NEW-YORK STATE TROOPS.

PARADES AND STREET DRILLS.

VISITS OF VETERANS TO OTHER CITIES—WHY THOSE OF THE 7TH DID NOT GO TO WASHINGTON.

Major Henry . Sprague, Judge-Advocate on the staff of Brigadier-General William G. Ward, having become a member of the Board of Education, has resigned his military position, as the law prohibits him from holding both offices at the same time. The law in regard to members of the Board of Education is somewhat anomalous. In regard to any other civil office the rule is that the incumbent can hold no other, the only exception being that he may at the same time hold a commission in the National Guard, but this exception is not made in the case of a member of the Board of Education. Major Sprague was regarded by General Ward as an efficient officer, and he deeply regretted that he was compelled to forward the resignation to headquarters with the word "approved" upon it.

The presentation of marksmen's badges to those members of the 9th Regiment who have won them took place at the armory last Wednesday evening and was witnessed by a large number of the friends of the command. The regiment paraded in full uniform. After the presentation Captain G. Henry Witthaus, Inspector of Rifle Practice, addressed the men, congratulating them on the result of the shooting and saying that such good work in front of the targets gave a guarantee to the citizens of New-York of security in times of turbulence. Colonel William Seward, jr., responded in the same strain, and in conclusion highly complimented the Inspector of Rifle Practice, and said he knew that the regiment would unite with him in declining to accept the resignation tendered by that officer, at which there was great applause. After these ceremonies the regiment had a street parade and drill. The command marched from the armory through Twenty-sixth-st., Madison-ave., Forty-second-st. and Fifth-ave. to Fifty-ninth-st. This march was made without music, sometimes by the flank, sometimes in column and sometimes in the street riot drill order. The march home down Fifth-ave. and by Twenty-sixth-st. to the armory was made to the music of fifes and drums. The regiment looked well and was well handled.

A circular to the officers and members of the 7th Regiment, signed by all the captains, has been issued, in which it is stated that when they met on April 9 to consider and advise as to the arrangements for the visit of the command to Washington, Colonel Emmons Clark submitted without recommendation or comment the question whether the exempt and veteran members should be invited to accompany the regiment to Washington, and said that he had arranged to have cars for their accommodation attached to the trains which were to transport the regiment in case an invitation was extended to them. "It was the unanimous opinion of the undersigned," the circular proceeds, "for reasons ample and entirely satisfactory, that an invitation should not be extended to veteran and exempt members to accompany the regiment to Washington, and it was so decided." It is declared that this statement is officially made "because it is just and proper that it should be known who are responsible for such action, and especially because certain persons have attempted to create a prejudice against the Colonel of this regiment by misrepresentations to the press of this city. Every officer and member of this regiment who is loyal to it and who believes there is but one 7th Regiment, which exists for the present and for the future, and not for the past, should resent such misrepresentations and expressions . . originating and emanating from persons who should be and who claim to be friends of the regiment. Those who are responsible for such expressions as are reported in the newspapers, and which he one has denied or repudiated, should be informed that they cannot by such methods impair the usefulness, the influence or the popularity of the present commander of this regiment, for he possesses the confidence and support of its officers and members."

The following officers have been commissioned in the National Guard of this State:

Fourth Division—Edwin F. Bishop, major and aid-de-camp, with rank from April 14.

Fourth Brigade—Clifford L. Middleton, lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general, with rank from April 14; Charles F. Guyon, major and inspector, with rank from April 21; Walter E. Colton, captain and aid-de-camp, with rank from April 22.

Eighth Brigade—Harlow C. Palmer, major and inspector, with rank from April 25.

Eighth Regiment—Thomas M. Young, captain, with rank from March 15; Monmouth Van Rensselaer, jr., first lieutenant, with rank from March 30.

Tenth Battalion—Albert J. Wing, captain, with rank from March 22; Samuel D. Hyatt, first lieutenant, with rank from February 25; James S. Sanders, first lieutenant and adjutant, with rank from April 1.

Twelfth Regiment—Frank Roosevelt, second lieutenant, with rank from April 5.

Thirteenth Regiment—Willoughby Powell, captain, with rank from March 19.

Fourteenth Regiment—John Catts, captain, with rank from February 13.

Twenty-second Regiment—William E. Preece, captain, with rank from April 2; James O'Neill, first lieutenant, with rank from April 6.

Twenty-third Regiment—Charles E. Walters, major, with rank from April 14.

Forty-seventh Regiment—Emile F. Christoffel, second lieutenant, with rank from March 31.

Sixty-fifth Regiment—William H. Chapin, first lieutenant and adjutant, with rank from March 22; Charles E. P. Babcock, first lieutenant, with rank, from March 15; Edward H. Hall, second lieutenant, with rank from March 15; Fred. E. Tanner, second lieutenant, with rank from March 16.

Seventy-first Regiment—August I. Francis, captain, with rank from March 19; Paul V. Harris, first lieutenant, with rank from March 19.

Thirty-third Separate Company—Lawrence M. Proctor, second lieutenant, with rank from December 29.

The following have resigned:

William H. Bradish, major and A. D. C.; Samuel J. Huntley, first lieutenant; Willis F. Bentley, first lieutenant; Joel W. Hyde, major and surgeon; Arthur Guterie, captain and A. D. C.; Charles W. Topp ing, second lieutenant; Charles H. Hall, captain and chaplain; Richard Rowland, first lieutenant and assistant adjutant-general; Richard Allison, major; Morris B. Ferris, major and inspector; August Hardrich, captain and assistant surgeon; John Tallmadge, first lieutenant; Franklyn Coit, first lieutenant; John A. Sands, second lieutenant; Rouen J. Beach, second lieutenant; Frederick L. Reclamation, first lieutenant; De Witt V. Weed, second lieutenant.

Part 1, Special Orders No. 107, Series 1885, accepting the resignation of First Lieutenant Frederick S. Rice, 9th Regiment, announced in General Orders No. 3, c. s., has been revoked.

The following important amendments of the Military Regulations of this State are announced by the Adjutant General:

All Inspectors of Rifle Practice are required annually to qualify for the Marksman's badge, which they will habitually wear when on duty.

The badges of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, the Grand Army of the Republic, and of armies or army corps, indicating active service in the field, state marksman badges, badges authorized by the Commander-in-Chief indicating long and faithful service in the National Guard, and medals or badges won in military target matches, or in matches for excellence in drill, authorized by the Commander-in-Chief, may be worn by those entitled to them, upon the left breast of the dress or uniform coat, the top of the ribbons on a line above the armpit. The state marksman's badge may, however, be worn on the undress or fatigue coat. No other medal, badge, ribbon or decoration will be worn. Watch guards, chains and seals will not be considered on the dress.

For the transaction of their official business, officers will use the appropriate blanks. Requisitions for blank books and forms will be in the shape of a letter, direct to the Adjutant-General. For a regiment or battalion the respective regiment or battalion commanders will make the necessary requisitions and supply their company commanders. In designating the kind of blanks desired, the number found opposite the name of the blank will be given. Forms 10, 11, 14 and 15 will not be furnished by the state.

The Judge Advocate of a military court, where there is one, and the recorder or secretary of a board or commission makes out the necessary vouchers and abstract of account, the president certifies thereto, and forwards them direct to the officer who ordered the board, commission or court, who will certify to the correctness of the number of days charged for. M. C., 94, and forward the abstract to the Adjutant-General direct.

The grade of non-commissioned officers will be marked by chevrons of cloth, those on the uniform coat to be of raised cloth. The chevrons will be worn points down; those upon the uniform coat and fatigue coat will be above the elbow; those on the overcoat will be below the elbow, with the point one inch above the cuff.

The chevrons will be of the same color as the facing of the uniform coat, except those worn by infantry, which will be white. The bars of the chevrons will be one half inch wide, separated by black silk stitching. The tips of the chevrons have to be six to seven inches long, to be the arcs of a circle of about twenty-five inches radius, and to meet at an angle of about ninety degrees; distance between extreme outer ends about nine inches; according to patterns to be adopted at the chief of ordnance's. Organizations will be allowed to substitute, at their own expense, gold chevrons on their uniform coats.

With knapsacks the cartridge boxes will be worn in front; preparatory to the execution of the fringe and the skirmish drill, the commanding officer may order them to be placed in front; at all other times they will be worn behind the right hip.

The following methods for opening and closing the boxes are prescribed when worn in front:

To open the box: (One), the right hand quits the piece and seizes the strap of the box, the right forearm holding the piece in position; the left hand seizes the box below the right; the box is then opened with both hands, and the position of order arms resumed.

To close the box: The box being inspected it is closed with both hands, the hands moving as prescribed above.

When worn behind the right hip the movements are as follows:

To open the box: (One), steady the piece with the left hand, opening the box with the right. Drop the right hand to the side without regrasping the piece, but still steadying it with the left hand).

To close the box: (One), close the box with the right hand, Regrasp the piece with the right hand, dropping the left hand by the side.

In both of these methods the hands, in assuming the prescribed positions in seizing, opening, closing and quitting the box, and in resuming the position of order arms, must move simultaneously.

It having become a settled fact that the veteran corps of the 22d Regiment is to visit Hartford and New-Haven on June 17 and 18, a committee has been appointed to make the arrangements and will meet every Tuesday evening at the headquarters of the veterans, No. 4 Union Square, until the time for departure. The total cost for each man will be $15 for the trip, and a grand time is promised by the friends of the corps in the two cities to all who go.

Major Clifford A. H. Bartlett, of the 9th Regiment, held a regimental court-martial every evening last week and will do the same this week. One of the principal offenses for which men of this and other commands are called to account is leaving the State without a furlough. Many of the men seem to forget that Section No. 181 of the new regulations forbids even a temporary absence from the State of officers or enlisted men without leave.

A corps of twenty buglers has been organized in the 22d Regiment. General Louis Fitzgerald expressed great satisfaction with the bugle drill of this command at the recent parade at Madison Square Garden.

The veterans of the 9th Regiment will have their monthly meeting to-morrow evening. Their annual dinner will take place at the Westminster Hotel on June 8.

The 8th Regiment will have four drills during the present month as a preparation for camp duty.

The new armory of the 12th Regiment will not be entirely completed until fall, though the command may be able to occupy it before that time.

The Board of Officers of the 9th Regiment will meet to-morrow evening to arrange the details for the parade on the evening of May 27, accompanied by the veterans, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the departure of the command for the war.

Private M. F. Mulhearn, the athlete of Company A, 12th Regiment, proposes to organize a tug-of-war team composed of one representative from each regiment of the First Division and take it to England to compete with any similar military team that may accept its challenge.

The testimonial concert to be given to Bandmaster Augarde, of the 47th Regiment, at the Armory on May 17, promises to be a brilliant affair.

Sergeants W. Lawson and H. Lawson and Corporals James Simpson and E. Nicoll, recently elected by Company B, 12th Regiment, have passed the Examining Board.

Assistant-Surgeon Jeffrey of the 47th Regiment has presented to the field and staff of that command a portrait of Lieutenant Fred. S. Benson.

PAN-ELECTRIC DISCLOSURES.

WHAT THE TESTIMONY INDICATES.

AN AGREEMENT TO "UTILIZE" THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

[FROM A REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Since the investigation of the Pan-Electric scandal began certainly there has been no indication of a desire on the part of Republicans to take a party advantage of it, and it may be said to the credit of Republican members of the committee that they have shown no partisan bias. On more than one occasion, however, there have been differences in the committee which have seemed to outside observers to indicate a desire on the part of some of the Democratic members to take advantage of technicalities for the benefit of Mr. Garland and his associates; but as a whole the committee has appeared to be willing to have a thorough investigation. The inquiry has proceeded far enough already to show pretty conclusively that every statement heretofore made in THE TRIBUNE in regard to the matter is substantially correct. To pass at once from the question of propriety involved in the acceptance of gift stock by Senators Garland and Harris and the question as to whether or not Garland or Harris was culpable for giving his legal opinion in order to induce men to invest money in the Pan-Electric patents, to the question as to whether or not the first order for the Government suit to annul the Bell patent was the result of a previous understanding, it is important at this stage of the investigation to set forth certain facts:

Neither Young, Harris, Johnston, Garland nor Atkins has successfully impeached the testimony of J. W. Rogers or J. Harris Rogers, both of whom have testified that Young informed them before the suit was brought that Garland had promised, but that the order was to be issued by Goode.

On or about July 10, 1885, a bill was filed by the Pan-Electric Company at Memphis to annul the Bell patent. No effort has been made by the Pan-Electric Company to prosecute this suit. On or about July 10 Young—who had been sent by Harris to Pittsburg to consult with the representatives of the National Improved Company, between which and the Pan-Electric Company there had been a bitter fight—entered into a verbal agreement with President Van Benthuysen to join the forces of the National Improved and Pan-Electric Companies to fight the Bell Company. On July 12, according to this agreement, Van Benthuysen, in writing, requested the Attorney-General to bring a suit, *in behalf of the National Improved Company*, and in the name of the United States, to annul the Bell patent. As Dr. Rogers in his letter of September 29, 1885, to THE TRIBUNE declared, the use of the name of the National Improved Company was a blind, apparently to relieve Mr. Garland of any delicacy that he might feel. He entertained the application of Van Benthuysen to the extent of referring it to the Interior Department for a report. That was on July 14. Only sixteen days later, and in the very hottest of the hot season, Van Benthuysen, Young, Charles P. Huntington, Gantt, Von Briesen, Senator Harris and other persons interested in the Pittsburg agreement, turned up in Washington. On the next day, July 31, several of them, including Young and Van Benthuysen, went to see Mr. Garland. In his letter to the President Mr. Garland says that they asked him to institute a suit for the benefit of his company in the name of the United States and that he declined; and also that "he supposed" they would make an application to have the subject referred to the Solicitor-General or the President. Mr. Garland's testimony before the committee confirmed the statements in his letter; but he explained that his remark that the application was in behalf of the Pan-Electric Company was "an inference" and not the statement of "a fact" within his knowledge.

The applicants retired in good order, but Van Benthuysen's attorney, *on the same day*, went to the Patent Office and withdrew Van Benthuysen's application of July 12, which had been referred by the Attorney-General on July 14. The Commissioner of Patents indorsed upon the application that it was withdrawn upon the request of the writer and in accordance with the views of the Attorney-General. On August 4, 1885, the verbal agreement between the Pan-Electric and the National Improved Companies which had been made by Young and Van Benthuysen at Pittsburg was reduced to writing and signed in Washington. The copartners separated a day or two later only to meet almost immediately afterward in Memphis. Every step they took after the conference with Garland on July 31 was exactly such as men would take who were actuated by a definite purpose and assured of its success. Casey Young himself has testified that when they left Washington they had not made up their minds where they would bring the suit. They halted between Memphis and New-Orleans, and the testimony of Young and Selxas, although contradictory on some other points, agrees as to the reasons why Memphis was selected. On August 27, 1885, everything was in train. On that day Garland left Washington, Goode was at the helm, arrangements had been made with District-Attorney McCorry, the "supplementary agreement" had been signed, and the bill in equity had been prepared by Casey Young, Gantt and Beckwith. From that date events moved rapidly, as follows:

August 31—Casey Young is at Jackson, Tenn., in consultation with McCorry, whose application to have the suit brought is dated on the same day.

September 2—Casey Young and Senator Harris turn up in Washington in Goode's office. The application of McCorry is received.

September 3—Goode orders the suit to be brought by McCorry and appoints Casey Young, Gantt, Beckwith and Wright special counsel of the United States in accordance with the "supplementary agreement" and the recommendation of McCorry.

September 9—The bill prepared beforehand by the copartners is filed at Memphis.

September 15—This bill is flourished in the face of United States Circuit Judge Bond in Baltimore, accompanied with a demand for a stay of proceedings in the suit of the Bell Company against Garland's company and the name and authority of Attorney-General Garland are invoked by District-Attorney Stirling and Bradley T. Johnson, president of the Baltimore Pan-Electric Company. The conclusion is irresistible that between July 12 and September 9 and subsequently the Department of Justice was used, under the Pan-Electric-National Improved agreement, to promote the interests of the company in which the Attorney-General was interested, and to break down the Bell Company.

The testimony thus far obtained shows also that the Pan-Electric people from the beginning meant to "strike" the Bell Company and compel it to buy them off. After the unsuccessful attempt to negotiate directly they did not despair, but entered into a contract as late as January 15, 1885, with Dr. Wellington Adams, an electrical expert, who undertook to furnish expert testimony in their behalf. He was to receive a stated sum in cash and $1,000 in addition contingent upon the success of litigation against the Bell Company. But he was to receive the contingent fee also if the Bell Company should buy off the Pan-Electric Company. Still later, in August, 1885, when the secret agreement was made between the Pan and National Improved Companies, it was stipulated that neither party should withdraw from the litigation or consent to any compromise without the consent of the other party. This meant that if the Bell Company bought off one of the parties to the agreement it must buy off both of them.

PRODUCE MEN IDLE ALL THE WEEK.

Last week was one of the dullest the Produce Exchange has known for a long time, and had it not have been for the younger members known as the "merry crowd," dullness would have reigned supreme. The heavy operators who, with drooping chins and anxious faces were "waiting for something to turn up," deserted the "wheat pit" and followed the "boys" to the "cave" on or "music hall," as it is now dubbed, where they whiled away a lonely hour with music and recitations, and then returned to the pit where they rang bells, sang songs and threwbags of corn at one another. "Prince" Clagett, "Orpheus" Geer, and "Will" Preston, of the Glee Club, furnished the singing; "Aleck" Meakins, when not at the candy stand, sang a comic song. "Dime" Norvell, when not receiving gratuity assessments, was depended upon for a stump speech; "Black Dan" Dixon looked after the Italian street musicians, ably assisted by "Japanese Tommy" Moore and "Al" Pearsall gave recitations, his best being an imitation of Dr. Talmage, giving the gestures, facial expressions and power.

URGING THE ENACTMENT OF THE DOCK BILL.

The following memorial in regard to the Dock bill has been prepared.

To the Governor and Legislature of the State of New-York:

The undersigned respectfully represent that we were members of the late "Dock Conference," composed of representatives chosen by the several large commercial organizations of this city, to devise means to improve the dock and harbor accommodations of this port and, among other things, took part in framing Senate Bill No. 291 in furtherance of these ends. The inquiries and deliberations of this convention continued through an entire year, during which time the several provisions of this bill were carefully considered. We regard them now as well-nigh able to the commercial interests of the city, and as much called for as at the time they were framed into this bill. We earnestly petition the Honorable Governor and Legislature to enact this bill as it passed the Senate. The amendments made to it in the Assembly, we believe will defeat some of the most beneficent purposes of the bill and are decidedly detrimental to the good of the city.

AMBROSE SNOW, President of the Dock Conference.
W. E. MORGAN, chairman of the Committee in Legislature of Dock Conference.
A. B. MILLER, chairman of Committee on Cheap Transportation, New-York Board of Trade.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, chairman of committee of the Council of Municipal Reform.
GUSTAV SCHWAB, chairman of Committee of Chamber of Commerce.
J. W. JOHNSON, of the Chamber of Commerce.
E. J. O'NEILL, of the Cotton Exchange.
E. H. DURKEE, of the Board of Trade.
JOHN P. TOWNSEND, of the Produce Exchange.
HENRY HENTZ, of the Cotton Exchange.

New-York, May 3, 1886.

KEEPING HER MONEY, BUT NOT HIS PROMISE.

Miss Augusta Beyer, a young German woman, confiding in the promise of August Scheen, that he would marry her, accompanied him to this country last summer. She gave him $25 to take care of for her. Afterward she ascertained that he was paying attentions to another woman and asked him for her money, which he did not return to her. Yesterday she obtained judgment for the amount in the Fourth District Court and Justice Steckler told her that Scheen could be arrested if he did not pay her.

MURDERING HER STEPMOTHER.

LOUISVILLE, May 8.—A dispatch to *the Courier-Journal* says: "Miss Wilkerson, a young woman living near Fulton, Ky., walked up behind her stepmother and struck her on the head with a hoe. She continued to strike the woman until she was dead, and then hacked her head to pieces.

THE MONEY MARKET

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE, MAY 8.

THE GENERAL LIST.

Name.	Actual Sales. Opening.	High'st.	Low'st.	Final.	Closing bids. Bid.	Ask'd.	Shares sold.
Can Pacific	64	64	63⅝	63⅞	63⅝	64	800
Can Southern	37¾	38	37¾	38	37½	38	200
Central N J	49¼	49½	48⅝	48⅞	48⅞	49	5,610
Ches & Ohio	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	900
C & O 3d mtg	10	10	10	10	10	10½	100
C & Alton	141½	141½	141½	141½	140½	142	100
Chic & NW	106¼	106¼	105⅞	106⅛	106⅛	106½	6,125
do pref	137¼	137¼	137¼	137¼	137¼		20
C M & St P	84⅝	85⅛	84¼	85⅛	85	85⅛	17,000
C M & St P pf	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	120	450
C St L & P	10	10	10	10	10¼	11	50
C St P M & O	89½	89½	89	89½	89⅜	89⅝	1,300
C St P M & O pf	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞	102⅝	103	400
C Burg Q	132	132	130½	130⅞	130⅜	131¼	1,500
C Rl & Pac	123⅝	123⅝	123	123	123½	124	932
C C C & I	46⅞	47	46⅞	47	46½	47½	200
Col H V & Tol	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	100
Del L & W	122½	123⅝	122½	123⅝	123⅝	123⅞	59,340
Den & Rio Grand	26	26⅛	26	26	26½	26¾	2,530
E Ten V & Ga	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	100
E T, Va & Ga pr	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	8½	200
Ev & T H	82	82	82	82	80	81½	10
Green Bay	11½	11½	11½	11½	11¼	11½	155
Hous & Texas	26	26	26	26	26	27	125
I. B. & W	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	23¼	210
Lake Shore	78⅛	78⅝	78	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	25,110
Louis & Nash	35⅛	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	2,140
L N A & C	50	50	50	50			150
M L S & W	80½	82¼	80½	81⅞	81⅛	82	1,075
M L S & W pref	119½	119½	119½	119½	119¼	119½	220
M & St L	44½	44½	44½	44½	44	45	800
M & St L pref	25	26	24½	26	25⅞	26	600
M & T	107⅛	107⅞	107	107½	107½	107⅞	4,728
Mo Pacific	101⅛	102	101⅛	102	101⅛	102	5,775
N Y Cent	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6	7	100
N Y C & St L	24⅛	24⅛	23⅝	24⅛	24	24⅛	7,455
N Y L E & W	54⅛	54⅝	54⅛	54⅛	54	54½	350
N Y L E & W pf	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¼	35	35¼	500
N Y & N	106½	106½	106½	106½			5
N Y L & W	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¾	110
N Y O & W	7	7	7	7	6½	7	75
N Y S & W	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	20½	200
N Y S & W pref	29½	29½	29½	29½	29½	30	700
Norfolk & West pf	23⅞	23⅞	23¾	23¾	23⅝	24	825
Northern Pac	55⅛	55⅛	54⅝	55⅛	55⅛	55⅝	4,010
Nor Pac pref	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝	100
Ohio Central	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	21⅝	22¼	500
Ohio & Miss	20	20	20	20	19	21	200
Oregon Trans	96½	96½	96½	96½	96	96½	200
Oregon Trans pf	28	28⅝	27⅞	28⅝	28⅝	28½	2,503
Oregon S L	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	20	25	25
Pa. D & E	21½	22	21½	22	21⅝	22½	1,100
Phil & Read	23¾	24	23¾	23⅞	23⅞	24	12,600
P P Car Co	130	130	130	130	130	132	200
Rich & Dan	103	103½	102	102	101	102½	810
Rich & W P	29⅞	29⅞	28¾	28¾	28¼	28½	1,740
R W & O	53	53	52⅝	53	52	53	50
South Pac	39½	39½	39¼	39½	39	39½	300
St L & S F	19¾	19¾	19¼	19¾	18½	19¾	100
St L & SF pref	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30	40	200
St P & Dun	68	68	68	68	59½	60	2,120
St P & Dul pf	109½	109½	109½	109½	108½	109¾	120
St P M & M	112	112	112	112	111	112	100
Texas Pac	8½	9	8½	8⅞	8⅞	9	2,270
Union Pac	49⅝	49¾	48⅝	49¾	49¼	49¾	6,100
Wabash	6½	6½	6½	6½	6¼	7⅛	100
Wabash pref	17½	17½	15¼	15¼	15¼	16⅝	825
Am Dis Tel	44	44	44	44	41	49¾	100
W U Telegraph	61⅞	62⅝	61⅝	62⅝	62¼	62½	22,190
Pacific Mail	52⅝	52⅞	52¼	52⅞	52½	52⅞	2,000
Con Gas	92½	95	92½	94	92¾	94¼	5,391
Cameron Coal	17¾	18½	17¾	18½	18⅛	19	2,000
Col Coal	23	23¾	23	23	22¾	23½	810
Total sales							223,523

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S 4s Coupon 25,000	125⅞	U. S. 4½s coupon 10,000	112⅝

BONDS AND BANK STOCKS.

Chatham Bank 25	180	Ind B'n & W'n 1st East div 6s 10,000	104
Fourth Nat'l Bank 25	130	Iowa Midland 8s 10,000	135¾
Dis of Col 5-65s coupon 5,000	119	Internat'l coup 6s 2,000	86½
Atlantic & Pacific income 10,000	22	Kansas Pacific 1st consol 19,000	100½
5,000	22¼	Knoxville & O 1st 10,000	98½
Buf C R & N 1st 1,000	110	1,000	97
Collat Trust 5s 1,000	105	Kan Pac 6s 1895 1,000	113¾
Ches & Ohio Curr 14,000	26	Louis & Nashville trust bonds 6s 1,000	100¾
1,000	26¼	N O & Mob 2d 5,000	91
25,000	26½	Genl Mortgage 6s 5,000	105
10,000	26⅞	N. O. & Mob. 1st 3,000	100¼
6,000	26⅞	Long Dock bds 12,000	115½
10,000	27	Lake Shore 2d coup. 1,000	124¾
10,000	26⅞	1,000	124¾
C C C & Ind 1st 4,000	124	M Kan & Tex gen 5s 7,000	28
Col Coal & I 6s 5,000	93	10,000	77½
Can South'n 2d 1,000	86½	5,000	78⅛
Ch R I & Pac ex 5s 10,000	111¾	20,000	78⅛
1,000	111½	5,000	78¼
Central Pacific Gold bonds 5,000	115¾	8,000	78¼
Chi, St P & Mil 1st 5,000	127¼	5,000	78¼
Chic Bur & Quincy Iowa div 4s 1,000	100⅝	5,000	78¼
Ch and Alton Sinking Fund 12,000	122	8,000	77¼
Den & RG 1st 10,000	118	Mob & Tex gen 6s 6,000	92½
Del & Had reg '91 1,000	115¾	10,000	93½
Den & RG W n 1st 5,000	73½	3,000	93½
10,000	74	Mo Kan T con 7s 5,000	114½
E Tenn Va & Ga 5,000	19½	Mo Pacific con 2,000	109½
5,000	20	Met Elevated 1st 1,000	118
Eng trust cert	17¼	Met Elevated 2d 4,000	110½
Evansville & T H 1st 7,000	116	Mil & St Paul con 1,000	135
Erie 7's consol gold 4,000	133	Mil & St Paul 1st 1,000	107
F Wth & Den 1st 5,000	88	Term 5s 50,000	105
6,000	88¼	H & D Div 3,000	128
10,000	88½	1,000	127½
Fort Wayne 1st 5,000	144¾	S W div 3,000	119½
G Bay W & St P 1st 5,000	101	W & M Div 2,000	106
G Bay W & St P income 5,000	40	M & Ex 1st con 5,000	142½
Great Western 1st 2,000	111	Mor & Es 1st gld 1,000	117
Gulf Col & S Fe 1st 10,000	124	Mob & Ohio new 5,000	113
Hend Bridge 1st 5,000	88¾	Mid of N J 1st 10,000	104¼
14,000	88¾	Mich Cen 5s 1902 1,000	109½
10,000	89¼	1,000	109
10,000	89¼	N Y Ch & St L 1st Trust receipts 5,000	88¾
1,000	89¼	14,000	88¾
Ind B & W con income 10,000	33¾	10,000	89¼
10,000	34	1,000	89¼
		N Y N H & H 4s 1,000	112½
		N Y Lake E & W New 2d consol 5,000	99
		June 1886 coup 20,000	86¼
		10,000	86⅝
		50,000	86¼
		50,000	86¼
		20,000	85⅞
		30,000	85¾
		50,000	86⅛
		15,000	85⅝
		10,000	85¼
		40,000	85⅝
		20,000	85¾
		20,000	85⅞
		funded 5s con 5,000	89
		N J Central deben 10,000	81
		Nor Pacific 1st coupon 16,000	116½
		4,000	116¾
		10,000	117
		Nor Pac Term 1s 1,000	105¼
		10,000	105
		Nor & W gen mtge 5,000	105
		N W Sinking F deben 5s 3,000	106½
		N J Central 1st con assented 6,000	113½
		North Pac 1st reg 5,000	113
		Nor Pac 2d coup 5,000	94
		Northwest consol con gold bonds 2,000	137
		Northw S F 6s 6,000	108½
		Oregon & Trans 1st 8,000	94¾
		5,000	95
		Oregon short L 6s 5,000	100⅞
		5,000	101
		Oregon Imp Co 1st 7,000	90
		3,000	89¾
		Ohio Southern 1st 5,000	105
		Ohio & Miss 2d 7,000	119
		Oregon R & N con 5s 1,000	107
		Peo Dec & Evr income 1,000	59¾
		Rome Wa & Og con 1,200	94¼
		Rich & Danville 6s 4,000	116¾
		South Carolina 1st 3,000	109¼
		St L & S F G M 11,000	103
		5,000	101¼
		6,000	103½
		St L & I Mou 5s 1,000	92

SALES AT THE CONSOLIDATED STOCK AND PETROLEUM EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Names.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Shares sold.
Bost H & P no new	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1,700
Cairo & St L, old	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	2,500
Con Gas Co	94⅝	94⅝	94	94	250
Ch Mil and St Paul	84¼	85	84¼	85	3,520
Ch and Northwest	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	300
Del & Lackawanna	122¾	123⅞	122½	123⅞	22,300
Delaware & Hudson	95⅞	96½	95⅞	96½	160
Den. & Western	14½	14½	14½	14½	50
Lake Shore	78⅛	78	78	78⅛	10,210
Louisville and Nash	36	36	35¼	35¼	140
Mo Kansas and Texas	25	25⅞	24¾	25⅞	4,000
Mexican Nat'l pfd	10	10	10	10	40
Nor Nty Con Co	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	100
Nor River div	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	100
N Y Central	101½	101½	101	101¼	270
N Y L Erie and West	24⅛	24⅛	23¾	23¾	330
N J Central	49⅛	49⅝	48⅝	48⅝	630
Nor Pacific pref	55⅛	55¼	54¾	55¼	2,350
N Y Ontario and West	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	100
Oregon Trans	28	28¼	27⅞	28¼	2,230
Pacific Mail	52½	52¾	52⅝	52⅝	250
Peo. Dec & Evr	21½	21½	21½	21½	50
Phila & Reading	23⅞	23⅞	23¼	23¼	860
P C & C Co	27½	27½	27½	27½	30
Texas Pacific	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	200
Union Pacific	49	49⅝	48⅞	49⅝	770
Western Union	61⅝	62¼	61¼	62¼	2,240
W, St L & P pfd	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	100
Total