THE STAR ROUTE CASES.

WHAT THE TWO TRIALS COST.

THE TOTAL SUM GREATLY MAGNIFIED IN SOME QUARTERS—AN APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, June 21.—"What have the Star Route prosecutions cost the tax-payers of the United States?" is a question to which many answers have been given. Several of the estimates exceed $1,000,000 and one or two figure the amount to nearly twice that sum. While it is impracticable as yet to obtain the exact figure, a TRIBUNE correspondent, who has spent several days in an investigation of the subject, has reached results which are approximately correct. Most of the figures given are from the books of the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice; and where estimates are given the manner in which they were prepared is shown. Thrown into the form of a summary the expenditures from the beginning of the Star Route investigation are as follows:

Special counsel—B. H. Brewster, service, $5,000; George Bliss, services and expenses, $50,813 55; R. L. Merric s vices, $32,500; W. W. Ker, services and expenses, $28,970; W. A. Cook, services, $5,250; A. M. Gibson, $5,000; H. H. Wells (jury bribery cases), $2,622 45—a total of $130,156. Witnesses' fees and travelling expenses to March 13, 1883, $79,576 72. Jurors' fees, first trial, $2,352; jurors' fees, second trial, $4,536—a total of $6,888. Reporting first trial, $3,508; reporting second trial, $6,300—a total of $9,808. Printing record, first trial, $87,240 84; printing record, second trial (estimated), $12,000—a total of $19,240 84. Detective service, first trial, $4,381 01; detective service, second trial, $4,911 68. P. H. Woodward, Post Office Inspector (estimated), $7,076. These sums aggregate $261,318 25.

The accounts of the special attorneys have not yet been paid in full to the end of trial. On June 7 George Bliss presented an account of $5,200, which he withdrew when it was found that a balance of only $1,700 remained from which he could be paid. He promptly drew that amount, leaving an unadjusted claim in his favor of $3,500. A few hundred dollars charged by him on account of "expenses" and included in the foregoing summary, have been withheld by the accounting officers of the Treasury. The last payment made to Mr. Merrick was $7,500 on April 19, for the time from January 10 to April 1, leaving about two and a half months' pay due him—say $5,000. The last payment made to Mr. Ker, $5,427, was on May 22, but the period is not indicated. The amount due him June 22 (he is still in service) will be, say $2,500. There is still an unadjusted account of W. A. Cook's. He claims $2,500; the Attorney-General allowed $1,000, but that has not yet been paid, owing to the lack of an appropriation. The last payment to H. H. Wells on account of the jury bribery cases—which resulted from the first Star Route trial—was on February 6, and the amount was $800 for one month. At the same rate, if he is still under pay, he has since earned $3,600. These several amounts, estimated, make a total of $15,600, which, if added to the total of counsel fees, make an aggregate on that account of $145,756.

Subsequent to March 13 the Government put no witnesses on the stand in the Star Route trial, and it is not probable that much, if any more, money will be paid out on account of witnesses' fees and travelling expenses in that trial. The jurors' fees in both trials are estimated—fourteen weeks for the first trial and twenty-seven weeks for the last trial. The cost of printing the record of the first trial is from the books of the Public Printer; the cost for the second trial is not yet exactly known, but is estimated by him at $10,000 to $12,000; the larger sum has been used in the foregoing summary. For reporting the trials the Government paid 15 cents per folio; the number of folios to the printed page is 7, and the number of pages of printed record in the first trial is 3,341, the number in the second trial about 6,000. Mr. Woodward has devoted his whole time to the Star Route investigations for more than two years. His salary is $1,600 a year, to which should be added $5 a day for travelling expenses. The detective services in the first trial were largely incurred in an attempt to discover the whereabouts of ex-Senator George Spencer, of Alabama, who was regarded as an important witness for the prosecution. The General Agent of the Department of Justice has given a good deal of his time to the Star Route cases, but he would have been employed and paid had there been no such cases. By a most liberal calculation, therefore, it appears that the entire cost to the Government of the Star Route investigation and trials from first to last has not greatly exceeded $277,638 25. Counsel for the Government assert that the Post Office Department has been able, as a result of the investigation, to recoup from dishonest contractors an amount much greater than this, which otherwise would have gone to swell the gains of men who were engaged in fleecing the Government. Besides, the fraudulent methods by which the Government was despoiled have been thoroughly exposed, and it is now guarded against them.

An officer of the Department of Justice, who has investigated the matter, said to-day:

In the matter of fees paid special counsel by the United States in cases in which it has been a party interest, the records of the Department show that under the present Administration the compensation has been economical, and perhaps more economical than under preceding ones, save and except in the matter of the "Star Route" prosecution. The Government has paid special counsel fees ranging from $1,000 to $10,000 in the ordinary cases which have arisen from July 1, 1870, to this date. Fees of $15,000 were approved by the Attorney-General, with the consent of the Executive, for each of the counsel employed in the Guiteau case. Referring to a statement that possibly the fees in the Star Route cases are not unparalleled in the history of the Attorney-General's office, it is proper to say that from the years 1851 to 1864 there was appropriated by Congress for special counsel fees in the settlement of private land claims in California, and in the defence of the United State's claims to lands in California, over $160,000 and by a fair interpretation of the law over $200,000. In the year 1858, there was appropriated for special counsel in these cases alone $52,000 and in fees for special counsel in 1859 $50,000, one man receiving by contract with the Attorney-General a fee of $25,000. The counsel who has been employed for the longest period in the prosecution of the Star Route cases has received not quite $48,000 for services extending from the time of the first payment, November 6, 1881, to June 13, 1883. Calculating the time of employment at a year and a half, his compensation would be at the rate of $32,000 a year, a large but not unprecedented sum. Perhaps in this matter it is not improper to add that the amounts involved in the Star Route cases, which the Government will probably seek to recover, exceed $6,000,000.

THE HAUGHTY GRADUATE.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Can I come in?"

A young man whose clothes were suspiciously new, and upon whose face there was a complacent, self-satisfied expression, stood in the doorway of the editorial room.

"Certainly you can," said the horse reporter, "only don't say anything to the effect that we ought to have a pleasant summer after such a rainy spring, or you may find yourself a pallid corpse in the donjon keep beneath the frowning turrets of the castle. If you are looking for *The Hawkinsville Clarion* or *The Grundy County Palladium*, you will find them in that pile of papers over in the corner. If you are aweary, and fain would woo the drowsy god, ask the man in the next room for *The Boston Advertiser*."

"I don't want to read any exchanges," said the young man. "The object of my visit was to see the principal editor—the one who makes engagements with journalists."

"The what?"

"The editor who makes engagements with journalists."

"Oh, you mean the man that hires the hands. He's in the other room. Do you want a job?"

"Well," said the young man in a rather haughty manner, "I have some thoughts of entering the journalistic profession."

"You mean that you want to hire out as a deck-hand on a newspaper, don't you?"

"Perhaps that is your way of expressing it, sir," said the young man, "but our professor of rhetoric always told us that—"

"Oh, you're a college graduate, 'are you?' said the horse reporter. "I thought you had a kind of I-shall-now-go-forth-and-take-charge-of-affairs air about you. I suppose you graduated last week?"

"Yes, sir," was the reply, "and I may say that my oration—"

"I know all about it," interrupted the horse reporter. "You spoke a piece about 'Life's Mission' or 'Our Country's Future,' or something like that, and when you had finished it the young lady in the percale dress, whom you have been taking to the weekly meetings of the Platonian Literary Society for the last two years, sent a big bouquet up to the platform for you with a little piece of rose-tinted note-paper in the centre of it, with 'From One who Admires Genius' written on it. There are now more young men who started out to carve a niche high in the temple of fame chasing large red steers over the arid plains of Texas or delivering mackerel to the first families than you can shake a stick at. Your best hold for the next year or two will be checking off barrels of A1 sugar for some wholesale grocery house over on River-st. Destiny won't get left any in the meantime."

"Then you do not think I will be able to make my mark in the journalistic profession?"

"You might," replied the horse reporter, "if you were to go upstairs and fall over some type, but not otherwise at present."

"Good day, sir. I shall keep my eye on journalism and await an opportunity to join its ranks."

"All right," said the horse reporter, "but in case the street-car conductors get up another strike you had better remove your optic from journalism and head for the car barns."

THE COURTS.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC SUIT.

James Baker, of Springfield, Missouri, was called as a witness, yesterday, in the suit of Peter Marié and others against Commodore Garrison for the recovery of $4,000,000 worth of Missouri Pacific Railroad bonds obtained by the latter in 1876. Mr. Baker was general attorney for the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad from 1868 to 1876 and of the Missouri Pacific from 1872 to 1876. He stated that there was a contract made in February, 1871, between Andrew Pierce on behalf of the Atlantic and Pacific and Mr. Bridge, of St. Louis, who represented the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific, for the sale of Missouri Pacific shares to Pierce and his associates. The stock was transferred at par to the amount of $1,500,000. It was agreed that the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific should have control of the Missouri Pacific, they having the majority of shares. In the same year $3,000,000 Missouri Pacific second mortgage bonds were issued at the instance of Pierce, and in March of 1872 a new board of directors was elected at the instance of Pierce. Mr. Clinton, of counsel for the defendant, objected to any more evidence of this nature being given by the witness on the ground that his information was obtained in a professional capacity and was therefore invalid in a court of law. Mr. Clinton cited a number of cases in point, and at the close of his argument the court adjourned.

CIVIL NOTES.

The jury in the suit of the Government against Michael Byrne, in the United States District Court, yesterday found a verdict for the Government for the full amount claimed. Byrne is a Nassau-st. tailor, and it is charged that he imported goods without paying duties on them. There is also a criminal charge against him, relating to the same transactions.

In the Supreme Court before Judge Lawrence yesterday the counsel for Miss Helen Leonard, who shot Mrs. Smith, applied for an order for a physician's certificate as to the condition of Mrs. Smith, as he is desirous of obtaining the release of his client on bail. Assistant District-Attorney Brady said that he had not been able to find a physician who would pronounce Mrs. Smith out of danger. Judge Lawrence adjourned the case until today.

THE COURT OF ALABAMA CLAIMS.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day, the case of Daniel B. Gardner et. al. claim for damages resulting from the destruction of the ship Bellou by the Tallahassee, and the cases of William B. Morgan et. al. claims for damages caused by the destruction of the passenger steamer Adriatic by the Tallahassee, were argued and submitted. Judgment for the United States was rendered in the case of Ira D. Warren, Receiver for the New-York and Virginia Steamship Company, which was a claim for $250,000 for damages resulting from the destruction of the Roanoke by Lieutenant Braine and party, who boarded her at Savannah as passengers. Other judgments in favor of the claimants were announced as follows: Adoniram J. Bird et. al. for $14,815, with interest from November 3, 1864; Dudley S. Jones, administrator, for $314, with interest from August 17, 1864.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

SARATOGA, June 21.—In the Court of Appeals to-day—present William C. Ruger, C. J., and associates—the following business was transacted:

No. 702.—The Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund vs. Roome. Argument concluded.

No. 141.—The People ex. rel. Theresa W. B. King appellant vs. John Gallagher, respondent. Argued.

No. 174.—Alfred H. Griswold appellant vs. The Onondaga County Savings Bank respondent. Argued.

No. 133.—The People ex. rel. Otto C. Muller and others appellants vs. The Board of Assessors of the City of Brooklyn respondent. Argued by Thomas H. Rodman and Jasper H. Gilbert.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Friday, June 22, 1883: Nos. 192, 552, 88, 175, 184, 188, 12 and 554.

COURT CALENDARS—JUNE 22.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Before Lawrence, J.—Nos. 35, 36, 37, 42, 43, 44, 46, 69, 101, 111, 121, 134, 140, 144, 145, 146, 147, 151, 152, 153, 154, 158, 159, 160, 165, 223, 225, 241, 244, 245, 253, 261, 262, 266, 268, 269.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Donohue, J.—Nos. 1074, 1084, 734, 948, 886, 854, 818, 1014, 910, 744, 849, 875.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I—Before Barrett, J.—Nos. 1516, 2803, 2579, 1690, 1661, 3802, 1648, 2674, 1861, 289, 2822, 2557, 2776, 2609, 1052, 1053, 1066, 1029, 1042, 2598, 916, 1328, 2548, 2348.

PART II—Before Van Vorst, J.—Nos. 1911, 3078, 2877, 2873, 1883, 1803, 658½, 2917, 2279, 1448, 2945, 3028, 3037, 3110, 4589, 3093, 3984.

PART III—Before Larremore, J.—Nos. 3483, 4553, 4557, 4502, 4155, 3599, 4400, 4302, 4455, 3416, 4258, 4287, 3888, 4485, 4469, 4448, 4546, 4539, 4580, 4570, 3842, 3843, 3844, 4536, 4457.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Before Rollins, S.—Estate of Eliza B. Beckett at 10 a. m.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Freedman, J.—No day calendar.

PART II—Before O'Gorman, J.—Case on. Muser vs. Miller. No calendar.

PART III—Before Ingraham, J.—Adjourned until Monday, June 25, 1883.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS—Before Van Hoesen, J.—No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Before Beach, J.—Nos. 1, 4, 13, 18, 8.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II—Before Daly, J.—Nos. 2811, 2466, 2851, 2841, 2852, 2856, 2941, 2872, 2877, 2927, 2876, 2872, 2877, 2892, 2895, 2911, 2864, 2893, 2913, 2917, 2918, 2920, 2521, 2618, 2420, 2095, 1283, 1930, 2890, 2930, 2931, 2932.

AFTER THE CHICAGO FAILURES.

CONDITION OF THE SUSPENDED FIRMS—THE GRAIN AND PROVISION MARKETS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

CHICAGO, June 21.—There were no failures on 'Change to-day. The situation is pretty fairly described when this negative statement is made. The feeling of confidence apparent last night did not continue as strong over night. There were disquieting rumors of all sorts current this forenoon. A dispatch came from New-York to-day asking if the National Bank of Illinois was all right. The inquiry was soon turned into a rumor. It is not likely that any except the scatter-brained believe the story, but it had so much effect that the president of the bank felt called upon to go on 'Change to reassure the brokers, and sent a notice to the Call Board that there was absolutely no truth in the story, but that there was as much cash in the vaults of the Bank of Illinois, in proportion to its liabilities, as there was in the vaults of the Bank of England.

The rumor illustrates fairly the panicky condition still of the crowds on the floor of the Board of Trade. This rumor and another that there had been a big break on the New-York Produce Exchange, caused a drop of 2 cents in wheat, July dropping from 107½ down to 105. The calling of margins has dropped off. There was not one-fifth the number of certificates issued to-day that was issued either yesterday or the day before. The calling since last Saturday has been so constant and heavy that any house which survives to-day is "margined" on everything way below the market; down so low, in fact, that it would take another very decisive break to cause an excuse for another call. Messrs. Lindblom & Co., for instance, to-day only called one margin, and that was one which should have been called some days ago.

At McGeoch's office matters are advancing apparently very slowly. McGeoch is not here. Mr. Everingham is away. The time of Mr. Crittenden is wholly taken up with the McGeoch-Fowler lard investigation, and the settlement is really, everybody feels, going along at a snail-like pace. If there was a general feeling that dividends were to come out of the estate there would undoubtedly be an outcry, but there is no such feeling. If McGeoch pays above 10 cents on the dollar everybody will be surprised. Little attention is paid to the firm's affairs. The receiver drops around in the afternoon after he has finished his own business, but the losses were charged up on Sunday to profit and loss. There will probably be a meeting of the creditors on Tuesday to hear a statement. But the receiver says it will take him three months to settle the estate.

The Fowlers are pegging away at their defence. They are now rebutting the testimony given by their ex-employes, who told of putting tallow into the lard kettles. This will be an easy matter, it is believed, compared to disposing of the testimony of the experts who testified to finding tallow and cotton-seed oil in the Fowlers' lard.

The provision market was uneventful to-day. It is still supported and would go a good deal lower were it not. It is influenced wholly by the alarms which are continually started. The arrival of hogs, the receipts or shipments of product have nothing to do with the fluctuations of the figures. Wheat and corn were strong at the opening, but both weakened, especially the former. From 107½, July wheat dropped to 105 and closed about at the bottom figures of the day. The absence of any shipping demand even after a 10-cent drop is especially demoralizing there.

At the meeting of the creditors of M. S. Nichols & Co. this afternoon, a member of the firm stated the books showed that the firm would have $50,000 cash surplus after all debts were paid, without taking into consideration the debts due it from McGeoch or the embarrassed houses. Upon the suggestion of George C. Walker, John Black, cashier of the Continental Bank, was asked to attend at the office of Nichols & Co. and act as a sort of clearing house for all the firms having trades with the firm. The creditors were directed to call in the morning as early as they liked with their margins signed down, and their trades will be transferred. Whatever difference Nichols & Co. owe Mr. Black will pay. If there are any trades which will not "ring up," then George C. Walker & Co. will assume them at the market price, and Nichols & Co. will pay the differences. This will leave the books of the firm all closed up and will probably be the quickest liquidation of so big a concern on record. George Stewart & Co. will resume to-morrow.

After a strong opening yesterday the markets at the New-York Produce Exchange weakened under the influence of vague, but unfavorable reports from Chicago regarding impending failures there. Prices were feverish, and after an early sharp advance closed somewhat lower than Wednesday night's figures. Rumors of failures in New-York were current, but there was no actual suspension.

Mrs. Loveflowers (from her window, to new maid servant, who is at work in the garden): "What are you doing in the petunia bed, Norah?" "Shure I'm pullin' up all the wild carrots, 'm; an' I'll have it all wed in a minuit, 'm." "Are you sure that you know the weeds from the young plants?" "Faith, I am, 'm. They smells just like tame carrots, 'm; an' I smells ivery wan soon's I pulls it up, 'm."—[Harper's Bazar.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

JUNE 21, 1883.

THE GENERAL LIST.

Name.	Actual Sales. O'p'g.	H'g'st.	Low'st	Final.	Closing Bids. Bid.	Ask'd	Shares Sold.
B. C. R. & N.	82	82	82	82			5
C., St. L. & P.	18½	18½	18½	18½	18	19	12
C.St. L. & P. pf	56½	56½	56½	56½	54½	56	12
Canada Pacific	63	63½	62¾	63	63½	63¼	4,250
Can. South.	66¾	67	66¾	66¾	66½	66¾	1,210
Cedar Falls	15	15	15	15	16¼	17	100
Central of N.J.	85	86¼	84⅞	86¼	86⅜	86⅝	11,275
Cent. Pac.	75¼	75⅞	75	75⅞	75⅝	75⅞	3,700
C. & N. W.	131⅞	132⅞	131⅝	132⅞	132	133	7,400
Do. pref.	150¼	150¼	150¼	150¼	150¾	151	100
C., M. & St. P.	104⅞	104⅞	103¼	104⅞	104⅝	104⅞	41,550
Do. pref.	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾	120¼	300
C.St.P.,M.&O.	46¼	47	46¼	47	46½	47	300
Do. pref.	105½	105¾	105½	105¾	105¾		400
C. R. & Q.	123½	124¼	123¼	124¼	124¼	124¾	1,760
C.R. I. & P.	124	124	124	124	124	124¾	366
C. C. C. & I.	74	74¾	74	74¾	74¼	75	300
C. C. & I. C.	4	4	4	4	3¾	4	200
Del. L. & W.	127½	128	126¾	128	127⅞	128	55,360
D. & H. Canal	109	109	109	109	109	109¾	100
D. & Rio G.	46¼	46⅞	46¾	46⅞	46¼	46¾	4,300
E.T.V.&G. pref.	18	18	18	18	17½	18¼	100
Green Bay	9	9	9	9	9	10	100
H. & St. J. pref	95½	95½	95	95	93	95	300
Ill. Cent.	132½	132½	132½	132½	132	133	100
I. R. & W.	30	30¼	30	30¼	29⅞	30¼	200
Lake Shore	110⅞	111¼	110	111¼	111¼	111¾	9,110
L. E. & W.	22½	22	21½	22	21½	22	2,410
Long Island	75	77¾	75	76¼	76¼	76½	1,450
Louis & Nash.	51⅞	52½	51¼	52½	52⅜	52½	10,600
Manhattan	49	49	49	49	48½	49½	400
Man. Beach	28	28	28	28	27¾	28¼	500
Met. Ry.	93	93	92	92	91½	92	100
Mich. Cen.	86½	87¼	86¼	87¼	87¼	87½	1,610
M., L.S.& W. pri	44½	44½	44½	44½	45		100
M. & St. L.	26	26	26	26	27	27½	50
M. K. & T.	30½	30¾	30	31	30¾	30⅞	2,900
Mo. & Pac.	102⅞	103	101¾	102⅞	102⅞	103	4,450
Mob. & Ohio	16	16	16	16	15¾	16½	100
N. Y. Central	119⅞	120½	119	120½	120¼	120½	18,510
N. Y., P.& W.	37¼	37⅞	37¼	37⅞	37½	38	19,150
Do pref.	80	80	80	80	80½	81	500
N. J. & N. P.	34	34	33¾	33¾	33½	34	400
N. Y., O. & W.	26⅞	27¼	26¾	27⅛	26¾	27¼	3,700
Nor. Pac.	51½	52⅜	51¼	52⅛	52⅛	52¾	3,315
Do pref.	89⅞	90¼	89¾	90	90	90¼	13,005
Oregon Imp.	84	85½	84	85½	84½	85	600
Ohio Cen.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	11	11¼	300
Ohio & Miss.	33⅞	33⅞	33	33	33⅜	33⅞	900
Ore. Trans.	85	85¾	84¾	85¾	85⅝	85¾	2,862
P., D. & E.	19⅞	21¼	19¾	21¼	21¼	21½	400
Phil.& Read.	57½	58	57	58	57⅞	58	14,400
P.,P. Car Co.	130½	131¼	130	131¼	131¼	131½	566
Rich. & Al.	9	9	9	9	8	10	100
Rich. & Dan.	63	63	61	61	61½	62	600
R. & W. P.	35	35¼	34¼	34¼	34	34½	2,200
Roch. & Pitts.	18⅞	19¼	18⅞	19¼	19¼	19⅞	400
St.L.A.&T.H.	84	84	84	84	84½	85	100
St. P. & D. pf.	95	95	95	95	93¾	95¾	70
St. P. M. & M.	122½	123⅞	122¾	123½	123¼	123¾	5,150
Tex. & Pac.	37¼	38¼	37	38¼	38	38¼	27,600
Union Pac.	94	94⅞	93¾	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	6,600
Wabash	29½	30½	29½	30½	30½	30⅞	8,750
Do. pref.	44½	45¼	44½	45¼	45¼	45⅞	15
Amer. Cable	69½	69½	69½	69½	67½	69½	9,970
W. U. Tel.	86½	86¾	86½	86¾	86⅝	86¾	
Adams Ex.	130½	130½	130½	130½	129	135	25
W. F. Ex.	128	128	127¼	127¼	127	132	22
Pac. Mail	41⅞	42¼	41⅞	42¼	42¼	42¾	500
Col. Coal & I.	30	31	29¾	31	30	31	600
Ontario M.	25	25	28	25	25	25½	200
Total sales							311,055

GOVERNMENTS.

United States 4s Coupon 1907	15,000	119⅞
United States 4s Registered	210,000	119

BONDS AND BANK STOCKS.

Merchants' Bank	131	N Y Susq & W 1st	Den & Rio G W 1st
Louisiana con		15,000 84⅝	5,000 77
N mat coupon		N Y City and N	Gt West 1st 1888
5,000 26⅝		Gen mortgage	2,000 106¾
Bur Cedar R & N		3,000 51½	Gt Western 2d M
1st		NY Central 1st con	10,000 101
500 100		25,000 131⅞	Metropolitan M 1st
Buf N Y & Erie		N Y Chand St L	5,000 101½
1st m 1916		1st	Metropolitan 1st 23
1,000 127½		2,000 101¾	6,000 85
Ch R I & Pacific 6s		5,000 101¾	New J Central Ad
1917 coupon		North Pac 1st coup	6,000 104½
13,000 126½		6,000 107⅞	Norfolk & W G M
Ches and O 1st		N J Cent conv ass	1,000 101½
Series B		10,000 114⅞	Richmond & L 1st
1,000 92		N J Central Con	3,000 99
Ch St Paul Min		assented	South Car R inc
and O con		10,000 115½	5,000 68½
2,000 107⅞		10,000 115¾	St L and I Mt 2d
Col Coal and Iron		22,000 116	5,000 107¼
1st 6s		3,000 115⅞	Toledo & Wab 1st
3,000 81½		N Jersey Pas 1st	of Louis div
5,000 82¾		9,000 89¾	6,000 101½
5,000 82¾		Ohio Southern 1st	4,000 101¾
Den & Rio Gr 1st		12,000 82	Virginia Midld inc
con		Ore'n & Transc 1st	3,000 62
1,000 95¾		1,000 105½	Albany & Sus
8,000 95½		Richmond & Dan	1st con
Den S Park & P 1st		Denver	3,000 124
3,000 95		5,000 69	Atlantic and P inc
7,000 95		20,000 69½	1,000 32¾
E Tenn Va & G 5s		3,000 69	Chicago Bur & Q
1,000 78		9,000 69	Iowa div 4s
2,000 77		Richmond & Al 1st	20,000 87
1,000 78		5,000 74	Chic St L & N O 1st
Gulf Col and S Fe		4,000 74	5,000 117½
1st		South Pac of Cal 1st	Ch St L and P 1st
2,000 113		1,600 105¾	4,000 94
Gt Western 1st		10,000 105¼	Erie 7s con gold
3,000 107		South Car inc	6,000 128
Louisville N A & C		4,000 68½	Han & CenMo 1st
1st		Texas Pac inc L G	1,000 106
2,000 102		5,000 62⅜	Lake E & W
M & St Paul 1st		Texas Pac 1st	Income
Mineral Pt div		Rio G div	15,000 45
2,000 94½		4,000 84	5,000 50
Wis & Minn div		5,000 83⅞	Laf B & Muncie
26,000 92¾		5,000 83⅞	5,000 59
5,000 92¾		50,000 83⅞	Mobile & Ohio
Mor & E 7s '71		1,000 84	1st Deben
1,000 121¼		5,000 84¼	2,000 70
Min & St L 1st		10,000 84	Mo Kan & Tex con
Iowa Extension		5,000 84¼	7s
8,000 117½		20,000 84¼	2,000 109½
N Y W S & B 1st		10,000 84	Nash C& St L 1st
6,000 79½		5,000 84¼	8,000 119½
15,000 79¾		10,000 84	6,000 120½
1,000 79¾		Union Pacific 1st	Roches'r & Pitts
50,000 79½		7,000 111	Income
5,000 79⅞		Dist of Columbia	18,000 45
20,000 79½		3-65s Coupon	St Paul & S City 1st
1,000 79⅞		600 109	5,000 113
20,000 79½		Balt and Ohio 1st	T Haute div bds
1,000 79½		Parkersburg div	20,000 30½
N Y Sus'q & W		3,000 114½	Wab St L and Pac
1st		Central Pacific G 5	Chicago div
4,000 84½		1,000 115¾	1,000 82½
15,000 84¾		2,000 115¾	

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS.

BOSTON, Thursday, June 21, 1883.

	Yesterday.	To-day.		Yesterday.	To-day.
Water Power	3¼	3¼	N Y & N Eng'd	33½	33⅞
Boston Land	6⅝	6⅝	Old Colony	139	139
A & Tex. 1st 7s	119¾	119¾	Allouez M Co. N.	2	2
A & Top. L G 7s	113½	113½	Calumet & Hecla	240	240
Eastern R R 6s	110½	110½	Chelsea	.60	.60
N Y & N Eng'd	111	111	Franklin	10	10¼
A & Top R	82⅞	82⅞	Pewabic new	3⅞	3¾
Bos & A R R	181	180	Quincy	48½	49
Chicago & Nor.	123½	124⅞	Silver Islet	....	....
Ch. San & Chey.	20	20	Pint & Pitt Mar pr	105¾	105¾
Eastern R R	41	41	Osceola	20	20
Flint & Pere Mar.	26½	27¼	Huron	1⅛	1
Lit R'k & Ft S	....	30			

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

Reported by JOHN H. DAVIS & Co., 19 *Wall-st.*

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	130	130½	North Pac pref.	90¾	91¼
*United Rlt.	31½		North Cent. Rlt.	57½	58
Penney'a Rail'd	59		Lehigh Nav.	44⅞	45
Reading	28⅞	29	Bull. N.Y. & Pa	14	14¼
Reading gen'l mt	90	90¼	Do., Preferred.	26	27¾
Lehigh Valley	69½	70	Hestonville Ry.	12	14
Catawissa, pref.	50½	52	Philad'a & Erie	20½	21
North. Pac. com.	52¼	52¾			

*Ex-Dividend.

THURSDAY, June 21—P. M.

At the opening of business at the Stock Exchange this morning the dealings in shares developed no little feverishness. First prices generally were a little higher than last evening's closing figures, but the improvement soon gave place to depression during which Central and Hudson declined to 119, and other stocks suffered proportionate declines. Subsequently there were frequent fluctuations, and it was not till after several false starts had been made that a real improvement in prices was established. The business of the day amounted to 311,000 shares, against 427,500 shares yesterday, and the final advances over last evening's prices range from ¼ to 1¼ per cent. Conspicuous in the dealings and among those showing the greatest advances are: Central of New-Jersey, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Reading, St. Paul, Louisville and Nashville, New-York Central, Erie, Northern Pacific and Union Pacific stocks. Lake Shore, with smaller transactions than any of those before mentioned, recovered ⅞, and Manitoba gained 1¼ per cent. The Wabashes gained ⅞ and 1⅛ per cent. Western Union declined from 86¼ to 85⅝, and recovered to 86⅝@86½. The market closed steady.

Government bonds were active in the 4s, and prices were steady at unchanged quotations, as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 5s	103⅝		U. S. cur 6s, 1895	127	....
U. S. 4s 1891, reg.	112¾	113	U. S. cur 6s, 1896	128	....
U. S. 4s 1891, coup.	112¾	113	U. S. cur 6s, 1897	129	....
U. S. 4 1907, reg.	118⅞	119⅛	U. S. cur 6s, 1898	130	....
U. S. 4 1907, coup.	119⅞	120	U. S. cur 6s, 1899	131	....
U. S. 6s 1881 reg.	103⅛	104⅛	Dist. Col. 3.65s	103	110

The business in State bonds was covered by sales of three Louisiana consols, ex-matured coupons, and that in city bank stocks by sales of eighty-one shares of Merchants.

Railroad bonds were dull, but the prices generally were fairly steady. New-Jersey Central consols were unusually active and strong; they sold up to 116@115⅞, and the convertibles brought 114½. New-York, Chicago and St. Louis firsts were ⅛ better at 101¾, and West Shore and Buffalo 5s recovered ¼ to 79⅝. New-York, Susquehanna and Western firsts sold at 84½@84¾. Central and Hudson consols sold freely at 131¾. Richmond and Danville debentures were steady at 69. Lake Erie and Western incomes sold at 45@50. Denver and Rio Grande consols declined to 95½ and the Western extension firsts fell to 77. Texas and Pacific incomes were off 2 per cent at 62½, but firsts, Rio Grande division, were firm at 83¾@84¼@84. Among unlisted bonds Ohio Central firsts, River division, which last week sold at 62@63, were offered down to 54¾, with the sale of one bond at the bottom figure, and later were 56¼ bid for lots of five or ten bonds.

The Sub-Treasury to-day lost on balance $21,296, made up by a coin loss of $86,741, less a currency gain of $65,445. The day's transactions covered: Receipts, $1,007,615; payments, $1,028,910; currency balance, $8,130,015; coin balance, $113,569,079. Money to-day was easier than ever, in that a smaller amount than usual was loaned at 3 per cent; 2½@2 per cent was the prevailing rate for call loans. The domestic exchanges at all commercial centres, except at the East, continue to rule in favor of New-York.

The Clearing-House statement to-day is as follows: Exchanges, $119,863,047; balances, $4,412,767.

The United States Treasury at Washington today received $359,000 National bank notes for redemption. The customs receipts were $815,573 and the internal revenue receipts $352,028.

The foreign exchange market continues dull, but rates are somewhat influenced by sales of borrowed bills. Quotations for business, however, are steady, as follows: Bankers' bills, $4 85 and $4 88¼ for long and short sterling respectively; 5.20¼ and 5.17¼ for francs; 94⅝ and 95⅛ for reichmarks; 40 and 40¼ for guilders.

The Governors of the Bank of England at their week