NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE KELLOGG INDICTMENT SUSTAINED.

THE EX-SENATOR ENTERS A PLEA OF NOT GUILTY.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—This morning Judge Wylie announced his decision on the motion to quash the indictment in the case of ex-Senator W. Pitt Kellogg, charged with illegally receiving money while United States Senator. Judge Wylie, in rendering his decision, said that the defendant was a Senator at the time of the alleged offence. He said the offence charged was that Kellogg on five occasions received from James B. Price $1,500 to influence his action; that he did influence and caused Thomas J. Brady to make certain orders in writing for increasing the service on certain mail routes.

After reading section 1,782 of the Revised Statutes, the Court said the offence is "receiving a compensation for services rendered," and asked if that was a crime. There could be no doubt on this subject, he said, for a Senator to receive money for his services as set out. The indictment charges this; that services were rendered; that the same was paid in pursuance of an agreement. The Court read from an indictment, and said it charges that the services were rendered at the solicitation and request of Price and in the concluding paragraph that he (Kellogg) received for this aid a fee. It sets out that there was a request made, that the services were rendered, and the result obtained, &c. All the elements for a contract were involved. After all had been accomplished the money was paid for "a fee and compensation for the services." It sets out a complete contract—an executed contract. If this is a fair statement, then the indictment charges an offence against section 1,782.

It is objected tha the indictment does not set forth more explicitly the facts. It charges that Kellogg did then and there induce, persuade, aid, cause and procure the making of the order. A Senator had no right to go as an attorney and persuade an officeer of the Government in such a case. It was true that the charges were in general terms, but could not well be otherwise. It was sufficient to set out that an effort was made by the Senator to induce the Postmaster-General to take certain action. The doctrine is that it is not necessary to be more explicit than the statute requires. The charge is that in consideration of services money was paid. In his opinion this was sufficient. Another argument made was that it was necessary to set out that there was an unlawful intent, but this statute says nothing of intent. When the intent is a part of the crime it should be set out. But in this case the act is forbidden, and the use of the word intent would be surplusage. The motion to quash was overruled.

Mr. Wilson noted an exception. Mr. Kellogg was sent for, and in a few minutes appeared, and, the reading being waived, he entered a plea of not guilty.

Mr. Chandler said he desired to file a plea in abatement in the case of General Brady, indicted with Senator Kellogg. The Court said that the defendant must be present in court, and he must decline to receive it.

Mr. Merrick asked that a day be fixed for the trial of Mr. Kellogg. The Court said there were many claimants for priority of trial and he was not prepared to say what cases will have priority.

Mr. Merrick said he would, on the re-convening of the Court, on October 8, ask that a day be fixed for the trial.

THE HILL INVESTIGATION.

A DAY SPENT IN LOOKING INTO ELEVATOR CONTRACTS.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Hill investigation was resumed this morning. Mr. Hill was recalled by Mr. Coleman and questioned in regard to contracts for elevators. He said he had invited competition by circular letter. Five elevators were removed from the Appraiser's stores in New York because they were worn out, and replaced with new ones. The superintendent of the building, Mr. Jackson, reported that the elevators were worn out, and witness relied upon that report. He made no personal inspection of the old elevators. He invited proposals for replacing these elevators from another firm besides that of Hale & Co. He concurred in the report of the Committee of Experts on Elevators without having made any special personal inspection of different elevators. He considered that the Hale & Co. elevator had merits not possessed by other elevators, its principal advantage being in its construction.

Mr. Coleman offered in evidence a letter, dated May 27, 1879, from Mr. Crane, of Chicago, to the Secretary of the Treasury, in regard to the contract for elevators for the Chicago building, in which he claimed that his company had been illegally and wrongfully detained from bidding on that work. Mr. Coleman also submitted a report made by Mr. Hill on the same subject, in which he argued against receiving a second set of bids, on the ground that great haste in putting in the elevators was necessary.

Mr. Hill said that the elevators were used in the Chicago building in hoisting material some time before the building was completed. He admitted that it turned out that there was sufficient time to have re-advertised for bids without delaying the work on the building.

Mr. Coleman requested to be furnished with a copy of the plans for putting the heating apparatus in the Chicago building, upon which bids were invited. He read the letter written by Mr. Crane, of Chicago, to the Secretary of the Treasury in May, 1879, in which it was stated that Mr. Crane's bid for furnishing elevators in the Chicago building was wrongfully rejected. The letter says that Mr. Crane put in a bid for steam elevators in accordance with the specifications, whereas it was afterwards decided to use hydraulic elevators, without giving Mr. Crane an opportunity to put in another bid. Other correspondence was introduced as tending to show that Hale & Co. had a monopoly of the elevator business for the Government under the present Supervising Architect.

Mr. Crane, of Chicago, was then examined by Mr. Coleman. His firm bid for the Chicago building elevators, but did not get the contract. He narrated all the circumstances attending the rejection of his bid, and the acceptance of the bid of Hale & Co. He appeared before the committee of experts and explained his bid and machinery. The committee, however, reported in favor of hydraulic elevators, and in favor of giving Hale & Co. the contract. His firm built hydraulic elevators as well, and would have bid for hydraulic elevators had it not been for misrepresentations. Mr. Hill paid Hale & Co. 100 per cent more for putting elevators in the Chicago Custom House than they were paid for elevators for the county building in Chicago. The witness did not think the elevators of Hale & Co. possessed any special advantages over others. The merits claimed for the Hale elevators in the report of the committee of experts were not peculiar to those elevators.

A REPORT ON MINERAL PRODUCTS.

THE OUTPUT AND VALUE FOR A YEAR AND A HALF.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The United States Geological Survey will issue within a few days a report on the mineral products of the United States, prepared by Albert Williams, jr. It will show the output and value of minerals for the year 1882, and the first six months of 1883. The report gives the value of metallic products for 1882 at $219,756,004. The items which exceed $1,000,000 each are as follows: Pig iron, spot value, $106,336,429; silver, coining value, $46,800,000; gold, coining value, $32,500,000; copper, value at New-York City, $1,603,809; lead, value at New-York City, $12,624,550; zinc, value at New-York City, $3,646,620; quicksilver, value at San Francisco, $1,487,537.

A table is also produced showing "values of some of the non-metallic products," which gives a total of $226,156,402. The items in this table which equal or exceed $100,000 each are as follows: Bituminous coal, brown coal, lignite; and anthracite mined outside of Pennsylvania, $76,076,487; Pennsylvania anthracite, $70,556,094; crude petroleum, $23,704,698; lime, $21,700,000; building stone, $21,000,000; salt, $4,320,140; cement, $3,672,750; limestone for iron flux, $2,310,000; phosphate rock, $1,147,830; New-Jersey marls, $540,000; crude borax, $160,000; chrome iron ore, value at Baltimore, $100,000. The foregoing are all spot values except chrome iron ore.

A statement is also given which shows that fire clay, kaolin, etc., etc., were produced worth on the spot "certainly not less than" $8,000,000. The grand total is, therefore, $453,912,406.

THE DEPARTMENTS WITHOUT HEADS.

THE PRESIDENT AND EVERY CABINET OFFICER AWAY.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—All the members of the Cabinet are now out of the city, and the various departments are being run by the subordinates. This is a responsibility which those officials are accustomed to, and it is not likely that the public business will suffer. It is seldom, except in mid-summer, that the President and the entire Cabinet are away from the city at one time, but hardly a month passes when some head of a department is not absent and the business devolves upon a subordinate. The wheels of Government, however, manage to revolve. At present Mr. French is Acting Secretary of the Treasury, Admiral Nichols of the Navy, John Tweedale of War, John Davis of State, Mr. Joslyn of the Interior and Mr. Hazen as Postmaster-General. There is no one filling the President's place just at present. A number of the subordinate officials have taken this opportunity to go off on their vacation, and department life is at its lowest ebb.

DUPLICATING HIS PAY ACCOUNTS.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—By direction of the President a general court-martial was to-day appointed to meet at Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory, on Thursday, August 30, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Second Lieutenant Samuel C. Robinson, who is charged with duplicating his pay account for the month of June last. The detail of the court is as follows: Captain Henry A. Morrow, 21st Infantry; Captain Evan Miles, 21st Infantry; Captain George M. Downey, 21st Infantry; Captain Franck E. Taylor, 1st Artillery; Captain Stephen P. Jocelyn, 21st Infantry; Captain Charles A. Dempsey, 2d Infantry; Captain Albert G. Forse, 1st Cavalry; Captain Edward Hunter, 1st Cavalry; First Lieutenant Robert P. Wainwright, 1st Cavalry. Captain F. D. Baldwin, 5th Infantry, will act as Judge-Advocate.

A LAND CASE DECISION.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office rendered a decision to-day in a private land case involving the title to a large tract of city property in the City of St. Louis. The case came before him on an application by the attorneys for Charles P. Chouteau and the heirs of Joseph Mainville for the approval of what is known as Survey 3,309, which includes a tract of land 2 by 40 arpents in area, of which the applicants claim ownership by virtue of a concession made by the French Government in 1768 to Joseph Calvè, whose legal representatives they claim to be. It appears that other persons claiming to be the legal representatives of Joseph Calvè are in possession of a tract of land similar in extent in another part of the city, which was located as the concession of the French Government to Calvè by a survey known as Survey 1,583, taken in the early part of the century.

The Commissioner decides against the approval of Survey 3,309.

POST OFFICE APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The President has appointed the following postmasters: L. S. Garrison, Dallas, Texas; Harry W. Rankin, Hempstead, Texas; Hebben S. Corwin, Peru, Ill. The Postmaster-General has changed the name of the post office at Fisherville, N. H., to that of Penacook.

Before leaving Washington, the President and the Postmaster-General decided upon the names of a number of persons who will be appointed postmasters at Presidential offices in the President's absence, blanks having been signed and left with the Post Office authorities for the purpose.

MR. FILLEY'S BLASTED HOPES.

HE WILL NOT GET THE ST. LOUIS POSTMASTERSHIP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The hopes of the unhappy Chauncey I. Filley, of Missouri, have again been blasted. In 1881 he stayed in Washington for weeks waiting to step into the office then held by Mr. James, in the meantime using his tremendous influence to obtain the removal of various Federal officers in Missouri, so as to put other men in their places. There was always a suspicion that Filley did not often succeed in making either removals or appointments. When Judge Howe was appointed Postmaster-General Filley departed and ate a sad Christmas dinner in St. Louis.

Last winter when the term of office of Postmaster Hayes, of St. Louis, expired Filley's hopes revived, and again his stalwart form was seen in the streets of Washington. He was cheerful—nay, confident. Had not Postmaster Hayes been appointed by President Hayes? Why should not Filley now receive his reward and step back into his old and comfortable quarters in the St. Louis Post Office? But he found a strange apathy at the Post Office Department and a chill atmosphere about the White House. After weeks of weary waiting he again returned to St. Louis, disgusted; and a small local office falling within his reach he seized it. Still he was not as one entirely without hope, for Postmaster Hayes had not been recommissioned, and Filley believed that the day of his own triumph was only temporarily postponed.

It will, therefore, be a shock to him to learn that after a full and deliberate consideration, the President has determined to reappoint Mr. Hayes, and that a new Washington commission will be issued to him upon the return to Washington of the Postmaster-General. According to nearly all accounts Mr. Hayes is an efficient officer, whose reappointment will give general satisfaction to the people of St. Louis. Moreover it is in the direct line with Civil Service reform.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, July 30, 1883.

THE TREASURY RESERVE.—The Treasury reserve, which is still increasing, to-day amounted to $147,741,268.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE CHANGES.—Captain S. S. Warner, of the revenue cutter Ewing, of Baltimore, left Washington to-night for Buffalo, where he will assume command of the revenue cutter Fessenden, which will be stationed at Detroit. Captain George W. Moore, of the Revenue Marine Service, will command the Ewing.

THE COURTS.

A MANDAMUS AGAINST A REGISTER.

Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court of Kings County, yesterday rendered a decision which favors the work of the title-searching companies in the Register's office. The German-American Loan and Trust Company asked for a mandamus to compel Register Richards to allow their employes access to his office for the purpose of examining his books. The case was argued yesterday. Mr. Davis, in behalf of the company, opened the case and stated that the employes had been prohibited by the Register from making abstracts in the office and had been put out. Jesse Johnson, counsel for the Register, denied that Colonel Richards had sought to deny any one the proper use of the office, but held the opinion that it was his duty to so conduct the office that public business should not be obstructed. Judge Cullen said that the mandamus must issue. The office was a public one, and the law intended to give the public access to it at all times. Lawyers, laymen and corporations were included in the designation, the public. Every one who had business in the Register's office, and conducted himself properly, had a right to be there. No person or corporation had a right to block the business of the office any more than any one had the right to block travel on the public street. The Register was not the one to draw a line as to the importance of the work upon which the several parties who visited his office were engaged. If one chose to pass his time in the Register's office, he was the one to judge of the importance of the work. Of course no one should be allowed to monopolize the use of a book for the entire day to the exclusion of all others, but, as the Court understood it, the agents of the company were instructed to immediately surrender possession of the books when required by the transaction of the current business of the office.

WESTERN UNION DIVIDENDS.

The injunction order of Judge Arnoux (made last December) in the Superior Court suits of Williams and Hatch against the Western Union Telegraph Company restrained the payment of the January dividends upon the $15,529,500 of stock declared to be illegal in case that could be separated from the rest of the stock. If it could not, then no dividends were to be paid unless a bond was given to insure the repayment to the company of the dividends paid upon the stock alleged to have been irregularly issued, in the event that the Court of Appeals sustained the judgment of the Superior Court. A motion was brought before Judge Ingraham in the Superior Court, Chambers, yesterday for a modification of the original order so that it should apply to the July dividends. Wager Swayne and Aaron J. Vanderpoel appeared for the company to urge the motion. John Sessions, who appeared to oppose, said that his associate, Robert Sewell, was out of town and asked an adjournment. Mr. Vanderpoel opposed this. There were a large number of persons, he said, waiting for their dividends. Jay Gould had himself personally paid many of the former dividends, taking an assignment of them from individual stockholders; but he might be unwilling to continue this. Mr. Sessions thought that this was a violation of the injunction order and a contempt of Court. There was some more talk between the lawyers, and finally Mr. Swayne said that he would withdraw the motion rather than have an adjournment, and he did so.

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND ASSOCIATION.

The suit of A. C. Hunt against the Mutual Reserve Fund Association for an accounting was before Justice Cullen yesterday in the Special Term of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn on the return of an order that had been granted for the examination of the secretary of the defendant company. Mr. Taylor, of Taylor & Parker, the counsel for the association, moved that the order be vacated. He said that the action had been begun for the purpose of discrediting the company. The association did not owe the plaintiff anything. The affidavits of E. B. Harper, the president, and James H. Brown, the bookkeeper of the association, were presented to show that an account had been rendered to the plaintiff on January 1, and that on July 2, when the contract with the plaintiff ended, $159 66 was due to the association. The secretary, F. T. Beamish, whose examination had been asked for, made an affidavit, which was produced in court. He said that the account referred to by the plaintiff had never been refused to him. The account was tendered by the counsel for the defendant to the plaintiff. Justice Cullen directed that the order be dismissed and also ordered that a stay of proceedings that had been granted should be vacated.

A letter was produced before Justice Cullen by the counsel for the association in which Sheppard Homans, the actuary, said that he had examined the plans of the association and heartily approved them. The certificate of O. D. Baldwin, the president of the Fourth National Bank, was also shown. He reports that he has examined the accounts of the association and finds that there is a balance of $65,000 to the credit of the reserve and death funds, and that $178,500 has been paid out on death claims.

NOT KEPT FROM HER HUSBAND.

Nathan Ellison married Harriet Levy about eight months ago, Alderman Hall performing the ceremony. Recently Mr. Ellison sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* in the Supreme Court, directed to his father-in-law, Mark Levy, who, he says, has been imprisoning his wife and preventing her from living with him. Upon the hearing before John P. Gaw, the referee, both Mrs. Ellison and her father testified that she was not restrained against her will and that she was unwilling to live with her husband. The referee yesterday, in accordance with this testimony, reported that the writ should be dismissed.

COURT CALENDARS—JULY 31.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Before Cullen, J.—Nos. 142, 164, 180, 220, 239, 246, 261, 275, 288, 291, 292, 293, 297, 298, 299, 300.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Before Donohue J.—No day calendar.

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

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Before Beach, J.—No day calendar.

ARRIVAL OF THE MULTICHARGE GUN.

The multicharge gun, due from the manufactory at Reading, Penn., on Saturday, arrived at 4:15 Sunday morning, and attracted crowds during the day. It looked inoffensive as it lay on nearly the entire length of the huge car on which it was brought to the pier of the Jersey Central Railroad. The car, which was almost as great an object of curiosity as the gun itself, is numbered 2119 of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad; its weight is 42,000 pounds and its capacity 60,000 pounds. Harmless enough lay the great engine of war, without its breech, and curious were the speculations in regard to the method of its operation. One man said that it discharged four balls at once, another said five; one said the ball was placed behind the powder; another, that it was located forward of the discharge pocket. One man was sure that the gun would, when in action, lie with the discharge pockets on top; another insisted that its present position, on the side, was the proper one. The gun was removed to Sandy Hook yesterday.

A MISSIONARY ON MORMONISM.

At the Westminster Presbyterian Church on Sunday evening the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson preached on "Missions Among Mormons." He denounced Mormonism as the greatest despotism of the time. Everything in the so-called Church of the Saints, he said, is centered in the President, or Prophet. John Taylor has telegraph wires from his house to the houses of the Bishops, and they in turn have wires to the houses of those subordinate to them, and so on till every man within 500 miles north and south is reached almost instantly by the great central power—a power that could even cut off the supply of water from the agriculturist who should be suspected of apostacy. Under the guise of what is known as Zion's Co-operative Mercantile Association, the entire mercantile business of the Territory is done through the Church and through him.

One-half of the population of Idaho, Dr. Jackson said, are sworn to obey John Taylor, and he may control the elections in that Territory. His influence extends to Washington, Oregon, Colorado, New-Mexico, Nevada and Montana. The husbands, brothers, fathers and sons of Christian women will fill tens of thousands of bloody graves in Utah, for the 150,000 Mormons are preparing for a rebellion founded on fanaticism. They despise Congress and the American people. Only Christian schools, he said, could eradicate the evil, and these could not be maintained without money.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE

JULY 30, 1883.

THE GENERAL LIST.

Name.	Actual Sales. O'p'g.	H'g'st.	Low't	Final.	Closing Bids. Bid.	Ask'd	Shares sold.
Canada Pacific	59⅝	59⅞	59⅝	59⅞	59¾	60	6,075
Can. South	55½	56½	55½	56½	56	56¼	2,800
Centralof N.J.	87⅝	87¾	87⅝	87¾	87¼	87½	2,200
Cent. Pac	72	72⅜	72	72⅜	72⅜	72⅝	1,000
C. & O. 2d pref	19	19	19	19	20	22	5
C. & N. W	128⅝	129⅝	128⅝	129⅝	129	129⅜	3,800
C., M. & St. P.	103⅞	104⅝	103⅞	104⅝	104¼	104½	17,105
C.,St.P.,M.&O.	45½	46½	45½	46½	46½	46¾	4,250
C.St.P.&O.pref	104⅞	105¼	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	105¼	925
C. B. & Q.	123⅝	124	123¼	123⅝	123¼	123½	1,000
C.R.I.&P.	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	122	124	100
C. C. C. & I.	69⅝	70¼	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	70	700
Del. L. & W.	125⅞	126¼	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞	43,025
D. & H. Canal	108¼	108⅞	108¼	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	1,400
D. & Rio G.	38⅝	38⅞	38⅝	38⅝	38	38¼	5,000
E.T.,Va.&G.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8¼	8½	100
E.H.V.&G.pref	17½	17½	17½	17½	17	17½	400
Ill. Cent.	132¼	132¼	132¼	132¼	132	132¼	420
Ill. Leased L.	78	78	78	78	78	79	42
Lake Shore	107⅞	108⅜	107⅞	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	10,200
Long Island	79	79	79	79	79½	79½	340
Louis.& Nash.	50⅞	51⅛	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	8,800
Man. Beach	25	25	25	25	24½	25½	100
Mich. Cent	88¼	89⅛	88¼	88⅝	88⅝	88⅞	2,200
M.L.S.&W.pref	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	45	200
M. & St. L.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23½	24	300
Do pref	52	52	52	52	51	52	50
M. K. & T.	28⅛	28⅞	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	28⅜	800
Mo. Pac.	100⅞	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛	101⅛	101⅜	5,500
N. Y. Central	116⅞	117	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	7,820
N.Y.C.& St.L.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	100
N. Y. L. E. & W.	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35½	2,800
N. Y. O. & W.	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	24⅝	25	700
Nor. & W. pref	39	39	38¼	38¼	38	38½	300
Nor. Pac.	49⅝	49⅞	49⅝	49⅞	49⅝	49⅞	2,040
Do pref	88	88⅞	88	88	88⅛	88⅞	5,765
N. Y. L. & W.	87	87	87	87	86½	87¼	130
Ohio Cen.	8½	8⅝	8½	8½	8¼	8½	414
Ore. Trans.	76⅝	77⅞	76⅝	76⅞	76⅝	76⅞	4,915
Phil. & Read.	56⅝	57⅝	56⅝	57⅛	57⅛	57⅜	9,800
P.P.Car Co.	132½	133¼	132½	132¾	132¼	140	1,050
Rich. & Dan.	70	70	69	69	68	70	400
R. & W. P.	32½	33	32⅝	33	33	34	300
Rech. & Pitts.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17	18	1,500
St.P. & D. pref	93½	93½	93½	93½	93	95	240
St.P.M.& M.	109¼	111¼	109¼	109¼	109½	110	5,800
Tex. & Pac.	34½	34⅞	34½	34⅝	34⅝	34⅞	2,200
Union Pac.	94	94⅝	93⅞	94⅝	94½	94⅞	7,625
Wabash	25⅞	26⅛	25⅞	26	25⅞	26	400
Do pref	39⅝	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛	40⅛	40⅜	4,500
M. U. Tel.	19	19	19	19	19	19½	100
W. U. Tel.	80⅝	81⅛	80⅝	81	81	81⅛	6,300
Am. Ex.	88½	89	88½	89	88	89½	210
Pac. Mail	38	38	38	38	37½	38	100
Total sales							185,186

GOVERNMENTS.

U S 4½s Coupon, 1891 40,000 ..... 112⅞	U S 4s Coupon 1907 5,000 ..... [illegible]
U S 4½s Registered 10,000 ..... 112⅞	

BONDS AND BANK STOCKS.

Cand Old Series B 3,000 92	North Pac 1st coup 1,000 ..... 112¾		
Ch St Paul Min and O con 1,000 109	Wabash S L & Pac Toledo P & W 1st 8,000 105		
NY Central 1st con 4,000 128	Chicago div 1,000 77		
Clevc & Tol S Fund 3,000 ..... 108½	Atlantic and P inc 14,000 31		
Erie 7s Con Gold 10,000 ..... 127¾	Albany & Sus 3d 6,000 ..... 104½		
Elizabeth'n Lex & Big Sandy 6s 2,000 ..... 94¼	Canada S 1st Guaranteed 2,000 96		
1,000 95	Oregon Short L 6s 5,000 101		
Fort Wayne 2d M 5,000 ..... 130½	E Tenn V & Ga inc 4,000 ..... 35¾		
H and Tex C 1st Western division 5,000 ..... 105¼	R W and Og'dnsb Extension 2,000 63		
Inter coup 6s 1,000 80	5,000 ..... 65⅝		
Int and Gt N 1st 1,000 108	5,000 ..... 68¾		
Long Dock bonds 10,000 118	St L & I 1st 5s 2,000 ..... 76½		
Louisville & Nash Cecilian Branch 2,000 102	St Paul M & M 1st 1,000 ..... 108½		
Mutual U Tel 6s 1,000 ..... 86¾	1,000 ..... 109¾		
5,000 ..... 86½	Texas Pacific 1st R G div 26,000 ..... 83⅛		
4,000 ..... 86¼	12,000 ..... 76½		
Mil & Mad'n 1st 25,000 112	1,000 ..... 83⅞		
Me Kan and T gen 6s 4,000 82	1,000 ..... 83⅝		
Mor & E 7s '71 2,000 122	Texas Central 1st 10,000 107		
North Pac 1st con 4,000 104	Toledo & Wab 1st Louis div 1,000 101		
	Union Pac col 5s 5,000 95		
	Union Pac 1st M 7,000 ..... 112⅞		
	N Y & Gray 2d 20		
	Old Colony 140	139⅞	
	Rutland prefd 20	..	
	Rutland common 4	4	
	Albany & Susq 3	3	
	Cammel & Hecla 246	246	
	Catawissa 45	45	
	Frankl'n Coal	10¼	
	Pawnuck (new)	3	
	Quincy 45½	44	
	Silver Islet 6	6	
	Wis Cen R R pfd 21½	..	
	Pitts & Lake Erie 92½	100	
	Oregon Imp 21	20	
	Huron 1⅛	1½	

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS.

BOSTON, Monday, July 30, 1883.

	Saturday.	To-day.		Saturday.	To-day.
Water Power	2⅝	2⅝	N Y & Gray	29	29½
Boston Land	6	6	Old Colony	140	139⅞
A & Pac 1st 7s	119	119	Rutland prefd	20	..
A & Top. L G 7s	114	114	Rutland common	4	4
Eastern R R 6s	110¼	110¼	Albany & Sus	3	3
K C St J & C B 7s	113¼	..	Cammel & Hecla	245	246
N Y & N Eng 7s	109¼	..	Catawissa	45	45
A & T Top R	8¼	8¼	Franklin	..	10¼
Bos & A R R	184	184	Pawnuck (new)	..	3
Boston & Maine	163	..	Quincy	45½	44
Chicago & Q'cy	123¾	123¾	Silver Islet	6	6
Cin. San & Clevd.	20	20	Wis Cen R R pfd	21½	..
Eastern RR	43	43	Pitts & Lake Erie	92½	100
Flint & Pere Mar.	25¾	26	Oregon Imp	21	20
Litch'd & Fit	21½	21	Huron	1⅛	1½

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

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

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	130	133	North. Pac. pref.	88	88⅛
United RR., N J	191½	192	North. Cent. RR.	55⅞	56
Penna'a R R'd	58⅝	58½	Lehigh Nav.	45½	45¾
Reading	28½	28⅝	Buff. N. Y. & Pa	14⅛	14¼
Reading gen'l mt	96⅝	96½	Do. Preferred	24	26
Lehigh Valley	71	71⅛	Hestonville R'y	13¾	14
Catawissa, pref.	58	59	Philad'a & Erie	18	20
North. Pac. com.	49¼	49⅝			

MONDAY, July 30—P. M.

The volume of transactions in stocks to-day shows a marked improvement on the business of the last days of last week; prices, ruled somewhat higher, and this morning there was an unusual unanimity of sentiment among traders in favor of a higher range of values. To-day's transactions amount to 185,100 shares; three stocks, however, contributed 70,300 shares to that total, as follows: Delaware, Lackawanna and Western 43,000, St. Paul 17,100, and Lake Shore 10,200 shares. These are the only stocks in which the day's business amounted to as much as 10,000 shares, and only one other—Reading, half stock—contributed to the total as much as 9,000 shares. First prices were about the same as Saturday's last figures. A dull market and an absence of demand caused a sluggish decline of ¼@½ per cent in the first half hour. After that there were special and quick movements toward higher prices in a few stocks—Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Central and Hudson, and Western Union—that stimulated the whole market. Dullness succeeded the establishment of higher values, followed by a decline in the last half hour, which left the final prices considerably below the best figures of the day, but an average of ¼ per cent higher than Saturday's closing figures. If any outside influence can be said to have affected the market, it was a report which was circulated at noon to the effect that the telegraph strike was ended. The large failure in Boston (the second one was not known; neither were the two in New-York nor the one in Baltimore) exerted no influence upon the stock market. The closing was made with a feverish and unsettled feeling.

Government bonds were quiet, but steady at unchanged quotations, as follows.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U.S.4½s 1891, reg.	112¾	112⅞	U. S. cur fds. 1897	129	....
U.S.4½s 1891, cou.	112¾	112⅞	U. S. cur fds. 1897	131	....
U. S. 4 1907, reg.	119	119⅛	U. S. cur fds. 1898	132	....
U. S. 4 1907, cou.	119	119⅛	U. S. cur fds. 1899	132	....
U. S. 4per cents.	103	103⅛	Dist. Col. 3.65s	109½	110½
U. S. cur fds. 1895	127	....			

There were no transactions either in State bonds or City bank stocks, and the quotations for both generally were only nominal—wide apart.

The business in railroad bonds was small, but included numerous issues. The prices generally were strong. Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg 5s, however, were weak and declined to 68¼. Erie second consols with small sales rose ⅝ to 95⅞, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas general 6s were ¼ higher at 82. New-York, Chicago and St. Louis first gold 6s were steady at 101¼, and West Shore and Buffalo 5s were up ¼ at 76½. East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia incomes were down 1 per cent at 33¾. Wabash general 6s declined 1½ to 72, and firsts Chicago division were off ½ at 77. Denver, Rio Grande and Western firsts were ¼ higher at 76¾. Mutual Union sinking funds were up ¾ at 87.

The Stock-Clearing Association on Wednesday will add to its list of stocks the following: Northwestern common, St. Paul and Omaha common and preferred, Northern Pacific common, Central Pacific, Oregon and Transcontinental, Texas Pacific, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Wabash common, Denver and Rio Grande, Reading, and Louisville and Nashville. These additions will make the list up to twenty-four stocks. The Clearing House is meeting with such success that it daily is receiving new members.

The Sub-Treasury to-day gained on balance $409,763, made up by gains of $70,587 currency and $339,181 coin. The day's transactions covered: Receipts, $1,831,518; payments, $1,421,750; currency balance, $7,497,673; coin balance, $117,136,886. The new week has opened without change in the local monetary situation. Money on call was extremely easy at 2@1 per cent. The domestic exchanges on New-York are unchanged.

The Clearing-House statement to-day was as follows: Exchanges, $91,682,449; balances, $4,069,980.

The United States Treasury at Washington to-day received $443,000 National bank notes for redemption. The customs receipts were $523,624 and the internal revenue receipts $658,499.

There is no change in the condition of the market for the foreign exchanges; business is dull and rates are rather more than steady at quotations for business as follows: Bankers' bills, $4 83 and $4 87 for long and short respectively; 5.22¼ and 5.19 for francs; 94¼ and 95 for reichmarks; 39⅞ and 40⅛ for guilders.

In London British consols were steady and unchanged at 99 11-16 for money, and 1-16 higher at 99¾ for account. United States 3½s are quoted down ¼ at 104¼. 4s 1-16 higher at 122 1-16, and 4½s up ½ at 115⅞. American railways followed the irregularities of Saturday's home markets; the changes in either direction were small and insignificant and the market was dull. The Bank of England gained £95,000 bullion on balance. At Paris French 3 per cents were higher at 79.07½, and sight exchange on London was easier at 25.30 francs to the £.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. advertise the payments of interest and dividends on August 1 on the usual varied list of stocks and bonds.

The gross earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railroad are reported as follows:

	1881.	1882.	1883.
Number of miles	504	620	680
Third week in July	$40,221	$47,571	$45,811
Jan. 1 to July 21	1,118,723	1,428,139	1,414,997

The comparative business of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is reported as follows:

Month of June—	1882.	1883.	Difference.
Gross earnings	$271,382	$323,845	Inc. $52,463
Operating expenses	189,973	209,757	Inc. 19,784
Net for month	$81,409	$114,088	Inc. $32,679
January 1 to June 30—	1882.	1883.	Difference.
Gross earnings	$1,399,119	$1,798,859	Inc. $397,740
Operating expenses	1,063,890	1,261,095	Inc. 197,205
Net for six months	$335,229	$535,764	Inc. $200,535

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS.

LONDON, July 30.—12:30 p. m.—U S four per cent bonds 122; do. fives, extended, 104¼; Atlantic and Great Western first mortgage trustees certificates, 4½; Erie, 36⅝; New-York Central, 119¼; Illinois Central, 135¼; Pennsylvania Central, 59¾;