LIBERAL CULTURE.

A BOSTON COLLEGE TO PROMOTE IT.

AIMS AND METHODS OF THE INSTITUTION—WHAT IT HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—"The College of Liberal Culture is a Boston notion," said its Director, Dr. Eben Tourjée, recently to the writer, as we were at dinner in company with nearly or quite 500 of its young lady students.

It was Dr. Tourjée who first introduced the conservatory system of teaching music in the United States, at Providence, R. I., in the year 1853. He had already been known in New-York and elsewhere in musical circles, and as editor of a musical paper. In 1867 he opened the New-England Conservatory of Music in Boston, and in 1870 it was incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, and became a branch of the Boston University. The development of the institution was so rapid that its quarters in the Music Hall building were too small for its requirements, and last September it was removed to the St. James Hotel, Franklin-square, which had been purchased for this purpose. The building has not been essentially altered, its size, situation and arrangements seeming to be admirably adapted for its present purpose—the teaching of many arts, as well as music, and a home for the female students. There is accommodation for 550 young ladies to lodge and board in the college, the male students living outside of the institution, and never being allowed above the first story. At the present time there are over 1,000 students in all in the various departments. Opposite the main entrance, in the corridor, is a large glass-covered case of ancient musical instruments that would make an interesting study to the curious in such matters. The parlors, library, dining-rooms, restaurant for out-of-town people, office and numerous music and recitation rooms open from this long corridor. There is a half distinct Babel of musical sounds in the atmosphere: a soprano is gliding through a scale; a tenor is trying an upper C; a violin is harmonizing a German melody; a harp sends forth a tender thrill; while young men and young women are passing here and there with preoccupied countenances and looks of determination. One young lady has just entered carrying a violin case with a jaunty air; but if she is jaunty, she is in quest of a musical education evidently. The basement floor is devoted to the Art Department, which is under the direction of Mr. Walter Smith, an English gentleman of high attainments. Here there are class-rooms, modelling studios, lecture-rooms, etc. It is an interesting sight to pass through these rooms and see the pupils at work.

In this College of Liberal Culture there are schools of Music, Languages, Elocution, Fine Arts, Physical Training and General English Education; Dr. Tourjée holding the opinion that these studies form a natural combination, and that when youths come to him primarily for music they will obtain the very best educational advantages either in a portion or the whole routine, lessons being given of course in either department separately if required. Music here opens the way to a broad and liberal culture, in sixteen schools. The ideal of education in this college is "the development of all one's faculties to their highest power, and their application to their highest use." A very large proportion of the students are preparing to be teachers, and when one remembers that of the musical instruments sold every year in the United States there are 30,000 pianos alone, he can understand the demand there is for competent instructors. They come from every part of the Union for this preparation under Dr. Tourjée's methods. At present there are several young women from Texas, from California and various parts of the Far West. Among the industries taught to these young women is the knowledge of tuning musical instruments. This is a unique but excellent departure from the common ideas of woman's work, as it opens a wide field for their labor at a remunerative price, and every musician should be able to tune his or her own instrument. All the students are taught the art of conducting under the direction of Mr. Carl Zerrahn. Sight singing is also a most important feature, as the basis of a true musical education.

Underlying all this harmonious and very practical method of giving a liberal culture to the students of this college is Dr. Tourjée's conviction that a perfectly trained musician is a kind of missionary or evangelist, who will carry his or her influence to the remotest corners of the earth; that there are few mortals but have some conception of musical sounds, and an association connected with these sounds. Hence if a higher kind of music is taught, it will develop the higher and the better characteristics of men and women. For instance, through Dr. Tourjée, Mr. Luke Whitney Mason was sent to Japan to introduce the American method of music. His success has been very gratifying, his class of pupils comprising nobles at Tokio numbering sixty. A musical conservatory has been established, and he has sent for reinforcements to assist him in his labors. Thirteen mission pupils, as they are called, desire to be instructed, and the Empress of Japan is greatly interested in having the system introduced in all the schools throughout the country.

There is nothing sectarian in the influences at the College of Liberal Culture, but it is conducted on the principle of a Christian household. It is optional with the students to attend the Bible class on Sunday and the chapel services, conducted by clergymen of Boston and elsewhere of different denominations. The home influence is prominent, and the resident young lady students form a family by the director and his family; all dwelling under one roof. Some of these young women lessen the expense of study by working one or two hours under the direction of the matron; but this number is limited. A splendid Music Hall is to be added to the building, besides other features of interest. Everywhere throughout the college, in all the schools and in the dining-hall, the students, and particularly (as they come more directly under notice) the young women, seemed very much in earnest in their occupations and appearance. They are not a body of fashionable girls getting a polish for future attractiveness, but rather are striving to be intelligent, and are ambitious, and are preparing for future possibilities.

In a word, the College of Liberal Culture is unique in many of its methods. It is perhaps the most interesting outcome of the Boston University for the coeducation of men and women. One of the most munificent givers to the endowment of the University was Mr. Isaac Rich. When he was a lad in Boston, fresh from his home near Yarmouth and earning his bread by some street industry on Charlestown Bridge, a noted clergyman of the day who passed him every morning greeted him with cordial and pleasant words. This set the boy to wondering why this man was so different from his acquaintances in general, and decided in his own mind that it was from the effect of education. "It is too late for me," said the embryo merchant, "but if it makes such a man I'll do all in my power in the future to educate young men." Within a few years he became a shipping merchant, was very successful, gave largely to all educational purposes, and at his death his entire fortune to the Boston University.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Lieutenant-Colonel David R. Clendenin, 3d Cavalry (then Major 8th Cavalry) in special orders October 28, 1882, has been further extended one month on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Paragraph 1, special orders, January 12, 1883, which granted First Lieutenant John B. Kerr, Adjutant 6th Cavalry, leave of absence for four months, has been revoked, and the extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted him in special orders November 6, 1882, further extended four months on surgeon's certificate of disability.

Major Nicholas Nolan, 3d Cavalry (recently promoted), has been ordered to proceed from Fort Davis, Texas, to Whipple Barracks, Prescott, Arizona Territory, and report in person to the Commanding General Department of Arizona for assignment to a post.

Commander Reed, commanding the Alliance, reports to the Navy Department, under date of Santiago de Cuba, January 11, the movements of that vessel in the West Indies since her arrival at St. Johns, December 29. He states that everything at Antigua and Santiago is quiet, and that Americans appear to be favorite visitors at those parts, where there are several now making arrangements to invest capital in the development of iron and copper mines. The Alliance will continue her cruise, visiting Havana and Aspinwall, and expects to reach Key West February 10 and New-Orleans March 15.

Master Moses L. Wood has been ordered to the Swatara, Ensign William F. Fullam to duty at the Naval Academy, Commander Thomas H. Eastman to examination for promotion.

Captain Wallace, commanding the Vandalia, reports to the Navy Department that he arrived at San Juan, Porto Rico, on the 6th inst. from St. Thomas, and that he sailed on the 8th inst. for Samana Bay. He states that there is little, if anything, doing at San Juan, and nothing requiring the presence of a man-of-war.

Rear Admiral Clitz, commanding the Asiatic Station, reports to the Navy Department, under date of Nagasaki, December 22, the movements of the vessels of that squadron as follows:

The Richmond visited Yokohama, Kobe, Takamatsu, Mitsuga Ilima and Yobuks Harbor, and arrived at Nagasaki December 18. She was to leave there on the 26th. The Ashuelot, after being docked at Nagasaki, sailed December 19 for Shanghai. The Monocacy arrived at Nagasaki from Kobe on the 18th inst. She was to remain there about three weeks, during which time she would be docked for repairs. The Palos left Chefoo on November 15, and arrived at Tientsin November 18, where she now is in winter quarters.

Captain J. H. Gillis, commanding the training ship Minnesota, has made a statistical report of boys examined and enlisted on board that vessel at New-York from August 7 to December 31, 1882, which shows that the number examined was 1,119, of which 449 were accepted and 670 were rejected, and 264 were accepted and enlisted and 183 accepted and not enlisted. Of the 264 listed and 183 accepted and not enlisted. Of the 264 boys who were enlisted 204 were American-born, and the remaining 60 were foreign-born. Since the above report 59 additional boys have been enlisted.

THE STORY OF A RELEASED PRISONER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 23.—George Albert Mason was released from the Albany Penitentiary on January 6, where he had served seven years and eight months for counterfeiting. He claims that he was wrongfully convicted and has prepared affidavits to be taken to Washington. He is a British subject and claims to have been employed in 1874 by Colonel Washburne as a detective in the United States Secret Service, although he did not take the prescribed oath. He claims he was discharged by Colonel Washburne because he demanded pay and made complaints to Secretary Bristow concerning Washburne, and also claims that his arrest and conviction were a part of Washburne's revenge. He wants damages for false imprisonment.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The National Agricultural Convention convened this morning for its annual session in the library-room of the Agricultural Department. Dr. T. C. Abbott, president of the Lansing (Mich.) Agricultural College, was chosen temporary president, and read an essay on "Education and Labor," which was generally discussed. The following officers were elected: George B. Loring, president; L. S. Coffin, Iowa, first vice-president; H. H. Dudley, New-York, second vice-president; Pr. J. R. Page, Virginia, third vice-president; W. W. Pugh, Louisiana, fourth vice-president; T. S. Gold, Connecticut, fifth vice-president; George H. S. Peabody, Illinois, sixth vice-president; George Blight, Pennsylvania, seventh vice-president; W. Le Roy Berry, California, eighth vice-president; J. S. Grinnell, Brown, Alabama, ninth vice-president; J. S. Grinnell, Massachusetts, first secretary; J. A. Holmes, North Carolina, second secretary; E. W. Perry, Illinois, third secretary.

Augustine Smith, of the Virginia Agricultural College at Blacksburg, read an essay on the "Necessity of Agricultural Education." Upon its conclusion there was a discussion.

In the afternoon a paper was read by Professor Wiley, of the Indiana State College, on "The Relation Between Science and the Industries and Arts." The entire afternoon was consumed in discussing the paper. The convention then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

A DECISION IN THE "REDEMPTION" CASE.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—Judge Lowell, of the United States Circuit Court, gave an opinion to-day in the case of Theodore Thomas against Joseph G. Lennon, to restrain the latter from producing Gounod's "Redemption" with orchestral accompaniment. The opinion sustains the temporary injunction granted last week. The decision takes the ground that the full orchestral score has never been published; that the publication of the book book with the score for piano and marginal notes does not give the right to any one to produce, if he can, the orchestral accompaniment with the aid of the book. The orchestral effects are colored by the original composer only, and are essentially his property. Judge Lowell says:

Twelve composers would make twelve different orchestrations. It may be doubted whether Gounod himself could produce it, if we can suppose him to have no aid from memory. We understand by this evidence that all the oratorios thus made would be somewhat like the original, and all would differ, more or less, from it. It is conceivable that some one might be considered better than Gounod's, if made by an abler composer than he; but the differences are that they would be much worse, and all might properly enough be called imitations of his work. These being the facts, we consider it to be clear that a dedication to the public of the arrangement for the piano does not dedicate what it does not contain, and what cannot be reproduced from it.

As to the infringement of the plaintiff's right by the publication of a new orchestration, he says:

The "Redemption" is a single creation of which the orchestration is an essential part. Every reproduction of it from something else is necessarily an imperfect imitation, which nevertheless occupies the same field and may ruin the original. In this respect an opera is more like a patented invention than like a common book. He who shall obtain similar results, better or worse, by similar means, though the opportunity is furnished by an unprotected book, should be held to infringe the rights of the composer. Another practical point of some importance is that it would be very difficult to prove, in many cases, whether memory had not some part in the reproduction. If necessary to the logic of the argument, we might perhaps hold that the publication of the piano score is a restricted dedication of that and nothing more. Lastly, it is plain that the defendant has undertaken to re-present Gounod's full score. Under these circumstances infringement appears to us to be sufficiently admitted for the purpose of this motion, even if it were otherwise doubtful.

TESTING THE VALIDITY OF CORNERS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 23.—John B. Lyon & Co. filed a bill in the Circuit Court to-day against about a dozen other firms, alleging that the defendants conspired to "corner" January corn, by means of which the price was raised 15 cents above its actual value. The bill asks that the defendants be enjoined from calling on the complainant for margins or repurchasing for their account when the margins are not put up. The suit is brought to test the statute which provides that all contracts made with persons running a corner shall be void. Lyon & Co. are short nearly 200,000 bushels of corn sold at 49½@50¾. The suit has caused much excitement on 'Change, and the markets were depressed for a time.

PACIFIC BANK OFFICERS ARRESTED.

BOSTON, Jan. 23.—Edwin M. Towle, who is charged with complicity in the alleged misappropriation of funds of the Pacific Bank, of this city, was arrested, and together with George R. Eager was arraigned in the United States Circuit Court to-day. Towle was held in $15,000 and Eager in $10,000 bail. An additional indictment has been found against Benjon, Towle and Eager. The status of the two latter was not generally known here until to-day, and their arrest has caused a sensation, both being prominent business men.

TWENTY-SIX BODIES RECOVERED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—The latest news from the scene of the gunpowder explosion near Berkeley is to the effect that the total number of bodies recovered from the ruins is twenty-six. So far as known, this number includes all that were killed. The coroner's jury made an investigation and rendered a verdict that the victims came to their deaths by a powder explosion, the cause of which was unknown.

A MURDERER TO BE HANGED.

ALBANY, Jan. 23.—The decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Pasquale Majone, convicted at the General Term, New-York, for the murder of his wife and mother-in-law in June, 1881, was handed down today. The judgment of the lower court is affirmed.

A VILLA IN NEWPORT BURNED.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 23.—A villa in Bellevue-ave., owned by John G. Weaver, proprietor of the Ocean House, was burned this morning. The fire caught from steam radiators. The loss on the house is $25,000; on furniture, $10,000; insured for $20,000. Silver, diamonds and a large amount of jewelry were destroyed.

HACKETT RELEASED ON BAIL.

Thomas Hackett, who is accused of having incited the masked Italian to shoot Henry Orr, the watchman, at No. 163 East One-hundred-and-twelfth-st., on Saturday, was taken into custody by Detective Smith, of the Twelfth Precinct Police, yesterday morning. Ex-Justice Flannigan, Hackett's counsel, finding that his client's arrest was inevitable, advised him to surrender himself. He did so, and was arraigned before Justice Morgan, in the Harlem Police Court. The detective took his prisoner to Orr's house, where the latter is confined to his bed by his wound. He said, pointing to Hackett, "That is the man who pointed me out to the masked Italian and ordered him to shoot me. His very words at the time were, 'That is the man; fire.' The Italian fired, and I felt something strike me sharply in my thigh. I saw the Italian run away. Hackett went with him. They appeared to be in company. I could not be mistaken in Hackett: I know him so well. His appearance is too striking for any one who knows him to fail to recognize him anywhere, or at any time."

Justice Morgan held Hackett in $1,000 bail for his appearance for trial in the Court of General Sessions. Acceptable bondsmen were in court and bail was given at once. Hackett's friends stated that he can prove an alibi.

REGISTER'S OFFICE NOTES.

The purchase by the Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association of sixteen and one-half acres of land in Jerome-ave. was recorded in the Register's office yesterday. The consideration was $25,000.

The conveyance by the Institution of Mercy of its property, 20 feet by 75.5, on the south side of Fifty-fourth-st. seventy feet west of Lexington-ave., for $11,500 to J. H. Neville was recorded.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Weeks have obtained a loan of $80,000 on property situated at the southeast corner of Third-ave. and Twenty-seventh-st.

A NEW CATHEDRAL AT ALBANY.

From The Albany Argus.

Since the installation of the Dean, many inquiries have been made concerning the proposed new Cathedral. It is well known in church society that for many years the wish dearest to the heart of Bishop Doane has been to rear in this city an edifice which should at once add dignity to the vicinity and fitly represent the great church. After many trials the work is now about to be begun. A suitable plot of ground on Swan-st., bounded by Elk and Lafayette-sts., has been secured, partly by donation and partly by purchase, and is now the unencumbered property of the church. On this site, which is 286 by 140 feet, it is intended to rear the new Cathedral, its front being on Swan-st. The building as contemplated will seat 2,000 people and will cost when finished from three to four hundred thousand dollars. The choir will contain a sufficient number of stalls to accommodate all the clergymen of the diocese. A chapter-house for the use of the Dean will also be built upon the property. The idea is to build the Cathedral by degrees. It is proposed to begin with an edifice which will cost some $100,000 and contain the elements of the completed structure. Massive walls will be reared and temporarily roofed, upon which, succeeding years will see the glory of dome and spire gradually added. Of the sum required to begin the work $41,000 has already been subscribed. Plans for the building are now in course of preparation and will be ready by the middle of February, when they will be decided on by the chapter. The competing architects are Mr. Robert W. Gibson, of this city, and Mr. H. H. Richardson, of Brooklyn, each of whom is of known ability. When the final decision is made the work of preparation will at once be commenced and the building finished as quickly as possible. The project is one of great magnitude and one which is sure to be liberally supported by devout churchmen throughout the diocese. There is no doubt that as the work grows the enthusiasm will grow also, and the result will be a magnificent addition to the buildings of the Capital City.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

JANUARY 23, 1883.

THE GENERAL LIST.

Name.	Actual Sales. O'pg.	H'g't.	Low't	Final.	Closing Bids. Bid.	Ask'd	Shares Sold.
Alton & T. H.	54½	55	54	55	54½	54¾	1,100
A. & T. H. pref.	94	94	93½	93½	93½	94	200
B. Alt L. pref.	80½	80½	80½	80½	80	81¼	245
B. C. R. & N.	82½	82½	82½	82½	83	85	25
Cedar Falls	..	..	..	..	12	15	..
Cent. Pac.	84¼	84¼	83½	83½	83½	83¾	1,520
Can. South	70½	70½	69¾	69¾	69¾	70	11,600
C. C. C. & I.	..	..	..	..	4	78	..
C. C. & I. C.	..	..	..	..	4	4½	..
Ches. & Ohio	..	..	..	..	23¼	23¾	..
Do. 2d pref.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	26½	27	10
Do. 1st pref.	34	34	34	34	33½	34¾	110
C. B. & Q.	123¼	123½	122¾	122¾	122½	122⅞	612
C. R. I. & P.	123½	124½	123⅝	123½	123⅝	123½	2,065
Chic. & Alton	..	..	..	..	136	137	..
Cleve & Pitts	141	141	141	141	..	52	100
C. St. P., M. & O.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52	52¼	4,400
Do. pref.	110½	110½	110½	110½	110	110½	500
C. & N. W.	133½	133⅝	132⅞	133	132⅞	133	12,800
Do. pref.	146¾	147½	146¾	146¾	146¾	147	1,500
C., M. & St. P.	106⅞	107½	106	106	105⅞	106½	29,900
Do. pref.	..	..	..	..	120	121	..
Cin. San. & Cl.	..	..	..	..	..	50	..
Cent. Iowa	..	..	..	..	24	26	..
Dan. & Nor.	70½	70½	70½	70½	71	75	200
Du. & S. C.	..	..	..	..	88	90	..
Del. L. & W.	127⅞	127⅞	126⅞	127	127	127¼	30,208
D. & H. Canal	108¾	108¾	108¼	108¾	108	..	525
D. & Rio G.	49¾	49¾	46¾	46⅞	46⅞	47	54,600
E. T. Va. & G.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	10	200
Do. pref.	17	17¼	17	17¼	17	17½	300
Ev. & T. H.	..	..	..	..	72½	78	..
Ft. W. & Denv	..	..	..	..	32	..	..
Houst. & Tex.	..	..	..	..	75	79	..
H. & St. Jo.	..	..	..	..	42	44	..
H. & St. J. pref	83	83	83	83	82	84	100
Green Bay	..	..	..	..	6¼	7	..
Ill. Leased L.	..	..	..	..	79	81	..
Ill. Cent.	144½	144½	144¼	144¼	144	144¾	700
I. B. & W.	..	..	..	..	32½	33½	..
Long Island	63	63	63	63	62	63	100
L. E. & W.	31½	31½	31	31	30¾	31¼	300
Louis & Nash.	57⅝	57½	56⅛	56¼	56¼	56¼	11,210
L. N. A. & C.	66	66	66	66	65	67½	100
Lake Shore	112¼	112½	111½	111⅝	111½	111⅝	11,905
Manhattan Con	..	..	..	..	48	49	..
Manhattan	49	49	49	49	48	49	100
Man. Bv. prf.	..	..	..	..	87½	89¼	..
Man. Beach	..	..	..	..	18	19	..
M. & C. 1st pf.	..	..	..	..	10	17	..
M & C 2d pref.	..	..	..	..	5½	8	..
Met. Ry.	..	..	..	..	82	84½	..
Mich. Cen.	99	99	97⅝	98	97⅞	98	2,600
M. & St. L.	..	..	..	..	28¼	29	..
M. & St. L. pref.	..	..	..	..	65	66	..
Mob. & Ohio	..	..	..	..	19	19½	..
M. K. & T.	33¾	33¾	32⅞	32⅞	32¼	33	7,800
Mo. & Pac.	104	104⅛	103⅝	103⅝	103½	103¾	2,700
Morris & Es.	..	..	..	..	125	123½	..
Mem. & Char.	46¾	47½	46¾	47	46¾	47½	1,800
N. L. S. & W.	..	..	..	..	16	18	..
Do pref.	..	..	..	..	48½	49½	..
N. Y. C. & St. L	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	200
Do. pref.	..	..	..	..	31	32	..
N. C. & St. L.	64	64	63	63	62	62½	1,200
N. J. Cent.	74	74⅛	72½	72⅞	72⅝	73	9,750
N. Y. & N. H.	170	170	170	170	..	..	10
N. Y. C. & H.	126¾	127½	126¾	126⅞	126⅞	127	8,560
N. Y. Elev.	..	..	..	..	103	..	..
N. Y. & Hor.	..	..	..	..	48½	49½	..
N. Y. L. E. & W.	39¾	40	39⅝	39⅞	39⅝	39½	11,800
Nor. Pac.	50⅞	50⅞	49½	49½	49½	49½	22,800
Do. pref.	86⅝	86⅝	84¾	84¾	84¾	85	4,300
N. Y. O. & W.	26¼	26⅞	25¼	25¼	25¼	26¼	300
Nor. & W. pref.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48½	49	160
Ohio Cen.	13¼	13¼	13	13⅛	13	13½	900
Ohio South.	13½	13½	13½	13½	12	14	100
O. R. & N.	138	138	138	138	137	138¼	183
Ohio & Miss.	..	..	..	..	32½	34	..
Ore. Trans.	87⅝	87⅝	86½	86½	86½	86¾	4,350
Pit. Ft. W. & C.	135½	135½	135½	135½	..	..	50
P. P. Car Co.	125½	126	125½	126	125	125½	75
Phil. & Read.	56⅛	56½	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	55⅞	3,400
P. D. & E.	..	..	..	..	26½	27	..
Roch. & Pitts.	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	900
Rich & Dan.	..	..	..	..	140	145	..
R. W. & Og.	..	..	..	..	33	..	..
Rich. & Al.	14	14	14	14	13	15	50
Rich. & Dan.	56¾	56¾	56½	56½	55	56½	300
R. D. & W. P.	26½	26½	25¾	26¼	25	26½	200
R. P. & D.	..	..	..	..	39	40½	..
St. P. & D. pf.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95	97	160
St. P. M. & M.	143⅞	144	143½	144	143½	144	500
St. L. & S. F.	..	..	..	..	53	58½	..
Do. pref.	53	53	53	53	52	52½	100
Do 1st pref.	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	94	98	75
South Carolina	..	..	..	..	..	23½	..
U. N. J. R. R.	187½	187½	187½	187½	..	..	34
Tol. Del. & B.	..	..	..	..	9	10½	..
Tex. & Pac.	41⅞	42	40⅝	40⅝	40¼	40⅝	10,600
Union Pac.	102	102⅝	101⅝	101⅞	101⅞	102	22,500
W. St. L. & P.	34⅞	35	33	33	33	33½	19,100
Do. pref.	56	56	54½	54½	54⅞	54½	10,405
Bank & Mer.	..	..	..	..	141	143	..
M. U. Tel.	22	22	22	22	23	23	200
Amer. Cable	..	..	..	..	69½	70	..
Am. D. Tel.	..	..	..	..	37	38	..
W. U. Tel.	82⅝	83¼	82⅝	82⅝	82¼	82⅝	19,300
Adams Ex.	..	..	..	..	134	136	..
Am. Ex.	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	91	92½	10
U. S. Ex.	..	..	..	..	63	65	..
W. F. Ex.	..	..	..	..	124	125	..
N. Y. & T. J.	..	..	..	..	53	..	..
Pac. Mail	41	41⅛	40¼	40¼	40⅛	40½	3,230
Col. Coal & I.	29⅝	29⅝	29½	29⅝	28⅝	29¾	200
Cam. Coal	..	..	..	..	..	29	..
Maryland Coal	..	..	..	..	16	17	..
Vera. A. Min.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Homest'k Min.	..	..	..	..	18	..	..
Ontario M.	..	..	..	..	33	34½	..
Quicksilver	..	..	..	..	8	10	..
Quicksilv pref.	..	..	..	..	37	40	..
Standard	..	..	..	..	5½	6½	..
Sutro Tunnel	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
Total sales of the day							359,139

* 13¾ seller 60 days. † 110½ seller 60 days. ‡ 44⅞ seller 10 days. ‖ Seller 20 days. ¶ Ex-dividend.

GOVERNMENTS.

U S 4s Coupon 1907	119⅝	U S 5s Registered	
60,000		5,000	104
U S 4s Registered 1907		10,000	104¼
10,000	119⅝		

BONDS AND BANK STOCKS.

Arkansas 7s		Mutual U Tel 6s		Texas Pac 1st	
L Rock P B & N O		15,000	75	R Grande div	
5,000	37½	2,000	75	11,000	86¼
5,000	37¾	Mil & StP I & D		7,000	86⅝
10,000	38	Extension		10,000	86¼
5,000	38¼	1,000	122¼	5,000	86¼
L R and F Smith		Mil and St P 1st		5,000	86¼
5,000	42	S W div		5,000	86¼
7,000	43	1,000	104	Tex Pacific In L G	
17,000	44	S Minn Division		10,000	60½
Central R issue		9,000	109½	5,000	60⅞
2,000	18½	C & Pac W n div		28,000	60⅞
2,000	18⅞	2,000	92	43,000	60⅞
5,000	19	Mor & S 7s '71		2,000	60¼
5,000	19	10,000	123	Union Pacific 1st	
Mis Ouk and R R		Mich S Sinking F		2,000	114
15,000	37	1,000	103¼	2,000	114⅞
Virginia 6s def		Metropolitan El		Wabash S L & Pac	
5,000	13	1,000	96¾	Chicago div	
5,000	13	2,000	96¾	2,000	81
Ches and O 6s 1911		Mil L S and W 1st		1,000	82
3,000	100	3,000	99	West Pac bonds	
Ches and Ohio		Mo K & Tex gen 6s		3,000	111¼
currency		5,000	83¾	Alton & T Haute	
4,000	54	3,000	83⅞	Income	
C and O 1st SeriesB		Mobile and Ohio		1,000	103
5,000	91	1st Bonds		Alton & T Haute	
10,000	91⅛	26,000	86	division bonds	
3,000	91¼	North Pacific 1st		5,000	69
C C & I C Income		Coup		Belleville & S I 1st	
Reorganizing cer		54,000	103	1,000	122½
10,000	83	9,000	103	C & Northwest con	
10,000	62½	Northwest S F 5s		Coup gold bonds	
Central Iowa 1st		coup		1,000	125¾
5,000	108½	1,000	100½	Erie 7s con gold	
Chicago Bur & Q		N Y Lake E & We		2,000	129½
Denv Div 4s		New 2d consols		Ken Pac 1st con	
5,000	85½	5,000	99⅞	5,000	101¼
C R I & Pac 6s		10,000	99⅞	Long Island con 5s	
1917 coupons		5,000	99⅞	10,000	97½
8,000	124½	10,000	99⅞	Rome W & Og long	
Ch St Paul Min		Norfolk & W G M		Extended 5s	
and O con		2,000	101	1,000	74½
2,000	108¼	10,000	101¼	Richmond & A 1st	
3,000	108½	5,000	101¼	5,000	78½
Canada Southern		N Y C & St L 1st		7,000	79
1st Guar		1,000	97¼	S Louis & I M 2d	
2,000	95½	1,000	97⅝	2,000	108
Den & Rio G 1st		6,000	97¼	5,000	108
2,000	108¾	6,000	97¼	St Louis & I M 5s	
ETenn V & Ga 5s		N Jersey Central		20,000	78
5,000	72	Convertible ass		1,000	78
5,000	74½	2,000	110¼	Wabash Gen M 6s	
Fort Wayne 2d		1,000	110½	3,000	80
2,000	132	Northwest interest		Central Pac	
Gt Western 2d		bonds		San J Branch	
10,000	100½	2,000	103	1,000	109¼
Houston & T C 1st		N Orleans Pac 1st		Den S Park & P 1st	
Main Line		4,000	89⅞	3,000	93
2,000	108¼	15,000	89¾	Lake E & West 1st	
8,000	108	N Y Central 1st m		5,000	101
Han & St Jo 8s con		coupon		Mo Pac 1st con	
2,000	109	1,000	130¼	2,000	102
Lehigh & W B con		Oregon Short L 6s		Richmond & D 6s	
Assented		1,000	100	8,000	94¼
4,000	104⅝	Roche's & Pitsb'g		Richmond & Dan	
4,000	104¾	5,000	106	Deben	
Louisville N A & C		St L & S F		5,000	60¾
1st		Cairo and F 1st		R W and Og'burg	
5,000	102¼	4,000	110	Income	
Min & St L 1st		St L K City & N		10,000	43½
Southwest Ext		Omaha div		South Pac of C 1st	
4,000	110¼	1,000	108¾	10,000	102½
Pacific extension		Texas Pacific 1st		5,000	103¾
6,000	101¼	R G division		St P Min and M 1st	
Mil & St P 7s gold		7,000	86¼	Dakota extension	
1,000	127	21,000	86⅝	3,000	108

QUOTATIONS FOR UNLISTED SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked		Bid.	Asked.
Am. Railway Imp.			N. Y. & Greenwood Lake 2d income	7	10
ex-bds st's	..	..	N. Y., C. & St. L.		
Atl. & Pac. incomes	18½	21	eq. bonds	101	102¼
B., H. & E. new st'k	¼	¾	N.Y., Lack. & West.		
Do. do. old st'k	¼	⅝	8 p c. 2d stock	82⅞	83
Buffalo, N. Y. and			N.Y., Lack. & West.		
Phila.	30	35½	1st mtg.	109	110
Buffalo, N. Y. and			N. Y., Penn. & O.		
Phila. pref.	51½	58	1st mtg. inc.	8½	9⅝
Buffalo, N. Y. and			North Pacific dis.		
Phil. 1st m.	95	96	bonds	91	92
Calumet & Chi. Ca-			North River Con.	102	106