# JOHNNY BOUQUET'S WALKS.

## ADOWN THE JERSEY COAST.

JOINING THE TIDE OF FASHION—SCENES IN OLD MONMOUTH—THE TWIN STARS OF NAVESINK—REAL ESTATE AT LONG BRANCH—SOME OF THE COTTAGES AND WHAT THEY COST—ARCHITECTURAL VAGARIES—GLIMPSES OF ASBURY PARK—WHAT THE SUMMER RESIDENTS AT THE BRANCH FIND TO TALK ABOUT.

Maryantha said last Monday that it was time not only for us to be in the mode by disappearing from New-York, but it must be known that we had disappeared.

"In that case," said I, "we had better get our selves arrested; it's cheap and freely advertised. The disappearance is certain, unless sympathy should obtain a revoking of the sentence. A man last week sang in the square, received an order for six months' free board at one of the East River watering-places, and declined it because he could not have pie and music thrown in. Yet the object of that universal sympathy was able to wear a wig, the price of wigs being $50."

"You lack the high social sense," said Maryantha, reading out of a book of quotations. "Going to summer resorts is no longer a necessity of health but of consequentiality. It is positive boarder, comparative guest, superlative cottager. If we do not appear on the list somewhere we shall not be in request for our posies next winter with the *beau monde*."

"You are always sensible, Mary Ann," said I, "when your æstheticism takes a commercial bias. Only a lisp separates æstheticism from asceticism, and that distinguishes the critic from the artist."

"Just so," interrupted Maryantha meekly; "the difference between tongue and pallet."

"Now," I continued, affecting not to perceive, "the scheme with us is to turn tourists, and call on our customers out of town. A few cut flowers presented to us at one house we can exchange or sell at the next. We will purchase one of those ugly wooden dog carts and put it aboard the Red Bank boat and come into Long Branch by accident, as it were.

### COTTAGE PEEPS.

The Highlands of Navesink, called Neversink by all but the "first families," make the bottom side of the picture frame of New-York—the east side broken off, drifted to sea and submerged, being Long Island. That bulwark of drift, the Highlands, has power to hold the Navesink River back from the Bay, and the bar that river forms against the ocean accounts for the "Long Branch" of the same river, called also the Shrewsbary. The bank by the sea from the Highlands to Deal, fifteen miles, is higher than the country behind it, suggesting that formerly the Highlands may have made an elbow and extended along all that coast, and finally fell into the sea, while upon their rearward slope the summer city of Long Branch is pitched, the ocean continuing to pull down the bluff from year to year. No person has seen the country back of Long Branch till he has gone as far as Red Bank. The beauty of that country is told in Mr. Stedman's poem, "Alice of Monmouth," which is the name of the best garden county around New-York. It was settled by the New-York Dutch, starting from Staten Island and the Kills, before the average components of East and West Jersey had arrived upon the soil. You can still see Dutch tiles occasionally on old brick huts through this country, both tiles and bricks imported from Holland. The graveyards at Shrewsbury, Monmouthield and other places abound in Holland names or perversions. In the past twenty years the wealth and taste of New-York have fringed this golden basin with summer homes, and the roads of rolled gravel which penetrate it show older villas scarcely deferring to modern cost in effectiveness and more noble in shade and verdure. Of these the place of Captain Hartshorne, inside the bight of the Highlands, is celebrated; it is only a mile from the Highlands hotels, which may be placed upon the Hartshorne estate. The lawn is scooped out from the dark clay hills and the dwelling stands far back, with clumps of trees at intervals and grand old woods behind. Although the present proprietor made his fortune in the Gulf of California military trade, his forefathers, Quakers of a mild loyalist type, lived the Revolutionary war through on this farm, and General Clinton, crossing this lawn the day after the battle of Monmouth, remarked to one of them: "Mr. Hartshorne, you have very strong ground here." "We never knew," says Benjamin, the descendant, "whether he meant to compliment the soil or the military topography."

### HIGHLAND LAMP.

Fenimore Cooper lays scenes in one of his novels around the Highlands of Navesink. There shines the dearest light that ever burned since Hero's lamp stood in the window for Leander; the Highland Light, that welcomes every American wanderer home and every emigrant to his new country. The shaggy hillside, little altered since Verrezoni sailed beneath it, before Shakespeare's day, supports the two towers and battlemented curtain, where, like two eyes, one steady white, one darting flame, the spirit of the Government never sleeps. Plymouth Rock has its little celebrity; the Highland Light expects none. Like the light and oxygen we breathe, it is an unconscious splendor, an unidealfire, the flash of the volcano of strength and plenty in the crater of the continent behind, where harvests burn to loaves of bread and sulphurous mines consume their jewels. Ships as populous as ancient cities pass beneath those uninterpreting eyes silently as bats that flit by furnace chimneys at the loosing of the blast. No poet writes the romance that is never done, and that in its immeasurable constancy absorbs alike utility and poetry. The imagination, resting upon sublimer things, becomes itself a bark, an emigrant here, drifting in where millions of our kind have passed to their lives and their graves in a nation that has never heard of the Highland Light.

Mr. Navarro, the capitalist, has two places in the rear of Scabright, one old and surrounded with venerable shade, the other newer and smarter, on a commanding hill, as yet with little shade and closely planted saplings. Next to him is the thrifty farm of General Clinton Fisk; all the land hereabout sloping down to water is of the highest fertility and held at $1,000 an acre—little or none for sale.

### THE LONG BRANCH COTTAGES.

Real estate at Long Branch is being put up somewhat recklessly on the strength of several new men of wealth having built or bought there within the past year. Land is held at about $1,000 an acre for half a mile back from the beach, most of it worth about $1,500. Prices on the ocean front are wholly arbitrary, generally about $100 a front foot. An acre is commonly reckoned at sixteen New-York building lots, or rising 200 feet square. The cottages on the ocean front, south of the West End Hotel are, in order, Leech's, General A. Webb's, Brice Grav's, Woerishofler's, Nathan's, Seligman's, Drexel's, Leech's, the three Curtises—father and two sons—Henderson's (the theatre man), Nehemiah Perry's, Brokaw's, Billings's Wright's, Barbour's, Grant's, Fahnestock's, Amos Cutting's, Garrison's, Moses Taylor's, his son-in-law, Winthrop's, Hard's (the coffee man), and, passing the Elberon cottages, Garland's, Victor Newcome's and Horace White's. Here are twenty-seven places on the ocean front. No houses on this side are encountered till we come to Deal.

On the opposite side, separated by the great drive from the ocean lawns, are these cottages, beginning below the club-house at the West End Hotel: Daniel Dougherty's cost $22,000, with about four acres. Behind it are the four new cottages put up last year by Walter S. Green. Next, the two Sternbergers', and beyond the dam Charlotte Rhodes's, Geotry's, Miss Billings's, Pullman's, Grant's, recently sold for $25,000; Blumenthal's, L. B. Brown's, Thomas Murphy's. The Elberon cottages and stables extend to the ditch opposite Newcome's.

Figures and "points" on some of these houses have been given me, as follows: Commodore Garrison's "cottage"—rather, marine villa—cost $70,000; Fahnestock's, of the First National Bank, was bought for $24,000 nearly two years ago, and has cost $15,000 since; Childs's pretty blue cottage cost $18,000 originally; now represents $25,000. Amos Cutting's, on Senator Jones's old lot, cost $35,000; Moses Taylor's cost $40,000, and, adding his son-in-law Winthrop's and the two lawns, stands for $125,000. This is one of the Boston Winthrops. George M. Pullman's cottage and double lawns, on both sides the drive, represent $67,500. Murphy's cottage and grounds, also double, cost in flush times, $80,000; the stable cost $12,000 and the billiard hall $10,000. The numerous small cottages around the Elberon Hotel cost in dull years $2,250 to $4,000 apiece. Judge Hilton's purchase south of the Elberon Hotel, 350 feet by about 800 feet, cost him recently $30,000, or $100 per front foot. He bought it of V. Newcome, who made $8,000 by the operation.

Hilton has also got 600 feet across the road, on both sides, bringing his purchase up to $65,000; it is guessed he designs to build sometime a hotel here. Mr. Francklyn, of the Elberon Hotel, bought 450 feet front on the ocean side years ago for $32,000. That hotel, notwithstanding its high charges, has turned away more desirable guests this year than it has accommodated. John Hoey not long ago paid $24,000 for a property at the East End, next to the Brighton Hotel, for which he has since refused $65,000. He also bought ninety-seven acres at sheriff's sale for $20,000, and sold only eight acres of it to Mr. Garrison for $25,000. William Garrison is to build a house on the tall hill near Mary Adams's cottage; Mrs. Adams has sold some of her land for $1,000 per acre. The high plateau of ground belonging to Louis J. Phillips, the fur dealer, with 3,300 feet upon the ocean, south of settled Long Branch, has been within the past fortnight added to T. Murphy's farm immediately back of it, and formed into the Elberon Land and Improvement Company, having a united tract of 655 acres, capital $500,000. E. L. Brown, the builder, whose name was punned into Elberon, is expected to be the president. South of this property Dickson, an original Jersey farmer, has 300 feet front by 900 deep on the ocean side for which he has refused $30,000. At Deal Village, Allen, the hotel keeper, sold last year seventeen-twentieths of an acre for $2,500, and the buyer sold half his purchase for the same amount. Bradley, the projector of Asbury Park, gave $80,000 for his tract of several hundred acres, and lots are now selling in it 50 feet by 120, for $1,500 apiece.

### A RAILROAD MISTAKE.

A great opportunity was lost in railroad locating by diverting the New-Jersey Southern Road into the interior of the State instead of sending it down the coast. It is said that this property cost $2,500,000 before the Central of New-Jersey bought it, yet the latter railroad's Long Branch division from Elizabethport, which cost only $2,000,000, is said to be making 15 to 20 per cent a year. The parent company owns two-thirds of the stock, but the accounts are kept separately. The Pennsylvania Railroad is to build along the coast some day as far south as Atlantic City.

General Babcock's Long Branch Cottage, which cost $8,500 without the ground, rents for $2,000 a year. Mr. Hoey has 300 acres at the Branch. The West End Hotel, the most profitable at the Branch, cost $350,000 fifteen years ago, and sold at forced sale to the present proprietors for $225,000, who have spent $150,000 in improvements; the old Conover house, perhaps half a century old, is enclosed within its court.

### LONG BRANCH ARCHITECTURE.

A word upon the style of some of the new cottages: Horace White has a new yellow shingle cottage, two stories and an attic high, with lattice dormers which have the effect of small gables. The large roof is also treated with side salients, gabled; a great arch between these gables is recessed deeply and extends to the roof and is backed with glass in small panes. Another gable, lower than the roof, flanks this arch. The end of the cottage is extended and deeply balconied, and its angle with the front forms an architectural terrace. The roof is in older shingle of a gray color. From the road six different gables are seen.

Victor Newcome's cottage is long and low, and entirely faced with seasoned shingle nearly of the same tone. Those in the sides are of a silvery tint. The south end makes a broad transept-like feature, which is overlung at each end at the gables and treated below with bays and an arbor. A bell-roofed tower makes the corresponding gable on the north, and between is a lattice porch breaking the eaves and flashed with tinted glass. The basement is of red brick. At the north end is an extension in higher stories with a flower window and an adventitious gable. The general effect is that of a whaler's cottage weather-beaten.

Moses Taylor's cottage is a plain, greenish building with red roofs and balconies. Roman arches of wood and broad red brick chimneys, in some cases outside the frame of the house. It is the most praised house at the Branch, very large, very cool, and with out any pretension. His son-in-law has a house of three overtopping front gables with a *porte cochere* at the angle, strong outside brickwork and chimneys, and a dark green surface. Some say the chimneys are too important.

Mr. Garrison's cottage is a light green color with abundant roofs of red. Nine gables raised upon each other break the lines from a single point of view. A turret at one end, a lofty cupola at the other and stained glass abundant over the surface, with hollow gables, crochetted pinnacles, a *porte cochere* and numerous balconies and verandas almost confuse the eye. A great brick chimney accompanies the main cupola nearly to its lantern, and resembles an ambitious buttress with outside fireplaces. The lower story and basement are of brick. This great house is in too many parts to express itself firmly on the mind, though it bears study at every point.

Mr. Amos Cutting's house makes a great feature of two huge red brick chimneys entirely outside the frame, and one of them contains a great hollow chimney place. Tiles are used for outside ornaments. The roof is broken into many details. Tiles ornament the ridge of the roof. The color is a drab green.

Mr. Barbour, the thread manufacturer's, new house is of grayish green with the centre thrown up to four stories, the top story a summer house. All the roofs are of Venetian red. Plenteous filagree carpentry and lattices and colored glass windows break the woodwork. A conical tower of red surmounts all. There is now room at Long Branch for fresh innovation, the initator being too apparent in the general course of constructions.

### THE MORAL POINT.

Asbury Park is a remarkable development in summer sociology. Every year it springs forward and its hotels almost rival those of Long Branch, while its real estate has advanced hundreds per cent in the past five years. Lots offered for $500 in dull years now are held at $2,500. A single man, seeing Ocean Grove with its prison stockade and code of rigid Mosaic observances, rise to business consequence, bought the sand hummocks and scrub timber beside it, and started a moral but not a pronouncedly religious rival and companion place. Francis Asbury, the American St. Francis, lent his widely known name to the title, with which was incorporated the nondescript expression "Park," as distinguished from *ville* or camp. A "Tabernacle" was put up, in deference to the example of Ocean Grove, but in smarter style, nothing of the old canvas camp-meeting material being employed, and churches of different denominations, charitable asylums and philanthropic retreats, picnic commons and a lake or pond full of pleasure boats advertised the spot as liberal and joyous. Liquor was the only witch absolutely exorcised, though the chief hotel was allowed to furnish wine at meals.

The sequel has proved that religion is at a premium when mildly administered, and that, as the business spirit of Asbury Park remarks, looking over his several hundred acres of homes, "a little of it goes a great ways." Shouting is still an occasional indulgence at Ocean Grove; hurrahing is the shout of Asbury Park. Lumber is the real genius of both places and without it there could not have sprung, almost like the weeds afield, and shaken to the ocean their slender inflorescence. Lumber, of which Moses made his nation, raising tabernacle and temple walls to attach his migratory race to some fixed soil; lumber in which America is richer than all antiquity and which has housed our forefathers until now; lumber which pierces heaven in church spires, makes flooring for iron railroads, gives strength to our lightest wagons in the world, and makes the healthiest dwellings for man; how well they spoke of the Tree of Liberty!

Here at Asbury Park may occasionally be seen the good old lady enjoying over her Bible the pleasant pronunciation of that blessed word "Mesopotamia." Here also may be heard at meeting houses the peculiar nasal melody of the negro, whose voice with its engaging wiliness is prolonged beyond white folks' notes and gives its owner notice and a certain voodoo authority. Here you may see what you have supposed dead in this age—the sincere ecstasy of piety, the supernal trance upon the countenance, drawn from contemplations of God and eternity. Religion as a social element is too much overlooked in secular newspapers; it is still the overpowering life of this country, though scarcely aggressive. It is the principal element of American wealth, being the main engine of thrift, temperance, wedlock, the census, utility and education. All those rich cottagers at Long Branch, if you look into their past, were seeded in religious discipline. Matrimony becomes the early recourse of an abstinent society, and good habits are taken on faith as so much capital. Here the mechanic is still at a social premium, where the broker, lawyer and financier are not unsuspected. And where does exist a higher standard of man than the carpenter and builder even now? He is the only author in America whose works sell. At these moral cities the only difference between worldly people is a certain pallor of skin and general absence of fat folks.

One of the sacrifices of real estate at Long Branch was that of United States Senator John P. Jones, who paid $20,000 for a piece of ground 200 feet by 600 and more, on the ocean bluff, in or about 1873. It is said to have cost him $30,000 in all, with taxes, improvements, etc. It was sold for $10,000 to Mr. Cutting a year or so ago, but would now bring nearly its original cost.

### SOCIAL OBSERVATIONS.

The principal lesson of this rise of property is the returning tendency to country life. The village carts, box wagons, coupes, etc., seen in such variety at Long Branch belong overwhelmingly to the cottagers. The price of keeping a pair of horses at the hotel stables is $80 a month.

The Long Branch pier has been of doubtful value to the place except as a competing agency to living freight. It is rather an injury to the hotels nearest it, and has made property furthest away from it appreciate the more.

Life in the surf is pretty but rather tame here, owing to the attempt of so-called fashion to proscribe bathing as for the present rather vulgar. One would think from the very imperfect figures and feet seen on the beach that fashion in this case was too much interested. Pennsylvanians and Western people show to most advantage in bathing dress, being, since the decline of Conkling, the only remaining forms of "Stalwartism." In Pennsylvania the fine horse-like proportions and German frames delight in parti-colored or gaily trimmed dresses, of red and blue. Stockings are rather falling out of favor, and the feet only are encased in a low sandal, even that being sometimes discarded. The arms are often bare, English style, to the armpit, as a mild protest of fine arms against sleeves in the drawing-room. The beach about the West End and Howland Hotels has been much improved by building and pilings, and is now as safe and sandy and as far-sloping as Cape May or Coney Island.

Shops are springing up even at the West End, where now there are drug, confectionery, fruit, millinery and dressmakers' places. Hotels are growing in number up Monmouth Beach way, rather than down toward "Murray Hill."

### VARANDA CHIT-CHAT.

Conversation here is not aggressive, and there is need of picturesque talkers like the Hon. Benjamin Brewster, whose latest views are about as follows:

"Sometimes I favor limiting by law the amount of money a man shall leave his sons. Twenty thousand dollars apiece is plenty for them. Above that it might profitably escheat to the State. The consequence would be that rich men would do good while they live with their enormous profits. It is common to hear boys educated by bounty to begin the battle of life say, 'Oh! I think I ought to have been a rich man's son!' Look around you at the young women in the hotel. In every pair of ears is a pair of big diamonds, the aggregate being right here as many diamonds as a palace contains. Yet nothing seems to accompany the diamonds but a novel. You see nobody reading anything but that. A young woman in big diamonds hearing me mention Franklin yesterday, said, 'Mr. Brewster, who was Franklin? He was the inventor of printing, was he not?' 'Yes, dear,' I said, 'of printing and of thunder and lightning.' She said: 'Oh, thank you!' and never knew it was a reflection upon her. Now, her mother would have known who Franklin was."

Sitting by a hotel window here a few days ago, a stranger counted the exclamations "lovely" and "horrid" on the piazza outside. First, what was horrid:

"I think Jersey is horrid!"
"Brooklyn is horrid!"
"Asbury Park is horrid!"
"The Catskills is horrid!"
"Niagara Falls is horrid!"
"The West is horrid!"
"Scotland is horrid!"
"Germany is horrid!"
"New-England is horrid!"
"Philadelphia is horrid!"
"Bashfulness is horrid!"
"The country is horrid!"
"Walking is horrid!"
"Learned people is horrid!"
"Drawing is horrid!"
"Flat heels is horrid!"
"Curls is horrid!"
"Buckboards is horrid!"
"Canada is horrid!"
"Long Island is horrid!"
"Martha's Vineyard is horrid!"
"The Alleghanies is horrid!"
"Crabbing is horrid!"

Next followed the list of things perfect:

"West Point is lovely."
"Bangs is lovely."
"Yachts are perfectly lovely."
"Brokers are lovely."
"Bisque is lovely."
"Four in hand is lovely."
"The Mascot is lovely."
"Gray hair is lovely."
"Long finger nails is lovely."
"Green stockings is lovely."
"Silk mitts is lovely."
"The corn cutter is lovely."
"All black is lovely."
"Donkeys is lovely."

To this I may add that the bicycle is horrid and the bicycler is in danger of being killed. Pitfalls are being dug for him. He is such a silent apparition the horse resents him. No wise horse ever saw anything but a wheelbarrow stand up on the tip of a wheel. The bicycler must find some uninhabited isle and run around its centines like a locomotive spider.

The English soldier is down here teaching ladies to rise in the saddle, standing right up in the slipper and almost cleaving the pommel, as if about to dive. The aforesaid Briton haughtily buckles the stirrup strap further along, and says little except now and then forgetfully, "Ladies, trot! Change, ladies!" He says that in a little while all Yankee born peoples will rise in their stirrups and change a great many of their ideas.

The delicate chiropodist who handles human feet as if they were choice pears, and peels all the specks off them, is rising in favor with both sexes. She congratulates the females on the possession of "a foot that will stand for years," and says to the young men that feet like theirs were planned to dandle children. She makes finger nails nearly transparent and gives expression to stumpy fingers. After leaving her the ladies may be seen for hours bowing their wrists and curving their palms.

JOHNNY BOQUET.

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An apprentice boy who had not pleased his employer one day came in for a chastisement, during the administration of which his master exclaimed: "How long will you serve the devil?" The boy replied, whimpering: "You know best, sir; I believe my indenture will be out in three months."

"Phat wud I do wid that?" exclaimed Patrick, when the hackman handed him the baggage check. "I gave yez good money, and yez try to put counterfeit onter me." "You mistake," said the hackman; "this is not money; it is only a check." "Go way wid yez," cried Pat; "isn't a check always writ on papper? Did yez take me for a greenhorn altogither?"—[Boston Transcript.

# THE MONEY MARKET.

## SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

JULY 23, 1881.

*THE GENERAL LIST.*

| Name. | Actual Sales Open'g | High't. | Low't | Final. | Closing Bids. Bid. | Ask'd | Shares Sold. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alton & T H | 55 | 55 | 55 | 55 | .. | 54 | 20 |
| Do pref | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 95 | .. |
| Rest Air Line | .. | .. | .. | .. | 68 | 70 | .. |
| Buf Pitt & W | .. | .. | .. | .. | 43 | 44 | .. |
| Cedar Falls | .. | .. | .. | .. | 28 | 31 | .. |
| Central Pacific | 93¼ | 93½ | 90 | 92⅝ | 92⅝ | 92¾ | 12,450 |
| Chi, St L & NO | .. | .. | .. | .. | 76 | 80 | .. |
| Canada South'n | 65 | 65 | 63 | 64¼ | 64 | 64⅛ | 7,305 |
| C, C C & Ind | 93 | 93 | 91 | 91½ | 91 | 92 | 1,200 |
| C C & I C | 22½ | 22⅝ | 22 | 22 | 22 | .. | 1,620 |
| Ches. & Ohio | 28 | 28 | 28 | 28 | 27½ | 28 | 450 |
| Ches & O, 2d pf | 29⅞ | 29⅞ | 29¾ | 29¾ | 29¼ | 30 | 500 |
| Do 1st pref | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 | 38 | 41 | 200 |
| Chic, B & Q | 157 | 157 | 156¼ | 157 | 157 | 157½ | 1,100 |
| Chi, R I & Pac | 138 | 138 | 137¼ | 137¼ | 136 | 137 | 400 |
| Chi & Alton | 137½ | 137½ | 137½ | 137½ | 137¼ | 137½ | 100 |
| C, St P, M & O | 41 | 41 | 40 | 40 | 39¾ | 40 | 550 |
| Do pref | 101 | 101 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ | 5,400 |
| Chi & N W | 123½ | 123½ | 121 | 122½ | 122¼ | 122½ | 15,400 |
| Do pref | 137½ | 137½ | 136¾ | 136¾ | 136 | 136¾ | 760 |
| Chi, M & St P | 112¾ | 112¾ | 109¾ | 110 | 110 | 110⅛ | 39,450 |
| Do pref | 130 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 129½ | 130 | 200 |
| C San & C | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 50 | .. |
| Del, Lack & W | 120⅝ | 120¾ | 118⅝ | 119½ | 119⅜ | 119⅝ | 25,650 |
| D & H Canal | 106¾ | 106¾ | 107 | 107 | 107 | 107½ | 2,800 |
| Den & R G | 102⅞ | 102⅞ | 100¼ | 100⅞ | 100¾ | 100⅞ | 8,600 |
| Hous & Texas | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ | .. | 97½ | 100 |
| Han & St Jo | 92¼ | 92¼ | 90 | 91¾ | 91¾ | 91¾ | 4,500 |
| Do pref | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109½ | 110 | 200 |
| Ill Central | 137¼ | 137¼ | 136¾ | 136¾ | 136¾ | 137 | 300 |
| L E & West'n | 51 | 51 | 47 | 47 | 47½ | 48 | 1,469 |
| K & Des M pf | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 54¾ | .. |
| Lake E & W | 55 | 55 | 53¾ | 54⅛ | 54½ | 55⅛ | 1,000 |
| Louis & Nash | 103⅞ | 103¾ | 100¼ | 101¼ | 101 | 102 | 3,450 |
| L, N, A & Chic | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | .. | .. | 100 |
| Lake Shore | 122 | 122⅝ | 120¾ | 121⅝ | 121 | 121¼ | 24,100 |
| Man R'way | 17½ | 17⅝ | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17⅛ | 17½ | 2,200 |
| Man Beach | 36 | 36 | 35 | 35 | 27 | 39 | 200 |
| M & Cin 1st pf | 14 | 14 | 13¼ | 13½ | 13 | 13½ | 400 |
| Do 2d pref | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 10 | .. |
| Met Railway | 84½ | 85 | 84 | 84½ | 84½ | 84¾ | 4,500 |
| Mich Central | 98¼ | 98¼ | 96½ | 97⅛ | 97⅛ | 97¼ | 11,310 |
| Mobile & Ohio | 36½ | 36½ | 34⅞ | 34⅞ | 34½ | 36 | 500 |
| Mo, Kan & Tex | 45½ | 45¼ | 41 | 42½ | 42½ | 42¾ | 11,110 |
| Mo & Pac | 108½ | 108½ | 105 | 106⅞ | 106½ | 106⅞ | 5,700 |
| Morris & Essex | 123½ | 123½ | 120½ | 120½ | .. | 123½ | 292 |
| Nat'l S & Chas | 73 | 73 | 70 | 70 | 70 | .. | 4,000 |
| Mil, L S & W | 54¾ | 54¾ | 52 | 52 | 52 | 55 | 17,300 |
| Nash, C & St L | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 80 | 81 | 400 |
| N J Central | 94⅞ | 94⅞ | 92⅞ | 93 | 93 | 93¼ | 16,050 |
| N Y C & H | 142¼ | 142¼ | 140 | 142 | 142 | 142¼ | 13,070 |
| N Y Elevated | 106 | 106 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | 106⅛ | 625 |
| N Y, L E & W | 43½ | 43½ | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | 41¾ | 22,000 |
| Do pref | 83¼ | 83¼ | 81¼ | 81¼ | .. | .. | 1,000 |
| Nor Pacific | 40 | 40 | 38 | 38¾ | 38 | 39 | 7,600 |
| Do pref | 78¾ | 78¾ | 76¼ | 76¼ | 76¼ | 76½ | 21,150 |
| N Y, O & West | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | 32¾ | 6,200 |
| Nor & W pf | 57 | 57 | 55½ | 55½ | 56½ | 57 | 100 |
| Do common | 25½ | 25½ | 25¼ | 25¼ | 24 | 25½ | 40 |
| Ohio Cen | 29 | 29¼ | 27¼ | 27¼ | 27 | .. | 1,400 |
| Ohio Sou'rn | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Or R & Nav | 163 | 163 | 162 | 162 | 163 | 164 | 700 |
| Ohio & Miss | 39 | 39 | 38 | 38⅛ | 38 | 38¼ | 4,005 |
| Pacific Mail | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 203 | .. |
| Pad & Reading | 59 | 59 | 56¾ | 56¾ | 58½ | .. | 3,100 |
| Peoria D & Evv | 43 | 43 | 42 | 42 | 40 | 42 | 300 |
| Rich & Pitts | 43½ | 44 | 41½ | 42 | 41 | 42½ | 600 |
| Rich & Alleg'y | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ | .. | 3½ | 500 |
| St L P M & M | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 102 | 100 |
| St L & San F | 50 | 50 | 48½ | 48½ | 48½ | 49½ | 500 |
| Do pref | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | 74½ | 75¼ | 100 |
| Do 1st pref | .. | .. | .. | .. | 107½ | 109 | .. |
| Tol, P & W | 24½ | 24½ | 23¾ | 24¼ | 24 | 30½ | 1,500 |
| Texas & Pacific | 60⅛ | 60⅛ | 58 | 58¼ | 58½ | 58¾ | 9,150 |
| Union Pacific | 127 | 127½ | 125⅞ | 126¼ | 126½ | 126¾ | 22,970 |
| Wab, St L & P | 54¾ | 54¾ | 53 | 53 | 52½ | 53 | 12,400 |
| Do pref | 90½ | 90½ | 88 | 88 | 87 | 88 | 9,900 |
| Am Dist Tel | 48 | 48 | 48 | 48 | 47½ | 48 | 100 |
| W U Tel | 89⅞ | 89¾ | 89½ | 89⅞ | 89½ | 89⅞ | 35,980 |
| Adams Ex | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 | 150 | .. | 40 |
| Am Ex | 82 | 82 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 84 | 130 |
| U S Ex | 69 | 69 | 66 | 66 | 68 | 70 | 100 |
| W F Ex | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 125 | 129 | 10 |
| Pacific Mail | 48⅞ | 48⅞ | 47½ | 47½ | 47⅞ | 48 | 5,100 |
| Col Coal & Iron | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52 | 52¼ | 1,000 |
| Cum Coal | 39 | 39 | 38 | 38 | 38½ | 41 | 1,000 |
| Maryland Coal | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 26 | 27⅞ | 100 |
| New Cen Coal | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 | 28 | .. |
| Pennsylvania Coal | 24½ | 24½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 18 | 28,550 |
| Little Pitts M | .. | .. | .. | .. | 2¼ | 3¼ | 50 |
| Ont M | 35 | 35 | 35 | 35 | .. | .. | .. |
| Silver Cliff | .. | .. | .. | .. | 4½ | 5 | .. |
| Standard S&O | .. | .. | .. | .. | 20 | .. | .. |
| Sutro Tunnel | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1½ | 1,500 |
| Quicksilver | 19 | 19 | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 19 | 400 |
| Do pref | 70 | 70 | 70 | 70 | .. | 70 | 200 |

Total sales for the day.....431,537

*39¼ seller 60 days.

*GOVERNMENTS.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U S 1s coupon 1907 | | U S 6s, Continued 5½ | |
| 50,000 | 116¾ | 10,000 | 102⅞ |
| 10,000 | 116¼ | | |

*BONDS AND BANK STOCKS*

10 O'CLOCK TO 12 O'CLOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Louisiana consols | | NY L E and West | |
| 20,000 | 69¾ | New 2d consol | |
| Tennessee 6s old | | 5,000 | 101¼ |
| 10,000 | 73 | 6,000 | 102⅞ |
| St Louis S W Div 6s | | C C & I C income | |
| 10,000 | 109⅞ | 15,000 | 46 |
| M & St P 1st | | 10,000 | 75¾ |
| Ch and Pa div | | 10,000 | 75⅞ |
| 10,000 | 110½ | Metropolitan Bank | |
| Ches and Ohio cur | | 22 x div 16 | |
| interest def | | North Carolinas | |
| 12,000 adj | 69 | Spl tax 1st class | |
| 10,000 | 59⅞ | 1,000 | 74 |
| Ches and Ohio 1st | | District of col 3.65s | |
| Series B | | Registered | |
| 5,000 | 88 | 1,000 | 107 |
| 5,000 | 87⅞ | Am Dock & Im Co | |
| Canada South'n 1st | | Assented | |
| 4,000 | 100¼ | 3,000 | 132 |

12 O'CLOCK TO 2½ O'CLOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Georgia 7s new | | N Y L E & West'n | | Ohio & Miss income | |
| 5,000 | 111½ | New 2d con | | 15,000 | 35 |
| Mo Kan & Tex 2d | | 80,000 | 102 | 2d Bloom & W 1st | |
| 1,000 | 82¾ | 10,000 | 101⅞ | 5,000 | 97 |
| Central Pacific 1st G | | 10,000 | 101⅞ | 500 | 97 |
| 5,000 | 116 | 20,000 | 101¾ | Lake E & West 1s | |
| Rochest & Pitts 1s | | 10,000 | 101½ | 5,000 | 76½ |
| 30,000 | 93 | Ill Cent Ext 7s | | 5,000 | 76 |
| St L K C & N 1st | | 1,000 | 106¾ | Mo Kan & Tex C A | |
| 5,000 | 49¾ | Texas Pac inc L G | | 5,000 | 111 |
| Toledo and W 1st | | 20,000 | 80¾ | N Y & Texas land | |
| 5,000 | 115 | Texas Pac 1st | | scrip | |
| R W and Og'burg | | Rio Grande div | | 15,000 | 32 |
| con 1 st M | | 2,000 | 100 | Long Dock bonds | |
| 10,000 | 93⅞ | C C and I C income | | 2,000 | 124 |
| Boston H & E 1st | | 6,000 | 75¾ | | |
| 10,000 | 79 | 25,000 | 75¾ | | |

2½ O'CLOCK TO 3 O'CLOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tennessee 6s old | | Boston H & E 1st | | N Y L E and West | |
| 10,000 | 73 | 15,000 | 78 | New 2d con | |
| Tex Pac 1st L G | | 2,000 | 77⅞ | 10,000 | 101⅞ |
| 20,000 | 80 | Ohio and Miss 2d | | 10,000 | 102 |
| 30,000 | 79 | 1,000 | 130½ | C C and I C 1st gold | |
| Rome W & Og'bg | | Rochester & Pitts | | 5,000 | 75⅞ |
| Con 1st M | | 10,000 | 40 | 5,000 | 75¾ |
| 5,000 | 97⅞ | Metropolitan El 1st | | Pen and R G 1st | |
| | | 2,000 | 89¾ | 5,000 | 118 |

*CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS*

*Reported by* JOHN H. DAVIS & CO., *No. 17 Broad.*

| | Bid. | Asked. | | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| City 6s, new | .. | .. | North'n Pac pref | 37⅞ | 37¾ |
| United R R of N J 150 | .. | .. | North'n Cen 6s | 107⅞ | 108¼ |
| Penn R R | 51 | 54¼ | Lehigh Nav | 45½ | 45¾ |
| Reading | 20⅞ | 20½ | Phila, Wil & Bal | 22⅞ | 22¾ |
| Lehigh Valley | 61⅞ | 61⅞ | Hecksher R R | 22½ | 23 |
| Cat and Amboy pref | 90 | 90 | Phila and Erie | 23¾ | 24 |
| North'n Pac com | 29¼ | 29⅞ | | | |

SATURDAY, July 23—P. M.

It is difficult to estimate correctly the meaning of to-day's movements in the stock market because the unfavorable report concerning the condition of the President was an extraneous factor in the situation, the influence of which cannot be measured. There is no doubt that the reported unfavorable change gave some impetus to the declining market, although there is hardly a dissent to the opinion that the worst possible news would in itself furnish no reason for a decline in values. No decline is anticipated in any other than the stock market for such a cause. And it is even probable that after the decline in stocks to-day had made some headway, the supposed cause encouraged a buying that would not have been made if the same prices had been reached without the aid of the Washington reports. The evidence of a renewal of the liquidation was furnished in the early dealings. The market opened weak, and early sales were followed by dulness. Sellers of stocks were in the assurdancy, but the want of a market prevented any extreme pressure. Orders generally were limited to the prices of the last sales. Nevertheless there were orders to sell that did not meet a purchasing demand. That was the condition when the first reports from Washington were circulated. After that the market steadily declined until within the last half hour of business, in which time there was some recovery in prices, consequent upon the covering by "shorts" and the more favorable report of President Garfield's condition. The table—"General List"—at the head of this column sufficiently shows the movements of the day, when it is understood that generally the lowest prices were made at about 2:30 o'clock. The market closed steady at the recovery.

Government bonds were dull and hardly steady in prices. The final bids show a decline of ⅛ for the continued 6s. Annexed are the closing quotations;

| | Bid. | Ask'd. | | Bid. | Ask'd. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. 4½s, '91, reg | 114¼ | 114½ | U.S. cur 6s, 1897 | 132 | .. |
| U.S. 4½s, '91, c | 114¼ | 114½ | U.S. cur 6s, 1898 | 133 | .. |
| U.S. 4s, 1907, reg | 114¼ | 114½ | U.S. cur 6s, 1899 | 134 | .. |
| U.S. 4s, 1907, c | 114¼ | 114½ | U.S. con. 6s | 102¼ | 102½ |
| U.S. cur. 6s 1896 | 130 | .. | U.S. con. 5s | 101¾ | 102 |
| U.S. cur 6s, 1898 | 131 | .. | Dist. of Col. 3.65s | 109½ | 110 |

State bonds were neglected, but Louisiana consols were firm at 68¾, and Tennessee 6s were 1 per cent higher at 73. North Carolina 6s, special tax, sold at 7¼, and Georgia 7s, new, at 111½. The city bank stocks, twenty-two shares of Metropolitan sold at 161.

Outside of two or three issues, the dealing in railroad bonds amounted to next to nothing. The Erie second consols were