## ONE HUNDRED YEARS A STATE

Nashville's Centennial Commemorates the Admission of Tennessee.

EXPOSITION HILD MID HISTORIC SCENES

Graves of Two Presidents Close a Hand and All the Country the Place Where Contending Armies Waged.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 24.-(Special Correspondence of The Bee.)-"What do yo' all think of outh big show?" is the question I have had to answer repeatedly since my arrival on the grounds of the Tennessee Centennial exposition, a few days ago. I am pleased to say that I can give a reply that is in every respect satisfactory to the questioner. The "Centennial," as it is termed here for short, is a remarkable evidence, not only of the resources of the south, but of the determined perseverance, against almost overwhelming obstacles, of the people of Tennessee, and particularly of Nashville, in bringing this enterprise to a successful accomplishment. Some account of what our southern neighbors have done in bringing about this exposition will certainly help simulate the people of the great transmispissippi region in bringing to a successful issue their great exposition in 1898. In fact, no affair of this kind ever held offers to us many suggestions and so much of experience by which we may profit as does this Tennessee centennial. The World's fair, gigantic, supplied with vast sums of money, commemorating an event of world-wide interest, was shortly followed by the Atlanta exposition, which profited in a measure by the experiences of its big predecessor. Tennersce people have even more profited by the great Chicago show, and have also made use of the Atlanta affair. Now our Trans-mississippi Exposition should, and will, gain much from a study of the methods used in all three, but especially in the plans adopted by this last one, held only a year prior to our own:

ONE HUNDRER YEARS A STATE. The purpose of the Tennessee centennial, as its name indicates, is to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the admission of the state of Tennessee to the union. As a matter of fact the date of President Washington's proclamation declaring Tennessee a state—the sixteenth—was June 1, 1796, and it was intended at first to have the exposition opened upon that date. But the plans grew, needing more time to materialize them, and the date of opening was postponed until Sep-tember 1, 1896, and the thought was to hold It but 100 days. Then it was found that it was impossible to get in readiness so great an enterprise in so short a time, and it was not until May 1, 1897, that the formal opening exercises were held, with, I am told.
4,000 men still at work upon the grounds, and
the time of its continuance extended to six
months. Even yet, after being open to the public twenty days, there is much undone, and many workmen still busily engaged in getting exhibits and grounds in order.

To carry on this magnificant affair, the people of Nashville have subscribed, and paid in, \$530,000, including only two large subscriptions—rallroad—of \$25,000 each. Everybody subscribed; business men willingly bent their backs to the burden; clerks. bookkeepers, laborers, cheerfully contributed from their small incomes. All this was done in the two years just past when Nashville was suffering as severely from the hard times Omaha or any other city of the country I am credibly informed that in the past five years something like \$15,000,000 have dropped out of sight in this city in the failure of banks and other financial institutions. All banks but two were forced to close their doors during the panic, although a number have since been reopened. In addition to all this, it should be remembered that Nashville does not claim over 100,000 population, probably has not over 85,000, a one-third are colored people from whom lit-tle was expected or received.

In view of all these circumstances it must be admitted that Nashville has not only made a remarkable showing, but has set a worthy example to Omaha to do much better than she has yet done. In addition to the money raised by the city of Nashville, the United States congress appropriated the United States congress appropriated \$130,000, and the legislature of Tenuessee \$50,000. Comparatively little was received from other cities and counties of the state, and that was contributed for special purposes, as county or city buildings, or exhibits, and none was given by other states.

The total resources did not reach \$750,000. One cannot but be impressed with the fact that this amount of money must have been used with remarkable shrewdness and economy, as the result of its expenditure gradually unfolds itself before the eyes in the great buildings and beautiful grounds. GENTLE SLOPES AND FOREST TREES.

The location is attractive-the most so of any exposition since the Philadelphia Cen-tennial, which had about it the landscape of beautiful Fairmount park. A well known and skillful writer, in making a few com-parisons between the World's fair and Tenparisons between the World's fair and tennessee Centennial, says: "Chicago, on sunny days, was a study in blue and white and gold." What the World's fair white and gold." What the World's fair white and gold." What the World's fair from justice; J. H. Stickle, the anti-molacked in grass and trees and terraces, it made up in vast stretches of water, of plazas and endless buildings; what the Tenup in 200 acres of gentle slopes, with splen-did forest trees, long reaches of terraces, and the diversity of sweeping hillside and pretty valleys. While not so large, nor numerous, of course, as the buildings at Chicago fair, the Nashville buildings, constructed after the same manner, are more artistic, and leave, with their beautiful surface and leave, with their beautiful surfaces of the wealthiest men in Fillmore county. Surely time brings changes in men and park, about two miles from the center of the wealthiest men in Fillmore county. Surely time brings changes in men and proved the old adage, that the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the steam car line, the electric lines carrying themselves. My restantially abridged, and the chances of the materially abridged, and the material producing good practical spellers constructed after the same manner, are more visitor through the most attractive residence district.

But a feature of the Tennessee Centen-al, which gives it an especial interest over any of its predecessors, unless it should be the Philadelphia Centennial, is its historical setting. Of this, the World's fair was of necessity barren. It was of the earth, earthy. Held in a city whose god is Mammon, the uppermost thought was to display that which produced wealth, the products of wealth, or which in some way any of its predecessors, unless it should be would help in money getting. ures of art even were associated with thought of their vast value in dollars and cents. But these could be nothing in the surroundings that brought to mind events of historic interest outside of the one great act of America's discovery, and even this was buried amid the flaunting evidences of this generation's wealth and power and

MID HISTORIC SCENES. The thought is all different at the Tennessee Centennial. The very central building on the grounds, although it does not seem to have been so intended, is a beautiful and graceful structure devoted to His-tory, and filed with the relics and memen-toes of a bygone century. Stand upon the steps of the Parthenon, filled with its treas-ures of art, and you look into the city, where, upon its rocky knoll, stands like a grim sentinel and and above the moderngrim sentinel amid and above the modern-day traffic and noise and smoke, the historic state house, where scenes of great moment to the entire nation have been enacted. There, but a few rods away from the beautiful grounds surrounding the capitol, is the stately old mansion of James Knox Polk, while he and his queenly wife lie buried on the pretty eastern terrace of the capitol grounds, an inscription upon the simple store vault that marks their grave, telling will the world that "the beauty of virtue was illustrated in his life; the excellence of Christianity was exemplified in his death." His life was devoted to the public service He was elevated successively to the first places in the state and federal governments. A member of the general assembly; a mem-ber of congress, and the chairman of the most important congressional committees; skeaker of the house of representatives; governor of Tennessee, and president of the United States." From the higher points of the Centennial grounds, upon a clear day, may be seen 'The Hermitage," Andrew Jackson's old home, twelve miles away, and where is his last resting place, as sacredly guarded and cared for by the

upon the banks of the Potomac by the women of Washington. Indeed one cannot but be impressed with the reverence and respect given by the people of Tennessee to the memory of Jackson. His statues, his portraits, his name, his letters, the relics of his lifetime, are met with throughout the exposition and the city. Tennessee is proud of the fact that she has been the mother of of the fact that she has been the mother o three presidents, for she also gave to the country Andrew Johnson, whose grave is at

Greenville, in another part of the state.

All about within sight and walking dis tance of this beautiful collection of the evi-dences of an age of peace, are the hills of Nashville, once crowned with forts, the scenes of terrible strife during the civil war. As one walks the streets, visits the capitol, or the more venerable buildings, he realizes that he is treading in the footsteps of brave men who gave their lives a generation ago for the cause they loved. The National cemetery near by is the last resting place 16,500 federal soldiers, more than one-fourth of whom are unknown. Upon every hand ne has those fierce days called to mind, and hourly his soul is thrilled within him as some spot or landmark or grassy mound slowly losing its semblance to fort or rifle pit calls to mind deeds of glory and loyalty that were done in the name of God and home and native land.

Yes, the historical setting of the Tennessee Centennial is by no means its least in-teresting feature, GEORGE G. WALLACE.

TOO MUCH ICE FOR ALFALFA. Cause of the Killing of the Grass in

Many Sections.
What killed the alfalfa last winter? This s the question that is being variously answered but by no means in a satisfactory manner, says the Ord Quiz. But even a more difficult question is why it should be killed in spots. Fields and portions of fields apparently subject to the same conditions are in one instance bare and in growing to luxuriant alfalfa. While the an wer to the latter question must be after an examination of each individual case it must be remembered that there is an un-swer, for there is no effect without a cause. The Quiz clings to the belief that the un-usual amount of moisture last winter, freezng in some cases a heavy coating of ice over the ground, is fruitful cause for much of the dead alfalfa. It is a fact well proven that a heavy coating of ice will kill well rooted grasses. Even the hardy bluegrass cannot stand such an ordeal. Many proofs of this can be found in this vicinity. Mr. E. J. Clements killed a patch of his bluegrass lawn by allowing the water to flow from his water tank onto the lawn last winter, forming a acavy coat of ice. And there are other instances that may be cited. That such a condition is fatal to alfalfa is shown in the case of the writer's alfalfa. He has two patches on slightly sloping ground, so that the water cannot stand anywhere except in a dead-fifrrow. The strongest grazs last year was in this furrow, but this spring the alfalfa a dead there, while elsewhere the stand is better than last year. It may be that the appearance of bare spots in your field may be explained by the formation of drifts last winter which had later partially thawed, thus

forming 'ice spots.

Pasturing the field too late is undoubtedly injurious or dangerous at the least. Cut-ting at improper times may also prove injurlous. One or all of these conditions may have conspired to kill your alfalfa. And the varying combination of them may explain

the unsightly spots in your field.
It must be remembered that last winter was a severe one on other crops that have to withstand the rigors of winter. Winter wheat looked well till March, then it was found to be dead. Our farmers should found to be dead. Our farmers should to, therefore, be too hasty in condemning the growing alfaira. It is too valuable a crop to be experimented with indifferently or meagerly. We believe it is the hay crop for Nebraska, and that when we une Nebraska, and that when we understand it better we will have no special difficulty in raising it very successfully.

Happily the first reports of failures seem to have been exaggerated. Fields that looked

at first to be badly damaged have come cut all right after all.

Neuralgia is the prayer of the nerves for pure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve builder.

TIME BRINGS MANY CHANGES.

Fate of a Little Group at a County Fair. The above caption was forcibly brought out in a conversation last week, says the Crete Vidette, with Charley Sloan of Geneva, who was whiling away a few hours between trains in Crete. Mr. Sloan said that about eighteen years ago he came to Nebraska when the District fair at Fairmont was in full blast. Among the first men he met were the following principal characters: Chase Bros., bankers of Fairmont; Dr. ent young physician; Joe Fisher, cash ier of a bank; James Laird and J. H. Stickle who were running against each other for congress; General Charles H. Van Wyck Young Putney, a prominent newspaper man; Wallace Wheeler; John Jenkins, member of the legislature, who was the perfect picture of health, and in the crowd was a tough little jockey named Thorpe, who was riding Belle K. Of the parties named the prospects of success seemed brighter for all than for the little jockey, who had no special in-fluence in the world and no other apparent means of climbing the ladder of fame than up the stirrups of a running horse. But nopoly candidate for congress, is serving a three years term in the penitentiary for em-bezzlement. Joe Fisher is a defaulter and a fugitive from justice. Dr. Johnson Wyck, Wallace, Wheeler, James Laird, Put-ney and Jenkins are all dead. The young jockey, who had neither money, friends nor influence has stuck to the race track and is classed as one of the best riders in America, and is getting a salary of \$10,000 per year.

Burlington Route 6 p. m. Wednesday, June

30. Stopovers will be made at Colorado Springs, eight hours. Leadville, one hour. Glenwood Springs, three hours.

Salt Lake City, forty hours. Tickets, \$22.50. Berths (wide enough and big enough for two) \$6.50. Full information given and reservations made at

City Ticket Office, 1502 Farnam street, J. B. REYNOLDS, City Passenger Agent, Ticket Office, 1502 Farnam street.

Summer Excursions VIA WABASH RY. Half Rates South Tuesday, May 18. Reduced Rates to Nashville, Tenn., every

Reduced Rates to Chattanooga, Tenn., in Reduced Rates to Toronto, Ont., in July. Reduced Rates to Buffalo, N. Y., in Au-

gust.

Tickets to and from all points in Europe via all lines. For rates, sailing lists or a topy of "To the Lake Resorts and Beyond," qall at Wabash Office, 1415 Farnam street, or G. N. CLAYTON, Agent. write

Will Furnish Music Today. The Twenty-second Infantry band of Fort Crook will arrive in the city this morning and will take part in the Grand Army Memo rial exercises, to be held in Hanscom park this afternoon. The members of the band will march in the parade that forms at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

"They are dandles," said Thos. Bowers of the Crocket, Texas, Enterprise, while writing about De Witt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills for sick headache and disorders of the stomach and liver.

California is best and quickest reached via the Union Pacific. 16 hours quicker than any other City Ticket Office, 1302 Farnam St.

"False in one, false in all," is an ancient "False in one, false in ail," is an ancient Naudain, Florence Parmelee, Bessie Andress, May Edholm, Ida Peterson, Lucy Frenzer, Stillute one article for another, as sacredly guarded and cared for by the vantage of any tradesman who women of Tennessee as is Mount Vernon stitute one article for another,

An Important School Reform Proposed New York City.

INJURIOUS CONDITIONS TO BE REMEDIED

Value of a Properly Qualified Teacher\_Systems of Spelling\_ Play as a Vital Part of Education.

The children of the public schools of New York City are to have their eyes as well as their throats examined in the future. The Board of Health is debating a plan to appoint oculists as school inspectors, in addition to the staff of regular medical school inspectors. But while these are occupied with this work only a small part of the day, the oculists are to work right along, each in his district, in which there will be as many population ought to be overhauled in the course of the year.

That is the general outline of the plan under debate, says the New York Sun. Attention was called to the condition prevailing in the public schools last winter by the Good Government clubs, and the matter was taken up by Dr. Fowler, the medical com-missioner, and by Dr. Richard Derby, the consulting ophthalmologist of the depart-ment, but Dr. Derby fell ill and went to Europe. Meanwhile the general school in-spection for contagious diseases was undertaken and proved most successful. The orighal plan has now been revived and Dr. ler and President Watson are pushing it with the hope of carrying it into effect the coming school year.

Complaint is made that the schools are oadly lighted, especially the older one; that the seats and desks are badly placed with reference to the light, and especially that no attention is paid to pupils' visual defects in seating them. Thus the far-sighted puplis may be next the blackboard and the near-sighted ones away behind. Dr. Derby

writes: "It should be part of the duty of the medical inspector to acquaint himself with the visual condition of all the pupils in each school room. The result of his examination should be a matter of record, and the chil-dren who have been discovered to have de fective vision should receive consideration in reference to the position of their desks their distance from the blackboard, etc. Sucbylous rules as placing the desks in such a way that the light, and enough of it, comes over the left shoulder of each pupil and that the elevation of the book upon the desk should allow an unconstrained of the child while at work, should be en

The department expects the hearty operation of the Board of Education in the new work.

SCHOOL METHODS.

The Value of a Properly Qualified Teacher\_Systems of Spelling. Dr. J. M. Rice contributes in the June Forum another paper on School methode based on investigations made by him last year. Concerning the value of a properly qualified teacher be says:

The facts, in my opinion, will admit of only one conclusion; viz., that in teaching the results are not determined by the methods employed, but by the ability of those who use them. In other words, the first place must be given to the personal equation of the teacher; while methods and devices play only subordinate part. It seems to me, there-ore, that the evils now ascribed to uncontrollable circumstances should be attributed in large part to a lack on the part of the eacher of those qualifications which are essential to success. Consequently, when teacher reasonable demands are not met within a asonable time limit, we are justified in ferring that the fault lies with the teacher and not with the pupils. An instructive ex-perience I once encountered will serve to illustrate this point. On leaving a class room in which I had heard a few recitations.

omplimented the teacher on the intelligence of her pupils. She replied: "You must not give me credit for that. These children are Russians; and one oin do anything with Russiars." It so happened that on the next day I visited a class room, in which the children were exceptionally dull. this occasion the teacher remarked:

must not blame me for their stupidity. My pupils are Russians; and one cannot do anything with Russians," hing with Russians."
On the subject of spelling, Dr. Rice says:
First, as to oral and written, column and as many methods and devices as possible. and change from one to the other, in order to relieve the tedium and to meet the needs of individual children. Before all, she will bewere of running off at a tangent with any particular method, because none yet discovered has proved a panacea. Second, under no circumstances should more than fifteen minutes daily be devoted to the subject. Whatever benefit the pupils receive from their instruction in spelling will be obtained within this period. Third, I would recom-mend that the words be carefully graded, not only in regard to orthographical diffi-

cuities, but in accordance with the vocabu-lary of the child as well. In this way, the course in spelling might become as systematic as in other subjects. Fourth, precedence should be given to common words, while technical and unusual words should be taught incidentally. By excluding words of the latter classes, the course would be materially abridged, and the chances of CALIFORNIA

Over the Rockies by Daylight.

A special train of finest tourist sleepers will leave Omaha for San Francisco via the Burlington Route 6 p. m. Wednesday have mate, would be between 6,000 and 7,000.

\* \* Concerning the influence of methods concerning the influence of methods in spelling, a very comprehensive study was made by me, through personal interviews with some 200 teachers, whose pupils had taken part in my tests. These teachers were questioned, to the minutest details, in regard to the course they had pursued. In brief my deductions brief, my deductions may be summarized in the statement that there is no direct rela-tion between methods and results. For example, among the points that have given rise to endless discussion is that concerning

the value of oral spelling. My tests showed that, while in some of the schools, where a special feature had been made of oral spelling, the results were favorable, in others they were unfavorable. And the same conditions were shown where oral spelling had been abandoned. Second, much dis-cussion has arisen as to whether, in written spelling, the words of the lesson should be placed in columns or in sentences. But the claim of superiority in favor of sentence over column spelling was by no means cor-reborated; the results of the sentence method varying just as much as those of the column method

High School Roll of Honor. The following High school freshmen had scholarship of over 90 per cent for the month of May: Dwight Pierce, Ruth Wilson, Agnes Herbert, Alice Towne, Lizzie Went-worth, Mary Wood, Maud Brooks, Helen Keller, Harry Higgins, Claudine Duncan, Ray Knode, Samuel Rees, Julia Brewer, Bernard Ehlers, Fannie Kracht, May Haley, Emmi Smith, Arthur Jessen, Dorothy Frederickson Bertha Pampel, Jane Anderson, June Bennett, Frank Brown, Helen Jones, Edith Wilcox, Laurence Whitty, Beatrice Ray, Margie McEachron, Helen Lynch, Jeanette Newlean, Rachel Lawton, Edith Lounsburg, Elizabeth Yoder, John Byrne, Carrie Goldsmith, Eliza-beth McConnell, Bertha Schoenstadt, Carrie Barber, George Walters, Ray Taylor, Frank Thomas, Edua Sanderson, Stella Green, Mary Dietrick, Lillian Robison, Frank Peterson, Helen Edwards, Ruth Cultra, Caroline Fibi-ger, A. Dickinson, Fannie Spooner, May

Hull, Ellen Kroon, Kilk Gordon, Willard Lampe, Franceu Walker, Ethel Higby, Frances Bell, Edna Dawson, Charles Pritchard, Lucy Worley, Nelsie Morrison, Emma Lorenzen, Edith Isakson, Olive Elleworth, Augusta Lehman, Maud Taylor, Lizzie Blostic, Osheir Schlieffery Jessie Lansing, John Polivka, Russell Bevens, Martha Mortensen, Corinne Armstrong, Herman Johnson, Carrie Kracht, Marie Matshows, Brigle McArdic, Ellen Anthes, Nora Bigrval, Paul Robinson, Katherine Sharrock, Marie Koch, Robert

Katherine Sharrock, Marie Koch, I Moreman, Nada Randolph, Vera Allen. Nebraska Institute for the Blind. NEBRASKA CITY, May 30.-(Special.)commencement exercises at the Nebraska Institute for the Blind will begin on Saturday pext, and continue until the following Wednesday. Saturday evening's program in-cludes numbers by Nora Mathews, Nora Martin, Clarence Jones, Roy Clarke, Ray Hike, Alice Baker, Allie V. Trucsdell and Bertram Bell. A shirt service for Sunday evening includes a solo by Alice V. Trucsdell and an

address by Rev. Arthur Farnworth.
On Monday morning essiys will be read by Chester Kerr, Rosa H. Huser, Sidney Rutledge, Clarence Gish, Hans Hexthausen, Mary Lawler and Maggie Moore, and the program will be interspersed with music by Mona Stewart, Emma Erickson, Clara Owens, as a dozen schools. With ten or twelve Freda Karloff and Lara Rowe, and exercises such inspectors at work, the whole school in mathematics by Charles Zadina from the aixth grade. Nora Martin for the freshmen Jennie Johnson for the sophomores On Monday and Tuesday afternoons exhibitions in the various industrial departments

will be given. On Monday evening there will oe a musical by the children.
On Tuesday morning a further batch of esays will be read by Roy Clarke, Max Vess, Charles Zadina, James Kavanagh, Nora Mathews and May Shike, and on Tuesday evening there will be another musical.

The closing exercises on Wednesday even-ng will include papers by Mona Stewart, Max Vess, Ferd Hollingsworth, Clara Owens, May Stinger, Sam O'Connor and Roy Clarke. The graduates from the industrial department of the institution are: Alice Baker, James Bail, Don Arnold, Harry Bueter, larence Lewis; and Bertram Bell graduates from the musical department.

Play as a Part of Equention. Jacob A. Riis of New York, a recognized

student of social conditions, in a recent address before the Civic club of Philadelphia gave utterance to an important truth, which seems to have been overlooked or forgotten by those who originated, as well as by most of those who administer our system of pop-ular education. "A boy," said Mr. Riis, "cultivates his moral nature by play. It is essential to the making of the man." Any careful student of child nature knows this be true, says the Philadelphia Times, but our cities erect school houses without play-grounds; the homes of the majority of city hildren are without yards or grounds in which healthy play is possible; the streets are traversed by railway lines, which make play dangerous to the last degree, and the great parks are too distant from their homes o be utilized for daily play.

Educational Notes. A writer in Scribners says \$500 will support a student comfortably for a year in

Princeton college. The highest expenditure s \$700 and the lowest is \$250. The law providing for uniform text books n the free schools of Texas will go into effect next year. A similar measure was deeated in the Illinois legislature.

Henry Marion Howe of Boston, the son of Julia Ward Howe, who has been appointed professor of metallurgy in Columbia col-lege, is a cousin of F. Marion Crawford, the opular novelist.

Philadelphia leads in the work of providing industrial education, and the city board of education now intends to establish a com-mercial high school for boys. If there has been undue neglect along this line in the educational systems of the country, the promise is that it will woon be overcome

Prof. Theodor Mommsen, the German hisorian of Rome, will celebrate his 80th birthday next auttron. The University of has been a member for thirty-nine years, will observe the occasion by a special festival in his honor. The minister of public historian, who is in excellent health, notwithstanding his advanced age.

Some time ago the Japanese emperor ferred upon the late Prof. Luther Whitney Mason of Boston the Order of the Sacred Treasure. "I feel very sorry," says the Japanese minister, whom the emperor requested to give the decoration to Mr. Mason that owing to Mr. Mason's death it was impossible for me to carry out his majesty's command, and that I was compelled return the decoration to Japan. The imperial government could not, however, ig nore his invaluable services, and the min ister of education requested me through the a pair of Japanese cloisonne vases to Mrs Mason, in testimony of the high estimation sentence spelling, I shall say only this, that which we have always had toward the dethe wise teacher will acquaint herself with ceased professor. But Mrs. Mason having ceased professor. But Mrs. Mason having also passed away, I have caused the present to be sent to their daughters." Prof. Mason organized the imperial music school of Tokio, and his music has been sung in the 40,000 schools of Japan.

Ningara Falls, With its beauty and grandeur reveals to the tourist each year some new harmony There is no place in America where the summer tourist could spend his time more profitably than at this world-famed cataract The Nickel Plate Road with its solid trains through sleeping car service and unexcelled dining car service, between Chicago, New York and Boston, is the recognized highway to this resort. With the new train service, which becomes effective Sunday, May 30, stop-over of ten days will be given on both first and second-class tickets to patrons who desire to visit the Falls. Trains leave Chicago daily at 10:30 a. m., 3:05 p. m. and 10:15 p. m. Mr. J. Y. Calaban, General Agent, 111

Adams street, Chicago, Ill., will be pleased to furnish all information in regard to stopover, etc. The retail dealer who advertises "We al ways give just what you ask for," and lives up to his promise, is certain of a good trade.

FORECAST OF TODAY'S WEATHER. Eastern Nebraska Will Have a Fair Day and Warmer.

WASHINGTON, May 30 .- The forecast for Monday is: For Nebraska and South Dakota-Fair in eastern portions, possibly showers in western portions; warmer; south winds. For lowa and Missouri-Fair;

winds.
For Colorado, Wyofning and Montana—
Threatening weather and showers; slightly
warmer; south whats
For Kansas—Fair, except showers in extreme western portion; warmer; south winds.
Local Hecord.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU.
OMAHA, May 30. Command record of rainfall and temperature, compared with the corresponding day of the past three years:

1887, 1886, 1895, 1894.
Maximum temperature... 65 79 82 75
Minimum temperature... 42 61 58 58
Average temperatures... 54 70 70 66
Rainfall Average temperature and precipitation

Record of temperature and precipitation
at Omaha for this day and since March I,
1897:
Normal for the day 67
Theffelenery for the day
Accumulated deficiency since March 1 74
Accumulated deficiency since March 1
Deficiency for the day
Total rainfall singg   March 1 9.27 inches
Excess since March I, 1897 43 inch
Excess for cor. period, 1896 3.58 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1895 3.31 inches
Reports from Stations at 8 p. m.,
Seventy-fifth Meridian Time.
, H. W. w.
90 all 19
7 2 2 X 2

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER	erature at	mum for	listration	LONDON, May not much change loans, the floating bly lessened by continues to be to
Omaha, clear	64	651	.00	the open market
North Platte, partly cloudy			.00	further withdraws
Salt Lake City, cloudy		86	. 175	follow successful
Cheyenne, raining	60	72	.12	ernment. On the
	62		.00	list is fairly stea
Huron, clear	56	62		ical situation and
Chicago, clear	46	541	.00	has tended to ma
St. Louis, clear	62	66	.60	securities still sh
St. Paul, clear	48	52	.90	The speculative a
Davenport, clear	58	58	-00	increase, however
Helena, raining	62	76	.06	festivities. Cana
Kansas City, partly cloudy	60	62	-90	provement and C
Havre, cloudy	72	76	.00	be per cent. Ame
Bismarck, clear	54	56 52 58 76 62 76 58 60	.06 .00 .00	crease, and there
Hapid City clear. Huron, clear. St. Louis, clear. St. Paul clear. St. Paul clear. Davenport, clear. Helena, raining. Kaneas City, parily cloudy. Havre, cloudy. Hismarck, clear. Williston, clear.	56	60		interest in them.

## OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET

Busy Week Winds Up with Another Quite Liberal Run.

CATTLE TRADE SLOW AND LOWER IN SPOTS

Buyers Disinctined to Carry Over the Offerings Unless They Come Cheap -Hogs Turn Upward, Closing Stronger.

SOUTH OMAHA, May 29.-Receipts for the days indicated were: Cattle, Hogs. 1.642 1.192 5.548 2.863 3.541 1.747 3.543 3.541 8.156 3.293 3.271 10,572 13,463 3,234 8,662 8,377 7,501 6,621 9,670 1,418 1,534 1,908 1,854 1,716 3,130 3,060 2,070

Receipts for the week, with were: Week ending May 29. 13.846 Week ending May 22. 13.728 Week ending May 15. 12.958 Week ending May 8. 12.385 Week ending May 1. 12,481 The official num brought in today by number of cars of stock by each road was: Cattle, Hogs.

Cattle, Hogs, Sheep

isi Total ..... 1,482 7,880 2.59

lower. Cows and helfers sold at about steady prices, and the market was sufficiently ac-

ive to effect an early clearance. Stockers and feeders were in light supply and the market about steady. HOGS—The week closed with a good liberal HOGS—The week closed with a good liberal run of hors.

The market opened about steady and was fairly active, the demand being large. Toward the close the market took on additional strength, closing stronger. The popular price was \$3.35, with a big string at \$3.37½ and a few at \$3.40 and \$3.42½. Yesterday the bulk of the hogs sold at \$3.50, the same as today, but there were a good many sales below that point and very few above. Everything was sold and weighed up early in the morning.

This has been the low week of the month, in fact values have averaged the lowest of any

This has been the low week of the month, in fact values have averaged the lowest of any week since February. The general tendency of the market has been downward all this month and values are now, at the close of the month, 45c lower than at the opening.

The demand was good all the past week and the market active at the prevailing prices, each day's receipts meeting with ready sale.

SHEEP-Receipts of sheep were moderate and the market about steady.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET. Hogs Are a Quarter Lower Than a

CHICAGO, May 29 .- As is usual on the las day of the week, there were not enough cattle receipts today to constitute a market. Quotayesterday.

Trade in hogs was animated at unchanged prices, sales averaging 25c lower than a week ago. Common to prime lots sold at from \$3.25 to \$3.60, with the bulk going at from \$3.55 to \$3.55, and prime lots selling at the top of the market.

Sheep were firm, while lambs were unchanged. Lambs sold at from \$3.5 to \$5, and weeled Colorado lambs sold at from \$5.40 to \$5.50, while shipping lambs brought from \$4 to \$6. Sneep were in good demand at from \$2.50 to \$5 for interior to fancy, the bulk selling at from \$3.50 to \$4.00. Recelpts—Cattle, 200 head; hogs, 18,000 head; sheep, 3,000 head.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis May 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 100 head; market steady; shipping steers, 14.4045.25; light steers, 13.7564.25; stockers and feeders, 13.3043.40; cows and heifers, 12.2573.50; Texas and Indians, 13.3044.35; cows and heifers, 12.25 45.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 2.500 head; market steady on heavies, weak on lights; light, 13.3543.50; mixed, 13.2543.40; heavy, 13.3043.52½.

SHEEP—None received; market steady; native sheep, 13.2564.25; Texas sheep, 13.5044.25; lambs, 14.0045.50. Kansos City Live Stock.

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, May 23.—CATTLE—Receipts.
200 head; markets unchanged; only retail trade;
Texas steers, 43.25@4.55; Texas cows and helfers.
22.0065.00; stockers and feeders, 23.0064.80; bulls,
27.75@3.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 9.000 head; market 5c higher;
bulk of sales, 33.35@3.37½; heavies, 33.30@3.37½;
packers, 42.20@3.37½; mixed and lights, 33.30@3.40;
Yorkers, 42.37½@3.40; pigs, \$2.75@3.37½;
SHEEP—No market.

Stock in Sight. Totals ...... 2,019 37,316 4,858

New York Live Stock.

NEW YORK, May 29.—BEEVES—Receipts, \$45
head. Dressed beef, steady. Cables, unchanged
Exports, 1,193 beeves, 125 sheep, 4,821 quarters of
beef.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,645 head.
Steady; sheep, \$3,25@4,60; yearlings, \$4,75@5.60;
lambs, \$6,00@7.00. Steady; sheep, \$3.25@4.60; yearlings, \$4.50@3.50; lambs, \$6.00@7.90.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,016 head. Steady; \$3.90@4.25.

CONDITION OF NEW YORK BANKS More Loans Reported Than for Any Time Since October, 1895. NEW YORK, May 30.-The Financier says: It is a fact not generally appreciated that

the loans of the clearing house banks of New York, despite supposed depression in business, are far above the average over a New York, despite supposed depression in business, are far above the average over a period of years. The total reported in the current statement for the week ended May 29-\$507,509,706-has not been equaled since October 10, 1895. The inference is that the banks are in a better position than ever to meet the revival in business which now seems close at hand. The increase in the loans was brought about to some extent by the admission of the Bank of New Amsterdam to the clearing house, its totals being figured in the statement for the first time. So also the increase in cash and the expansion of deposits are affected by the same cause. Eliminating this factor, however, it is plain that the banks are increasing their loans, while the interior movement is still heavily in favor of New York. The receipts of funds for the week were at least \$2,000,000, but on the other hand the demand for money is increasing and rediscounting for the south and southwest is reported to be heavier. The borrowing of nearly \$1,000,000 in the New York call market by a Boston firm last week, at 1 per cent was an incident that excited some comment, but the transaction was special and in no way established the call loan basis.

30.-While as yet there i in the rates of discount or g supply of funds is sensi-various new issues. Gold aken by Russia, both from t and the ranks, and the als for Japan will doubtless borrowing by that gov-e Stock exchange the whole idy. The improved polit-I the cheapness of money tintain prices. Investment how an unward tendency supply of funds is sensi 

though the advance is notably pronounced. The market is noticeably broader than it has been for several weeks, and private advices from the United States Indicate a prospective improvement in business, upon the crop reports. Prices showed a slight failing off on the reports that the June coupons of the Raitimore & Ohio 5s, 1887, and the terminals would not be paid, but Atchison preferred rose ½ per cent, and Atchison common and Milwaukee and Philadelphia & Reading each % per cent. Several low-priced stocks showed a rise of ½ per cent, and New York Central ½ per cent. The mining market continues steady at the advanced figures secured early in the week.

SMALL DEALS ARE NOW IN ORDER. Chief Interest in Wall Street Centers

In the Grangers.
NEW YORK, May 20.—Business continues almost at a standstill in Wall street. Transactions on the Stock exchange are in she aggregate insignificant. Half a dozen stocks are fairly well dealt in, but even they cut no figure of consequence enough to lift the rest of the market into respectable size. Such relatively conspicuous stocks are Chicago Gas, Jersey Central, Burlington and St. Paul.

Throughout all the recent duliness the two

and St. Paul.

Throughout all the recent duliness the two chief granger railroad stocks have been leaders in what market activity we have had. We have daily transactions of something like 10,000 shares apiece in them. Yet their quotations have not changed much. While all the rest of the list tagged, St. Paul and Burlington have been continually prominent. In any market those stocks are likely to get their share of activity, for they are well distributed and have many trading attractions. But in the recent apathetic market their comparative activity has been exceptional and really beyond superficial explanations current. At times it has looked as though Boston and Chicago were letting both stocks out of investment boxes. At times it has looked as if London were liquidating its St. Paul.

Yet quotations have drifted from so narrow a range that such transactions prove to be unsatisfactory guesswork. Certain it is that professional Wall street believes that there is something extraordinary under the surface in the granger quarter. In the end, however, it may develop that the larger transactions in St. Faul and Burlington are chiefly explainable on the theory that the traders of Wall street have really drifted over to them because they offered special attractions, being in better shape than any other stocks on the list for trading in now, Other granger stocks are less well distributed.

In Jersey Central we have had another

other granger stocks are less well distributed.

In Jersey Central we have had another rally from a new low price. On last Monday the stock broke to 68%, a decline of 32 points since its condition was first made plain in these dispatches a couple of months ago.

On the last break there was a sudden reforming of the manipulative buil forces, and by adroit work the quotation has been worked up half a dozen points, back close to 55. There is nothing new in the stock, so far as the stock merits are concerned. The patient man short of Jersey Central will be able to ever it at 46 unless all ordinarily reliable signs go wrong. Other anthracite coal stocks will have to yield along with the further decline which is bound to come in Jersey.

lersey.

Delaware & Hudson may go slower; it belaware & Hudson may go slower; it will go, just as surely. In Chicago Gas the bull and bear factions have had some lively contest during the week. After being quoted ox-dividend this week the stock has shown conspicuous strength. The dividend of half points has been recovered not only, but he stock has sold at the highest price touched under its present management. ouched under its present management ews from Springfield touching the consoli

touched under its present management. News from Springfield touching the consolidation bills' progress has figured more or less effectively in this betterment of market prices, though every Wall street connection of the property is still insistent that quite apart from consolidation the stock will make a good record for itself in the market, based on the officially declared fact that earnings are in excess of dividends being paid.

At times lately it has looked as if we were going to send considerably more gold abroad and send it soon. But factors of such great consequence are operating in the international exchange markets that as yet it can hardly be figured just what is or is not likely to result. There is not quite so much offinand confidence in banking circles that we can go ahead and spare millions of gold without being in any way embarrassed. Europe is not buying American stocks. Whatever Europe does do in our securities is largely upon the side of selling. Thus if Europe takes gold from us it will probably be her disposition to pay us in American stocks and bonds. Much vagueness and speculation have come into consideration of international trade balances. Ordinary export and import figures will not be taken as making conclusive exhibits.

From Washington conflicting reports of

ing conclusive exhibits.

From Washington conflicting reports of what may be expected in the way of legislation continue to come. From high quarters is the assurance that the tariff bill can go

is the assurance that the tariff bill can go through within the next thirty days, while from senators who have close relations with Wall street is had the counter declaration that the country will be fortunate if the tariff bill is out of the way by September. Promptness in tariff action will give the stock market a show of buoyancy. Delays extended beyond another month are bound to inflict penalties that may result seriously in market values.

The dismissal of the proceedings against the Sugar trust president in the court at Washington exerts an odd influence in Wall street. The professional speculators figure it out that Sugar trust stock will be hurtrather than helped by the freeing of its president. Now attacks on the trust in and out of the national senate are looked for, while it is figured out that for the time at least the millionaire interests in the trust will hesitate to brovoke new antagonisms by having the price for their stock go strutting upward in Wall street. Transactions in sugar stock have fallen down to abnormally low figures.

During the coming week some activity may

sugar stock have fallen down to abnormally low figures.

During the coming week some activity may be expected in the Vanderbilt stocks, if activity appears anywhere in the market. Northwestern and Canada Southern are scheduled for substantial rises in the next Vanderbilt bulge. The pool whose capital has been contributed by Chicago (whose transactions were referred to herein a week ago) has this week been cutting a small figure. It has made money, but apparently is contented to await opportunity for effective exploits before making ventures.

It is a Chicago interest which is credited with the upward movement begun in Canada Southern, a movement which the Chicago backers insist will duplicate the spurt of sixty days ago in Omaha. H. ALLAWAY.

British Grain Market.

LONDON, May 30 .- The weather during the past week was never more fair, and some rain has fallen. The appearance of the wheat is improving and the prospects the wheat is improving and the prospects are better.

In the market wheat was fairly active. Values were 6d down on the week, but offers continue light. The decline was due to the weather and to depressing American advices. The French crop news had little effect. California wheat, September to November delivery, was quoted at 30s 6d; northern spring parcels, May and June delivery, were quoted at 28s.

Flour was 6d worse and in poor demand. Maize was dull and fairly steady. Mixed American maize, June and July delivery, was quoted at 12s.

Barley was weak. American spot barley was quoted at 18s 9d lowest trice.

Oats were dull. Clipped mixed American oats, June and July delivery, were quoted at 11s 6d.

Manchester Textile Trade Review. MANCHESTER, May 30.—The general sit-uation here continues very bad, with very little doing, and prices ruinous in all dire little doing, and prices ruinous in all direc-tions. Machinery will be stopped univer-sally during the Whitsuntide holidays, which will be protracted as long as possible. It is hoped that eastern business will revive soon in consequence of the exhaustion of stocks in hand, but there is nothing cheerful to report in any branch of industry which centers here.

Fall River Print Cloth Market. FALL RIVER, Mass., May 30.-The local market continues very inactive. There has been light demand this week, and but two sales, both at par.

NEW YORK GENERAL MARKET. Quotations of the Day on General NEW YORK, May 29.-FLOUR-Dull, easy, unchanged; winter straights, \$4,2064.30; winter extras, \$3,40623.70; Minnesota patents, \$4,10664.25;

Minnesota bakers, \$3.45@3.70. Rye flour, quiet; superfine, \$2.25@2.45; fancy, \$2.50@2.60. RYE-Dull; No. 2 western, 3614c. BARLEY-Dull at 28%c. BARLEY MALT-Dull.

BARLEY MALT—Duil,
WHEAT—Receipts, 241.249 bu.; exports, 86.524
bu. Spot, duil and easy. Options opened steady
on better Liverpool cables, but later eased off
under a light speculative trade, bearish crop
estimates and weather news, small export inquiry and moderate unloading; closed unchanged
to '4c lower; No. 2 red May closed at 77%c.
CORN—Receipts, 8.715 bu.; exports, 26.357 bu.
Spot, quiet and steady; No. 2, 28%c. Options
opened steady with wheat, but later eased off
under the free movement and bearish crop outlook, closing unchanged to '4c net lower; September, 29 Li-16730c, closed at 30c.
OATS—Receipts, 49.369 bu.; exports, 39.358 bu.
Spot, quiet; No. 2, 21%c. Options, duil and
fairly steady, closing unchanged; July closed at
21%c.
HAY—Duil; shipping, 50c; good to choice, 65
grife.

HAT - Land County of the Count PROVISIONS—Beef, dull; family, 19-16@10.50; extra, 47.00@8.00; beef hams, 234 Cut meats, steady; pickled bellies, \$5.00@5.50; pickled shoul-

iers, \$3.2595.50; pickled hams, \$2.0039.50. Lard, cass; western steam, \$3.5052.52%; refined, easy, rork, stendy; mess, \$3.5099.50; short clear, \$5.70 \$10.75; family, \$9.70610.50. BUJTER-Receipts, 5.736 pkgs.; steady; west-cin creamery, 1161516;; Eigins, 154e; factory,

ern creamery, 116154c; Eigins, 154c; factory, 75610c.
CHEESE-Receipts, 1.445 pkgs: casy; state, large, 84c; state small, 7569c; part skims, 50 fkc; 84c; state small, 7569c; part skims, 50 fkc; full skims, 15489c.
EGGS-Receipts, 9,111 pkgs.; steadier; state and Pennsylvania, 104c; western, 954704c; southers, 12,4052.55 per thirty dozen cases.
TALLOW-Quiet; country, 3 1-166154c.
OILS-Petroleum, dull. Resim, quiet; strained, common to good, 11.72421.75. Turpentine, quiet; 278274c. Cottonseed, neglected, with a barely steady undertone; prime crude, 50c; prime crude, f. o. b. mills, 16617c; summer yellow, 234-232c; off summer yellow, 234-232c; off summer yellow, 234-232c; prime white, 244-27c.
RICE-Steady; fair to extra, 4446c; Japan, 14455c. MOLASSES Quiet; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 270238.
FREIGHTS-To Liverpool, quiet and steadyl colton by steam, 12c; grain by steam, 18,02c.
METALS-Fig iron, weak; southern, \$2.50 to.25; northern, \$10.00612.00, Copper, strong; brokers, \$11.124.
Tin plates, weak; weak

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS. Features and Closing Prices of Saturday's Trading.
CHICAGO, May 29.—Speculative markets

were all weak and prices lower today. July wheat lost lec, corn lec, oats lec, pork 74c and ribs 24c. The improvement in the weather and estimates of a 530,000,000 bushel crop of winter and spring wheat affected that article, and corn suffered from similar causes. The holiday on Monday, with accumulated receipts and perhaps fine weather in the meantime, was an additional element in creating the weakness.

Trading in wheat commenced at the price it left off yesterday afternoon. It soon began to weaken, however, and in about twenty minutes July dropped &c rer bushel below the price it started at. The Liverpeol quotations were no lower than they closed yesterday, which was the reason for the firmness at the immediate opening, notwithstanding the bearish influence which seasonable weather usually has upon the minds of the speculators that soon began to have its accustomed effect. About the same time Thoman's crop report came out, predicting a rield of 95,000,000 bushels more tonal last year. The market became very weak on this. July opened at 6814,0383kc, sold at 68140 685kc. Business was apathetic and dull. The holiday which is to be observed Monday caused a general reluctance to enter into fresh transactions and a desire to clear up existing trades. Chicago received 17 carloads and 94,634 bushels were inspected out of store. Minneapolis and Duluth received 655 cars, against 634 on the trevious Saturday. The clearances from both coasts for the week were equal to 2,031,000 bushels, against 2,655,000 bushels the corresponding week of 1896. Argentine shipped to Europe 60 (00 Eushels, against 2,655,000 bushels the week before and 2 064,000 bushels the corresponding week of 1896. Argentine shipped to Europe 60 (00 Eushels, against 2,655,000 bushels the week before and 2 064,000 bushels the corresponding week of 1896. Argentine shipped to Europe 60 (00 Eushels, against 2,655,000 bushels the week before and 2 064,000 bushels the corresponding week of 1896. Argentine shipped to Europe 60 (00 Eushels, against 2,660 bushels the week before and 2 064,000 bushels the corresponding week of 1896. Argentine shipped to Europe 60 (00 Eushels, against 2,660 bushels the corresponding week of 1896. Argentine shipped to Europe 60 (00 Eushels, that article, and corn suffered from similar causes. The holiday on Monday, with ac-

In corn large receipts were again too much for the market, which ruled weak on a very limited amount of trading. Country dealers and elevator people were general sellers. The cash demand was slow. July opened a shade lower at 25% to 23% c, and gradually declined to 23% c, where it closed.

The market for oats was very slow. Prices yielded some in spite of statements that the crop in Iowa and Nebraska will be 30,000,000 bu, smaller than last year. Receipts were heavy—550 cars—and this and the weakness of the other grain markets turned the scale downward. July opened a shade lower at 17% of 17% c, declined to 17% c and closed at 17% of 17% c, declined to 17% c and closed at 17% of 17% c, were slow and weak. There was an inclination for a time to play for a In corn large receipts were again too much

Provisions were slow and weak. There was an inclination for a time to play for a reaction, and prices during the early hours showed a slight advance. This was lost later under liquidation, English houses bought on the break and some reaction followed. At the close July pork was about 194c lower at \$7.556/137.974; July ribs about unchanged at \$3.6245, and July lard 245c lower at \$3.556/137.974.

Estimated receipts Monday: Wheat, 21 cars; corn, 1,200 cars; cats, 690 cars; hogs, 42,000 head. Leading futures range as follows:

Articles. | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. | Yes'dy. Wheat-May... July... 6 Sept... 6 69% 68% 66% 64% -05 65% - 65 69 6416 6416@5 2334634 8 00 8 07% 8 05 8 10 July... 4 37% Sept... 4 40 4 4 40 4 3216 4 35 4 3716 4 40 4 3216 4 3716 4 40

\*No. ?.
Cash quotations were as follows:
FLOUR—Steady; winter patents
straits, \$4.40674.60; spring specials
spring patents, \$4.00674.20; straits
bulkers, \$2.55673.10 H.—Steady; winter patents, \$3.40@4.70; \$4.40@4.60; spring specials, \$4.40@4.50; patents, \$4.00@4.20; straits, \$3.50@3.75; \$2,85@3,10.

spring patents, \$4.004.25, strains, buleers, \$2.8562.10.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 65%@70%c; No. 3 spring, 66%70c No. 2 red, 78%@80%c.

CORN—No. 2, 23%c.
OATS—No. 2, 17%c f. o. b.; No. 2 white, 20@ 21%c; No. 3 white, 18%@31c.

RYE—No. 2, 33c.
BARLEY—No. 2, f. o. b., 33c; No. 3, 28@31c;
No. 4, 26@27%c.
FLANSEED—No. 1, 76%@77c.
TIMOTHY SEED—Trime, \$2.70@2.75.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork, per bbl., \$7.96%8.00, Lard, per 100 lbs., \$2.57%. 25%c.

(loose), \$4.20@4.50. Dry salted shoulders (boxed), \$5.00@5.25. Short clear sides (boxed), \$4.62%g. WHISKY-Distillers' finished goods, per gal. \$1.19. SUGARS-Cut loaf, \$5.31; granulated, \$4.76.

Articles. | Receipts. | Shipments. 7,000 11,000 534,000 458,000 2,000 23,000 Rye,bu.....Barley, bu.... 1.000 On the Produce exchange to lay the butter in arket was firm: creamery, 11@15c; dairy, 7@12c, Eggs, stendy; fresh, 8%c, Cheese, easy; 7%c, Live poultry, stendy; turkeys, 7@8c; chickens, 7@75c; ducks, 728c.

St. Louis Grain and Provisions. ST. LOUIS, May 29,-FLOUR-Dull, weak and nehanged; patents, \$4.5024.66; fancy, \$3.500 WHEAT—Futures opened dull and dragging and remained weak throughout the day, closing 4461c lower. Spot, easy: No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 814c bid; track, 824834c No. 2 hard, cash, 29c asked; July, 704,6704c; Augunt, 684c; September, 684c bid.

CORN—Futures dull, weak and lower in sympathy with wheat. Spot, better; No. 2 cash, 224c bid; July, 214c bid; September, 124c bid.

OATS—Futures, lower. Spot, dull and steady: No. 2 cash, 184c bid; July, 175c bid.

RYE—Lower; 314c.

HARLEY—Nominal.

CORN MEAL—SUSSALTO.

CORN MEAL-\$1.65\(\psi\)1.70. BRAN-Dull and weak, but unchanged from resterday.
FLAXSEED-74½c.
FLAXSEED-74½c.
TIMOTHY SEED-Prime, 12.50@2.60.
HAY-Steady and unchanged; prairle, 14.00 BUTTER-Quiet; creamery, 11@16c; dairy, 60

BUTTER—Quiet; creamery, 114716c; dairy, 64
64%c.
FGGS—Steady; 7%c.
WHISKY—II.19
COTTON TIES—650
BAGGING—5%456c.
METALS—Lead, quiet; \$2.6714473.124. Spelter, firm; H bld.
POULTRY—Chickens, ateady; old hens, 6c; spring, 124715c. ducks, springs, \$1.5963.50 per dozen.
PROVISIONS—Pork, unchanged; standard mess, jobbing, II.7568.50. Lard, lower; prime steam, \$3.424; choice, \$3.50. Hacon (boxed) shoulders, \$1.574; extra short clear, \$3.374; ribs, \$4.40; short, \$4.50. Diy sait ments (boxed), shoulders, \$4.75; extra short clear, \$4.80; ribs, \$4.20; shorts, \$4.
Receipts: Flour, 2.000 bhis; wheat, \$3.000 bu; corn, \$5.000 bu; cats, \$4.000 bu.

Liverpool Grain and Provisions. LIVERFOOL, May 29.—WHEAT—Spot. No. 2 red western, winter, no stock; No. 1 red northern, spring, dull, 4s 11.
CORN.—Spot. American mixed, new, firm, 2s 7½d; old, firm, 2s 8½d. Futures, firm: June, 2s 7½d; August, 2s 8d.
FLOUR—St. Louis, fancy winter, dull, 9s 3d.
HOPS—At London (Pacific coast), steady, 50p 70s. Os.
PROVISIONS Beef, firm; prime mess, 7s 6d.
PROVISIONS Beef, firm; prime mess, 7s 6d; PROVISIONS—Beef, firm; prime mess, 7s 6d, Pork, dull; prime mess, line western, 4s 6d, medium western, 4s 6d. Hams, short cut, 11 to 16 lbs., dull, 42s. Bacon, dull; short ribs, 25s 6d; long clear middles, light, 25s; long clear middles, keavy, 2s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 2s 6d; clear belles, 2s 6d. Shoulders, square, firm, 2s. Lard, prime western, steady, 19s 2d.

TALLOW—Prime, steady, 17s.

JAMES E. BOYD & CO. Telephone 1039, Omaha, Neb.

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