THE FRENCH EXPOSITION.

AMERICANS NEED BE IN NO HURRY TO VISIT THE SHOW.

All the Departments are Still in an Incomplete State—The Art Exhibits of France, England, and the United States.

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PARIS, May 18.—Americans coming to the Exposition need not make excessive haste. The show up to this writing is fragmentary. The steam, which was turned on as a formality, was speedily turned off, except for transportation purposes. The great belts in the Machinery Palace have not yet stirred a lathe. The movable railway, which was laid in flexible routes all through the grounds, was taken up on the eve of the opening to clear the official path and to lend an air of completeness to the grounds. It has not been put down again. The carrying of huge pieces of metal, stone, or wood from the gateways to the places of deposit occupies, in many instances, a week. Not one section of the fine arts exhibition is complete. Only two catalogues are out, the French decennial and the British. Neither is satisfactory. Each should have been included in the general catalogue. So far as present information justifies an opinion there is no good reason why American visitors should purchase any catalogue except the American unless they have special reasons for doing so.

Various causes are assigned for the delay in all the departments. The American Commission alleges the French authorities have not furnished the labor indispensable, either in the preparation of show cases or the equipment of rooms, and that many Americans who applied for space and a considerable number who shipped goods have not appeared. It may be necessary for the American Government before consenting to participate in another universal exposition to claim the right to place a capable American, who speaks French and has the necessary experience and tact, upon the highest Board of Direction. If the averments of discourtesy and injustice on the part of the French direction toward the American Commission, as related by the officials, were frankly disclosed, an international episode might be created not wanting in elements of grotesqueness.

This word of warning should be heeded by correspondents and specialists coming here expecting the equitable treatment enjoyed in our own country. There are no complimentary admissions. It is said that this rule applies without exception to all persons, native and foreign writers, no matter how well known in their own country. Even if their personal credit here be above suspicion they cannot procure any attention unless they bring duly authenticated credentials in writing. The same is true as to medicine, scientific, artistic, or other experts, who guilelessly suppose that this vast international university is to be opened like the universities of old to pilgrim students from every quarter without scrip or seal. If the written credentials be complete, the applicant will then learn a lesson in patience. He must first wait several weeks for an official acknowledgment of the fact that his right to special recognition is admitted. Then he must have two photographs taken, one to be put in his private gallery of the direction, and the other to constitute, with his name and function printed on it, his ticket of admission. This ingenious safeguarding of receipts against amiable loaning of special tickets is enforced without fever, but only after the applicant has deposited 5 francs with the proper official for the privilege of presenting his visiting card to the revolte of France.

After a fair trial of this circuitous and expensive road to the assumed universal courtesy of the Exposition, the individual desirous of studying its departments generally resolves himself into a bureau, twenty miles daily and dispense with politeness decorated with red tape. The number of press applications on file exceeds 4,000, the latter bulk of which will be reached several months after the applicants have returned to their native lands.

The fine art exhibition is a splendid feature of the Exposition. It is a retrospect of French art from 1789 to 1878, and a decennial exhibit supplementary to it which is composed of exhibits of the art of France for ten years and the living or recent art of foreign countries. There is also an exhibit of monuments, designs in enamel, the miniature, miniature, and engraving upon wood. The French exhibit, as might be expected, is brilliant and grandiose.

The English exhibit contains most of the illustrious names since the time of Turner, but it is difficult to reconcile its landscape art with the work in the Decennial. The English figure painters in the English exhibit show the combined influence of Italy and France in color, and of the last century of French painting in composition. The English have been thoughtful in not including too many portraits. Three portraits, however, command special attention. The Gladstone of Sir John Millais is an irreproachable performance, being simple and free of any offence of ostentation, but it fails to satisfy those who have seen its subject in his hours of mighty effort. The face, which lights up like a mountain at sunset when inspiriting influence is upon him, is here weary and depressed. Ouless's portrait of Cardinal Manning is disappointing in a wholly different way. The Cardinal's robes are made greater than the Cardinal, whose thin and majestic figure is best seen in the threadbare soutane of his house, and the elevation of his character would have been better depicted in the surroundings most familiar to his walks, the squalor of London hovels or the interior of orphanages.

Whistler's dramatic and remarkable portrait of Lady Archibald Campbell represents the highest stroke of portraiture in the exhibit.

The American exhibit it must be admitted is entirely creditable to national pride if taken comparatively and only from the artists' way of examining canvas. There are in all 341 oils, the subjects being fairly divided among landscapes, figures, portraits, marine views, cattle, and descriptive and decorative works. The artists who study in Holland and finish their work in Paris stand at the head of the foreign residents. Among the most notable are Charles Sprague Pearce, the Harrisons, Gari Melchers, and Walter MacEwen. The Americans who study everywhere and paint at home are not inferior to these in any intrinsic virtue. So far as the present collection of American works is a fair test, no better work is seen here than Chase's. No more successful portrait is exhibited, although Sargent's celebration by their forces and audacity, than Wyatt Eaton's of Mrs. Oliver. There is no landscape equal in sentiment and feeling to a solitary work by George Inness.

But with a country of unsurpassed scenery, with a moral history deep enough to afford that ideal perspective essential to art, and with incidents to inspire legitimate scenic ambition, the American exhibit may be said to be devoid of national self-respect. Our artists are, as yet, unable to discriminate between a parish and a nation. They fear they will become parochial if they dare undertake to be national.

Some of the strongest work on the walls is that of women, especially in the Holland exhibit; but the relative total of woman's progress in art is not imposing. Although in execution her status is excellent, in imagination or creative force she is practically without position. In the French exhibit, of a total of 532 artists in oil, only 27 are women. Of these only three can be said to show creative force. One is a sister of Rosa Bonheur, another is Virginie Demont Bremont, whose artistic instinct, like Bonheur's, is a direct inheritance. All the others are represented by portraits or still life or other imitative or decorative forms of art.

In a total of 272 exhibits of sculpture twelve of the exhibitors are women. Only one shows original creative work. Among 114 exhibitors of water colors, charcoal sketches, pastels, and porcelains, 29 are women. Among 200 exhibitors of engravings and lithographs 14 are women. None of them exhibit original work.

Failure of the Almy Manufacturing Company

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—The Almy Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of ladies' fine cloths, has made a general assignment. The company's mills are among the largest in the Kensington district, and employ about 400 hands. It is expected that the embarrassment will be only temporary, and that a settlement can be made without difficulty. The company's distributing office is in New York. The indebtedness of the company is estimated to be upward of $200,000, of which $100,000 is for borrowed money. The nominal assets include $150,000 in goods in stock and in process of manufacture, and the mill property, which is appraised at $200,000, and against which there is a mortgage of $80,000.

The embarrassment of the company is attributed to the difficulty experienced in collecting outstanding accounts and in obtaining advances upon stock in hand, their ready cash being locked up in goods that are not seasonable at this time. They claim that their nominal assets will exceed their liabilities by about $170,000, and with judicious management and sufficient time they say they can settle in full.

The company was organized nearly one year ago, with Henry N. Almy as President, John Groom as Secretary and Treasurer, and Frederick Edward and Henry Almy as directors. They issued 3,200 shares at $50 a share, and, in order to secure working capital, issued bonds to the amount of $40,000.

Don't Want to Go Back, but They'll Have To

The ten English contract laborers landed at Castle Garden on Thursday night were, by order of Collector Erhardt, yesterday taken back to the steamer Obdam, by which they arrived, and placed under a guard of customs officers to await the departure of the vessel on Thursday next. They didn't like the idea of going back to the steamer, and resisted vigorously, but Capt. Walker and his men soon overcame them.

WILLIAM'S DINNER.

A Peculiar and Notable Dinner Given by a Bartender to Former Customers.

It is a question whether there ever was in New York a more remarkable occasion of its kind than the dinner given by "William," the bartender, just before he sailed for Europe last week. William is a tall, thin man, with clipped Burnside whiskers, a rather sad face, and a distinct German brogue. He came to the saloon near the big bridge without either fame, money, or health. His politeness attracted attention before his skill at drink mixing was noticed. There was something almost superhuman about his politeness. There was more of it than of liquor in every drink he mixed. It consisted of saying over and over again, "I hope I see you well, Mr. Blank; I wish to please you, Mr. Blank; I will have the honor to mix you something of the very nicest sort, Mr. Blank, and will thank you if you will tell me frankly if it suits you, Mr. Blank." This would be said with so many smiles and waves of his long arms and bowing of his head as to make the ordinary tippler certain that he was being honored above all his fellow men. It never seemed possible to a customer there that any other man could have such attention shown him, but all were treated exactly alike.

It was William's luck that he got a place so near the newspaper offices. It was also a piece of good fortune that so many newspaper men live in Brooklyn and had to pass his employer's barroom. The newspaper reporters presently began to notice the care and finish with which William mixed fluids. They observed that he always devoted a great deal of attention to filling glasses with cracked ice and mounting one upon another and decorating the topmost one with mint or fruit before he began the making of a drink. They watched with wonder how this trick of William's grew until he actually came to making Eiffel towers of crystal and ice, rearing steeples of glass six tumblers high and reinforcing them with small side steeples of champagne tumblers. At the top of each construction were strawberries stuck, like red flags, on the ends of toothpicks, or refreshing sprays of sulfiax. At the same time William's drinks took on more and more elaborateness and consumed more and more time in the making. A reporter of THE SUN saw him compound a gin fizz at this stage of his career, accompanying it with politeness enough to make the Chevalier Bayard seem a boor, and with towers of glass and ice that would have reminded Lord Lonsdale of the North Pole. The reporter described the marvellous drink and its constructor and started the ball of his fame. The rest need not be told again. William grew to be the most famous bartender in America, piled his glasses higher and higher, shook his drinks longer and longer, repeated his short formula of greeting more and more times, and the other day left his place and invited his friends to dinner before going to Europe.

What sort of dinner these friends expected any one may imagine for himself, for William had been only a workman on a bartender's salary in a saloon with all the modern tricks for making a man honest by machinery. He was not an educated man or one accustomed to the usages of men of refinement or wealth. He invited twenty-three persons, all well-known New Yorkers, and some of them men of brilliant parts. Fourteen attended the French restaurant where the dinner was served. It was more than a model dinner; it was very elaborate and almost perfect. One of the guests, who has attended more formal dinners than any other New Yorker, who has given many, and who had returned from a banquet given in his honor by a member of the President's Cabinet, declared that he never had eaten a dinner better arranged or cooked. The table was beautifully and expensively dressed, the room was hung with flags, the waiters were numerous and eager to please. There were special menu cards, which revealed the fact that "William's" name was August William Schmidt. To say that the wine flowed like water would be doing it an injustice, for no one ever saw water so lavishly used except in a bath room.

On William's right was the reporter who discovered him on his left his old employer. Nothing was funnier than the fact that, though the employer was there, he was in a critical frame of mind. He thought his old bartender was without discretion. He said reputation was no good; he had had it, and had given it up for a liquor store of his own. The idea of William's printing a book on how to make drinks seemed to the saloon keeper the height of folly. "It's all humbug," said he. Down the sides of the table in two lines were the handsome, well-dressed portly men of business and literature, who believed in William, his book, his reputation, and his dinner. The only death's head at the feast was the ex-boss.

Toward the end of the banquet William was toasted and arose to speak, but his feelings were too many for him; he could only weep and say: "Gentlemen, I thank you. I appreciate the honor, and my kind regards, and I thank you." He passed up and down the table, touching each glass and grasping each hand. When he had finished each tour of the room he made another one. Every man present spoke, even the ex-boss, who dwelt upon how famous he was five years ago and how anxious William was to have a place in his employ. William, full of gratitude to his old employer, left the room when this speech was made and gave way to his excessive joy. Unfortunately for the progress of the speaking, William had sent small bottles of wine to the orchestra, which became jubilant and vigorous. It invariably played during the speeches and was mute at the intermissions.

Much the most interesting speech was that of a young man who told how William had once introduced him to a drink called a "Life Prolonger." The consequences were such as to all but wreck a young life, destroy a bright reputation, and break up a home. The young man admitted that the drink was most delicious and not at all designed to produce such effects, but that he had taken three Life Prolongers in quick succession against William's advice.

The banquet lasted three hours, and was altogether one of the most unique and successful that ever took place in New York. Excellent as it was in itself, the best of it was the distinction lent to it by William, whose frank nature, genial heart, and complete happiness produced an effect all too rare in this mercenary world.

MORE CONNECTICUT ODDITIES.

Caustic Epitaphs on a Barn—Stove Wood in Blossom.

NORWICH, May 18.—Queerness prevails this season. A queer man is David Hyden, who dwells in quiet Essex, on the Connecticut River. He is a sphinx to his neighbors, especially to Judge Phelps of the Superior Court, whose house is opposite the dwelling of Hyden. Judge Phelps recently procured a pension for a woman whose husband was killed in the Mexican war, and something in that act did not meet the approval of Mr. Hyden. To express his sentiment Hyden painted in big garish letters on his barn on Sunday the words: "If the wicked are hardly saved, what's to become of the pension thieves?" The barn faces the Main street of the village and all passers could not refrain from reading the text, which was marked, "Romans, iii, chapter, x, verse." Judge Phelps did not fancy the comment, but he will not prosecute Hyden, because he doubts not that if the matter is pressed hard he may keep on publishing things on his extensively read barn.

Pomfret, which was the home of Gen. Israel Putnam, recently produced a queer thing that was cracked a mans. It belonged to Cy. A. Brimley. It had only three legs, which were distributed among two bodies and one head. There were three ears on the one head, and one of the ears was erected exactly in the front of the head. The lamb lived three hours, just long enough for Mr. Bradley's fancy to take a six-pocket elephant flight with reference to clamoring dime museum proprietors. Then the three ears wagged finally, the one head fell forward, the two bodies shook convulsively, and the freak was dead.

Measles, mumps, and whooping cough still control the Connecticut schools. Many schools have been closed on account of them. Brooklyn the three ailments have been the topic of talk for three terms. First it was mumps, then it was measles, and now it is whooping cough. At the opening of the spring term of school the other day a wee little maiden of six years, evidently believing that mumps and measles were scheduled along with the other studies, pertinently accosted the teacher, demurely inquiring: "What are we going to have next term, Miss Lucy?"

Master Jabez Bailey of Pitchville, six miles south of this city, has broken six sheep to harness, and he drives them about the village daily. He is not fifteen years old, but has broken oxen and horses. He is going to tackle pigs next, and if he is successful with them will try breaking a team of hens, and next geese or turkeys.

Three 14-pound babies have been born at Norwich town in the past three months, and Pendleton Hill, North Stonington, reports a 13½-pounder, that is the offspring of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Newton. It has been named Henry Newton, Jr., and its parents are notably proud of it.

At Middletown, Olin J. Clark of West street has a curiosity which he thinks is the next thing to being a miracle. Last fall he felled an old cherry tree, cut it into cordwood, and threw the sticks in a pile into his woodhouse. The other day he happened to look at the sticks, which had become seasoned, and was astounded to note that several of the sticks were covered with perfect cherry blossoms. Twigs had put out from the old logs and the flowers were on them. Such vitality in wood is unprecedented. Mr. Clark has left the blossoms untouched, humoring a speculation that they may develop fruit.

FRANK JAMES AT THE RACES.

The Ex-Outlaw is Lucky at Betting, and Has Won Money in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, May 18.—A tall, thin, middle-aged man with colorless cheeks, carrying in his face the certain evidence of consumption, dressed in a well-fitting, light gray suit and white sombrero hat, has been one of the most noted personages at the present race meeting in this city. This is Frank James, who followed the horses from Nashville to this place, and will probably make the circuit of the Western race meetings. For some years after the destruction of the James gang, Frank was a clerk in a shoe store at Dallas, Tex., but lately, having developed a great fondness for horse racing, he has become a turf gambler, and is a very successful sport.

Frank James is well known in this State his gang formerly operating in certain portions of it, but, nevertheless, during his stay in Louisville he has been the object of the greatest curiosity. On the races he has been a heavy winner, and the colored people have arrived at the conclusion that he is a mascot. A small crowd of them follows him around the course, waiting to see how he is going to bet on the next race. When he puts his money on a horse they go and do likewise. James was present at the Derby. He had just come from Nashville, where Faith in Proctor Knott was unlimited. He stood up in the grand stand, and a friend asked how much he had on the gelding.

"Nothing," he replied; "I feel he is going to be beaten, but as I cannot guess the winning horse, I have decided not to bet at all."

On Tuesday, when Proctor Knott and Spokane ran again for the Clark Stakes, the crowd made a great favorite of Knott, but James was sure that Spokane would win. Something delayed his arrival at the track, and he reached it too late to place any bets with the bookmakers, although he intended to bet heavily on Spokane. He declares that his delay cost him at least $2,000.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales May 18.

UNITED STATES AND STATE BONDS (IN $1,000s)

41 Tenn. Set. 3s	74¾
27	74¾

CLOSING PRICES OF UNITED STATES BONDS

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4½s, r	109¾	109¾	U. S. 6s, 1895	121⅛	—
U. S. 4½s, c	109¾	109¾	U. S. 6s, 1896	123⅛	—
U. S. 4s, r	112¼	112¾	U. S. 6s, 1897	126	—
U. S. 4s, c	112¼	112¾	U. S. 6s, 1898	131	—
			U. S. 6s, 1899	133	—

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN $1,000s)

22 Atl. & Pac. 1st	78¾	1 Nor. Pac. 3d c	109
3 Atl. & Danv. 1st	90	22 N. J. C. gen. 5s	113¾
4 Bur., C. R. & N. 1st	102	1 Ont. & W. 1st	112¾
4 Ches. & O. 6s, c	97¾	10 N.Y. Cent. 1st, r	113
5 Ch. & O., S.W. mtg	110¾	1 Nash. & Chat. 1st	135
13	111	3 N. Y., O. & W. 1st	112
6 C., H. & D. 4s, s. ex. int	92	35	112¼
1 Can. So. 1st	111¼	6 Or. & T. C. 1st	110
10 Ch. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	105¾	5 Or. Imp. 1st	106
	102¾	5 Omaha & St. L. 1st	70
10 Den. & R. G. con.	75¾	7	75¾
12 Det. & L. R. 1st	102	2 Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	101¾
2 Den. & S. P. 1st	99	56	101¾
8 Den. & S. P. 1st, R. R.	93¾	3 Pa. div. c	114¾
10 Det. S.S.& Atl. 5s	93¾	3 Phila. 1st	104¾
18	93¾	1 Rh. & W. P. T. 6s	102
25	93¾	5 R. & Pitts. 1st	122
111	93¾	2 Rock Isl. ex. 6s	107¾
20 Ft. Worth 1st	93¾	1 Rh. & A'y 1st d.m.r.	96
10	93¾	15 Reading gen. 4s	93¾
1 H. Val.	77¾	10	93¾
1	77¾	1 Rh. & A'y 1st d.m.r.	96
3 H. Val. s	75	5 St. L. & S.F. 2d, C.B.	106
1 Iron Mt. 2d	100	5 St. L., A. & T. 1st c. off	82¾
5 Ind. & Sp. 1st	103	2 S. C. R. R. 1st	99
2 Ken. & Ten.	32	8 St. Jos. & G. I. 1st	84
4	32¾	Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	34
15 Kan. & T. gt. 6s	57¾	5 Tol., P. & W. 1st	79½
12 Kan. & Pit. 1st	94¾	1 Tol. & St. L. 1st	74
25 Keo. Cent. 1st	71	1 Un. Pac. 1st	117
6	84¾	10 Wab. & P. Det. d.	27
4	84¾	18 Wab. & P. Ch. d.	102
10	84¾	2	102
14 L. & N. Trust	110¾	2	102
2 Leh. A. N. O. &		1 West. Union c. 5s	103
M. D. 2d	107	40 West. ch. s.	107¾
2 L., N. A. & Ch. con.	128¾	10 W., St. L. & Pac. 1st	78¾
5 Mil. & L. S. cny	109¾	10	79

Total sales of railway bonds (par value), $848,000.

RAILROAD AND OTHER SHARES.

Sales.		Open'g.	High'st.	Low'st.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
150	American Ex.	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾	116
1630	Atch., T. & S. Fe	44¾	44¾	43¾	44¾	44¾
200	Cameron Coal	33	33	33	33	35
875	Canada Southern	52¾	53⅛	52¾	53	53¼
140	Central Pacific	33	33	33	33	33¼
1835	Ches. & Ohio	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
258	C. & O. 1st pf	58⅛	58⅛	58	58	58⅛
310	C. & O. 2d pf	32¾	33	32¾	33	33¼
1100	Chic. & Alton	137	137	135	135	140
1250	Chic. & E. Ill. pf	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	99
5	Chic. & Alton	158	158	158	158	157
4050	C., B. & Q.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
480	Chic. & N. W.	109¾	110	109¾	109¾	109¾
20	Ch. & N. W. pf	141¾	141¾	141¾	141¾	142
205	C., R. & Q.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	C., R. I. & P.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	103
165	C., M. & S. P.	113¾	115	112¾	115	113
2802	C., R. I. & Pac.	96¾	97¾	95¾	97¾	97¾
100	Consol. Gas	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
814	Del. & Hudson	136¾	139¾	136¾	138	139¾
1800	Del., Lack. & W.	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾
100	Den., Tex. & F. W.	23	23	23	23	28
3120	East Tenn.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
500	E. T., V. & Ga. pf	24	24	24	24¼	24¾
100	Illinois Central	115	115	115	115¾	115
100	Kingston & Pem.	31	31	31	31	31
637	Lake Shore	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
2055	L. E. & Western pf	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
5190	Lake Shore	103¾	104¼	103¾	103¾	101
100	Long Island	54	54	54	54	54
3710	Louis. & Nash.	67¾	68⅛	67¾	68¼	68¼
210	Manhattan Con.	99⅛	100	99⅛	99¾	100¼
200	Marq., H. & Ont.	15	15	15	15	15
50	Mary., H. & Ont. pf	96	97	96	96	96
1810	Missouri Pacific	72¾	73	72⅛	72⅞	73
100	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	12	12	12	12¼	12¼
100	Mobile & Ohio	97	97	97	97	98
2840	N. Y. & New Eng.	44¾	45⅛	44¾	44⅞	45
1400	N. Y., L. E. & W.	25¾	26¾	25¾	26¾	26¾
100	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	70	70⅛	70	70	71
100	N. Y., O. & W.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
650	Northern Pacific	26	26¼	26	26	26¼
4665	Northern Pac. pf	62¾	62⅞	62¾	62¾	62¾
40	Ontario & Western	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
100	Ohio, Ind. & W.	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	3
60	Ontario Mining	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	35
100	Ontario & West	17	17	17	17	17
100	Oregon Imp'vm't	33	33	33	33	33
1045	Oregon & Trans.	30¾	35	30¾	31	33
200	Pacific Mail	36	36¼	36	36¼	36¼
1350	Phila. & Reading	25¾	26⅛	25¾	26¼	26
450	Phil. Pal. & Ar Co.	100¾	100¾	100¾	100	100
100	Pitts. & West.	26	26	26	26¼	27
200	Pitts. & West. pf	43	43	43	43	44
110	Pullman Palace	177	177	177	177	178
270	Rich. & W. P.	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2¾
100	Rich. & W. P. pf	82	82	82	82¼	83
100	R., F. & P.	125	125	125	125	125
700	St. L. & S. F.	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	26
100	St. L. & Canada pf	98	98	98	98	98¾
100	St. P., M. & M.	102	102	102	102	103
1300	Tenn. Coal & Iron	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	38
220	Texas Pacific	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	Tol., A. A. & N. M.	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29
1270	Union Pacific	91	91⅛	91	91⅛	91
150	Wabash	20	20	20	20	20
100	W., St. L. & P.	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	16
100	W., St. L. & P. pf	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
1199	West. Union Tel.	78	78¾	77¾	78¾	78¾
430	W. & Lake Erie	16	16¾	16	16⅛	16¾

The total sales of stocks were 157,992 shares.

OTHER INACTIVE STOCKS.

	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.		Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
Adams Exp.	148	151	Mil., L. S. & W. pf	92	101
Alb. & Sus.	175	185	Minn. & St. L.	3	6
Amer. Cable	83¾	89⅛	Minn. & St. L. pf	9	16
Atlantic & Pac.	6¾	7	M., A. & N. 1st pf	11	14
Brooklyn Ad.	19	20	Mobile & Ohio	19¾	19¾
Buf., R. & P. pf	85	88	Nashville & Chat.	90	95
Buf., C. R. & N.	75	80	New Cent. Coal	3	10
Cen. Pacific	33¾	33¾	N. Y. Central	107¾	107¾
St. L., I. M. & S.	20¾	21	N. Y. & Harlem	140	145
C., C., C. & I. pf	90	95	N. Y. S. & W.	3	5
C., L., N. & C. 1st	100	—	Norfolk & West. pf	51¾	52
Cin., N. O. & T. P.	40	45	Norfolk & W. pf	58¾	62
Clev., C., C. & St. L.	75	80	Ontario & Western	21¾	22
Clev. & Pitts.	160	—	Ohio & Miss. pf	34¾	36
Col. & H. V.	18	19	Oregon Imp'vm't	30	35
Col. & H. Coal	18	19	Pacific Express	75	80
Con. Gas	76¾	77	Peo., D. & Evans	27¾	28¾
Col. C. & I.	28	29	Phila. Gas	7¾	7¾
Canton Co.	37	40	Pullman Palace Car	175	177
Del. & H. C.	17	17¾	Quicksilver	6¾	7
Denv. & R. G. pf	46¾	47¾	Quicksilver pf	30¾	40¾
Des M. & Ft. D.	9	9	Rens. & Sar.	140	—
Det. & M. pf	75	80	Rome, W. & O.	112	113
E. T., V. & G.	19¾	19¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	110	111
Evans. & T. H.	60	80	St. P. & Duluth	36	36¼
Green Bay & W.	25	35	St. P. & Dul. pf	85	85
Hoboken	275	280	St. Paul & Man.	86	86¼
Houston & Tex.	10	12	South Carolina	2	4
Keokuk & D. M.	3	6	South Pacific Coast	24¾	24¾
Ren. & Sar. A. & M.	140	—	Texas Ark. & La.	2	5
Manhattan Bk.	90	100	Tenn. C. & I. pf	70	100
Maryland Coal	15	16	Tol. A. O. C.	29	34
Mich. & Chat.	64	68	Tol. A. O. C. pf	53	53
Minneapolis Eq. Trust	42	45	Union Pacific	91	91¼
Mobile & Ohio	19¾	19¾	Va. Mid.	35	38
Mich. Central	89	89¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	141	145

UNLISTED DEPARTMENT TRANSACTIONS.

Sales.		Open'g.	High'st.	Low'st.	Closing.
45	American Cotton Oil	57	57	57	57
40	Sugar Refineries	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
1000	National Lead Trusts	22	22	21¾	21¾
45,000	Pipe Line cfs.	81	82¾	80¾	81¾

LATEST QUOTATIONS FOR BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Exch'ge	147	148¾	Merchants'	150¾	—
Asbury Park	—	100	Mer. Exch.	110	112
Broadway	—	230	Metropolitan	12	12¼
Central	141	145	Metropolis	300	—
Chase	250	—	Nassau	155	—
City	375	425	New York	225	245
Citizens'	160	200	N. Y. County	430	—
Commerce	140¾	141	Pacific	240	—
Continental	126	128	North America	174	—
Corn Exch.	225	—	Oriental	200	—
Fifth Avenue	1100	—	Pacific	165	—
Fourteenth St.	160	—	Park	231	—
Fourth	162	—	People's	225	275
Garfield	300	—	Phenix	134¾	137
Gr. American	118	—	Republic	163	165
Greenwich	140	—	Seaboard	172	180
Hanover	220	—	Second Nat.	225	—
Imp. and Trad.	500	590	Shoe & Leath.	151¾	153¾
Irving	175	—	State of N. Y.	120	125
Leather Manf.	229	—	State of N. Y.	—	112
Lincoln	175	—	Tradesmen's	—	160
Manhattan	198	175	United States	210	—
Mechanics	—	230	Western Nat.	95¾	97
Mercantile	190	—			

BOSTON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bos. & Albany	214¾	214¾	Am. Bell Tel.	228¾	234
Bos. & Maine	181	—	Cent. Ind.	35¾	36
Ch., Bur. & Nor.	—	52¾	New Eng. Tel.	45¾	46
Cal. southern	14¾	16	Bos. W. Power	13¾	14
Eastern	85	—	West End Land	2¾	2¾
Mex. Cent. 4s	71¾	71	Rut. & Montana	31¾	32
Mex. Cent. stock	19¾	19¾	Calumet & Hecla	227	—
Wis. Cen. com.	17¾	18	Santa Fe	40	45

PHILADELPHIA CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Read. g. m. 4s	93¾	93¾	B. N. Y. A. P. stk	11	—
Phil. & R. 1st pf.	37	38	Lehigh Valley	53¾	53¾
Phil. & R. 2d pf.	27¾	28¾	Pennsylvania	52	53¾
Phil. & R. 3d pf.	23¾	24			

LATEST BOSTON QUOTATIONS.

Atlantic & Gt. W. 1st	52	Louisville & Nashville	69¾
Atlantic & Gt. W. 2d	24	N. Y. Central	107¾
Canadian Pacific	56¾	Northern Pacific pf	62¾
Central Pacific	34¾	Norfolk & West. pf	52¾
Erie common	29¾	Pennsylvania	54¾
Erie 2d consols	103¾	Reading	25¾
Illinois Central	117	St. Paul common	86¾
Lake S. & Texas	17¾	Union Pacific	61¾
Lake Shore	103¾	Wabash pf	20¾

SATURDAY, May 18.

The week ended on the Stock Exchange with the bulls unmistakably in control of the market, and their opponents thoroughly alarmed, and in some cases apparently demoralized. This condition of affairs was inevitable. The only question has been as to the time when circumstances would precipitate the crisis. The development of the corner in Oregon Transcontinental has shown that there was an unsuspected large short interest in that stock, though it is one that would hardly seem to invite much attention from the bears, for the reason that its operations and investments have been unaffected by the conditions that have brought about extensive declines in the Granger and Southwestern stocks. Shrewd operators naturally argue that if so large a short interest has crept into a comparatively inoffensive stock, the outstanding contracts of the bears in more active securities, whose value has been temporarily impaired by poor crops, bad management, and injudicious extensions, must be in excess of all estimates that have been currently accepted.

There was really no mitigation to-day of the stampede in Oregon Transcontinental. It was evident throughout that certain people had to have the stock, and the small amount for sale may be inferred from the rapid rise from 35¾ to 55 within the first half hour of business. Nearly all of the transactions were made in the regular way, and the majority of them were between 40 and 43. The indications are that neither party to the contest for control of the company dares sell any stock until it has been determined whether ownership is necessary to insure the use of proxies. The practice as well as the majority of judicial decisions fixes the transfer books as absolute evidence of right to vote upon stock. There are cases, however, where the actual owner of the stock can resist the effort of the person in whose name the stock stands to vote upon it. As the election bids fair to be very close, the probabilities are that neither side will run the risk of being beaten by allowing the other to obtain possession of stock that it intends to vote upon. As both parties are strong enough to become the actual owners of the stock they now control, it seems likely that the amount available for trading purposes on the Stock Exchange will be very small until after the election.

The market has had to contend with