NATIONAL CAPITAL TOPICS.

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH AS A LOBBYIST.

DAMAGING TESTIMONY GIVEN BEFORE THE HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The testimony before the Special Committee in the case of William H. English, today was interesting, and it fully justified the investigation. While the Democratic members of the sub-committee showed an evident disposition to make the investigation bear as lightly as possible on the late Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, Representative Millard, of New-York, by his perseverance and skilful questioning, succeeded in eliciting a mass of testimony which is most damaging to English. That statesman wriggled uneasily in his chair, as one Democratic witness after another testified to the importunities to which he had been subjected in the attempt to make him vote against his honest convictions. Orlando B. Potter was one of these witnesses. He had carefully weighed the evidence in the English-Peelle case, and had decided that young English was not elected and that to unseat Peelle would be an outrage. Mr. Potter had made up his mind not only to vote, but to speak against him. While his mind was in this condition, he received a note inviting him to meet the elder English in the Democratic cloak-room He accepted the invitation. Senator Voorhees was present and both he and William H. English importuned him to withdraw his opposition to the latter's son. He replied that he could not conscientiously vote to unseat Peelle, whereupon he was besought not to make a speech against young English. After hesitation and a conference with Peelle, Mr. Potter, in response to the appeals of the father, promised not to speak against the son, and he did not, although he voted against him.

Another Democrat, S. W. Peel, of Arkansas, testified that after he had cast a vote against young English somebody touched him on the shoulder, and that when he looked around he found himself confronted by William H. English, who expressed his surprise and regret that a Democerat should vote against seating a Democratic contestant. Mr. Peel testified that after some words had passed between them English made a remark to the effect that he might in time "get even" with the witness.

Mr. [Moulton, of] Illinois, another Democrat testified that William H. English came to his seat, the morning of the day when the final vote was taken, and after being convinced that the witness would not vote for his son, suggested that he might avoid placing himself on the record by "stepping out of the chamber" and remaining absent while the voting was in progress—a suggestion with which Mr. Moulton, greatly to the disgust of English, refused to comply.

Mr. Millard's persistent efforts finally brought W. H. English on the stand as a witness. He cut a poor figure. He denied point blank that he wrote or sent a note to Mr. Potter, but admitted with evident reluctance that the cloak-room conference took place substantially as described by Mr. Potter. He also admitted the conversation with Mr. Peel, but attempted to show that instead of the words "get even," he used the phrase: "Time at last makes all things even." He also admitted the interview with Mr. Moulton. When questioned about his appeals to Mr. Cook, a Democratic member of the Elections Committee, English's memory became extremely treacherous, although his mind was clear in regard to a conversation with the gentleman about "speculations in Iowa lands." He also testified to a conversation with Speaker Carlisle, who, he said, assured him there was no impropriety in using the privileges of the floor to advocate his son's case. English further testified that he had no "direct" pecuniary interest in the case and that his only interest was as "a father, a Democrat, and a citizen." He said that if he had violated any rule of the House, he had done so in ignorance, and was sorry for it.

While he was on the stand, word came down that a yea and nay vote was in progress on the question of taking up the Campbell-Morey election case, and young English, who had been a deeply interested spectator of the proceedings, hastened into the chamber in order to cast his vote in favor of the Democratic contestant.

Speaker Carlisle is to testify to-morrow in behalf of English. The Democrats evidently intend to "whitewash" their late candidate, despite his ungenerous, not to say penurious, conduct in the last Presidential campaign.

MR. BLISS COMPLETES HIS TESTIMONY.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—"I did my best," said Mr. Bliss before Mr. Springer's Committee to-day, "to have some other than the Dorsey case tried. There were a number of small cases, but Mr. Merrick thought it would not do to begin on a small case." Replying to the testimony of John Walsh. Mr. Bliss said that his interest in *The National Republican* amounted to one seventy-sixth. He bought the stock in order to stop the attacks on the prosecution. There were men in the paper interested in contracts with Brady, and they were the ones who inspired the attacks on the prosecution. The statement prepared for Walsh by A. M. Gibson, which was made in 1881, did not allude to the notes for money lent to Brady nor to the alleged fact that Brady stole notes from Walsh. The witness thought that the transactions between Walsh and Brady were not loans, but money paid for expediting routes. Speaking of Kellogg, he said: "Kellogg came to see me at the hotel after the Grand Jury reconvened the second week in July, 1882, and showed me a letter written to me by the Attorney-General, who wrote, 'See Kellogg and oblige your friend.' Kellogg said Price gave him an envelope to hand to Walsh, but that he did not know what was in the envelope. He also said that he received some money from Walsh and used it for political purposes." The witness refused to hear more of Kellogg's statement, because he did not believe it. Mr. Brewster never explained his letter. The witness denied the testimony of Hutchinson that Price was to have been summoned before one of the Grand Juries. The reason he objected to have Price as a witness was because his statement was incomplete, and was too easy a means of escape for a man who had been in all the rascality. "I thought," said he, "that faith was broken when the Attorney-General accepted Price as a witness without consulting us and I thought Mr. Merrick had something to do with it. "When the question of the majority in the Senate was considered in connection with Kellogg's case, the witness said: "If Kellogg was guilty enough to be indicted, he was too guilty to remain in the Senate." He said to Mr. Merrick that if Kellogg was indicted, people would say that it was done through him (Merrick) because he was a Democrat. The proposed arbitration was not proposed until the Grand Jury refused an indictment. This ended Mr. Bliss's testimony.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

THE HOUSE PASSES IT WITHOUT A DIVISION.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The House yesterday began consideration of the Pacific Railroad bill, known as the Thurman Amendment bill. The bill extends the provisions of the Thurman act to the Kansas Pacific Company, the Sioux City and Pacific Company, and to the central branch of the Union Pacific Company; it allows the investment of the sinking funds of all the companies in their own first mortgage bonds, or any United States bonds or securities or their application to the extinguishment of the interest on the subsidy bonds; it requires one-half of the annual compensation for Government services to be carried to the sinking fund, and also the annual payment into the sinking fund of the following sums: By the Central Pacific Company and the Union Pacific Company, $2,000,000 each; by the Kansas Pacific Company, $500,000; by the Central Branch of the Union Pacific, $150,000; by the Sioux City and Pacific Company, $150,000;—or as much of such sums as will make the total annual payment to the sinking fund equal to 35 per cent of the net earnings of the respective companies. In case the resultant of the net earnings is insufficient to pay the interest on the first mortgage bonds, the amount necessary for that purpose may be remitted.

The companies are required to pay into their sinking funds on or before January 1, 1885, the following sums, (less the amounts due to them for Government service,) the Central and the Union Pacific each $5,000,000; the Kansas Pacific $2,000,000; the Sioux City and Pacific, and the Central branch of the Union Pacific $5,000,000 each. The bill forbids the payment of the dividends while the companies are in default in respect of these requirements. The sinking funds are to be applied (under Section 8) to the payment of the subsidy bonds at maturity, and (under Section 97) for the protection and benefit of the first mortgage bondholders. The 12th Section declares that the failure on the part of any of the companies to comply with these requirements for six months shall operate as a forfeiture of the franchise.

The substitute offered by the minority of the Pacific Railroad Committee provides for the extinguishment of the debt due to the Government by the issue of the companies of 3 per cent sixty years' redemption bonds.

After debate, Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky offered an amendment making the aggregate payment required by the companies 55 per cent instead of 35.

When the House met to-day, consideration of the bill was resumed and Mr. Thompson's amendment was agreed to. The question was then taken on the minority bill and it was rejected.

Mr. Hewitt, of New-York, moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report by the third Monday in December a bill by which the sinking funds of the companies shall be enlarged by additional payments so that the debt due to the Government may be surely paid at maturity. The motion to recommit was rejected—65 to 84. The bill was then passed without a division.

THE BROOKLYN PUBLIC BUILDING SITE.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—In the House Mr. Hopkins, from the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, reported a resolution that the charges of corrupt or collusive action on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury or some of his subordinates, in connection with the selection and purchase of a site for the Federal building at Brooklyn, have not been sustained. Mr. Dibble, a member of the committee, while concurring in the report, considered the price paid for the site as exorbitant and unreasonable. A motion was made by Mr. Young to recommit the report. This motion brought out a protest from Mr. Slocum that it would throw the matter over until next session, and that the halls of the Capitol had been crowded with the agents of men who had other property to sell, and who had used Mr. Holman as a tool to offer the resolution which he had offered the other day. Mr. Holman indignantly repelled the intimation. The motion to recommit was rejected and the resolution was adopted.

RANK OF NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATES.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—In the Senate Mr. McPherson, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably the bill to equalize the rank of graduates of the Naval Academy upon their assignment to the various corps. The bill was read a third time and passed. It provides that graduates of the Naval Academy assigned to the line of the Navy on the successful completion of the six years' cruise, shall be commissioned ensigns of the Navy, and the grade of junior ensign is abolished, the persons now being junior ensigns to be commissioned ensigns.

THE CONTRACT LABOR BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—In the House Mr. Hopkins, from the Committee on Labor, called up the bill to prohibit the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract to perform labor. It makes it unlawful to enter into an agreement or contract with any foreigner or alien to perform labor or service of any kind in the United States, or to prepay the transportation or in any way assist or encourage the importation or migration of any alien or foreigner under contract or agreement, parole or special, or express or implied. It declares all such contracts void and of no effect. It makes it a crime punishable with fine and imprisonment for any master of a ship to land such aliens or foreigners, so under contract, in any United States port. The act is not to apply to contracts for skilled workmen in any new industry not at present established here, provided that skilled labor for that purpose cannot be otherwise obtained; nor professional actors, lecturers or singers.

Mr. Jones, of Wisconsin, offered an amendment, which was adopted, providing that nothing in this act shall be construed as prohibiting any individual from assisting any member of his family or any relative to migrate from any foreign country to the United States.

The bill was then passed without division.

THE MEXICAN PENSION BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Senate to-day resumed consideration of the Mexican Pension bill. Mr. Ingalls submitted a modification of his arrears of pension provision—the modification providing that, so far as the arrearages are concerned, there shall be no discrimination between the rate allowed to a private soldier and an officer. Mr. Ingalls explained that under the act of 1879 if an officer was pensioned and was entitled to arrears the amount of his claim for arrears was computed upon the rate to which he would as an officer have been monthly entitled. The modification requires that in the compilation of arrears (though not in the computation of the pension proper) of an officer he shall take the same rate as a private soldier. It limits arrears to the cases of persons who file their applications prior to October 1, 1884; as to applications filed after that time the pension shall be computed only from date of filing. Protracted debate ensued without action.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT FRAUDS.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Secretary Chandler said to-day that the investigation of the accounts of the Naval Bureau of Medicine and Surgery since 1881 is still in progress and that many suspicious vouchers have been found, which may further involve the two officials against whom proceedings have been begun, and also a number of outside persons not previously suspected. Mr. Chandler said that arrests were probable, as the two clerks against whom proceedings have been instituted appear to have carried on systematic frauds for three years, with the assistance of persons outside of the department.

J. O. P. BURNSIDE'S EMBEZZLEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—J. O. P. Burns ide, late superintendent of the Post Office Department, who was rearrested last night on a warrant charging him with retaining $8,000 realized from the sale of waste paper, was to-day released on bail. Burnside, immediately upon entering his office in 1876, began to retain a portion of the money realized from the sales of old office furniture, carpets, waste paper, etc., which he was by law required to turn into the Treasury. Burnside kept no record of the sales of material, but it has been shown that he received over $32,000 on that account.

THE NICARAGUAN WATERWAY.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Secretary Frelinghuysen communicated to the House Committees on Appropriations and Foreign Affairs this morning the details of the plans of the Administration in respect to the Nicaraguan Waterway. He said that the unusual methods adopted for making these matters known to Congress were taken for "real reasons," and asked that his communications might be received under the restrictions of official secrecy. The committees, after hearing the Secretary, adjourned without action.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The joint commission to arrange for the ceremonies upon the completion of the Washington Monument, this morning organized by electing Senator Sherman chairman. A committee consisting of Senator Morrill, Congressman Tucker, Dr. Toner, Professor Welling and Colonel Casey was appointed to take charge of the preliminary work of the commission. The committee will report to the commission in December. It is proposed to invite the Governors of all states, military and civil organizations and the public at large to take a part in the ceremonies.

A DISBURSING CLERK'S ACCOUNTS WRONG.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The First Controller of the Treasury in settling the accounts of Robert C. Morgan, deceased, formerly Disbursing Clerk of the Department of State and Chief of the Bureau of Accounts, discovered a deficit of $12,000. His bondsmen are Charles E. Whitehead and Horace M. Rugples, of New-York, and Albert R. Bass, of Brooklyn, and they have been called on to make good the amount. Mr. Morgan was disbursing Clerk of the State Department for many years and was held in high esteem. He died about two months ago.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 19, 1884.

IMMIGRATION.—In May there arrived in the custom districts of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Huron, Minnesota, New-Orleans, New-York, Passamaquoddy, Philadelphia, and San Francisco 82,581 immigrants.

HIS ACCOUNTS CORRECT.—The accounts of F. H. Stickney, disbursing clerk of the Navy Department, have been examined by Paymaster General Smith, and reported correct in every particular.

LETTERS FOR GREENLAND.—The Navy Department is informed that a vessel will probably sail from Copenhagen, July 16, for Disco, Greenland. Arrangements are accordingly being made to forward by the letters sent to the Department before June 25, intended for the officers and men of the Greely Relief Expedition of 1884, and for Lieutenant Greely and his party. It is believed there is a chance of their delivery.

GEDNEY'S CHANNEL.—A joint committee from the New-York Chamber of Commerce and the Maritime Exchange appeared before the Senate Committee on Commerce to-day, and made arguments in support of the bill providing for the deepening of Gedney's Channel through Sandy Hook.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.—Senator Beck offered in the Senate to-day an amendment to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, to provide that all distilled spirits intended for export may be set apart and remain in store for a period not exceeding nine months, in the warehouse in which they were stored, when entered, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

NO TEA DUST WANTED.—The Senate on motion of Mr. Miller, of New-York, passed the bill to prevent the importation of tea dust into the United States.

NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKS.—In the Senate Mr. Butler called up his resolution providing for an inquiry into the condition of the New-York National banks. He said his purpose was not to have a committee that would go noisily around with a brass band and create an excitement. It might not be necessary for the committee to go to New-York at all. After debate the matter went over.

MR. FOLGER'S APPROVAL.—Secretary Folger has written to Representative Warner, chairman of the sub-committee of the House Committee on Claims, expressing his approval of the House bill now pending to relieve from further liability, on account of the direct tax of 1861, those States that have not paid their proportionate part thereof, and to refund to States that have paid the sums received from them respectively.

TO BE PROMOTED.—Third Lieutenant O. D. Myrick, of the revenue marine service, having passed the required examination, will be promoted to the grade of second lieutenant in that service.

REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 19, 1884.

The following sales were held at the Exchange Salesroom to-day:

By Scott & Myers.

1 story frame building, with plot of land, n s of West 50th-st, 425 ft w of 9th-ave, plot of land 100x100.8; Patrick Fox $15,700

By Peter F. Meyer.

1 4-story brownstone building, with lot, No 949 2d-ave, w s, between 50th and 51st sts, lot 20x70; A Berlatt 11,500

By James L. Wells.

1 4-story brick tenement, with lot, No 2,281 4th-ave, e s, 80.11 n o 121st-st, lot 20x75; Benj Richardson 11,275

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

1 3-story brick and 1 3-story frame building, with lot, on Broome-st, s e cor of Mangin-st, lot 25.3x75; L & A Finn 7,600

1 3-story frame and brick dwelling, with lot, No 613 135th-st, n s, 306.6 e of Alexander-ave, lot 25x100; F J Sullivan 5,000

By A. J. Bleecker & Sons.

1 plot of land, s s of 131st-st, running through to Harlem River, 125 ft e of Morris-ave, 44.6x irregular; Walter Fink 2,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

149th-st, n s, lot 153; Ann Murray and another to E Farrall and wife $1,150

Madison-ave, e s, 15 n of 111th-st, 45.11x70; Wm Libbey and wife to C E Sexton 80,000

86th-st, n s, 168.4 w of Ave-A, 18x100.8; A J Johnson and wife to L C Johnson 18,500

66th-st, s s, 157.9 w of 3d-ave, 18.6x100.5; Max Richter, assignee, to Jacob Korn 5,050

Westchester-ave, w s, 226 ft s of Concord-ave, 34.2x82.7x32.8x52.10; John Smiffin and wife to T B Gilford 12,000

Street, w s, cor of 146th-st, 31.9x50.10x irregular; C P Wilde et al to A Loeffler and wife 2,425

3d-ave, n w cor of 42d-st, 75.3x73.6x irregular, 9-11 interest; Agnes M Maynard et al to Geo Rothman 55,636

Same property, 1-11 interest; Catharine Keyser, executor to same 6,181

Same property, 1-11 interest; Mary L Keyser, trustee, to same 6,181

38th-st, n s, 394.1 e of 7th-ave, 17.1x98.9; G W Martin and wife to F G y Pinto and another 12,500

Morningside-ave, s e cor of 116th-st, 26.4x79.3x25.2x87; H W Coates et al, executors, to J D Crimmins 4,000

48th-st, s s, 100 ft w of 9th-ave, 25x100.5x irregular; D F Lavelle and wife to C Gahren 10,700

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE, JUNE 19.

THE GENERAL LIST.

Name.	Actual Sales. Op'g.	High'st.	Low'st.	Final.	Closing prices. Bid.	Ask'd.	Shares Sold.
Can Pacific	43¾	44⅛	43¾	44	44	44¼	1,100
Can Southern	35¼	35¼	34¼	34½	34¼	34¾	1,500
Cen Pacific	40½	40½	39½	40¼	40¼	40½	4,100
Ches. & Ohio	6	6	6	6	5¾	6	415
C & Alton, pr	....	....	....	....	140	....	100
Chic & N W	93⅛	93¾	90½	90½	90½	90⅝	24,265
do pref	124½	124½	123¾	123¾	123	123½	825
C M & St P	69¼	69¾	68	68	68	68½	48,125
do. pref	104½	104½	104	104	103	103½	350
C St P M & O	27½	27½	26½	26½	26½	26¾	850
C St P M & O, pr	88½	88½	87¾	87¾	87¾	88	625
C Bur & Q	112½	112½	110¼	110⅝	110⅝	110⅞	1,618
C R I & Pac	108½	108⅝	106¾	107	106	106½	2,566
Del. L. & W	101⅝	101⅞	100¼	101	101¼	101½	52,430
D. & H Canal	94½	94½	94¼	94¼	92	94	10
D. & Rio G	9⅛	9½	9⅛	9½	9⅜	9½	2,500
Dub & S C	66	66	66	66	66	70	10
E Ten V & Ga	4	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	4	325
Ill Cent	117½	117½	116½	116½	116¾	117¼	1,300
Lake Shore	81⅞	81⅞	78¾	79⅛	78¾	78¾	81,120
L E. & W	8	8	7⅞	8	7¾	8	800
Louis & Nash	27⅞	28	27½	27⅞	27⅞	28	4,340
Manhattan	55	55	55	55	54	55	100
Mich. Central	66	66	66	66	65½	....	100
M & St L	10	10	10	10	9½	10½	200
M K & T	13¼	13¼	12⅞	13¼	13	13⅛	3,800
Mo. Pacific	91⅞	92½	91½	91½	91½	91⅞	11,520
M & O	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	7	8¼	100
N. Y. Cent	103¼	103¼	100⅞	101	100⅞	101	11,585
N Y L E & W	14	14⅛	13¾	14¼	14	14½	4,300
do. pref	32	32	31½	32	....	....	550
NY L & W	86	86	86	86	85	88	25
N Y O & W	9¼	9¼	8¾	9	9⅛	9¼	300
Nor & W pref	29	29	29	29	28	30	300
Northern Pac	14½	14½	13¼	13½	13½	13⅝	660
North Pac bdl	45	45½	44⅝	44¾	44⅝	44⅞	5,408
Ohio Central	1⅞	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾	2	240
Oregon Trans	10¾	11½	10½	11	11	11¼	1,300
Oregon S L	13	13	13	13	12	13	25
P D & E	8	8	7½	7¾	7½	8	600
Phil & Read	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	23¾	24	700
P P Car Co	99½	99½	99	99	98½	99	360
Roch & Pitts	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	210
St L & S F 1st pref	86	86	79	78	78	85	50
St P M & M	86½	86½	85¼	85½	85¼	85¾	1,700
Texas & Pac	9	9¼	8½	8½	8⅝	8⅞	2,210
Union Pac	38¼	38½	36⅝	37	36⅞	37	40,600
Wabash	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5⅝	6	100
Wabash pref	12¾	12¾	12½	12½	12⅝	13	2,500
W U Tel & Cable	50	50	50	50	49½	50	190
W U Telegraph	61	61⅛	60⅛	60¾	60¼	60½	14,275
Am Express	90	90	90	90	88	91	20
Pacific Mail	39¼	39¾	38½	39	38¼	38½	3,620
Sales for the day							336,808

† 97½ seller 60 days.
‡ 85½ seller 60 days.

GOVERNMENTS.

U S 4s Coupon 1907		U S 3s Registered	
10,000	120¾	70,000	100¾
50,000	120¼	U S 4½s Registered	

BONDS AND BANK STOCKS.

Amer Exch Bank		Eliz Lex & Big Sandy ds	
9	118	1,000	88
16	120	E T V & Ga 2ds	
Continental Bank		10,000	14½
10	114	Ft W & Den Cy 1st	
Alt & T H 2d inc		15,000	50
1,000	100¾	5,000	47½
Atlantic & Pac Inc		19,000	45
11,000	10	2,000	46
Buf N Y & Phil gen m		H & st J 6s conv	
1,000	87½	5,000	114
5,000	87¾	Increasf. coup 6s	
2,000	87	2,000	74
Ches & Ohio Curtey		Kan Pac 1st con	
1,000	32½	2,000	70
6,000	32	1,000	71¾
5,000	31	1,000	71⅞
11,000	30¾	1,000	71¾
10,000	30½	5,000	71½
9,000	30¼	Ken Pac 1st 6s	
5,000	30⅜	Den Riv ass'nfd	
C B & Q, deb 5s		1,000	99
1,000	111¾	Mo K & Tex con 7s	
3,000	92	35,000	94½
Ches & Ohio 1st		17,000	94¾
Series A		4,000	95
1,000	108	18,000	96
Series B		5,000	96¼
2,000	85	Met Elevated 1st	
14,000	82	4,000	104½
Col Coal & I 1st ds		7,000	104¾
3,000	55	7,000	104¾
Canada South'n 1st		Mo R'n & T Gen ds	
Guaranteed		5,000	60
1,000	99¼	Mor & Ex 1st gu	
Cen Pacific		1,000	122
Gold Bonds		Mil & St P 1st	
8,000	112½	Chic & Pac W div	
Central Iowa 1st		5,000	95
3,000	100	Mo Pacific 3d	
Ch Bur & Quincy 7s		20,000	102
2,000	128½	M L S & W 1st	
C St P M 1st		2,000	100
20,000	115	Met Elevated 2d	
Den & R G 1st con		10,000	93
3,000	47	N Y W S & Buffalo	
42,000	48½	91,000	38½
Den & R G Wn 1st		80,000	38¾
1,000	31½	1,000	110 38¾
E T V & Ga 5s		30,000	38¾
4,000	55	N Y Lake E & W	
2,000	54¾	new 2d consol	
12,000	54½	25,000	55¼
5,000	54¼	10,000	30 55
2,000	54¼	10,000	55
40,000	53½		
25,000	54		

			4,000
			20,000
			5,000
N Y C & H R			
1,000	111		
5,000	111		
5,000	110¾		
1,000	110¾		
N Y C & N G'l M			
1,000	102½		
N w'st S F deb 5's			
7,000	92½		
3,000	92¾		
Pitts Ft W & Chic			
9d	131¼		
5,000	131¼		
Rich & Dan 1st			
5,000	97		
Rich & Ay 1st			
2,000	52		
St L & Iron M 5s			
1,000	61		
2,000	60		
St L & S F 2d			
Class B			
1,000	95		
2,000	93		
17,000	92½		
St L J & Chic 1st			
1,000	116		
South'n Pac of Mo			
1st			
1,000	102¾		
Texas & Pacific 1st			
9 div			
92,000	41		
5,000	41½		
5,000	42		
Tex Pac Inc L Gts			
10,000	37		
U Pacific 1st M			
10,000	110¾		
1,000	111		
5,000	110½		
5,000	110¼		
Wabash St L & Pac			
Tol Peo & Wn 1st			
1,000	93		
Winona & St P 1st			
1,000	107½		

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS.

BOSTON, June 19, 1884.

	Yesterday.	To-day.		Yesterday.	To-day.
Water Power	1½	1½	Flint & Pere Marq	22½	22
Boston Land	5⅝	5 1-16	Mich Central	87	87½
A. & Top. 1st M	118	118	N. Y. & N. Eng.	11¾	11
Eastern R.R. 6s	109½	109¾	Old Colony	139½	139½
N Y & NE 7s	....	99½	Allouez M Co new	½	½
A. & Top. R. R	66¼	65½	Calumet & Recla	148	149
Boston & Albany	129	128	Franklin	7	7
Boston & Maine	160	160	Pewabic (new)	1	1
Chic. Bur. & Q'cy	112¾	111½	Quincy	87½	87½
Chi. San. & Clev	9	9	Wis Cent. RR. pfd	17	17
Eastern R. R.	....	50	Flint & P M pfd	101	101

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

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

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, new	126	127	Northern Pacific,		
United RR., N.J.	....	160	preferred	44¾	44⅞
Penna'va Rall'd	53⅝	53⅞	North. Cent. RR.	55½	56¼
Reading	12 3-16	12¼	Lehigh Nav.	41	41⅛
Reading general mort	75¼	75⅞	Buffalo, N. Y. and Phil. coup	4	4¼
Lehigh Valley	54⅞	55½	Buffalo, N. Y. and Phil. pref.	8	8½
Catawissa, pref	51	53	Hestonville Ry	11	13
Northern Pacific, common	19¼	19⅝	Phila and Erie	11	12

THURSDAY, June 19—P. M.

The stock speculation to-day generally was weak, but the exceptional declines in a few stocks made some others, in which the declines were small, look particularly strong. The transactions of the day amounted to 336,808 shares, of which Lake Shore, with sales of 81,120 shares, furnished nearly one-quarter. From 81¾ at the opening down to 78⅛ at the close that stock never had a reaction of over ½ per cent, and it closed weak at the lowest figure it has sold at since July, 1879. Central and Hudson, with only one-eighth of the business done, in Lake Shore, fell from 103¼ to 100⅞@101—a lower price than the stock before has sold at since September, 1877. St. Paul, with sales of 48,125 shares, declined from 69⅝ to 68, and closed without recovery. Northwestern fell from 93¼ to 90½. Rock Island fell from 108½ to 106⅞@107, and closed offered at 106½. Burlington and Quincy fell from 112¼ to 110¼@110⅝. Union Pacific was active at 38½ down to 36⅝, closing at 37. The stocks which seemed to be steady, if not strong, in face of the large declines were Missouri Pacific, which after and an advance to 92⅛ declined only to 91⅝, and recovered to 91⅞, with sales on sellers' option at 60 days at 86@85½. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western did not sell below 100¾, and at its closing figure of 101 is only ⅝ lower than last evening; the stock, however, sold at 97¾@97½, seller 60 days. Western Union also was firm after a decline from 61½ to 60¼, and closed at 60⅜. The dealings in stocks other than those named were unusually small; but they generally show final declines of from ¼ to 1 per cent. The list of orders to purchase stocks under the rule for non-delivery that was on the chairman's desk after 2:15 p. m. aggregated over 1,000 shares; but none were purchased, because the whole amount was presented at the desk, either by certificates or by pair-offs. The only new rumor of the day was one to the effect that a well-known capitalist was embarrassed and had made an assignment; but that was authoritatively denied before 12:30 p. m., and cannot be said to have had any effect upon the afternoon speculation. The market generally closed weak at near the lowest figures.

Government bonds were a little more active and were steady at yesterday's lower figures. Annexed are the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U.S. 4s 1891, reg	114¼	114½	U.S. cur 6's, 1896	125	....
U.S. 4s 1891, coup	114¼	114½	U.S. cur. 6's, 1897	127	....
U.S. 4s 1907, reg	119¾	119¾	U.S. cur. 6's 1898	129	....
U.S. 4s 1907, coup	120¼	120¾	U.S. cur. 6's 1899	131	....
U.S. 3 per cents	100¼	100¾	Dist. Col. 3-65s	110	112
U.S. cur. 6's, 1895	123	....			

State bonds were entirely neglected. Of city bank stocks, American Exchange sold at 118@120, and Continental at 110.

The general bond market shows the same general features that have characterized it for two weeks, a singular absence of demand even for the best classes of issues. Prices to-day were as usual irregular, and the fluctuations in some issues were wide; but the drift was steadily toward lower values. Erie second consols declined from 55⅝ to 54¼@54⅞. Chesapeake and Ohio firsts, series B, fell from 89 to 82 on sales of $16,000, and the currency 6s declined from 33 to 30¼@30⅜. Missouri, Kansas and Texas first consols declined 1 per cent to 94 and later rose 96⅝; the general 6s were down 4 per cent to 60. Canada Southern first 5s were easier at 99¼. St. Louis and Iron Mountain 5s were off 2 per cent at 60. East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia consol 5s declined from 55¼ to 53½@54, and the incomes were ½ lower at 14½. West Shore and Buffalo first 5s held steady at 38¼@38¾. New-York, Chicago and St. Louis first 5s were off ½ at 97½. Northwestern debenture 5s were off ¼ at 92¼, and Burlington and Quincy debenture 5s were up ½ at 92; the 7s were ½ lower at 122½. Denver and Rio Grande consols declined 1½ to 46½, and firsts, Western extension, were off ¾ at 31½. Union Pacific first declined ¼ to 110¼, and sinking funds were ¼ lower at 106. Central Pacific firsts were down ⅝ at 112½. Texas and Pacific incomes fell 3½ to 37, while firsts, Rio Grande division, were 2 per cent higher at 40. Northern Pacific firsts were off ½ at 102½. New-Orleans Pacific firsts declined from 50 to 46 and recovered to 51, and Fort Worth and Denver firsts declined from 51 to 45 and recovered to 50. St. Louis and San Francisco class B sold at 95@92½.

The Sub-Treasury to-day lost on balance $566,997, made up by a coin loss of $682,601, less a currency gain of $115,004. The day's operations covered: Receipts, $970,612; payments, $1,537,609; currency balance, $10,165,564; coin balance, $122,343,114.

The local money market continues to be extremely easy. Rates to-day for call loans ranged from 2 to 1 per cent and closed at 1½ per cent.

The Clearing House statement to-day was as follows: Exchanges, $83,571,662; balances, $4,701,721.

The United States Treasury at Washington to-day received $402,000 National bank notes for redemption. The customs receipts were $388,123, and the internal revenue receipts $308,239.

The reduction of ½ per cent in the Bank of England rate for discount was used here as a reason for an unsettling of the foreign exchange markets, and rates for both long and short bills were reduced in the absence of a demand. We revise quotations for business as follows: Bankers' bills, $4 84¾ and $4 88¾ for long and a short sterling respectively; 5.20¼a and 5.17⅞a for francs; 94⅛ and 95 for reichmarks; 40 and 40⅛ for guilders.

The governors of the Bank of England at their regular weekly meeting to-day reduced the bank's minimum rate of discount from 2½ to 2 per cent. During the week the bank gained £266,000 bullion, but the proportion of its reserve to its liabilities was unchanged and remains at 46⅞, against 41¾ per cent at this date last year. The weekly statement of the