts. Next Monday is the time set down for a hearing in the chancellor's court in Jersey City on the application of Mrs. Drayton for more time to amend the answer to her husband's complaint.

BATTLE WITH BURGLARS.

Farmer Shot and One of the Intruders Receives a Knife Wound.

SEYMOUR, Ind., Jan. 31.—At Todd postoffice, a few miles from Kurtz, Ind., two men entered the home of John Hellenburg by breaking in the door. Upon being awakened Hellenburg arose in bed, when the burglars opened fire upon him, one ball striking him in the breast. Mrs. Hellenburg and two sons then arose, and, with a corn knife, a board and fists, after a desperate struggle, succeeded in driving the burglars away, but not until the skull of one of the sons was fractured and one of the robbers was severely cut with the corn knife.

Nelson Formally Resigns.

ST. PAUL, Jan. 31.—When the state senate met to-day two important executive communications were read immediately after the reading of the journal. The first was Gov. Knute Nelson's formal resignation, addressed to Lieut.-Gov. David M. Clough, and the second, addressed to the senate, notified that body that in view of his election to be United States senator he had sent his resignation as governor to the lieutenant governor.

Shorn of All Power.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—With a naked appointment, but divested of all powers under it, is the position of Edward F. Lawrence and Joseph B. Greenhut, receivers of the whisky trust. Judge Grossep to-day granted an injunction restraining the receivers from doing anything in their office except to conserve the property which had been placed in the custody of the court.

Rubber Works Will Continue.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Vice-President Evans of the United States Rubber company said last night that the report that the rubber factories would shut down was untrue.

Another Train Held Up.

DENVER, Jan. 31.—A special dispatch to the Associated Press says a Southern Pacific train was held up and robbed last night near Wixom, A. T.

LAND OFFICE REFORM.

CHANGES URGED TO SIMPLIFY THE WORK.

Report of Dockery Experts—Repeal of Section Providing a Bonus for Successful Contestants Is Recommended—Capital News.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The report of the experts employed under the jurisdiction of the Dockery commission on a bill to regulate the engrossing and recording of public land patents has been laid before the house. The report embodies a history of the organization of the general land office, describes the character of the work in the several divisions and makes sundry recommendations that will result in a saving to the government. The experts recommend that the private land claims division and the pre-emption division be consolidated as a miscellaneous land claims division, and that the railway division and the swamp lands division be consolidated as the land grants division; that all patents be prepared and recorded under division of the recorder of the land office in order to provide uniform methods, to concentrate the records and to comply with law; that the patterns and lists be prepared by the use of typewriting machines, by which duplicate copies can be made, saving the time of at least twenty clerks and the possibility of errors in the transcribing; that the abstracts from registers and receivers be consolidated and one abstract, signed by both officers, substituted. The total estimated saving by the adoption of these recommendations is \$18,881.

Some changes in the practice of the interior department regarding contested land cases is probable as a result of a recommendation of the Dockery commission. This commission made a favorable report on a bill recently introduced in congress to repeal section 2 of the act of May 14, 1880, which provides a bonus for successful contestants in land cases. Expecting that three-quarters of the contest work will cease by reason of the repeal of this section, the commission estimates that a saving will be made of the salaries of about three-fourths of the clerks now engaged in such work in the general land office. This annual saving will amount to \$37,000. In addition to this sum the repeal of the provision for a bonus in the act of 1880 will, says the commission, facilitate the public land business for the people and dispense with the odious features of the informer. The public lands committee has adopted the recommendations of the commission and suggest that they be inserted as a part of the legislative appropriation bill.

Likely to Kill the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The open eagerness of the Pacific railroad lobby for the passage of the Reilly refunding bill has aroused bitter opposition to the measure, and although the debate is in its infancy the weight of intelligent opinion is that the pending proposition will be defeated.

ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE.

Minor Proceedings of the Upper and Lower Houses Condensed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 31.—In the senate to-day Chairman Berry of the committee on judiciary reported favorably on the bills regulating the filing of plats of ground outside of cities and villages, reducing the time for contesting wills from three to two years and amending the assessment law. They were ordered to third reading.

The military deficiency bill, and the bill providing for the reconstruction of the insane asylum at Anna were passed with emergency clauses. Senator Fitzpatrick introduced a bill to remove the \$5,000 death limit. It is almost identical with the Nobe bill introduced at the last session. Senator Berry introduced a bill for uniformity of text books in public schools. It is the same bill he introduced at the last session of the legislature. Mr. Woolsey introduced a bill in the house to-day which aims to abolish A. P. A. order and subject them to large fines. The bill says that all members of societies which tends to ostracize persons for holding other religious beliefs shall be considered conspirators and subject to a fine not less than \$500 or more than \$1,000. The complainant against the violators of the act is to receive have the fine collected, while the remainder is to be credited to the public school fund.

Jewelers Must Pay More for Gold.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—A number of out-of-town banks have applied to their correspondents in this city to ship gold to them in small amounts. Manufacturers of articles in which gold is used have been obtaining from the sub-treasury larger amounts of gold bars than usual in view of the placing of a premium thereon and this has led the sub-treasury to increase the premium of jewelers' gold bars at the assay office from 1-20 to 1-10 of 1 per centum.

Woman Wins the Contest.

PANA, Ill., Jan. 31.—A re-count of the ballots in the contest of Mrs. Nina White for school superintendent of Christian county shows she was elected by eleven plurality over Robert Orr. This makes every county officer republican for the first time in the history of the county.

Day of Prayer Observed in Schools.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Jan. 31.—The day of prayer for colleges was very generally observed in this city of schools and educational institutions.

THE BILL IS READY.

Financial Measure Agreed to in Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—A financial bill based on the President's message has been agreed upon by the banking and currency committee after nearly two days of earnest work. It will be reported to the house and a rule secured limiting the debate, which will begin Monday. It is strictly a non-partisan measure. It will probably pass the house, after bitter opposition. Changes made are as follows: The bonds are made payable after ten years at the option of the government. The requirement for paying customs in gold is dropped. Bank reserves are required to be held in coin, increasing from 1.10 to 1.2 gradually, and half of the coin must be in gold. The tax on national bank notes is reduced from 1 per cent to one fourth of 1 per cent, and this latter amount is made payable in semi-annual installments. This is for the purpose of inducing national banks to take out circulation. The existing laws restricting rapid increase of circulation are repealed for the same purpose. The greenbacks are to be retired only as rapidly as bank notes are issued to take their places, thus preventing contraction of the currency. The original proposition to retire notes below \$10 and substitute silver certificates is eliminated from the bill as amended.

The necessity for recapitulating the gold reserve at once is apparent to the treasury, and the prospects are that bids for an issue of 4 per cent bonds of \$100,000,000 will be called for within a few days. Unlike the 5 per cents, which ran for ten years, these are thirty years bonds, and hence are likely to prove more popular with foreign investors, for this reason as well as the fact that low premium bonds are more salable abroad than high premium, high rate securities are.

Representative Aldrich endeavored to secure unanimous consent to have inserted in the house record the telegrams from Chicago bankers, merchants, and manufacturers asking for action on the President's financial policy. Jerry Simpson, the Kansas populist, however, objected and prevented the telegrams receiving public recognition. In the senate, however, Senator Cullom secured their introduction with leave to print in the record.

VEST SAYS ADIEU.

Parting of the Ways Comes on the Great Financial Question.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The session of the senate yesterday was unusually eventful in giving expression to the intense feeling which has been aroused by the financial question. Mr. Sherman of Ohio spoke for the first time since the new phases of the financial situation were presented. Mr. Vest lent a personal interest to the debate by declaring that the President was seeking to make congress accessory to the welding of the single gold standard on the people. The senator asserted with dramatic emphasis that he had thus far held his peace, but that there must now be a separating of the ways between him and the President.

When the session opened Mr. Cullom (rep., Ill.) presented a dispatch from all the leading banks of Chicago urging that the President's recommendations be carried out at the earliest day possible.

Mr. Vest (dem., Mo.) followed with a similar dispatch from the St. Louis chamber of commerce. This was the text for one of the most stirring scenes the senate has heard in many days. Mr. Vest said the chamber of commerce of St. Louis did not represent the feeling of the people of Missouri or of the country on the financial question. He did not believe the people favored a retirement of \$500,000,000 of greenbacks and treasury notes and the substitution of no currency at all. He did not believe they favored gold obligations running fifty years with interest aggregating \$75,000,000 at the end of that time. It was a selfish suggestion that posterity should be left to pay this bad debt. The senator asked if any man really believed the supposed emergency could not be met by treasury payments in silver. And yet the impression was being conveyed to the public that the country was on the brink of ruin. If the President had the power he would force us to the single gold standard. "But," said Mr. Vest impressively, and raising his right hand in emphasis, "so far as I am concerned I will never vote to issue bonds to secure gold and place us on a single gold standard." In answer to a question the senator said he did not believe there was the slightest possibility of the finance committee agreeing on any measure to report to the senate. He also declared the revenues of the country were ample and increasing. Resuming his speech, Mr. Vest said he was against the gold standard. It was a badge of oppression. "It is not pleasant," he continued, "to differ with the head of my party. I have remained silent for many months in order not to add to the discord within our great party. But we have now reached the parting of the ways. I will go no further." Mr. Vest closed with the emphatic declaration that party fealty could never lead him to aid in fastening the gold standard on the country.

Crew of the Ship Andros Is Saved.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The ship Andros, from Tamora, stranded on the Manacles rocks, near Falmouth. The crew, ten of whom were sick, were rescued by means of a lifeboat. Tugs have been sent to tow off the Andros. The vessel is full of water.

Averer Is Set Free.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Moses Averer, American Railway Union man and a Lake Shore switchman indicted with the American Railway Union leaders, was dismissed by Judge Grossep to-day.

TWO SHIPS ARE LOST.

DID VESSEL WHICH SUNK THE ELBE ALSO GO DOWN?

Many Doubt that She Was the Crathie—Pieces of Wreckage Found Bearing Name "Azonia"—List of Steerage Passengers.

LOWESTOFT, England, Jan. 31.—The horrifying details of the loss of the North German Lloyd steamship Elbe and her human freight are being discussed here by crowds of people gathered at different places where the survivors remain, although a regular blizzard is blowing and, under ordinary circumstances, very few people would have ventured out of doors.

The bitterly cold weather prevailing and the lack of news from any point along the coast show that there is little if any hope of any other survivors of the disaster reaching land.

A life boat supposed to have belonged to the Elbe has been washed ashore near Yarmouth. In the boat were a number of life belts and oars and it is believed to be the boat from which the fishing smack Wild Flower rescued the few persons who escaped from the steamer after the collision of yesterday morning.

Everybody here is asking his neighbor the same question: "How did it occur?" and nobody seems able to give a satisfactory answer. A handful of the survivors who were clustered around a hotel fire this morning, indulged in the most bitter criticism of the still unknown ship which rammed and sunk the Elbe. All claim that she should have stood by the Elbe and that if she had done so a great many lives would have been saved.

This, of course, is a matter which cannot be decided until all the facts in the case are brought to light by the court of inquiry which will look into the matter. The agents of the North German Lloyd company at Southampton have been in constant communication with the German vice consul, who has been upon the spot ever since a short time after the disaster became known. It is not yet definitely established that the Crathie was the offending steamer. There are several interesting points in this distressing story which require definite explanation before all the facts in the case will become generally known.

For instance, there are people who believe that a second steamer may have foundered. They base their opinion on the fact that the Ram's Gate lifeboat put to sea yesterday evening in answer to signals of distress supposed to have come from a steamer. But the lifeboat has not returned and as she got away in a blinding snow storm it is believed that she is lost and that the steamer she attempted to assist also went down.

Then, again, the word "Azonia" is branded on the oars of the boat stranded near Yarmouth, so people say that it could not be the boat from which the Wild Flower rescued the survivors of the Elbe. The name of the "Azonia" is not known in shipping circles here.

The complete list of passengers on the Elbe follows: First cabin—Fritz Appel of Munich; Hugo Becker of Chemnitz; D. Bauman of Berlin; Mrs. M. Connors of South Dakota; Henry N. Castle of Honolulu; Miss Dorothy Castle of Honolulu; Anton Fischer of Washington; Domingo Farrer of Guatemala; John F. Gerticher of Winona, Minn.; Ernst Heren of New York; Mrs. Klipfel of Brandenburg; Mrs. Hermoine Sanders of Falmouth, Mass.; Walter Schnell of Dueren; Louis Thewett, of Vienna; John B. Vincke of St. Charles, Mo.; Charles Wix of New York Second cabin, Mrs. Andrew Briskack of Amsterdam, Dr. Deterich (return ticket), Jacob Frank of Buffalo, N. Y., Isterla Goldner of Eperjes, J. H. Hahn, Carl Hoffmann of Grand Island, Neb., Henry Hoffmann, aged 7, of Grand Island, Neb.; Mrs. Anna Hoffman of Grand Island, Neb.; Adolph Isaub of New York; Kretow Ker; Kurt Kleinschmidt of Helena, Mont.; Mrs. Louise Kuehn of New York; Mr. Lockhart of New York; Ernest Maseberg of Louisiana; Frank Miskovic of Eperjes; Rudolph Nolte of Leipzig; Peter Powierski of Kansas; Eugene Rhodes of Washington; Mrs. Sophie Rhodes of Washington; August Sander of Essee; Miss Emma Schlegel, of Fuerth; Mrs. Vattier, of Kraanz; Andrew Vattier, of Amsterdam; Miss Vevera; James Vevera; Miss Clara Weingartner, of Fiebingen.

The steerage list of the Elbe is as follows:

Susan Balin and children, Fannie Drucker, Maria Skoetz, Janos Lucaks, Ella Trautz, Hans Wesslein, Otto Faust, Louise Liebel and children, Max Bill, Anna Wurtzhofer, Elias E. Michelson, Dietrich Sprackeis, Kive Adelson, Dietrich Barriek, A. Wurtzhofer and wife, Paul Kaemtfier, Maria Blesko and children, Charles Kugler, William Warnka, Emil Senec, John Cerny and children, Hedley A. Laker and wife, Franzis Moeller, Bertha Klockzin, Franz Brunhauser and family, A. Toni Vanat, J. M. Brunson, Ida Brunson, Henry Harke, F. A. Reichspfar, Rudolph Graf, Fried Buchheister, Louise Buchheister, Anton Zeller, Henry Freinscht, Vaclav Holecck, Josef Rumpik, Hutan Nosek, Franz Kral, Barbara Svojsce, V. Habesreiter, Rosa Rothmayer, Adolf Groll, Helene Barriek, Heinrich Bade, Friedrich Sapper, Gabriel Herz, G. Brodelmann, Maria Vanat, Mailk Trubacs, George Henne, Apolonie Bojarska and children, Josef Menda, Heinrich Peters, France Cervenk, Vojtech Straka, Antonia Vevra, Bertha Kuepke, Heinrich Hoedeker, Avgust Zink, Henry A.

Mitchsky, Cecim L. Hermann, Marianna Frank, Christine Lyrenzen, Anna Gura, Helene Gura, Raphael Mendel, Anna Zeidgen, Karl Roth, Jan Gura, Apolinia Gura, Stanis Kiebas, Heinrich Stamle, Moses Leisten, Marcus Gutwirth, Julius Starck, J. C. Wiederholt, Jan Zabor, Jose Hudak, Marie Borsneck, Marie Rogus and children, Marie Slava, Amelo Slava, Karolina Dzialo, Paul Janowks, Stefan Lesiak, Michael Kubat, Apolinia Biegda, Janos Esizsmar, L. Gurenska, M. Strychacz, Miterko Laszlo, Janos Zos, Andras Szebo, Mihaly Dodnar, Janos Franyo, Jan Szuchy, Pal Szuchy, Jan Chasti, Maytas Vanszas, Gyoegey Antonyi, Janos Flanosky, Janos Benya, Misaly Turcsani, G. Esizsmarik, G. Vlosak Solas, Georg Koyacs, Michael Barth, Angel Prekup, Jan Kaczka, Gustav Hemke, M. Babos and child, Mihaly Gaidos, Jan Kowal, Martin Eapierez, Jan Ghazdonik, Julia Thau, Emil Kegel, Jacob Dahm, Philip Mischler.