

IMPRESSIVE AND SAD.

WASHINGTON DOES HONOR TO THE DEAD SECRETARY.

Funeral Services Held at the White House in the Presence of a Distinguished Assemblage—Remains Now on Their Way to Chicago.

Washington, May 29.—Before 8 o'clock this morning the funeral services for the distinguished dead began to arrive at the old Pomeroy-house, overlooking Lafayette square, now an annex to the Arlington, in which the remains of the secretary of state lay. Only a few pieces, however, were received there. Most of them were sent to the White House, where the services were to be held. The casket lay in the drawing-room looking out upon the public square. Secretary and Mrs. Lamont, First Assistant Postmaster-General Jones, ex-Secretary of the Treasury Bristow and Mrs. Bristow and a few other intimate friends were with the sorrowing and stricken family. Mrs. Gresham, broken in spirit, exhausted by her long vigils and overcome with grief, was in such a nervous state that her daughter and son prevailed upon her not to undertake the trying ordeal of attending the services at the White House. At 8:30 o'clock, therefore, the doors were all closed and the stricken family was left alone with their dead. For almost thirty minutes they remained, taking their last leave. Then the bugle commands floated across the square as the horses of the yellow-tasseled cavalry, the lumbering caissons of the red artillery and the blue-coated foot soldiers, the military escort, were drawn up into lines along Pennsylvania avenue.

At 9 o'clock the doors to the room where the remains lay were opened, and the family retired to the rear apartments. Mrs. Gresham, in an agony of grief, was almost carried from the room by her stalwart son, Otto, and was followed by her daughter, Mrs. Andrews, leaning on the arm of Mr. Andrews, and Mrs. McGrain and Capt. Fuller. Mrs. Carlisle and other ladies of the cabinet arrived and offered such words of condolence as they could.

Soon after the carriages, containing the members of the cabinet, began arriving. Secretary Carlisle, Acting Secretary Uhl, Attorney-General Olney and Secretary Herbert drove up in the order named. At 9:15 President Cleveland arrived in the White House carriage, accompanied by Col. Wilson. The President looked far from well and ascended the brown-stone steps with some difficulty. A moment later Secretary Morton and Postmaster-General Wilson arrived in their carriages, followed by Secretary Smith on foot. The casket had been closed and the President and members of his cabinet were given no opportunity to view the remains.

At exactly 9:30 o'clock five red-coated trumpeters marched up Lafayette place and stationed themselves outside the line of mounted police to give the signal when the cortege departed. Thirty seconds later the hearse, drawn by two coal black horses, drew up at the door. The President, followed by members of the cabinet in the order of their rank, acting as honorary pallbearers, descended the steps and stood with uncovered heads while the eight artillerymen carried the casket with slow and solemn tread between them. The casket was shrouded completely in the folds of the American flag. The stars and stripes could hardly be discerned for the flowers banked upon the casket. The artillerymen walked beside the hearse as it drew away, halting at the corner until the President and members of his official family in their carriages had taken their positions ahead. Acting Secretary Uhl was with Mr. Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle was alone and Secretaries Herbert and Lamont, Attorney-General Olney and Postmaster-General Jones and ex-Secretary Bristow followed in the order named. Bishop Hurst, who arrived at this moment in his carriage, followed the hearse. Mr. and Mrs. Andrews, Otto Gresham and Captain Fuller followed. Mrs. Carlisle, Mrs. Lamont, Mrs. Bristow, the wife of the ex-Secretary, Mrs. McGrain, Mrs. Gresham's sister, and several other close friends remained behind with Mrs. Gresham.

The funeral procession, preceded by a squad of mounted police, moved slowly to the entrance of the white house grounds.

The casket, preceded by the president and cabinet, was borne by the artillerymen to the east room, where the service took place. Seats were reserved for the immediate kinsfolk and relatives of the dead man, for the president and Mrs. Cleveland and for the members of the cabinet and their wives. Within this solemn, black-robed circle, stood the standards for the catafalque, resting on a large black seal rug. By 10:45 the vast east room was nearly filled. The seating arrangements were perfect. The remainder of the diplomatic corps came along very rapidly. Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador, with his wife and daughter, preceded Ambassador Patenotre, who was accompanied by his wife. Then followed the Italian ambassador and Baron von Kettler, who is acting as the German ambassador, with full suites. All of the members of the diplomatic body were apparently in attendance, with the exception of Minister Weckerlin of the Netherlands, who is absent from Washington. The members of the supreme court came in singly and were seated on the left of the catafalque. Mr. Thurber, the president's private secretary, gave the assistance of his arm to Justice Field, who was very feeble. Just in the rear of the diplomatic body in the center of the chamber were seated general officers of the army and navy with their ladies.

The funeral ceremonies were brief and formal, consisting merely of reading the service of the Methodist Episcopal church by Bishop Hurst, the singing of a hymn and the uttering of a prayer. No notable was said beyond that.

Pennsylvania avenue, from the war navy and state department west of the White House, clear down to the Peace monument, under the shadow of the dome of the capitol, was densely crowded with people on foot and in carriages and through this multitude the cortege slowly moved from the White House to the railroad station. Ten thousand people assembled at the Baltimore & Ohio station, and as the train bearing the

general party pulled out of the depot many a tear was shed. President Cleveland made the imperative stipulation that no newspaper men should go on the special funeral train. Outside of the President, cabinet officers and immediate relatives there was nobody in the party excepting John W. Doane of Chicago, and First Assistant Postmaster-General Jones.

PENSIONERS FOR TEACHERS.

Illinois House Passes the Bill by a Vote of 116 to 3.

Springfield, Ill., May 29.—The senate bill introduced by Senator Crawford providing for pensioning school teachers came up in the house just before adjournment this morning, and was passed by a vote of 116 to 3. The bill has already passed the senate and will now become a law if the governor's signature is secured.

The senate went into executive session and confirmed the governor's nominations of trustees of the Northern Illinois Normal school.

The bill to prevent the coloring of oleomargarine to resemble butter was advanced to the third reading.

Senator Craig moved to reconsider the vote by which the senate refused to concur in a favorable report of the committee on municipalities on Lowenthal frontage bill. A motion to table the motion failed to be adopted by a vote of 18 yeas to 25 nays. Senator Mahoney made a speech against the reconsideration, asserting that the vicious features of the Miller bill were not eliminated. The motion to reconsider prevailed by a vote of 28 yeas to 17 nays. Senator Crawford moved to advance the bill to second reading, which was lost by a vote of 26 yeas to 19 nays, a two-thirds vote being necessary for the suspension of the rules for advancement.

The house passed Green's bill requiring railroad companies to erect and maintain depots in villages and towns containing 300 or more inhabitants; the Farrell bill to prohibit the use of clock, tape, slot or other machines or devices for gambling purposes; and the senate bill appropriating \$225,000 for improvements on the State Fair grounds. Sharrock's bill authorizing the Supreme court to pass on questions of fact as well as law failed to pass.

TORTURES HIS HELPLESS WIFE.

Annie Lounigan's Husband Locked Up for Fatally Burning Her.

Brooklyn, N. Y., May 29.—Mrs. Annie Lounigan, 34 years old, is lying at St. Peter's hospital suffering from burns and bruises, while her husband occupies a cell in the Butler street police station charged with inflicting the injuries, which will, in all probability, result in her death.

From the statement which the woman made at the hospital it appears that her husband, after severely beating her, set fire to her clothing. Her face and body are in a terrible condition from the burns. Notwithstanding this, however, she would not at first disclose the name of her assailant. When she was told that death was imminent she gave the evidence against her husband, who was at once arrested. His only statement was that he had been too drunk to recollect anything that had occurred.

REBEL AGAINST CHINA.

Alarming Rumors from Formosa—Renewal of Hostilities Imminent.

London, May 29.—A special dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from its correspondent at Shanghai, says that alarming rumors are current at Shanghai. It is stated that a renewal of hostilities is imminent. The victory of Formosa is said to have rebelled against the government of Peking. The Japanese ships are reported to have been cleared for action, and th French ships at Tamsui, Formosa, are also said to have been prepared for fighting. In addition, rumors of Russian intervention are current at Shanghai, and steamers have been ordered to Tien-Tsin with provisions in view of the probability of Russian hostility.

German Statesmen Favor Gold.

London, May 29.—A dispatch to the Standard from Berlin says that on the occasion of his adverse criticism of Von Kanitz' grain monopoly scheme Empress or William is said to have equally strongly deprecated any change in the gold standard. Chancellor von Hohenlohe agrees with these views and any report that he has been impressed by the Prussian diet's silver resolution is quite unfounded.

Will Leave Out Guatemala.

Salvador, May 29.—There is no doubt that there is a plan of forming a Central American union without Guatemala. Should Guatemala attempt to interfere with the plans war will be declared. That undoubtedly would precipitate a revolution against President Barrios of Guatemala, causing his overthrow, as the failure of the plans for a Central American union are ascribed to his ambitious designs.

League Will Assist Blackburn.

Denver, Colo., May 29.—Joseph Sibley of Pennsylvania and General A. J. Warner will depart for the east after addressing a meeting at Leadville and another at Pueblo. Mr. Sibley says he intends to go into Kentucky within a few weeks and is possible give Blackburn some assistance. General Warner, upon being asked if the Bimetallic league would endeavor to help Blackburn, replied: "Most certainly."

Municipal League Convention.

Cleveland, May 29.—The Municipal League convention was called to order this afternoon. There are a large number of delegates in town and more are arriving on every train. Prior to the opening of the convention the board of delegates held a business session. The feature of the proceedings was a paper by Clinton Rodgers Woodruff, secretary of the National Reform league.

Denies Dissolution Rumors.

London, May 29.—The Daily News denies the rumor of the dissolution of parliament and says that it understands the government admits the necessity for administrative purposes of building a railway between Mombasa and Lake Victoria in Africa.

CLAIMED BY DEATH.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE LIVES LOST.

All But Nineteen of the Passengers and Crew of the Pacific Mail Company's Steamer Colima Go Down with the Boat Off the Mexican Coast.

San Francisco, Cal., May 29.—The steamship Colima, with 182 persons aboard, including passengers and crew, foundered Monday off the coast of Mexico. Fourteen passengers and five members of the crew have reached Mazatlan, Mexico, and they gave the first information of the vessel's fate. Whether the remainder of the passengers and crew escaped in small boats or went down with the ship is not known. The Colima sailed from San Francisco May 18 for Panama and way ports. She carried 112 passengers, forty in the cabin and thirty-six white people and forty-six Chinese in the steerage. The officers and crew numbered seventy.

Following is the list of cabin passengers and their respective destinations: C. H. E. Orme, New York; J. E. Roberts, New York; Mrs. J. E. Roberts, New York; Prof. Harold Whiting, New York; Mrs. Whiting and four children. Miss Helen Muller, New York; W. H. Adler, New York; W. H. Bryan, New York; C. H. Cushing, San Jose de Guatemala; George S. Cushing, San Jose de Guatemala; John N. Thornton, San Jose de Guatemala; Mrs. Charles Thornton, San Jose de Guatemala; Miss Jessie Davis, San Jose de Guatemala; Lewis H. Peters, San Jose de Guatemala; J. E. Chibbrough, Acapulco; Lang Chong and wife, Acapulco; Domingo Albano, San Jose; Charles Stuckman, San Jose; J. W. C. Maxwell, Mazatlan; S. M. R. Muller, Mazatlan; S. M. R. Muller, Mazatlan; V. Gray, Mazatlan; A. J. Sutherland, San Jose; Ricardo Merlos, Acapulco; S. P. Grisby, Mazatlan; C. Irving, San Benito; Mrs. L. R. Brewer and family, one servant and children, San Benito; Alfred Alonzo, San Benito.

In the steerage bound for New York: H. V. Uniona, W. P. Buckley, Johannes J. Monwens, John W. Crew, Gustave A. Mewis, G. D. Ross, C. Wolske, J. H. W. Smith, L. L. Sangare, Dennis Carey, J. Schoenfeldt, J. W. Boyd, C. L. Coolidge, D. Constantinesco, R. Toveo, G. Rowan, Peter Golatas, F. Bolelean, John Keller, Albert Morton, Charles Romein, Allen McMorrell, Mrs. May McMorrell, George Farrell, Mrs. A. Glock and two children, John Stein, from San Jose de Guatemala; Antonio Ramirez, Jose Desame, Jose Antonio Saliz, Jose Merel, Erano Cerdia, Felix Silveira, C. W. McCutchen, San Blas, Mrs. Diaz, Manzanilla, T. J. Oriol, San Benito.

Officers of the Colima: J. F. Taylor, captain; D. E. Griffiths, first officer; George Langbourne, second officer; O. Hansen, third officer; W. T. Kirby, surgeon; William Wolford, purser; T. E. Berry, freight clerk; O. K. Richardson, storekeeper; William A. Smith, chief engineer; E. D. Reardon, first assistant engineer; H. Finley, second assistant engineer; A. Tommerg, third assistant engineer.

The first information of the loss of the steamer reached this city in a dispatch received by H. E. Alfred Raitton, a bookkeeper in the office of the Pacific Mail Steamship company, from O. K. Richardson. Richardson was the storekeeper on the Colima and is one of the few at this time known to have escaped from the sinking vessel alive. A few moments later a telegram was received from the company's agent at Manzanilla to the effect that the ship had gone down and that fourteen passengers and five of the crew had reached shore in a small boat.

Just how many of the passengers were aboard the vessel when the accident occurred which sent her to the bottom cannot be ascertained. The vessel stops at Mazatlan and San Blas before reaching Manzanilla and passengers were landed and taken on at both places. The Colima was due at Manzanilla Sunday, May 26. The dispatches show that the vessel foundered Monday off Manzanilla, which would indicate that some accident to the machinery occurred and prevented her from reaching the port of Manzanilla. The officers of the Pacific Mail Steamship company do not believe the vessel struck a hidden ledge. They are more inclined to think that the cause of the disaster was an accident to the machinery. They believe that the loss of life will prove to be much less than at present feared. The vessel had six lifeboats ready to be launched at a moment's notice.

LORD ROSEBERY AGAIN.

Highest Honors of the English Turf Once More His Own.

Epsom, England, May 29.—Lord Rosebery's fleet Sir Visto today won the Derby. There were fifteen starters.

Loates rode Sir Visto. T. Cannon's Curzon, ridden by Challoner, was second, and Sir J. Blundell-Maple's Kirkconnell, ridden by Bradford, was third. The horses were sent away at 3:21 o'clock p. m. Americans held a foremost place in the large and brilliant crowds which turned out to witness the Derby. It is estimated that there were 1,000 men and women from America up on the grounds when the first race of the day was called.

Wheat Starts with a Rush.

Chicago, May 29.—Wheat started with a rush for higher levels this morning, and sold within a short time from the opening at 82½c, the highest price yet reached. Then came a swift reaction and it sold down to 80½c, which was ½c lower than the closing Tuesday. The market regained some of the loss quite quickly, and hung around 81 cents for some time. Toward the close the market softened considerably and sold down to 80½c. There was a small rally, but the final quotation was 80½c, or ½c lower than the close Tuesday.

Chicago Concern Wins It.

New Orleans, La., May 29.—In the United States court of appeals the case of the Illinois Steel company against the receivers for the Texas, Louisiana & Eastern railroad for the recovery of the value of certain construction material was decided in favor of the steel company, the judgment of the lower court being reversed.

BUSHNELL IS NAMED.

Chosen by Ohio Republicans as Candidate for Governor.

Zanesville, Ohio, May 29.—General Asa S. Bushnell was nominated for governor by the republican convention yesterday on the sixth ballot. He is a wealthy manufacturer of agricultural implements at Springfield, a member of the firm of Warner, Bushnell & Co. He was chairman of the republican committee six years ago.

The convention was called to order at 3 o'clock by Colonel Joseph C. Dier, chairman of the state committee. Senator Sherman was given a rousing ovation when he was escorted to the hall at 3:50 by Congressman Van Voorhis and Judge Grander. He was introduced as temporary presiding officer of the convention and on taking the chair made a stirring speech in favor of a gold coinage and the policy of protection.

At the conclusion of the senator's speech a committee on resolutions was appointed, and afterward organized, with ex-Secretary Charles Foster as chairman. The convention then adjourned to 8 p. m. On reassembling the temporary organization was made permanent. The following names were presented to the convention for the nomination for governor: J. W. Barger, J. Warren Keifer, J. H. Hoyt, George K. Nash, Robert N. Nevin, A. L. Harris, and E. W. Poe. General Bushnell's name was not presented by any speaker. There were 827 delegates in the convention, 414 being necessary for a choice. On the sixth ballot General Bushnell was nominated, receiving 509 votes; Nash, 201; Hoyt, 111; necessary for a choice, 414.

The platform reaffirms adherence to the principles of the republican party as defined by the national convention in 1892, chief among which are: A protective tariff, fair elections, honest money, consisting of gold, silver, and paper, every dollar as good as any other dollar, and all backed by the national faith and honor. On the money question it says:

"We favor bimetalism and demand the use of both gold and silver as standard money, either in accordance with a ratio to be fixed by an international agreement, if that can be obtained, or under such restrictions and such provisions to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal."

Of the national administration it says: "We denounce the present democratic administration, whose vicious and swerving policy has brought us distress at home and humiliation abroad." It declares against free wool and for protection of the sheep industry, favors the construction of the Nicaragua canal, and recommends that Senator Sherman and ex-Gov. Foraker be sent by the republicans of Ohio to the United States senate.

The platform concludes: "We present William McKinley to the republicans of the nation as a candidate for the nomination for president in 1896, and we pledge him the absolute and unflinching support of Ohio at the next national convention."

"We have met with great sorrow of the sudden and untimely death of our Walter G. Gresham, late secretary of state, and we extend to his bereaved family our sympathy and condolence." The convention then adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning, when the ticket was completed. When the convention reassembled at 9 o'clock prayer was offered by Rev. R. Richards of Zanesville. Ex-Secretary Charles Foster, chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented the platform, which was adopted and cheered as read, especially the resolutions on McKinley and Foraker. General A. W. Jones of Youngstown was nominated for lieutenant-governor by acclamation.

Marquez Returns to Mexico. City of Mexico, May 29.—General Leonardo Marquez has arrived in this capital after a twenty-seven years' residence abroad under banishment from Mexico for taking part in the French intervention. When Maximilian was shot at Queretaro in 1867 General Marquez, narrowly escaped a like fate, only saving himself by bribing the guard in charge of the cemetery of Los Angeles in this city, thus being allowed to secrete himself in a newly made grave. On his capture being finally made he was banished.

Cooking the Corn. Marshalltown, Iowa, May 29.—Special dispatches indicate a very serious crop condition in Western Iowa. The mercury in some sections recorded 100 in the shade at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and a hot wind cooked the corn so that replanting will be necessary, and also damaged oats. Unless the drought is broken soon the damage will be enormous. The hot wind continues.

Hitt Gains Slowly but Surely. Washington, May 29.—There is a slight improvement in the condition of Congressman Hitt today. He passed a good night and is somewhat stronger. His improvement, while slow, seems to be sure and he holds the ground he gains.

Union of Liberals Proposed. Ann Arbor, Mich., May 29.—A conference of the Unitarian and other liberal churches of Michigan is being held here, with 200 outside delegates. It is the first conference of the kind ever held in the state, and its object is to lead to the union of liberal denominations.

HIGHEST OF THE YEAR.

JULY WHEAT AT CHICAGO STRIKES \$2 3-8C.

Taking of Profits Depresses Prices 2 Cents—Corn Almost as Excited as Wheat—Provisions Firmer—Day in Wall Street.

Chicago, May 29.—There was great action in wheat for the morning hours. It sold 1½c over the closing price Monday and broke the high record for the year. It broke back the first hour 1½c to the Monday price. Then it had a sharp upturn of ½c, followed by a break of ¼c to Monday's price again. This was followed by the third bulge, and this by renewed selling, and over 1c broke before midday. From this the fourth rally started at 12 o'clock. July sold 82½c to 82c at opening, to 81½c to 82½c, highest figure yet made on the crop, to 80½c to 81½c to 80½c to 81½c to 80½c an hour before the close. The wires and the mails were filled with accounts of hot winds and fresh injury to all crops from drought, which was generally unbroken.

Liverpool cables came excited and higher, wheat was marked up 2d on speculation. The Washington weekly bulletins were especially alarming about Southern Illinois and Missouri wheat fields. The prospect of injury to corn and oats added to the early buying force in wheat. Then traders commenced taking profits. The country buying was not as great as last week after the first hour. The trade had predictions of rains at 11 o'clock. This caused the dip to the lowest point, which, by the way, was only ½c under last night. Disappointment that the July price did not get back even to 80c on rain predictions, for most of the wheat sales gave the trade a hint of what might happen in case the rains came not. This started the buying on the late rally to 81½c. With professionals sold out, and the country holding extensive, there is no telling what wheat will do after the Thursday holiday.

Wheat broke down at the last to 80½c and closed 80½c, only ¼c under last night. It was simply evening up of local longs before the holiday. The reaction at the close was just 2 cents from the top, yet the market rules decidedly higher from the close last week. Cash sales here were 150,000 bu No. 2 red and some spring. Cash houses report sales to Fort Worth, Tex., Kansas City and Illinois points.

Corn was very strong early with wheat, broke down with wheat, rallied with wheat. The drought has become somewhat alarming over the corn states. While receipts are heavy the shipments are enormous also. Local movement 731,000 bu in and 670,000 out. Western markets, 899,000 receipts; 795,000 shipped. Export clearances were 181,000 bu for the day. Withdrawals here were 497,000 bu. Long before the close cargoes of cash corn amounting to 170,000 bu were reported sold. On the 15th opening July corn sold 1½c higher at 55½c and worked back to 53½c after midday. September sold 56½c and back to 54½c.

Corn closed 53½c July, 54½c September. Charters were reported for 290,000 bu at 1½c Buffalo.

There was good action in provisions. Pork got up to \$13 July, \$13.35 September, and closed \$12.90 and \$13.17½. Lard closed \$6.85 July, \$7 September. Ribs closed 10c up at \$6.45 and \$6.65.

Quotations were:

Articles	High	Low	Close
Wheat—No. 2	81½	79½	80½
May	81½	79½	80½
July	82½	80½	81½
September	82½	80½	81½
Corn—No. 2	52½	50½	51½
May	52½	50½	51½
July	53½	51½	52½
September	56½	54½	55½
Oats—No. 2	30½	28½	29½
May	32	30	31
July	33	31	32
September	33½	31½	32½
May	36½	34½	35½
July	13.00	12.80	12.90
September	13.35	13.07½	13.17½
Lard	6.85	6.80	6.82½
May	7.02½	6.95	7.00
Short Ribs	6.50	6.45	6.45
May	6.70	6.62½	6.65
September	6.50	6.45	6.45

Chicago Produce Market.

The following quotations are for large lots only; small quantities are usually sold at advanced prices:

Vegetables—Asparagus, home-grown, 65¢ per doz; beets, 25¢ per doz; cauliflower, \$1.25 per 150 per crate of 1 doz; cucumbers, \$1.25 per 150 per crate; green onions, 25¢ per 100 per case; lettuce, home grown, 50¢ per 100 per tub of 4 doz; new cabbage, \$3.50 per 4 per crate; onions, Michigans, \$1.00 per 100 per bag; radishes, 25¢ per 100 per bag; string beans, green, \$1.25 per 150 per box; wax, \$1.50 per 250; turnips, rutabagas, 18¢ per 100 per bag.

Cheese—Young Americans, choice, 8½c; tyms, 8c; cheddars, 8c; brick, 7½c; Limburger, 7½c; Swiss, 10¢ per 100.

Butter—Creameries, extra, 17½c per lb; first, 16½c; second, 15½c; third, 14½c; dairies, extra, 16c; first, 15c; second, 14c; imitation—creameries, extra, 14½c; dairies, extra, 14c; first, 13c; second, 12c; imitation—creameries, extra, 14½c; dairies, extra, 14c; first, 13c; second, 12c; imitation—creameries, extra, 14½c; dairies, extra, 14c; first, 13c; second, 12c.

Live Poultry—Turkeys, choice, 8½c per lb; fair to good, 8c; ducks, fair to choice, 7½c; geese, 80¢ per doz. Potatoes—Hebrons, 48¢ per 50c per bu; roses, 45¢ per 50c; peerless, 45¢ per 50c; Burbanks, Michigans, 48¢ per 50c.

Eggs—Salable at 11½c per doz when cases are returned; 12c cases included.

Wall Street.

New York, May 29.—The stock trading was of moderate proportions at the opening, with lowering prices. The recessions, however, were unimportant outside of Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred, which lost ¾ per cent, and Tobacco ¼ per cent. Speculation was quiet after 11:30, but there was a general improvement in prices, ranging up to 1 per cent, the latter in Tobacco. Rubber and Leather preferred, Near-coon Minneapolis and St. Louis firsts preferred declined ¼c. Laclede Gas and Lake Erie and Western preferred 1, and Tennessee Coal ¼ per cent, but the market in the main was firm.

Money on call easy at 10½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 2½ per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at 48½ for 60 days; demand and at 48½ for 60 days; posted rates, 48½ for 60 days; commercial bills, 48½ for 60 days; government bonds firm. United States new 4s, reg, 123½; new 4s, reg, 123½; 5s, reg, 116; 5s, coup, 116; 4s, reg, 127½; 4s, coup, 113; 2s, reg, 97; Pacific 7s of '95, 100. Closing quotations were:

Atchison	7½	Manhattan Con. 114
Am. Cotton Oil	7½	Missouri Pac.
Amer. Tobac.	114	Michigan Cent.
Baltimore & O.	62½	Northern Pac.
Can. Pac.	50	North Pac. pfd.
C. & B. & O.	80½	N. Y. Central.
C. C. & St. L.	48	Northwestern.
Chicago & N. W.	48	N. Y. & N. E.
Chicago Gas	78½	N. American
Chesapeake & O.	24½	Omaha
Del. & Hudson	130	Omaha pfd.
D. & W.	162	Out. & West'n.
Dist. Col. & P. C.	2	Rock Island
Den. & R. G. pfd.	10	Richmond Ter.
Erie	12½	Silver Cert.
East'n Illinois	54	Sugar Refinery
East Tennessee	101	St. Paul
Illinois Central	101	St. Paul pfd.
Kan. & Tex. pfd.	32½	Texas & Pacific
Lead	35	Union Pacific
L. N. & A. C.	103	Western Union
L. & N.	58½	Wabash pfd.
Linseed Oil	28½	Wisconsin Cent.
Lake Erie & W.	24½	
Lake Erie & W. pfd.	82	
Lake Shore	146	

Government bonds stand at the following bid prices:

Registered 4s	97	Currency 6s	97.106
Registered 4s	112½	Currency 6s	98.109
Coupon 4s	113	Currency 6s	98.111
Currency 6s	95.100	Coupon 5s	
Currency 6s	96.103	Registered 5s ex l.	

Live Stock.

Chicago, May 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 14,000; calves, 500. Fancy cattle such as have sold lately at \$5.50 to \$6.10, are now coming forward sparingly, and there was a slow trade in common to choice native beef steers weighing 900 to 1,500 lbs at \$4.60, with the bulk of the transactions at \$4.75 to \$5.00. Beeves averaging more than 1,400 lbs moved off slowly and the demand was largely for cattle weighing from 1,200 to 1,350 lbs, such