LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

EPIZOOTY CURED BY CRESOLENE.

MR. GEORGE SHEPARD PAGE REPORTS THE COMPLETE SUCCESS OF HIS EXPERIMENTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Since my communication concerning the use of vaporized cresolene as a remedy for epizootic I am able to report absolute and speedy cures in the cases of two horses. A third animal is now under treatment. He was very much reduced, the disease having assumed most virulent symptoms. It was interesting to watch his actions through the light of glass arranged in his stall for the purpose. The vaporizer was placed in the iron feed-box occupying one corner of the stall, the top of the feed-box covered with a perforated grating through which the vapor of the cresolene passed. The suffering animal instantly placed his nose over the box and drew long inspirations with all the outward manifestations of relief possible to a speechless being. He kept his head over it for several hours. At the expiration of the first half hour occurred a profuse discharge from his nostrils, consisting of a grayish, tough, stringy mucus, holding together until it reached the floor. This was followed by a thinner discharge, which continued for five hours. His general appearance improved so much by evening that his owner removed him. He had in the morning believed him beyond the possibility of relief. I am in the receipt of many letters from gentlemen who read my letters to THE TRIBUNE and have acted upon the suggestion with beneficial results.

It is well known that the most successful veterinary surgeons are treating horses, cattle and dogs very much after the practice pursued by the best physicians prescribing for the human family. As the inhalation of carbolic acid vapor and that of this still more powerful antiseptic, cresolene, is unquestionably most efficient in the treatment of the contagious zymotic diseases, i. e., scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, catarra, etc., it is reasonable to assume that it is the best mode of treating epizootic, coughs, and lung diseases in horses and cattle. It is possible that it may be found efficient in pleuro-pneumonia.

I believe a very simple form of vaporizer is to be procured at nearly all drug-stores. It consists of a metal stand six inches high, supporting a metal cup holding half an ounce of liquid. An inch below the cup is a metal disk which intercepts the direct heat rays from a small kerosene lamp, thus causing perfect evaporation at a temperature for cresolene of 160°. Cresolene should also be readily procurable at druggists.

Permit me through your columns to suggest that some of our most expert microscopists should examine carefully the epizootic mucus with reference to determining the peculiarities of the germs, and thus probably materially aid in establishing this mode of stamping out the dread disease. GEO. SHEPARD PAGE.

Stanley, N. J., Oct. 21, 1880.

THE CHIVALRIC HAMPTON.

IS HE AWAITING HIS DOOM IN THE HISTORIC "LAST DITCH"?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The recent correspondence between Secretary Sherman and Wade Hampton recalls to mind an episode of the war in which Generals Sherman and Hampton figured. After Lee's surrender, Joe Johnston, seeing that further resistance simply involved useless bloodshed, surrendered to Sherman. To Johnston's intense mortification Wade Hampton refused to be bound by the action of his superior, and taking advantage of the existing truce, and of the fact that he and some cavalry that he commanded were well mounted, composed a silly bombastic proclamation to the effect that he and his brave warriors would never succumb to the mudsill hordes, but would rather perish in the last ditch. What became of them I do not remember. Perhaps the last ditch is at the address which Senator Hampton gave to Secretary Sherman. Certainly no one knows to the contrary, and Hampton seems to be waiting there ready to be slaughtered. If this is his object let the sound apply to the soldier of the Sherman family rather than to the civilian, especially as the former has given him much the greater provocation, as the sequel shows.

General Johnston, on hearing what Hampton had done, forthwith called on General Sherman and disavowed responsibility for Hampton's acts, and seemed very much charmed at what he (Johnston) deemed an act of the honor on Hampton's part. His expectations were, however, cut short by General Sherman, who said: "Never mind what Hampton did. He always was a d——d fool!" Whether General Sherman was correct or not in this brief summary of character is so much a matter of individual judgment that an expression of opinion is out of place. Recent events however have a direct bearing on the question.

Wade Hampton's sincerity in making his "last ditch" proclamation has been questioned; also the fact whether he did actually ride to the last ditch and there await his end. But as historical comments on the acts and attitude of this man are apt to be answered by personal abuse, accompanied by gratuitous information as to his address, further comment is deemed unnecessary.

New-York, Oct. 19, 1880. L.

HINTS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

SIR: By personal experience I have learned that, in a political campaign, the most elaborate arguments are often ineffective, because presented to people who do not understand them. Let me make a suggestion to the Republican managers in New-York. Print thousands of cards, such as I have now before me, bearing on one side the words "Republican Protection and Democratic Free Trade," and their meaning plainly expressed; on the other side a table of the wages paid in foreign lands, with advice to the reader to compare it with his own. The speech of General Garfield as Mentor, to the young men who called on him, would make a powerful campaign document, because of its clearly-cut ideas and its brevity. If the story of Garfield's life is true as stated, it is a phenomenon—the toiling barefoot of the canal passing through phase after phase until he awaits the suffrages of a Nation of laborers. Mechanics in their working clothes should be on the platforms of a workingmen's mass-meeting. If possible, get some workman capable of speaking, and have him wear his mechanic's dress that he wears at the bench or the machine.

Tammany writes 329 on its stage—Tammany, black with an infamy that has appalled the world, and made Americans, native or foreign-born, feel the blush of shame for their country.

"No taxation without representation" was the principle of the Revolution, and it is the principle of the Republican party to-day. L.

Brooklyn, Oct. 11, 1880.

PLAIN TALK FROM A SOUTHERNER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Allow me to express my admiration for the wonderful ability and fairness of THE TRIBUNE in the discussion of the issues of the Presidential campaign. I wish a copy of it could be placed in the house of every Democrat in the North. We are not open to conviction in the South. We are going in for the principles that Lee and Jackson fought for as bravely as ever. The Democrats of the South will never be satisfied till they place the rebel soldiers on an equal footing in every respect with the Union soldiers. The election of Hancock will be considered, to a great extent in the South, as a triumph of the rebellion. Northern Democrats may deny this and force Wade Hampton to recall his declaration to that effect. But I know the Southern Democrats still smart under their defeat, and to "get even" in some way with the Union men inspires them to-day as slavery inspired them in 1860.

The Democratic intent is as openly displayed as it was in the summer of 1860. Northern doughfaces and dictators denied it then, and they deny it now. All the world knows the South is the head and brains and body of the Democratic party, and the dog will always wag the tail. The position of the Democratic party is as absurd to-day as in 1860, when, with the false cry of "Liberty," they were engineering the war for the extension and perpetuation of slavery. Northern doughfaces served them then; Northern dictators serve them now.

Spottsville, Ky., Oct. 12, 1880. S. W. L.

SENATE AND CABINET.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: A question has arisen during the past twenty-four hours in this town regarding the time the Senate was first Democratic. Was the Senate Democratic at the time Mr. Hayes took his seat; or to other words, was Mr. Hayes's Cabinet confirmed by a Democratic Senate? A. J. HILL.

Medina, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1880.

[President Hayes was inaugurated on March 4, 1877. On March 5, 1877, the Senate held its first session as part of the XLVth Congress. The body was politically divided as follows: Independent Democrat 1; Democrats, 36; Republicans, 39. Mr. Hayes's Cabinet was confirmed by the votes of Republican Senators. The Senate became Democratic on the assembling of the XLVIth Congress, March 18, 1879; consisting of 1 Independent Democrat, 33 Republicans, and 42 Democrats.—*Ed.*]

REBEL CLAIMS.

A CARD FROM CONGRESSMAN GUNTER, OF ARKANSAS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I do not see your paper since leaving Washington, but I find going the rounds of the Western Republican press an extract credited to your paper of September 20, in which you intimate that I cannot indorse General Hancock's letter in opposition to the payment of so-called "rebel claims," because, forsooth, I introduced a bill in the House of Representatives, during the late session, to repeal a certain statute, etc. Now, I beg leave to say, in the plainest manner possible, leaving no opportunity for misunderstanding, that I do indorse General Hancock's letter. I believe it to be the sentiment of what you would call the "rebel element" also. As to the bill introduced by me, to which you refer, you will find, by referring to the Congressional proceedings, that it provided only for the repeal of Section 3,480, Revised Statutes, which barred claims existing prior to April 13, 1861. Very respectfully, T. M. GUNTER.

Fayetteville, Ark., Oct. 15, 1880.

CALL EVERY VOTER HOME.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I want to persuade you to urge all manufacturers and jobbers in New-York and throughout the State to be sure their commercial travellers are at home to vote November 2. New-York sends out thousands of travellers and if they will come home the State will be sure for Garfield and Arthur, for nine out of ten of them are Republicans. A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 13, 1880.

GEN. GARFIELD'S HIGH SENSE OF HONOR.

HIS REFUSAL TO ACCEPT A TESTIMONIAL FROM THE OIL PRODUCERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

SIR: At the imposition of the income tax, the amount collected from petroleum, then worth $10 per barrel, was $1 per barrel. The price of oil quickly dropped to $1 per barrel, the amount of the tax. Being then unable to get the tax, the collectors seized oil wells, engines and plant in the Pennsylvania oil regions. In 1865 a Mr. Phillips, now, I believe, of Oil City, then a leading oil operator, called upon James A. Garfield, Representative in Congress from Ohio, and, speaking for the oil producers, interested him in their case. By persistent effort on Garfield's part the removal of the tax was obtained. Garfield was then poor and very greatly embarrassed. He had mortgaged his house and was forced to borrow $5,000 from Phillips. After the remission of the tax, and while the oil producers were enjoying the beneficent effects of such action, Phillips conceived the idea of forming a purse among the oil men, to be presented to Garfield as a testimonial. He proposed to the producers that such a sum as $20,000 be subscribed. At his hotel, within twenty-four hours, he had received $4,000. Happening to write the Congressman that such a purse was forming, Garfield replied that he could not consent to receive pay for having done his duty in removing an unjust and burdensome tax on the producers of the country. Phillips urged that the gift was not pay, but a testimonial showing the appreciation of his efforts by the oil trade, and that as quite an amount had been subscribed, it was too late to draw back. Garfield telegraphed to stop at once; to withdraw and refund the money; that he would not accept a cent. These documents are reported to be still in existence, and if Mr. Phillips can be found he will doubtless readily furnish them. S.

New-York, Oct. 17, 1880.

A CONTEMPLATED SWINDLE.

EXPOSURE OF A DEMOCRATIC PLAN TO ISSUE FRAUDULENT ELECTORAL TICKETS TO REPUBLICANS.

To the Editor of the Tribune.

SIR: I fear that the Republican journals are committing a great mistake in not keeping the names of the Presidential electors before the people continually, so that they may be familiar with each name and able to detect a spurious name at a glance. The reason for it is this: I have it from good authority that it is the intention of the Democrats to issue an electoral ticket with the names of a few prominent Republicans at the head, and the rest of their own party. To every Republican there will be sent a full set of tickets, all genuine except the electoral ticket, which will be fixed as aforesaid, and many will think that it is all right, as all the other tickets are known to be, and will vote unwittingly for a number of the enemy. These tickets will purport to be issued from the Republican Headquarters, and therefore a great many will suppose them to be all right, and vote them accordingly. From now until the closing of the polls the names of our electors should be made known. Sound the alarm throughout the State and Nation and ask the Republican journals to publish the electoral ticket prominently and without delay. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." To be forewarned is to be forearmed. BURDOCK, JR.

New-York, Oct. 18, 1880.

THE MISSISSIPPI PLAN.

A SOUTH CAROLINA REPUBLICAN FLEES TO THE SEA ISLANDS FOR HIS LIFE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In the rebel paper I send you F. H. Creech is urged for the office of Sheriff in Barnwell County because he was in the Rebel army and "raised a company of Red Shirts for our beloved Hampton in 1876." I am one of the victims of those Red Shirts. I was living in Barnwell County from 1839 till December, 1879, and was Reading Clerk of our Republican Senate for eight years, and was also United States Commissioner there. I wrote some letters to *The New-York Commercial Advertiser* describing the way the Democrats conducted the election in 1876 and 1878. These letters were sent back to the rebels in Blackville, S. C., where I lived on my plantation, and I was obliged to flee in the night on horseback and ride to Beaufort, S. C., where I am now living on this island, among Republicans, and where I am safe from rebel bulldozers. Being a ex-Union soldier (54th and 57th New-York Volunteers) of course I was hated by the rebels. With anything like a fair count this State will give 30,000 Republican majority; and all our Congressional Districts are Republican, but all the managers, Commissioners and State Board of Canvassers are Democrats, and a fair count is absurd to think of. All our hopes are in a Solid North. Come to our rescue! R. A. SISSON.

Hilton Head, S. C., Oct. 8, 1880.

DISGUSTED WITH CHIVALRY.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

SIR: The Democrats of South Carolina, before the inauguration of Wade Hampton, prided themselves on the party and moral standard of their party. They were scandalized by the dishonest scheming of the Republican party, and on the election of Wade Hampton thought that the State had been redeemed by the uprising of an honorable and patriotic people. Since that time, however, the Democratic party, of which I am a member, has not carried out the principles of equality and honesty which were embodied in the platform of that campaign, but, on the contrary, perpetrated frauds which the Republican party would have blushed to own, and rendered a mere nullity the vote of the enfranchised negro citizen.

I write this to your paper, which has always advocated right and equality, to tell you that with proper vigilance this State could be carried for Garfield. The Democratic party is divided here, and I think a good impression could be made. I am a Democrat, but not of the party that calls itself so in this section of the country. GEORGE W. HALL.

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 16, 1880.

ANOTHER TRIBUTE TO MR. ENGLISH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: To show the keen appreciation of Wm. H. English's peculiar character that has signalized the recent Republican campaign in Indiana, permit me to relate an incident.

At Bloomington, Monroe County, a place of three or four thousand inhabitants, on Saturday before the election there was a Republican demonstration that was "simply immense." The procession comprised five brass bands, and was, of course, a beautiful display, the effect of which was much enhanced by the singing of glee clubs of ladies and gentlemen. In the procession was an old one-horse wagon, drawn by a cadaverous-looking horse, the two being connected by a dilapidated harness with rope reins and patched traces. Two tow-headed boys with woebegone countenances and tattered clothing drove the animal, and a gaunt man with a rifle on his shoulder and followed by a "yaller" dog walked in the rear. On the side of the wagon was this legend: "Bill English had a mortgage on our property." As you may imagine, it was a centre shot, and made havoc all along the line. J. C. B.

Monroe Co., Ind., Oct. 15, 1880.

AN EX-SOLDIER'S TESTIMONY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Since the nomination of Hancock the Democratic papers are claiming that the soldiers are going to vote for him; but they reckon without their host. I believe the majority of the soldiers, and I know those in our neighborhood, will not shut their eyes to the gray that is backing the line, but will, by voting for Garfield and Arthur in November, support the party that stood by them when they were at the front.

The Democratic papers also state that the Second Army Corps (Hancock's) were all Pennsylvania troops, and that they will carry that State for him. But this is a mistake. The Second Army Corps consisted of sixty-nine regiments, and only fifteen of those were from Pennsylvania; the other fifty-four were from different States. The writer enlisted in the 10th Pennsylvania Infantry in April, 1860; was discharged in June, 1864; reenlisted in the 101st Pennsylvania Infantry in October, 1864, and was discharged in May, 1865, by reason of expiration of term of service. ARTHUR I. STROSSIDER.

Blacksville, W. Va., Oct. 16, 1880.

AN OLD COLORED WOMAN'S SURPRISE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: At the Democratic ratification meeting held in front of the City Hall not long ago a Republican speech was made so forcible and so terse that it has seemed to me well worth giving to the country.

An old colored woman, after passing along the crowded street, turned toward the brightly lighted stand decked with United States flags, lanterns, etc. But between her and the packed platform, in the glare of light stood the marble column supporting Lincoln's statue, which had been hung with ivy wreaths by the hands of the patriotic Democratic managers. The old lady gazed a moment in wonder, and then with upturned eyes exclaimed, "'Fore de Lord! Dey 'sassinated him, an' now dey decorates him!"

Comment is unnecessary. In these words the position of the Democratic party is so powerfully and justly portrayed as to make the involuntary utterance of this unlettered woman something wonderful. Truly yours, JAMES P. STABLER.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 7, 1880.

A REBEL FLAG RAISED IN OREGON.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The following extract is from *The Portland (Ore.) Telegram:*

We are informed by a gentleman who is thoroughly trustworthy that he saw in Umatilla County a few days ago, floating over the headquarters of a Democratic club a rebel flag with the inscription: "Democratic Club, rebel flag—haul it down if you dare." The fact that the Umatilla Democracy should exhibit the spirit that leads them thus to insult the country is not as startling as that they should show such a lack of sense.

I have since learned that a Hancock Club in Umatilla County, Ore., had the old rebel flag floating in the breeze. These Umatilla Democrats, no doubt, understood Wade Hampton's assertion in the same way I did myself, that Hancock represents the same principles as those for which Lee and Jackson fought four years. Truly Democrats seem to be all the same whether from the South or North. Respectfully, X. Y. Z.

Boise City, Idaho, Oct. 5, 1880.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE, OCTOBER 30, 1880.

THE GENERAL LIST.

Name.	Actual Sales. Open'g	High't	Low't	Final	Closing Bids. Bid.	Ask'd	Shares Sold.
Alton & T H	29	29½	29	29	28½	29½	900
Do pref	88¾	91	88¾	90	80½	91	900
B C R & N	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¾	68	68½	200
Central Pacific	77	79⅝	76½	79⅝	79⅝	79¾	4,240
C. St L & N O	39	39	39	39	39	39½	300
Can Southern	67½	68¼	67½	68	67½	68	650
C. C. C & I	82	82½	81½	82½	82½	83	6,100
C. C & I C	18¾	19⅛	18¾	18⅞	18⅞	19⅛	2,010
Ches & Ohio	--	--	--	--	20⅛	20½	--
Chesa & O 2d pf	--	--	--	--	21¼	22	--
Ches & O 1st pf	--	--	--	--	26¼	27¼	--
Chi. B & Q	145¾	146	145¼	145⅝	145⅝	146¼	1,785
C. R I & P	121½	122	121½	121½	121½	122	375
Chi & Alton	137	136⅞	133	136⅞	136½	137	1,005
Clev & Pittsb	124½	124½	124½	124½	--	--	100
C. St L & M O	44½	45	44½	45	44⅞	45¼	800
Do pref	84¾	85	84¾	84¾	84½	85¼	700
Chic & N W	114⅝	115⅝	114⅝	115⅛	115¼	115⅝	4,700
Chic & N W pf	138	139¼	138	139¼	139½	140	300
C. M & St P	103⅝	105½	103⅝	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	12,730
C. M & St P pf	119	119¼	119	119¾	119¼	119½	400
Central Iowa	34½	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	--	34½	1,500
D. L & W	97¾	99½	97¾	99	99	99¼	28,140
D & Hud Co	86¼	87⅞	86¼	86⅞	86½	86¾	4,200
Denver & RG'd	73⅝	74½	73	74⅝	74⅝	74½	2,100
E A Kokomo	36	36	36	36	--	37	100
Hous & Texas	76	76	76	76	75¼	76½	100
H & St Jo	42½	42⅞	42¾	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞	2,950
Do pref	88¾	89⅝	88¾	89⅝	89½	89⅝	3,800
Int. & Gr. N	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	47	100
Lake Erie & W	18½	18½	18½	18½	--	--	50
Lake Shore	116½	118	116½	118	117½	118	1,110
Long Island	--	--	--	--	8	12½	--
Keok & D M	--	--	--	--	31	36	--
Do pref	--	--	--	--	32¾	33	200
L E & W	33	33	33	33	32¾	33	400
Louis & Nash	109½	109½	109	109	171	172	1,210
Lake Shore	115¾	116⅝	115¾	115¾	115¾	115⅞	7,016
Manhattan	37	37¼	37	37	37	37¼	800
Mark'l Inl Stmf	6¾	7	6¾	7	6¾	7⅛	800
Mark'l and pf	--	--	--	--	4	5	--
Metropolitan	--	--	--	--	110	111	--
Mich Central	107¾	109	106¾	108⅝	108	109	5,160
Mobile & Ohio	23½	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	23	23¼	1,240
M. K & Texas	39⅛	39⅛	39	39⅛	39⅛	39⅝	10,000
Mor & Essex	140	141	140	140¼	116½	140¾	900
Memphis & Ch	39½	39½	39½	39½	--	--	500
N. C. & St L	60½	60½	60	60	59	61	1,000
N Central	77⅝	78⅛	77⅝	78⅛	78	78¼	10,400
N Y C & H	136½	139⅝	136½	139⅝	139½	140	11,165
NY Elevated	118	119	118	119	118½	120	600
N Y L E & W	44	44⅛	44	44⅛	44⅛	44½	24,300
Do pref	74¼	74¾	74¼	74¾	74⅝	75	1,200
North Pacific	29½	29¾	29⅛	29⅝	29⅛	29¾	800
Do pref	53½	53⅝	52½	53⅝	52⅞	53	1,094
N Y Out & W	24⅛	25	24⅛	25	24⅞	25	3,810
Ohio Cent	26½	26½	26	26	26	26½	400
Ore R & N	125¾	128¾	125¾	128¼	125	128	30
Ohio & Miss	36¾	37⅞	36	37⅞	37	37⅞	8,100
Do pref	79	79	79	79	79½	80	100
Pacific Mail	--	--	--	--	19½	--	--
Panama	--	--	--	--	--	--	100
Pitts Ft W & Chi	124	124	124	124	--	--	100
P Ft W & Chi pf	134½	135½	134½	135½	134	135¼	1,000
Pitts & Buf	44½	47½	44½	46	45½	48½	14,200
Pitts & Resaing	44½	47½	44½	46	45	47½	400
Peoria D & E	27	27	27	27	22	27½	600
St L & K C	40	40	40	40	42	45	100
Do pref	52	53	51½	53	52¾	53	900
St L I M & S	70½	70½	70	70½	70	80	1,100
St L I & E	51	52	51	52	51½	52	4,200
Tex Pac	9¾	9¾	9½	9¾	9½	9¾	2,000
Union Pacific	90½	92	90½	92	91½	92	10,620
Wab St L & P	23¾	24½	23¾	24½	24½	24¾	13,811
Do pref	70⅝	73⅛	70⅝	73	71½	73	26,350
Amer Cotton	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	62	100
Amer Dist Tel	--	--	--	--	17½	18	--
A & E T	41	41½	41	41½	41	41½	265
W U Tel	101	103½	100⅝	103½	101½	103¾	18,135
Adams Ex	118½	119½	118½	119½	118	119	55
Amer Exp	60½	60½	60½	60½	60	60½	97
U S Exp	54	54	54	54	53	54	24
Wells, Fargo Exp	--	--	--	--	113	114	--
Pacific Mail	45½	47⅞	45½	46¾	46⅝	46¾	19,030
Colorado Coal & Iron	--	--	--	--	24	26	--
N Cen Coal	--	--	--	--	23	26½	--
Carbon Min	--	--	--	--	2¾	3	--
Central Mining	--	--	--	--	7	7¾	--
Deadwood M'g	14	14	14	14	--	--	100
Homestake Min	--	--	--	--	7¼	8½	--
Homestake Co	30½	30½	30½	30½	32	32	100
Little Pittsburg	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	2	2¾	100
Ontario	32½	32½	32½	32½	32	34	100
Standard Min	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	135
Sutro Tunnel	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1	1⅞	550
Quicksilver	--	--	--	--	12	14	--
Quicksilver pf	52	55	52	52	--	--	100
Total sales of the day							353,705

*30 days buyer 30 days.

GOVERNMENTS.

U S 4s 1907 Coupon		U S 4s Registered 1907	
10,000	109⅝	7,500	109⅝
10,000 b. c.	109⅝	U S 6s Coupon 1881	
U. S. 6s Registered 1881		11,000	104⅞
5,000 c.	104⅞		

BONDS AND BANK STOCKS.

10 O'CLOCK TO 12 O'CLOCK.

N Y L E & West	Int Dec & Spar'st	N Y Cent 1st Conv
New 2d Con	1,000 102⅞	1,000 102¼
75,000 98½	3,000 102¾	N Y Elevated 1s
10,000 98¾	American Ex Bank	10,000 115
25,000 98½	20 117	Ohio & Miss 1st
25,000 98½	9 116½	Springfield Div
10,000 98¾	Virginia 6s Del	5,000 111¾
N Y L E & West	5,000 43¾	Ohio Central 1st
New 2d 5s fund	Central Iowa 1st	5,000 98½
10,000 91⅞	1,000 108	Ohio Central Inc
6,000 91¾	Central Iowa Deb	5,000 57
Den & Rio Grd 1st	Cert	5,000 57¼
Con	2,000 82	South Pacific of Cal
2,000 59 103¾	Chesa & O Cur Int	10
Den & R G 1st	10	10,000 103¼
5,000 111½	5,000 117¾	Union Pac S Fund
Den & Rio Grande	N J Cent 1st 1890	2,000 119
Con	5,000 111¾	Union P Col Trust
11,000 103¾	10,000 117¼	6s
3,000 103½	M & St P L & M	5,000 103¾
Texas Pacific 1st	1st	Kansas Pacific 6s
1,000 74⅞	1,000 120¼	Den Div As
10,000 74⅞	Mil & St P Con	with coupons
10,000 75	5,000 120½	5,000 113¾
15,000 75⅛	2,000 120¾	Kan Pac 1st Con
Texas Pacific 1st	Mil & St P 1st	2,000 99⅞
Rio Grande Div	La C & Dav	10,000 99¾
7,000 91⅞	5,000 93¾	Kansas Pacific 6s
Texas Pacific	3,000 93¾	Den Div As
Rio Grande Div	Chic & N W S F	5,000 105
17,000 91¾	2,000 107½	St L & San Fran
14,000 91⅞	Chic & N W 1st	Equip'd
Denv & R G & 1st	2,000 110⅛	10,000 103⅞
2,000 108¾	C St P M & O Con	Alton & T H Inc
C C & I C Inc	10,000 101⅛	5,000 59
5,000 43¼	Burlnt R & N 1st	Wabash new M 7s
5,000 43¾	2,000 97¼	6,000 104½
Mo Kan & Tex	Pitts Ft W & Chi	Peoria & W 1st
30,000 63	1,000 135⅞	St L Division
10,000 63¼	4,000 140⅞	1,000 107½
10,000 63½	1,000 140⅞	T & Wab 2d M
18,000 63¾	Han & St Jo Sin Con	1,000 110
Mob & Texas Con	21,000 100	Gren Winter 2d
Assented	Houston & T C 2d	1,000 100
5,000 111½	Main Line	2,000 100
1,000 111¾	2,000 115¼	20,000 50 100
5,000 111	Ind Bloom & W 1st	Lehigh & W B Inc
St L & Iron M 2d	5,000 79¼	3,000 80
Pref Income	Ind B & West Inc	Lake S & M Ru
5,000 75¾	10,000 54¼	5,000 66⅞
10,000 75⅞	Louis & Nash Con	40 small 50
St L & I Mountain	2,000 116⅞	St L Kan C & N
Car & Foundry 1st	L. & N. Nash	Omaha div
3,000 110	N O & Mob div	2,000 111½
St L & I Mount 1st	1st 6s	Rome & Ga N 2d
Pref income	2,000 102	Pur Con B
10,000 80	Louis & Nash 6s	10,000 35¼
Peoria Dec & Evr'le	Gen M'g	Bank of Commerce
Income	5,000 105¾	17 140
10,000 73¾	Metropolitan L 1st	Phenix Bank
	1,000 105⅞	22 102

12 O'CLOCK TO 2½ O'CLOCK.

Ten 6s New Series	Central Iowa 1st	Bur C R & N 1st
5,000 33⅞	1,000 108⅝	5,000 97¼
Houston & T C 1st	Central Iowa Deb	5,000 97¾
Main Line	Cert	Lehigh & W B con
7,000 110½	2,000 82¾	Assented
Houston & Tex C	Den S P'k & P 1st	19,000 100
2d Main Line	16,000 108¾	St P & S C 1st
5,000 116¼	25,000 108⅝	2,000 105½
Mo Kan & Tex Con	Mob & Ohio 1st	N J Cent 1st 1890
Assented	Deben	1,000 117⅞
5,000 111	5,000 85½	New Jersey Cent In
5,000 111⅛	1,000 85¾	4,000 89
25,000 111⅛	Boston H & E 1st	Erie's Con Gold
5,000 111¾	1,000 42	5,000 125½
Mo Kan & Tex 2d	Int & G N 1st	Louis & Nash
40,000 69½	2,000 105⅞	N O & Mob div
5,000 69⅝	Ind Bloom & W 1st	5,000 102½
1,000 69¾	1,100 small 51	8,000 102
N Y L E & West	20,000 53⅞	N Y Cent 1st Con
New 2d 5s fund	5,000 53⅞	1,000 132¾
20,000 91⅞	100 54⅞	N Y Elevated 1st
N Y L E & West	100 54⅞	5,000 115½
New 2d Con	5,000 54⅞	Union Pac 1st Mtg
15,000 90⅞	Mil & St P Con	11,000 114¼
95,000 90¾	2,000 120½	1,000 114½
1,000 c. 90⅞	20,000 121	Kansas Pacific 6s
Texas Pacific 1st	Mil & St Paul 1st	Den Div As
Rio Grande Div	La Crosse Div	with Coupons Off
5,000 92	5,000 93⅞	5,000 113¾
10,000 91¾	Northwest Consol	St L & S F Equip
Texas Pac In L Grant	Coup Gold 8	10,000 104
2,000 75	2,000 123	T & W Load 1st
15,000 74⅞	Chic & Ohio Cur'y	Con Convert
Texas Pacific D &	15,000 41⅞	1,000 96
Rio Grande	Oregon R & N 1st	Tol & Wab 1st H
5,000 91⅞	5,000 106⅞	St Louis Div
Rome, Water'n &	Metropolitan St 1st	1,000 108
Og 1st Con	1,000 small 103⅝	Tol & Wab 2d
10,000 74¼	10,000 103⅞	1,000 110
Kansas Pac 1st con	6,000 103⅝	St L K C & N
4,000 99⅝		S Charles B'dgist
18,000 99⅝		1,000 100½

2½ O'CLOCK TO 3 O'CLOCK.

Lehigh & W-B Con	Mobile & O 1st	Kansas Pac 6s
Assented	Dep	Den Div assem
16,000 100	10,000 85¼	with coupons
N Y L E & West	Den & R Grand 1st	5,000 114
New 2d Con	25,000 111¾	Kan Pac 1st Con
90,000 96⅞	Ches & Ohio Cur	2,000 99⅞
Mo Kan & T C As	Interest	10,000 99¾
5,000 111⅛	5,000 41¾	Cin & Spring'd 1st
55,000 111	Tex Pac In L Grant	Gtd by C C C & I
Mo Kan & Tex 2d	5,000 74⅞	1,000 108
5,000 68⅞	Texas Pacific Rio	Chic & R Ill 1st
20,000 68¾	Grande	4,000 103½
15,000 69⅝	5,000 91¾	St L & I Mount 1st
	L. E. & W Inc	Preferred Income
	5,000 62½	3,000 75

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

Reported by JOHN H. DAVIS & Co., *No. 17 Wall-st.*

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
City 6s, new	125	128	North'n Pac. pref.	55½	58¾
Un'd R. R. of N. J.	182½	183	North'n Central R.	38¼	38¾
Penn. R. R.	61⅝	61¾	Lehigh Nav	35	35⅛
Reading R. R.	24¼		Pitt. Tits. and Buf.	16½	16¾
Lehigh Valley R R	54	54⅛	Hestonville R. R.	19¼	19¾
Catawissa pref.	43	--