THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

SUSTAINING THE PARTY—DENOUNCING THE TRAITORS.

MR. BLAINE THE EMBODIMENT OF AMERICAN IDEAS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: It does not seem possible that a few papers assuming to be representatives of American journalism can so far forget their mission as to think that for them to whirl broadcast their invectives of unmerited censure will have any effect in belittling the greatest statesman of America.

I admire THE TRIBUNE for its fidelity to the Republican party, more particularly at this juncture, when so-called Republican papers have divorced themselves from the true spirit of American loyalty. They have assumed a position of antagonism to American ideas as embodied in James G. Blaine. I shall henceforth look upon THE TRIBUNE as the only true exponent of American sentiment. C. R. MACLAGURIN.

Jersey City, June 13, 1884.

CONSCIENTIOUS SUPPORT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I am a old Republican and a supporter of the Chicago nominees. I admire Mr. Blaine, both as a statesman and a gentleman. I am perfectly conscientious in this matter and would consider it a great favor if some of those who speak through *The Times* would tell me why they so firmly oppose Mr. Blaine. I myself was in favor of *The Times*, but am now against it. Should Mr. Blaine be elected, as he no doubt will, perhaps *The Times* will change its tune; we shall see in November.

New-York, June 13, 1884. A. TAYLOR.

WHY IT IS SO UNEASY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: *The New-York Times* is uneasy about the record of James G. Blaine. It cannot at present support him, but thinks that the action of the Young Republican Club of Brooklyn, in searching out the facts, is "an unusual proceeding," and it is afraid that "the exact truth" cannot be reached. Now I suppose the simple meaning of this is that Mr. Blaine cannot be successfully assailed, that his record is clean, and that there is really no evidence against him but that manufactured in political circles and editorial sanctums. *The Times* probably knows this, and hence its uneasiness. M. J. RYAN.

New-York, June 13, 1884.

NO JUDAS-PAPERS WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I have been a constant reader of *The Times* for two years past, but yesterday I informed the newsboy that he need not leave any more for me but should replace it with THE TRIBUNE, as I had no time to read papers of the Judas type. Blaine and Logan will receive the hearty support of all true Republicans. They may call him the "spotted man," but in November when the ballots fall like snow flakes he will be washed whiter than snow in a majority that will confound his traducers, and you may count on old Suffolk County to help swell that majority. C. MELVILLE SMITH.

New-York, June 13, 1884.

THE "FLOP" OF LITTLE ACCOUNT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: As a Republican I have often taken *The Times* on the score of economy, though my preference was always for THE TRIBUNE. But when *The Times* on the morning after the nomination showed its true free-trade colors by its flop to Democracy, my first patriotic work was to boycott *The Times*, and I am more than compensated for the odd penny for THE TRIBUNE by its loyal and manly course in politics, its masterly treatment of general topics, and its readable type. *The Times* has sadly degenerated since the death of Henry J. Raymond, and now in its decadence its loss is small to Republicanism, and Democracy gains little. Managed by an English free-trade theorist, and owned by free-trade stockholders, it will find a congenial home in the free-trade party, and its exit will serve to purify Republicanism, by eliminating discordant theories. H. E. PETERSON.

New-York, June 12, 1884.

ENTHUSIASM IN NEW-JERSEY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: No nomination in the past forty-four years—not even those of Harrison, in 1840; Clay, in 1844, or Lincoln, in 1860—has given such entire satisfaction to the masses of Republican voters here as that of Mr. Blaine. There is no kicking in the traces in all this section of New-Jersey. Not only will the ticket receive the united and hearty support of all true Republicans, but already many former Democrats are joining our ranks. The best of feeling prevails. CHARLES SCRANTON.

Oxford, N. J., June 13, 1884.

HOW IT LOOKS IN FULTON COUNTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: That free trade paper, *The New-York Times*, lost nearly two hundred subscribers in the last four days here. It is rare to find a reader of *The Times* in Fulton County to-day. Nearly two hundred more subscribers to THE TRIBUNE in this town this week than last.

Gloversville, N. Y., June 12, 1884. J. L. CLAPP.

WHAT THE NOMINATION MEANS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The people of Maine accept the nomination of James G. Blaine as an evidence of continued vitality and energetic progress of Republican principles in the masses of the Nation. They accept it as a pledge of victory and a guarantee that the next occupant of the White House will be a President of this whole broad land. They love James G. Blaine with a constancy like unto that of a mother for her first-born; not because of his citizenship, not because of his steadfast devotion to their interests during a brilliant and extended public career, but because of his unvarying support of the cardinal principles of the great party which he leads, because of his outspoken, progressive, American statesmanship, and his unswerving loyalty to the business and commercial interests of the country. They see in his nomination to the high office of President of the United States, and subsequent assured election, an assurance that American citizens abroad will be protected in their rights; that naturalized citizens of this country will not be permitted to languish in the prisons of foreign despotisms; that the natural claims which this country, by right of geographical location and commercial necessity, may advance to a legitimate share of the trade of this continent will be vigorously and effectively supported by our Government; that the torn and bleeding States of South America will be led by a policy of firm remonstrance and gentle persuasion and practical assistance to look to the United States for mediating counsel in their position of difficulty and distress, rather than to avaricious England, who delights in and reaps a harvest from their misfortunes; that sectional differences will be healed and local issues lost sight of in the moral, commercial and business progress and development within the whole Union; that the Civil Service will not be prostituted to hungry politicians, but that the people—the brains, heart and sinew of the Nation—will find place and representation at the capital and in the places of government and power.

Strong, Me., June 10, 1884. W. F. P. FOGG.

MAJORITY AND MINORITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: *The Times*, having gone over to the Democracy, is now forced to take the position indicated in its editorial of this morning entitled "Among the Plain People," that the minority rules, because it is the "minority that determines which side shall be a majority." Query: Which is the majority, the minority or the majority?

New-York, June 12, 1884. W. H. HUDSON.

INCONSISTENCY OF "THE TIMES."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I have been a constant reader of *The Times* since 1872, but I have been pained and almost discouraged at its course since the nominations at Chicago. I have read its editorials and the letters of those claiming to be Republicans, and have failed to see one good reason given for their action. They say the party has been disgraced by the nomination of Blaine and Logan. They do not claim that the nominations were not made fairly. They cannot say they were not made by the representatives of the strongest Republican States. Look at the ballots and see where their strength came from. Compare them with the delegates of the other candidates and I am sure they will lose nothing by comparison. When the lamented Garfield was stricken down and the Nation was in sore distress there was not a man who had the confidence of the people more than his friend and chief Cabinet officer, James G. Blaine. Did Garfield disgrace his party when he selected him for the foremost position in his Cabinet? Did *The Times* resent the insult? I ask then, what has Mr. Blaine done since that time to forfeit that confidence? They must admit that a large majority of the Republican States are in favor of his nomination, and who is to say who our candidate shall be?

If *The Times* has been sincere in its teachings in the past I cannot see how it can take the stand it has. What would the result be if its advice should be taken by enough Republicans to defeat the Republican nominees? It would put the Government in the hands of the Southern brigadiers, who now control the lower House of Congress, and who have tried their utmost to destroy it. This seems to me an awful responsibility to assume, and the result is that the Republicans are leaving *The Times* like rats fleeing from a sinking ship, and are pulling for THE TRIBUNE. B. FRANKLIN HART.

Hoboken, N. J., June 13, 1884.

THE SAGE'S LATEST CIPHERING FEAT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I admire the discretion which added to the leader in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday the expression that "it" (Mr. Tilden's letter of declination) "lacks that straightforward, manly declaration of purpose which would put at rest any talk of his candidacy." You evidently know the man.

I have looked carefully through the letter for any expression which would commit Mr. Tilden to a refusal of a unanimous nomination by the Democratic Convention at Chicago next month; but in vain. I have analyzed every sentence which appeared to be open and candid, and there is nothing which he says which would prevent him replying to a nomination; "The people's will be done; the party's demand is stronger than my wish." And in spite of everything he has said in this letter the old master of chicane and ciphers could write a very pathetic letter of acceptance in which he would make himself out a martyr to the public service in submitting to the call of his party. And mark my words: that is just about what he will do when his managers secure the unanimous tender of the complimentary nomination to him. I have for a long time believed, and have written in season and out of season my belief, that Mr. Tilden and his friends were preparing to play the same trick on the coming Convention that they tried on the old one of 1880. That was mismanaged because his letter of declination was retained too long and the Convention was stampeded to Hancock. His letter is in time now, and it is artfully worded to secure for the sly old cipherer the unanimous appeal which he could consistently say it was impossible for himself to resist.

A CLEVELAND-BLAINE SUPPORTER.

New-York, June 13, 1884.

EX-GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN REBUKED.

A FORMER CONSTITUENT TAKES HIM TO TASK FOR PROVING FALSE TO HIS OWN RECORD.

To the Hon. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN.

SIR: Your friends in South Carolina regret to read your Sunday letter in *The New-York Times* denouncing Mr. Blaine and the Republican party. We do not understand the attitude you assume in relation to our National nominee. From your frequent appearance in the newspapers, at one time intermeddling in the Mahone campaign and politics in Virginia, then calling conferences of so-called Independents in New-York, next addressing open letters to the Chicago Convention advising the seating of a certain contesting delegation, and finally your pronunciamento of Sunday, declaring that "it is the clear duty of every patriot to make the defeat of the Chicago ticket the supreme aim of all his political activity"—from all these things we reluctantly conclude that since you have failed as the censor of the Republican party, you now seek to be its destroyer, its executioner.

This may be patriotism and worthy of the supreme aim of all your political activity; but if this is so your views must have changed since 1876, when we stood by you as the Republican nominee at the peril of our lives and the jeopardy of our reputations. You know how it was then; how is it changed now?

When you brand Blaine, Logan and Mahone as Goths and hucksters who have captured the Republican party you defame the party, stultify yourself and dishonor your record. We, in South Carolina where you had your political birth and grew to National prominence, have the right to remind you that in 1874 and again in 1876 "independents" and "reformers" in South Carolina defiantly denounced you, threatened you and routed you. Do you forget all this? Yet amid it all the true Republicans, the honest men, the loyal men, stood by you to the death, believing and hoping you were innocent of the grave charges alleged against you by some of your own party and the allied "reformers."

When you denounce Blaine you give sanction to the methods of your enemies here, and by their methods strive to sacrifice Republicanism, which many of us have often heard you eloquently and solemnly swear to defend with your blood and your life if need be. Have we not the right to expect that you and your "reform" faction will retain the generous mantle of party charity and Republican fraternity which has sheltered you from political storms and foul weather? Have we not the right to exact from you, what you have so frequently and forcibly demanded from your opposition here, your "independent," "reform" opposition, to stand by the party nominees first, last and all the time? If that was sound doctrine when you were the nominee for the highest office in South Carolina, why is it not sound doctrine now when Blaine is our nominee for the highest office in the Nation? What new code of political ethics makes an act right in South Carolina and wrong in New-York?

But you now assert, in denouncing Blaine, that you are a citizen, not a politician. This assertion however, does not tally with the great effort you are now making to organize a new party of Independent Reformers or some other nondescripts who are to be neither Democrats nor Republicans nor Greenbackers, but possibly reformed demagogues and political pharisees and general cranks. You are calling through Independent papers upon the patriots of the Nation and upon all honest men everywhere to rally for the defeat of the Chicago ticket. If you succeed in your rally, and Democratic success results, are you still only a citizen, not a politician?

Now, as a citizen you have the right unquestioned in New-York, to vote as you may choose and have your vote counted. But as a politician you can have no right either in New-York or South Carolina "independently" to remain in the Republican party and retain this vantage ground attempt to stab its nominees and deliver the country to the capitol of the Democrats. You vehemently denounced "independents" as traitors in South Carolina, and now in New-York you say: "I have no hesitation, I have had none, I am sure I will have none, in following the self-respecting and noble example of *The Times*" in its independence. This is treason to party in South Carolina, you told us. How has it become patriotism in New-York?

We cannot, will not, follow you in the devious ways you are now treading; ways of darkness and disaster without the consolation of being in the right. We will plod along the old, plain way where you left us in the spring of 1877, just as the flowers began to bloom and grass to grow on the graves of men who stood by you in 1876. We are here still, holding the "fort" on short rations, though you have gone out to dally with the enemy. We shall look for your return, only when our political fields become again ripe. In the meantime we are solid for Jim Blaine and Jack Logan and the Republican party, and don't you ever forget it. WARREN R. MARSHALL.

Charleston, S. C., June 12, 1884.

THE REV. DR. ARMITAGE ON NEW-YORK BOLTERS.

THE "FIX" MR. CURTIS HAS PUT HIMSELF IN, AND WHAT DR. ARMITAGE THINKS OF IT.

To The Editor of The New-York Times:

Your own fallibility is suggested in supposing that I think the late Chicago Convention "infallible," and "that to dissent from its decrees is to be guilty of heresy and schism." The point in hand has nothing to do with either of these three questions, but relates entirely to the honorable consistency of those gentlemen who assisted so liberally to shape the decisions of the convention and now repudiate their own acts. Only this, and nothing more. My only source of information on this subject is the general reports of the press, and I understand the following to be the facts in the case, namely:

1. These gentlemen were sent directly from Republican primary elections to represent the wishes of their constituents in the construction of a platform, the nomination of a Presidential ticket and the management of the party's future well-being, including the Presidential canvass.

2. As honest and faithful representatives they used all their rights of voice and vote in serving their constituency on a parity with their fellow-members. They took their places among the convention's officers and on its committees, and did their duty without hindrance, and make no complaint that any man infringed their rights in any respect.

3. They took part in framing the platform, and voted without debate for its adoption, as did all the other members of the convention, for the vote was unanimous.

4. In voting for a Presidential candidate they followed their home instructions and their own intelligent convictions, but found themselves in a minority, and Mr. Blaine was selected contrary to their wishes.

5. After their earnest and manly resistance of this measure, and their failure to nominate their own candidate, they did not withdraw either from the convention or the party, nor did they even ask to place their protest on the minutes, but on the contrary, they assisted in making Mr. Blaine's nomination unanimous. At any rate, it is reported to have been made unanimous. Whether they actually cast their votes for unanimity does not appear, but they well knew that the parliamentary rules of the convention, which they had agreed to adopt, counted their votes in the affirmative, unless they were actually cast in the negative, and we have no record of a negative vote on the nomination of Mr. Blaine.

6. They took an equal part with all the other delegates in selecting the General Committee for the conduct of the canvass, and committed to it the future well being of the party, requiring that committee to assume the responsibility of maintaining and defending their own platform, and of adopting all necessary measures for the election of the ticket.

7. They remained in the convention to its close, and recorded their votes upon all other questions, and among them the perfecting of the ticket in the nomination of General Logan. No other name but his was put in nomination for Vice-President, but they voted for him on a roll-call of the States, and his nomination was made unanimous by their vote. Thus they have submitted a platform with General Logan upon it for the adoption of the country, and created a General Committee which they charged with the management of his election, leaving the nomination of Mr. Blaine entirely out of the question.

Now, Mr. Editor, I have always honored you for your frank outspokenness and love of fair dealing, and you will excuse me for saying that the question of "infallibility," or "Catholic councils," or Luther, or baptism has nothing to do with this business. If Dr. Döllinger and the Baptists had unanimously voted for the "decrees" of the Vatican Council, as members thereof, you may rest assured that they would not have turned their backs upon the council and its "decrees" outside. And I now ask you to show those of us who belong to the common people and are not politicians, either, that the above series of supposed facts are not real facts, but that we are mistaken, that so we may be put in possession of the exact state of the case; or else that you will show us the consistency of these gentlemen in putting forth a platform with Mr. Blaine and General Logan upon it, for our suffrages, while they reject them. They certainly are citizens of whom we have always been proud, as trustworthy leaders of public action, and there must be some code of honor by which they can repudiate their own acts as responsible members of the convention which is not manifest to us obtuse folk at a glance.

THOMAS ARMITAGE.

New-York, Monday, June 16, 1884.

AN ARKANSAS DIVORCE CASE.

From The Texas Siftings.

Several days ago a young negro and his wife appeared before Simon Patterson, a black knight of the rural Arkansaw bench and demanded a divorce.

"What's de trouble 'twixt yer I?" asked old Simon.

"I kain't lib wid her an' she kain't lib wid me," replied the husband.

"Why kain't yer I?"

"'Cause she ain't eddycated up ter my standpint."

"Ise better eddycated den he is, Jedge, case I ken read an' he kain't," said the woman.

"Oh, she mout hab more book-larnin' den I has, boss, but her knowledge ain't de kine whut suits de undersigned. She ken spell cat an' dog, but she kain't spell bled cabbage ter suit me. Ebery time I comes ter de house, I finds dis o'man han'lin' her book, but I doesn't smell nuthin' bilin' in de pot."

"Ef yer wuster fetch suthin' in de house, yer woul' smell hit bilin' in de pot," rejoined the wife.

"Oh, dat ain' my lookout. De 'oman's duty, ez I un'erstans de case, is ter furnish suthin' ter eat. Dat's whut I married yer fur. Kain't speck me ter keep up de repertation o' de family an' hussle for bread. I 'longs ter de s'ciety."

"Madam," said the Justice, "de case is ergin yer. De bible says dat er 'oman mus' mind whut her husban' says. Ef he tole yer ter put suthin in de pot, an' yer didn' do hit, why den yer's laid yesself liable. Mr. Clerk, write out er 'vorce fur dis gennerman, but doan' gin one ter de lady."

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE, JUNE 18.

THE GENERAL LIST.

Name.	Actual Sales. Op'g.	H'g't.	Low't	Final.	Closing prices. Bid.	Ask'd	Shares Sold.
A Ton & S F	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝			55
Can Southern	36	36	36	36	35¾	36¼	200
Cedar Falls	85	85	85	85	8	9	100
Cen Pacific	40½	40½	40¼	40½	40⅜		150
Ches. & Ohio	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	5⅞	7	350
Chic & N W	93½	93⅝	93	93¼	93¼	93½	9,735
do pref	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼	124½	124½	200
C M & St P	69⅝	69⅞	68⅞	69⅛	69¼	69¼	34,200
do. pref	105	105	105	105	104	105	300
C St P M & O	27	27½	27½	27½	27¼	27½	200
C St P M & O pr	88½	88½	88½	88½	89½	89½	100
C Bur & Q	112½	112⅝	112½	112⅝	112½	112⅝	200
C C C & I	38	38	38	38	38	38	200
Del. L. & W	102	102	100⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	50,440
D. & H. Canal	94½	94½	94⅜	94⅜	92	94	117
D. & Rio G	9⅝	9⅝	9	9¼	9¼	9½	4,665
E Ten V & Ga	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	3¾	4½	400
E T, Va & G pr	7	7	7	7	6¾	7½	200
Harlem	188	188	188	188	187	191	100
Ill Cent	117½	118	117½	118	117½	118	235
L. E. & W	10	10	10	10	9½	11	100
Lake Shore	83	83⅛	*81⅞	81¾	81⅞	81¾	40,445
Louis & Nash	28⅛	28¼	27¾	28	28	28¼	3,010
Mem. & Char	26½	26½	26½	26½	26	29	200
Mich. Central	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼			200
M & St L	10	10	10	10	10	12	100
M. K. & T	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	13¼	13½	1,200
Mo. Pacific	96⅝	97	96⅛	96⅝	96⅝	96⅞	10,785
M & O	8	8	8	8			110
N. Y. Cent	103⅛	103⅜	102¾	103	103⅛	103⅜	3,050
N Y C & H. L	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6	6½	200
N Y L E & W	13⅞	14	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	1,400
do. pref	32	32	31¾	31¾	34	35	200
N Y L & W	86	86	85	85	84	86	71
N Y O & W	8⅞	9	8⅞	9	9	9⅛	200
Northern Pac	19½	19½	19⅜	19⅜	19¼	19½	639
North Pac pfd	44⅝	45¼	44⅝	44⅞	45	45¼	5,006
Ohio Central	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¼	2	55
Ohio & Miss	20	20	20	20	19¾	19¾	200
Oregon Trans	19⅞	11¼	10½	11¼	11¼	11½	3,300
Phil & Read	23⅞	24⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24	24⅛	500
P P Car Co	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½	100	100
Rens & Sar	138	138	138	138	140		20
R & W P	15	18	15	18	15	20	300
Roch & Pitts	4	4	3¾	4	4	4¼	1,605
St L & S F	16⅞	15⅞	15¾	15¾	15¼	21½	150
St L & S F 1st pr	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	78	80	30
St P M & M	86½	86½	86½	86½	87	87½	100
Texas & Pac	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	2,275
Union Pac	38⅞	39	38	38¼	38¼	38¼	24,018
Am T. & Cable	51	51	51	51	50	51	185
W U Telegraph	61⅛	61⅜	60⅞	61¼	61⅛	61⅜	7,879
Am Express	88	90	88	90	88	92	115
U S Express	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	48	50	5
Pacific Mail	39¾	40¼	39¾	39¾	39¼	40	1,900
Sales for the day							214,605

* 81 seller 10 days.
† 84 seller 60 days.

GOVERNMENTS.

U S 4½s Coupon 2,000	111⅝	U S 4½s Registered 1891 20,000	111½
U S 4s Coupon 1907 50,000	120⅝		

BONDS AND BANK STOCKS.

Tennessee 6s 15,000	38⅝	Gal Har & San Ant 1st 10,000	106½
Alby & Susqu R 1st 4,000	111½	Great Western 1st 4,000	99
Bur C R & N 1st 10,000	100⅞	Internat'l coup 6s 1,000	74
Buf & Erie new 1,000	118	Kan Pac 1st con 4,000	72
Ches & Ohio 1st Series B 4,000	91½	5,000	71½
4,000	91½	Lehigh & Wilkesb con Assented 20,000	92
5,000	89	Mil L S & P 1st. Mineral Pt div 5,000	93½
Ch Bur & Q deb 5s 10,000	92	So Minn div 1,000	109½
10,000	91⅞	C & P W'n 1st 2,000	95½
1,000	92¼	4,000	95
Chic 3 & Quincy Iowa div 48 5,000	90½	Met Elevated 1st 3,000	105
Ch Bur & Quincy 7s 14,000	120	Met Elevated 2d 1,000	92½
C St P M & O Con 5,000	109½	Mid of N J 1st 27,000	86
Canada South's 1st guaranteed 5,000	99½	Mo K & Tex con 7s 1,000	97
Chic & N W S F 6s 2,000	112½	5,000	96
Col Coal & I 1st 6s 1,000	55	5,000	95
Erie 7s consol gold 1,000	116	N Y W S & Buff 1st 28,000	93½
2,000	115	98,000	38¼
E T V & Ga 5s 50,000	54½	66,000	38½
14,000	54	48,000	38½
1,000	54¼	3,000	38⅞
20,000	55	5,000	38½
10,000	54¼	Registered 4,000	38⅝
Erie 1st mge 1,000	121½	8,000	37
E T V & G Ga Inc mtg 2,000	15	N Y Lake E & W 1st con 5s consol 10,000	54⅝
Erie 2d Mortgage 2,000	110	1,000	54⅝
Evvile & T H 1st 2,000	96	95,000	56
Ft W & Den C 1st 4,000	61	1,000	55⅛
Gulf Col & S F 1st 5,000	114	30,000	55⅛
		10,000	55⅝
		Northwest consol coup g'ld bds 12,000	135
		N Orleans Pac 1st 17,000	50
N J Cent Adjm't bonds 500 small	103½		
N Pac 1st coup 5,000	99		
N Y Ch & St L 1st 5,000	97⅝		
2,000	97½		
4,000	97		
5,000	98		
N'w'st S F deb 5's 20,000	92⅝		
7,000	92⅞		
3,000	93		
Oregon R'y & N 1st 1,000	104		
10,000	103¾		
Rich & Dan 1st 2,000	97		
Rome Wat'n & Og ex 5's 1,000	66¾		
St L & I M 2d 2,000	102½		
St L & Iron M 1st 4,000	62		
South'n Pac of Mo 1st 2,000	102½		
St L V & T H 2d guar 1,000	108		
Texas & Pacific R R div 5,000	41¾		
23,000	41		
11,000	40		
1,000	39⅞		
3,000	39¾		
2,000	39¼		
18,000	39½		
68,000	40		
5,000	40½		
Tex Pac Ne L Gts 10,000	38		
Terre Haute inc 6,000	100⅝		
U Pacific 1st M 1,000	111½		
15,000	110½		
U Pacific S F 7,000	106¼		
Utah So's exten 1st 1,000	101		
Wabash gen mtg 5s 5,000	37¾		
5,000	38		

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS.

BOSTON, June 18, 1884.

	Yesterday.	To-day.		Yesterday.	To-day.
Water Power	1½	1½	N. Y. & N. Eng.	15	15
Boston Land	5⅛	5⅛	Old Colony	139½	
A. & Top. 1st 7s	118		AllouezM Co. new		½
Eastern RR 6s	109½		Calumet & Hecla	148	
A. & Pub. R. R	69¼		Franklin	7	
Boston & Albany	169		Pewabic (new)	1	
Boston & Maine	160		Quincy	37½	
Chic. Bur. & Q'cy	112¾		Flint & P. M. pfd	101	
Cin. San. & Clev	9		Osceola	11	
Flint & Pere Mar.	22½				

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

Reported by JOHN H. DAVIS & CO., 17 *Wall-st.*

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
City 6s. new	126	127	Northern Pacific, common	19⅝	19⅞
United RR. N. J.	191½	192	Northern Pacific, preferred	45	45½
Penna va Rail'd.	53⅛	53½	North. Cent RR.	55¾	56¼
Reading	12⅝	12¾	Lehigh Nav.	41	41¼
Reading general mort	76½	77	Buffalo, N. Y. and Phil., com	4⅞	4⅞
Lehigh Valley	64½	65	Hestonville Ry.	11	13
Catawissa, pref.	51½	52½			
Buffalo, N. Y. and Phil., pref.	8	12			

WEDNESDAY, June 18—P. M.

The Custom House returns of the foreign movements of merchandise at this port for last week show an excess of $1,634,223 in imports over exports, which is $1,642,233 less than the excess of the same week of 1883, and $2,249,022 less than the excess of the week of 1882. The imports of last week ($8,023,423) were $2,406,856 less than for the week of 1883, and $2,894,701 less than for the week of 1882; the exports ($6,389,200) were $764,623 less than for the week of 1883, and $645,679 less than for the week of 1882. For the twenty-four weeks of this year the imports of merchandise exceed the exports $69,461,388, which is $22,284,216 greater than the excess of 1883, and is $21,260,738 less than the excess for the same period of 1882. The resulting balances, after deducting the specie movements, on the business of twenty-four weeks for three years are shown in the subjoined table:

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FROM JANUARY 1 TO DATE.

	1882.	1883.	1884.
MERCHANDISE.			
Imports	$238,124,096	$211,056,894	$207,614,363
Exports	147,401,970	163,879,622	138,153,475
Excess of imports	$90,722,126	$47,177,172	$69,461,338
SPECIE.			
Imports	$1,886,541	$6,729,950	$5,684,099
Exports	32,538,667	6,969,217	43,354,955
Excess of exports	30,651,526	$239,267	$38,270,856
MERCHANDISE AND SPECIE.			
Excess of imports	$60,070,600	$46,937,905	$31,190,532

In the stock market to-day the two distinctive features were Missouri Pacific and Lake Shore: the one for its exceptional strength with small transactions, and the other for its special weakness with a larger than usual business. Missouri Pacific rose from 90⅝@90⅞ to 92@91¾, and Lake Shore fell from 83¼ to 81⅝@81¾. The rumors concerning the first-named stock were to the effect that there was likely to be some difficulty in making to-morrow's deliveries, although to-day they were made with ease. The special weakness in Lake Shore was due to an unusual pressure to sell the stock, which was said to be because of reports that the next dividend will be under 2 per cent. The remainder of the market fluctuated within a range of 1 per cent, with more of an inclination to decline than to advance. Union Pacific was moderately active between 39 and 38, and ended at 38¾, against 38¾ yesterday. At the meeting of the company's directors to-day, when Charles Francis Adams, jr., was elected president in place of Mr. Dillon, resigned, it was definitely settled to pass the quarterly dividend and to pay the Government $700,000 in cash on account of the sinking fund under the Thurman act. The full report of the Government experts upon the financial condition of the company has not been received at the hour of writing; but an abstract of it, that was published to the Street, showed a floating debt of about $15,000,000 against which the experts allow as available assets (excluding materials and supplies) only about $6,000,000; leaving the net floating debt at about $9,000,000. The granger stocks and the coal stocks were feverish and fluctuating, and generally show small final losses. The market closed dull, but unsettled.

Government bonds were dull and weak for the fixed date issues. Bids were ¼ lower for the 4s and 4½s. Annexed are the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
U.S. 4½s 1891, reg.	111¼	111½	U.S. cur. 6's 1896	125	....
U.S. 4½s 1891, cou.	111¼	111½	U.S. cur. 6's 1897	127	....
U.S. 4s 1907, reg.	119¼	119½	U.S. cur. 6's 1898	129	....
U.S. 4s 1907, cou.	120¼	120½	U.S. cur. 6's 1899	131	....
U.S. 3 per cents	100⅝	100¾	Dist. Col. 3-65s	110	112
U.S. cur. 6's 1895	123	.....			

The business in State bonds included only sales of Tennessee 6s at 38⅝—an advance of ⅝ per cent. There were no transactions in city bank stocks.

The business in railroad bonds, outside of a few of the speculative issues, was unusually small, because of a lack of demand. Erie second consols opened down at 54⅝@54⅝, rose to 56, and later ranged between 55¼ and 55⅝, the final price. West Shore and Buffalo first 5s were moderately dealt in at 38¼@38½, and East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia consols rose from 54½@54 to 55¼. Missouri, Kansas and Texas first consols were weak, and declined 3½ per cent to 95. Chesapeake and Ohio firsts, series B, fell 2 per cent to 80. Northwestern debenture 5s were firm at 93, and Burlington and Quincy debenture 5s were steady at 92@91⅞. St. Paul and Omaha consols were 1 per cent lower at 109½. Kansas Pacific consols declined 1 per cent to 71½. Union Pacific firsts were off 1¼ at 110½, but the sinking funds were firm at 106¼. Texas and Pacific incomes rose 3½ per cent to 40½; but firsts, Rio Grande division, declined 2 per cent to 40. Northern Pacific firsts were steady at 103, and New-Orleans Pacific were ½ lower at 50.

The Sub-Treasury to-day lost on balance $836,810, made up by a coin loss of $884,369, less a currency gain of $47,559. The day's operations covered: Receipts, $793,160; payments, $1,629,970; currency balance, $10,050,560; coin balance, $124,025,115.

The money market again was extremely easy for call loans at 2@1½ per cent, and the closing rate was 2 per cent.

The Clearing House statement to-day was as follows: Exchanges, $77,757,982; balances, $3,388,178.

The United States Treasury at Washington to-day received $340,000 National bank notes for redemption. The customs receipts were $620,098, and the internal revenue receipts $277,549.

Little or no business was done in the foreign exchanges; but the rates continue firm for business at quotations as follows: Bankers' bills, $4 85¼ and $4 87¼ for long and short sterling respectively; 5.19⅞ and 5.17⅞ for francs; 94½ and 95 for reichmarks; 40 and 40⅛ for guilders.

At the London Stock Exchange British consols opened ⅛ lower, but afterward recovered and closed unchanged at 99 13-16 and 99 15-16 respectively for money and account. No quotations for United States bonds were received. American railways opened from ¼ to 1 per cent lower than yesterday's last figures, and later made partial recoveries. India Council bills were allotted at a decline of ¼d. per rupee. The Bank of England lost £100,000 bullion, said to have been withdrawn for shipment to Canada. At Paris French 3 per cents were steady at 78.30@78.32½, and sight exchange on London declined to 25.20 frs. to the £.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.

	1882	1883.	1884.
Number of miles	3,123	3,580	3,798
Second week in June	$478,101	$484,800	$483,300
Jan. 1 to June 14	9,616,817	9,635,869	9,597,167

CHICAGO, MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL AND OMAHA.

Number of miles	1,003	1,070	1,280
Second week in June	$83,600	$93,400	$111,600
Jan. 1 to June 14	2,026,338	2,108,403	2,404,600

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE