THE PRESIDENT ANSWERED.

A COMMITTEE REPORTS ON HIS VETO.

ADVISING THAT THE DEPENDENT PENSION BILL SHOULD PASS OVER THE VETO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Mr. Matson, of Indiana, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, reported back the Dependent Pension bill to the House to-day with the President's veto message thereon. He asked that the report be printed in "The Record" and gave notice that he would call the bill up for action on Thursday next.

Mr. Breckenridge, of Arkansas, objected to the report being printed in "The Record." Mr. Burrows demanded the reading of the report. This carried the document into "The Record" and also compelled the Democrats to listen to it or leave the hall, which about three-fourths of them chose to do.

The report is a long one and evidently it had been prepared with great care. It is a complete refutation of the statements and arguments contained in the message of Mr. Cleveland, which are shown to have been based upon an entire misconception of the scope and purpose of the vetoed bill. The committee says that two facts will at once arrest attention: First, that no objection to the bill is urged on constitutional grounds, and second, that all the objections bear on the second section of the measure, leaving Congress in darkness as to the President's views respecting the first section. The committee refers to the "long, careful and exhaustive deliberation" bestowed by it on the bill before its passage was recommended, and remarks that the "painstaking and judicial" reconsideration which the bill has received in the light afforded by the veto message has confirmed the committee in the conviction that its original construction of the scope and force of the message was correct. The committee is of the opinion that the construction adopted by the President, "and the other critics of the measure to whom he refers," is incorrect. The question is not whether the language in which the idea is clothed is the most apt that might have been chosen, but whether the idea is clearly and fairly expressed. This is not a matter for the "refinements of literary taste." The meaning of the act is to be judicially construed and strictly construed. The committee cannot but regard "the strained construction" placed on the bill by the President as an excuse rather than as a reason for his disapproval. The committee adverts to the President's assertion that the number of beneficiaries under the bill would be several times as large and the cost several times as great as the estimates, and remarks that if this be the fact, and the ideas on the subject contained in the annual message—a passage from which is quoted—be worthy of consideration, then it is all the more necessary that the bill should become a law. Respecting the objection that the term of service—three months—mentioned in the bill, is too short, the committee calls attention to the fact that many of the three months volunteers were employed in most dangerous and arduous service, and that many thousands of them were engaged in battle and exposed to all the hardships of actual service within three months of the date of their muster into service.

The committee then strikes Mr. Cleveland a staggering blow: "It passes the comprehension of this committee how the President could have overlooked in another bill the faults alleged as the reasons for vetoing this one. Both bills passed the House on the same day," says the committee, and then it proceeds to point out that the Mexican Pension bill requires only sixty days' service, while the Union Pension bill requires ninety days; that the Mexican veteran although worth millions or if a member of Congress receiving a salary of $5,000 a year, is entitled to a pension if sixty-two years of age, while the Union veteran may not receive a pension unless he is unable to earn a support and is dependent upon his daily labor; that the Mexican bill will benefit more persons than the Dependent Pension bill; that the widow of an American veteran, even if he fell on the battlefield while serving in the Rebel army, shall if more than sixty-two years of age receive a pension. The committee's comments on the inconsistency of the President are justly severe, and it concludes that the distinctions drawn by the President "will not be indorsed by the patriotic sentiment of the country."

The committee also replies to the historical argument in the message, and points out that his premises were as unsound as his conclusions were inaccurate, and therefore that the argument is worthless so far as it applies to the pending measures. The committee reviews its former estimates of the probable cost of the measures and adheres to them, declaring that the number of beneficiaries will not exceed 27,000 and the annual cost $4,000,000. The committee cruelly quotes one of the pension vetoes in which he defines a pension as a "gratuity," while in this message he declares it to be a "charity." The committee does not regard either definition as of paramount consequence. Referring to Mr. Cleveland's statements respecting the "war debts" of municipalities, the committee says that none of those debts remain so far as it knows, and it does not regard that matter as important. If individuals or communities chose to incur debts or pay money in order to escape service in the field in defence of the Union, that is their own affair.

The reading of this part of the report seemed to point so clearly to a personal experience of Mr. Cleveland himself during the war that significant nods and smiles were exchanged between members on both sides of the House. Another cutting allusion in the report was a quotation from one of the messages vetoing a private pension bill in which the President, after gushing over the services and sorrows of the individual veteran, admonished Congress that its beneficence ought to be shown in an act for the benefit of veterans in general. The committee said that in the pending measure it had endeavored to meet this suggestion.

There was a tone of scarcely subdued indignation in the passage relating to that part of the message which intimates that disregard of truth and good faith characterize the attempts of soldiers to obtain pensions. The committee does not believe "that the ex-soldiers of the war are prone to commit fraud, perjury or subordination of perjury" in order to obtain pensions or for any other object. The report of the Commissioner of Pensions is cited to show that of all allowed pensions only one in 1,000 turns out to be fraudulent. As to the efforts of pension claim agents to promote this legislation, the report says that not a claim agent appeared before the committee to advocate the measure and not one spoke to any member of the committee in favor of it. The committee says that as a matter of fact the claim agents do not favor the bill. They prefer the present system which allows them a fee of $25 for each claim, while under the pending bill they will receive only $5 for each claim which they prosecute. The report criticises the tone of the message throughout as inspired by a sentiment which the committee does not believe to be shared by the people of the country. In conclusion the committee, "without a dissenting voice," asks the House to pass the bill over the veto.

The report made a strong impression. One Southern Democrat said: "I did not vote for or against the bill and I was strongly inclined to sustain the veto, but after hearing the report read I cannot do so. I shall vote with the committee."

The vote will be taken on Thurs lay.

DEMOCRATIC INJUSTICE TO DAKOTA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (*Special*).—The Baker resolutions came up in the House to-day on his motion to expunge from "The Record" that part of the preamble which was read on yesterday. In some remarks on this motion Mr. Baker brought the whole of the preamble and resolutions as a part of his remarks and this of course made the Democrats more angry than ever. Mr. Reed did not help to restore their good humor by a short, but most forcible speech arraigning them for their denial of the right of self-government and representation to a half-million people in Dakota. On the Democratic side Hammond, Hill and Springer struggled in vain to put a better face on the matter for the Democratic party. As good an example of Democratic intolerance as has been seen for many a day was the refusal to allow Delegate Gifford of Dakota, a hearing. Of course the Democrats mean to keep Dakota out of the Union as long as it will serve their partisan ends.

WHO WILL SUCCEED MR. MANNING?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (*Special*).—The statement found currency this morning that Smith M. Weed had been offered the Treasury portfolio and had refused it. Upon very good authority it can be asserted that such is not the case. It is true that the name of Mr. Weed at one time was considered by the President and that Mr. Manning recommended him in case Mr. Fairchild should be considered as unavailable for the place, but a formal offer was not made to Mr. Weed. The President is desirous of appointing a Western man to the place, but the Western man must have Eastern ideas of finance. Upon this Mr. Cleveland insists and it is upon this that recent interviews with Mr. Carlisle are said to have turned. Now Mr. Cleveland might as well look for a needle in a hay stack as for a financier of such opinions in the West. Even if found Western men here say that an Eastern man might as well be appointed. They do not want the empty honor of having a Secretary of the Treasury who happens to come from the West but does not truly represent the ideas of finance prevailing there credited to their section of the county.

As far as the Interstate Commerce Commission is concerned it is certain that no appointments will be made until the question of Cabinet changes is disposed of. It is stated at the White House that they will not even be considered until then.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Major David L. Huntington, surgeon, will be relieved from duty in the office of the Surgeon-General March 1, and Major Charles R. Greenleaf relieved from duty in Chicago and ordered to duty in the office of the Surgeon-General. The leave of absence of First Lieutenant John R. Williams has been extended four months, and that of Second Lieutenant George R. Ruthers, 5th Infantry, extended one month.

Rear Admiral Luce, commanding the North Atlantic Station, expects the Galena to meet the Mohican at Panama for the purpose of conveying to Washington the prehistoric stone image secured by the Mohican at Easter Islands for the Smithsonian Institution.

AN ADVERSE REPORT ON MR. BENEDICT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The Senate Committee on Printing has agreed—two to one—to report adversely upon the nomination of Public Printer Benedict. The report will be made at the next executive session.

TO PAY DUTY ON THEIR PHOTOGRAPHS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Acting Secretary Fairchild has affirmed the action of the collector at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., in assessing duty at the rate of 25 per cent ad valorem on certain photographs imported from Canada. I appears that tourists visiting Niagara Falls frequently cross the river into Canada as sight-seers, and while there have photographs taken of themselves which are left to be finished and are then brought over by the photographer. It was claimed that they were exempt from duty as personal effects, but the Department held that they could not be so considered, inasmuch as they had not been in the possession of the tourists before importation.

ENDING THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

LEGISLATION IN THE SENATE—THE HOUSE ADOPTS THE TRADE-DOLLAR CONFERENCE REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The presiding officer presented in the Senate to-day several petitions from Ohio posts of the Grand Army of the Republic for the passage of the Dependent Pension bill over the President's veto. Laid on the table.

Mr. Beck said that for years he had been presenting petitions for the repeal of the Navigation Laws in the hope that Americans might be able to own steamship lines on the ocean. He had now prepared a memorial on the same subject, signed by himself, and which he asked to have referred to the Committee on Commerce, before which committee he would ask to be heard. As a basis, to show the importance of the matter, he also had referred, with his memorial, an extract from a late speech of Count Von Moltke before the German Reichstag to show that war is inevitable. Also a newspaper extract in regard to the action of England toward her steamship lines. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Call for the meeting of the Senate at 11 a. m. and adjournment at 9 p. m. (with an hour's recess) was taken up and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Butler, that the Senate proceed without further delay to the consideration of the House bill to change the time of meeting of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory was taken up. Mr. Butler made a statement as to the importance of the measure, which is intended to facilitate the taxation of the lands of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company—the estimate being that for want of legislation the Territory is losing $337,000 of such taxation. He disclaimed being "of those who ridden railroad corporations," but he thought that these Western companies which had received such imperial benefactions should not be allowed to escape the payment of fair and just taxation.

A colloquy took place between Mr. Butler and Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, the latter opposing the bill and stating that, although in constant correspondence with the leading men of the Territory, he had not received a single letter in favor of the proposed legislation, but had received many urging opposition to it. The discussion was also participated in by Mr. Platt, who as a member of the Committee on Territories stated the reason influencing the majority of that committee to make an adverse report on the bill.

The discussion lasted till 2 o'clock, when the presiding officer presented the "unfinished business"—being the Nicaragua Canal bill.

Mr. McPherson gave notice that at the conclusion of the Nicaragua Ship Canal bill he would ask "with great persistence" consideration of the House joint resolution for investigation of the Pacific Railroad companies.

On motion of Mr. McMillan the Nicaragua bill was laid aside, and the Senate resumed consideration of the River and Harbor bill.

In the House to-day the conference report on the Trade Dollar bill was agreed to.

THE TRADE DOLLAR BILL PASSED.

IT MEANS THAT THE TREASURY WILL GIVE 100 CENTS FOR 85.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The conferees on the Trade Dollar bill reached an agreement this afternoon and presented their report. In the House it was agreed to without debate or division. In the Senate it was adopted by a vote of 49 to 5, the nays being Messrs. Frye, George, Jones of Arkansas, Morrill and Sherman. The bill now goes to the President. Below is the text of it as it passed both houses:

Be it enacted, etc.—That for a period of six months after the passage of this act, United States trade dollars, if not defaced, mutilated, or stamped, shall be received at the office of the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States, in exchange for a like amount dollar for dollar of standard silver dollars or subsidiary coins of the United States.

Section 2. That the trade dollars received by, paid to, or deposited with the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer or National depository of the United States shall not be paid out or in any other manner issued, but at the expense of the United States, shall be transmitted to the coinage mints and recoined into standard silver dollars or subsidiary coin, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. Provided that the trade dollars recoined under this act shall not be counted as part of the silver bullion required to be purchased and coined into standard dollars as required by the act of February 28, 1878.

Section 3. That all laws and parts of laws authorizing the coinage and issuance of United States trade dollars are hereby repealed.

CORRUPTION IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (*Special*).—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Washington has submitted to the President a memorial and petition on the subject of violations of law in the District of Columbia by the Commissioners. The petitioners make eight separate charges:

1. That liquor saloons have been licensed without the consent of a majority of residents or owners of property as required by law.
2. That the Sunday law has been violated.
3. That notorious bawdy houses have been licensed.
4. That the law which requires that only one bar shall be operated under a single license has been violated.
5. That licenses to sell liquor have been granted to places within 400 feet of public school buildings.
6. That licenses have been granted to men under indictment for crime, and that licenses have been dated back to prevent conviction after arrest for violation of the law.
7. That one of the Commissioners has rented property to be used for gambling purposes.
8. That one of the bondsmen of the Commissioners is the president of the Liquor Dealers' Association, and largely controls the granting of liquor licenses.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Womens' Union will be held to-morrow night, and it is understood that in case of a failure of the President to act resolutions proposing articles of impeachment against the Commissioners will be offered in the House of Representatives.

WILL THE PRESIDENT BE SUSTAINED?

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (*Special*).—It is asserted on what appears to be good authority that several conferences have taken place between the President and Speaker Carlisle in regard to the prospect that the veto of the Dependent Pension bill will be sustained by the House, upon which the President seems to rely for his vindication. Mr. Carlisle, it is said, has informed the President that the veto will probably be sustained, with some twenty or thirty votes to spare. If the comments heard this evening on the report of the Invalid Pensions Committee are at all significant, they ought to be regarded as indicating that the fate of the veto is uncertain, with the chances slightly in favor of its being overruled. It is said that Commissioner Black and his deputies, General Bartlett and Colonel McLean, are all of the opinion that the veto ought not to be sustained.

ABSENT-MINDEDNESS OF MR. DOUGLASS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (*Special*).—There has recently turned up in the hands of one of the local real estate agents here a deed of trust filed for record July 16, 1884, on which the indorsement "received for record," etc., is signed "James G. Blaine, Recorder of Deeds." The signature appears to be in the handwriting of the then Recorder of Deeds Frederick Douglass, and the explanation is that Mr. Douglass in a fit of absent-mindedness having Mr. Blaine uppermost in his mind wrote that gentleman's name instead of his own.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1887.

DIVIDEND DECLARED.—The Controller of the Currency has declared a sixth dividend, 10 per cent, in favor of the creditors of the Pacific National Bank of Boston, Mass. This makes 40 per cent in all on claims proved amounting to $2,299,180.

NOMINATION.—The President sent the following nomination to the Senate to-day: Henry Overstolz, of Missouri, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at St. Louis.

THE EADS BILL.—The House Committee on Commerce has agreed to the Eads Ship Railway bill, and Mr. Reagan was authorized to call it up for action during one of the six "suspension days" immediately preceding the adjournment of Congress.

PAY FOR MAIL MESSENGER.—An amendment to the General Deficiency bill introduced by Senator Evarts to-day appropriates $24,000 for full payment of the mail messenger and transfer contractor for transferring the foreign mails through the City of New-York from July 1, 1877, to June 30, 1885.

TRADE DOLLARS.—The conferees on the Trade Dollar bill have agreed upon a report. It provides for the redemption of the trade dollar at par until July 1, 1887. They are to be sent to the mints as bullion, which, however, is not to be counted as part of the silver bullion required to be purchased and coined into standard dollars, as required by act of February 28, 1878.

URGED TO VOTE FOR SEWELL.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19 (*Special*).—Petitions are being circulated throughout the Second Assembly District asking Assemblyman Young to vote for General Sewell for United States Senator.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

The tables were turned on the bears yesterday and the oversold condition of the crude oil market enabled the bulls to effect a rally of nearly 2 cents. The Blaney well at Taylorstown did about 10 barrels an hour in the twenty-two hours ended Friday night, but it is still to be drilled deeper. Lowest prices were made at the opening and then there was a fairly rapid rise to 62 cents. The market in the afternoon was steady and it closed firm at 61½ cents.

The range of prices and the total dealings at the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Opening	60⅝	Lowest	60¼
Highest	62	Final	61½

Sales, barrels.....3,078,000

Refined oil was unchanged.

A Pitiful Sight.

What sadder sight can be imagined than that of a noble man, whom the world can ill afford to spare, stricken down in the prime of a useful life by consumption. Thousands are yearly filling consumptives' graves who might be saved by the timely use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a positive cure for consumption in its early stages. It is the best alterative and pectoral in the world. All druggists.

. . . Confidential advice, to either sex, on delicate diseases. Book, 10 cents in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main-st., Buffalo, N. Y.

Man's inhumanity to women makes countless thousands mourn would be an applicable rendering of Pope's line, in view of the indignities she has suffered and pains undergone at the hands of unskillful physicians and quacks. Naturally modest, she suffers on until forced to consult a physician regarding some female difficulty which she well knows is sapping her strength. All this embarrassment can be avoided and a cure effected by purchasing Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" of your druggist and taking as directed. Price reduced to one dollar.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 19.

THE GENERAL LIST.

STOCKS.	Actual Sales. Op'g.	H'gt.	Low't	Final.	Closing. Bid.	Ask'd	No. shares sold.
Atlan & Pac	12	12	12	12	11¾	12	325
Buf R & Pitts	36	36	36	36	36	...	25
Can Pacific	60⅝	61⅞	60⅝	61⅜	61⅜	61⅞	670
Can Southern	58½	59	58⅜	58½	58½	58¾	1,800
Central Iowa	12⅝	12½	12½	12½	...	...	25
Cent of NJ	71	71¼	70⅞	70⅞	70¾	71	1,400
Cen Pacific	36⅜	36¾	36⅝	36¾	36¾	37	850
Chic & Norw't	114¼	114¾	114¼	114¾	114¼	114¾	2,115
Chic & NW pref	140	140	140	140	140	141	50
C M & St Paul	91	91½	90⅞	91¼	91¼	91¾	13,625
C St L & P pref	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	37¾	38½	100
C Stp M & O	49	49	49	49	48¾	49	300
Chic R & Q	139	139	139	139	138	138½	10
C RI & Pac	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	126	126¾	45
C I St L & Chic	104	104	103¾	103¾	103½	104	240
C C C & I	63	63	63	63	62	64	100
C H V & Tol	35⅝	36	35½	35⅞	35¼	36	1,800
Del La & Wes	136½	136¾	135⅞	136½	136½	136¾	9,400
Del & Hud	102¼	102¾	102¼	102⅞	102⅜	103	410
Den & RG	24	24	24	24	24	24½	40
D & Rio Gr pf	58⅜	58¾	58½	58¾	58½	59	250
E Tenn new	14	14	13¾	13¾	13	14	37
E Tenn 1st pr	77	7	77	77	76¾	77½	300
E T 2d pref	26	26	26	26	26	26½	150
Lake Shore	94⅞	94½	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94¼	6,705
Long Island	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97	98	110
Lo'ls & Nash	61¼	61⅞	61	61⅝	61⅜	61½	3,810
Manhat Beach	17	17	17	17	16	17	50
Men & Char	58⅞	59	58¼	58½	58	59	600
MichCent	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	89½	89¾	525
M L S & W pref	100	100	99½	99½	99½	99½	125
M & St L pref	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	43	43¼	100
M K & T	30½	31⅞	30¼	31⅛	31⅛	31⅜	20,554
N Y Central	113	113	112¾	112¾	112¾	113	788
N Y C & St L	7⅛	7¾	6¾	7	7	7⅛	4,595
N Y C & St L pr	18½	19	18½	19	18½	19	200
N Y L E & W	33⅝	33⅞	33½	33⅝	33⅝	33¾	8,850
N Y L E & W pref	71	71½	71	71½	71¼	71½	400
N Y & N E	61¼	61¼	61	61⅛	61¼	61¾	9,480
N Y O & W	18	18	18	18	17⅞	18	105
N Y S & W	13	13⅛	13	13	12⅞	13⅛	700
NY S&W pr	36½	37	36½	36⅞	36¾	37	1,370
Nor & West	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	21	21½	100
Nor & W pref	48	48½	48	48½	48¼	48½	700
North Pacific	27¾	28	27¾	28	27⅞	28	800
Nor Pac pref	59¼	59⅝	59¼	59¼	59¼	59½	2,008
Ohio & Miss	26⅞	26⅞	26½	26½	26¼	26½	700
Or R & N	102⅝	102⅝	102½	102⅝	102	102½	20
Or Trans	32	32½	32	32⅝	32⅝	32½	1,340
Peo & Ev	35½	36	35½	35⅝	35⅝	35¾	2,650
Phil & Read	38⅛	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	24,990
P Ft W & Chic	145¾	145¾	145¾	145¾	145	146	20
P P Car Co	145	145¾	145	145¾	145	146	546
Rens & Sar	167	167	167	167	167	170	121
Rich & Alle	11¼	11½	11¼	11½	10½	12	100
Rich & WP	44¼	44⅞	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	10,097
R & W P pref	80	80	80	80	78	80	300
St Jo & Gr Isl	30	30	30	30	30	33	21
St L & SF	31½	31⅞	31½	31⅞	31¾	32	200
St L&SF 1st pr	113	113¼	113	113¼	112¾	113	320
St P & Dul	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	59½	60¼	100
St PM & M	118½	119¼	118	118	118	119	2,707
Tol & O Cen	34	34	34	34	32	34	19
Tol & OC pref	58	58	58	58	57	50	41
T Pac 2d as pd	24½	24½	24¼	24¾	24¾	24½	550
Union Pac	56¼	56⅞	56¼	56⅝	56⅛	56⅞	12,575
Wabash pald	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	100
Wabash' sat pd	28⅝	29	28⅝	29	28½	29	500
West Union	73½	74¼	73½	73⅞	73¾	73⅞	8,645
Adams Exp	144	144	144	144	142	144	8
Pacific Mail	56¼	56¼	55⅞	56⅛	56	56¼	550
Con Gas	84½	85	84½	84⅝	84½	84⅞	1,050
Cam Coal & L	45	45	45	45	45	46	330
Col Coal & I	38¼	38¼	38¼	38¼	38½	39	100
Consol Coal	21	21	21	21	21	25	58
N Y & P Coal	70	70½	70	70½	70½	71	350
Phila Gas	109	109	109	109	..	..	200

Total shares sold.....166,040

* Ex-dividend. ‡Seller 15 days.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S 4s Reg	5,000	s 3	128⅝
U S 4½s Coup	15,000		110

BONDS AND BANK STOCKS.

Louisiana Con 4s		Louisville & Nash		N J Cent adjmt	
20,000	84	Trust bond 6s		1,000	107
Virginia 6s def'd		7,000 s10	108	Deben 6s	
Trust receipts		L & Nash Consol		10,000	88
5,000	15½	10,000	121	1,000	87¾
15,000	15¼	Long Island		5,000	88½
		consol 5s		Northwest	
Atlantic & Pacific		1,000	115	Ext Bonds	
Income		4,000	114½	15,000	95
2,000	28	Louisville & Nash		Northwest Consol	
Albany & Susq 1st		Gen mtg 6s		Coup gld bds	
consol 6s		5,000	107½	10,000	130¾
Registered		Lehigh & W-B Con		2,000	130
3,000	121	assented		N Y Lake E & W	
Am Dock & Imp 5s		1,000	114½	new 2d consol	
10,000	102	Mil & St Paul 1st		10,000	98½
Boston H T & West		Wis & Min div		Oregon Short Line	
5s		1,000	106¾	6s	
5,000	95	2,000	106⅞	4,000	102
8,000	95¼	Mo Kan & Texas		Oregon & Trans	
Col H Val & Tol 5s		Gen 5s		6s	
10,000	85⅛	4,000	85½	5,000	100¾
Ch Bur & N 5s		22,000	86	Ohio Central inc	
3,000	106	16,000	86¼	2,000	1½
Canada Sth 1st gtd		13,000	86¾	Pac of Mo 1st	
1,000	105½	32,000	86¼	17,000	102
Canada South 2d		10,000	86½	Penn Cos 4½ coup	
5,000	94⅜	12,000	86½	5,000	105¾
7,000	94¾	20,000	86¾	Rich & Dan Deben	
C C C & Ind G M		15,000	87	Assented	
7,000	109	10,000	87⅜	3,000	106½
Chic & Ind Coal 1st		27,000	87½	7,000	107
5,000	100½	2,000	87⅞	2,000	107¼
5,000	101	5,000	88⅜	Rich & Allegy 1st	
Chic R I & Pac 6s		30,000	88¼	Trust receipts	
coupon		100,000	88	2,000	69½
1,000	132½	28,000	87¾	St L Ark and Tex	
1,000	132	Mo Kan & Texas		1st	
C B & Q Deb 5s		Gen'l 6s		10,000	100
5,000	107¾	13,000	98½	2d	
Central Pacific		71,000	99	10,000	52
Gold bonds		7,000	99⅛	St L & San Fran	
7,000	114¼	5,000	99¼	2d	
Chi S L & N O 5s		22,000	99½	Class B	
13,000	116	3,000	99⅞	1,000	116¾
Denver & Rio Gde		2,000	99¾	St L & San Fr G M	
4s		4,000	99⅞	3,000	109⅜
18,000	78	Mobile & Ohio new		St P M & M 2d	
17,000	78¼	5,000	109	5,000	120
6,000	78¼	2,000	109¼	St P Min & Man 1st	
Det Bay City & A		Mo Pac 1st Con		Dak exten	
1st		1,000	115½	8,000	118½
1,000	103	Mo Kan & Texas		10,000	119
E Tenn Va & G Ry		Con 7s		Shenandoah V 1st	
Cons Gold 5s		10,000	110⅛	3,000	96
4,000	99⅛	Min & N W 1st		S L Kan C and N'n	
26,000	99¼	15,000	102½	Omaha div 1st	
Ft W'th & Den 1st		5,000	103	Trust Receipts	
1,000	90	Michigan Central		20,000	106½
5,000	89⅞	6s		15,000	107
		5,000	121½	Tex & Pac inc L G	
Gulf Col & San Fe				Trust Receipts	
1st		Mil & Northern 1st		2,000	59
9,000	121¾	1912		10,000	59¼
1,000	121⅛	On Extension		2,000	60⅜
Great Western		10,000	105	21,000	60
2d		Met Elevated 2d		Tex Cent 1st 1909	
2,000	101¼	1,000	111	2,000	79
H & Tex Cent G M		N Y Ch & St L		5,000	80
2,000	69¼	1st		Tol Peo & W'n 1st	
1,000	69	Trust receipts		Trust receipts	
H & Tex Cent 2d		3,000	98	1,000	110
main line		N Y City & N O M		Toledo & Ohio Cen	
5,000	99	Trust Receipts		1st	
Harlem 1st coupon		10,000	69½	3,000	98¼
11,000	131½	10,000	69¾	Tenn C'l & R R 6s	
International coup		10,000	70¼	Birmingh'm div 1st	
6s		2,000	70	1,000	88½
24,000	95	N Y Cen 1st incl 5s		West S guar'd 4s	
Ind B & West 1st		1,000	106	4,000	103
Trust Receipts		N Y Cent'l Deben		212,000	102⅞
12,500	96⅞	3,000	109¾	Registered	
2,000	97	Nor Pac 1st coup		6,000	102¾
Int'l & G N 1st		22,000	116¼	2,500	103
6,000	118½	3,000	116¼	Wab Gen Mtg 6s	
Kentucky Cent 1st		1,000	116½	Trust receipts	
Stamped 4s		17,000	116½	10,000	43½
1,000	72	N J Central			
4,000	71	1s con			
		3,000 s 30	112		

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked
Pennsylvania	56	56⅛	Lehigh Navig'n	50½	50⅞
Reading	18⅞	18 15/16	Buffalo, N. Y. & Phila	10½	10¾
Lehigh Valley	56	56¼	N. J. Central	70⅞	70⅞
North Pacific com	27⅞	28	Oregon Trans	32⅞	32½
North Pacific pref	59¼	59⅝	St. Paul	91⅛	91¼
H & B Top	16	...	Reading general mortgage	104	104⅛
H & B Top pref	34	34¼	Phil & Erie	26	...

CLOSING PRICES OF CALIFORNIA STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19, 1887.

	Yesterday.	To-day.		Yesterday.	To-day
Alta	1.50	...	Mexican	6.50	6.62½
Bulwer	1.50	1.50	Mono	3.00	2.87½
Best & Belcher	9.75	9.62½	Mt. Diablo	4.00	...
Bodie con	2.62½	2.37½	Navajo	.95	.95
Challar	7.87½	7.62½	Ophir	11.62½	11.87½
Con Pacific	.40	...	Potosi	8.25	8.12½
Con Cal & Va	19.87½	19.25	Savage	5.75	5.87½
Crown Point	3.87½	4.00	Sierra Nevada	5.00	5.00
Eureka con	6.75	...	Union Con	4.37½	4.25
Gould & Curry	4.75	4.87½	Utah	7.12½	6.75
Hale & Nor	5.75	5.75	Yellow Jacket	5.62½	5.37½

SATURDAY, Feb. 19—P. M.

The stock market to-day was not much more than a usual Saturday market. But it was characterized by a firmer tone from the opening to the close. First prices generally were something higher than yesterday's closing figures and with small fluctuations further improvements were generally established at the close. Missouri, Kansas and Texas was exceptional in opening up ¾ per cent at 30½; this was because the scrip holders who were present at yesterday's meeting were confident that their proposition for a settlement would be acceptable to the company. The price rose to 31¼, and after the announcement that the settlement was made the price rose to 31⅞ and then declined to 31¼. Union Pacific continued to be strong and closed with an advance of ⅜ per cent. Richmond and West Point rose ⅝ to 44⅞ and ended at 44⅜. Reading and Central of New-Jersey were not strong only in sympathy with the general market and both closed a shade lower than last evening. Lake Shore was firm but made no final gain, and Erie was dull and hard. St. Paul closed ½ higher and Omaha was strong with small trading. New-York and New-England closed with a gain of ½ per cent. In the last half hour there was a general yielding from best figures, but the tone of the closing denoted strength and confidence.

Government bonds were dull and easy with the bids for the 4s off ⅛ per cent. Annexed are the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask
U.S. 4½s 1891, reg	108⅞	109⅛	U. S. cur 6s 1898	129⅛	.....
U.S. 4½s 1891, cou.	110	110¼	U. S. cur. 6s, 1897	131⅞	.....
U.S. 4s 1907, reg.	128⅜	128⅝	U. S. cur 6s 1899	134⅛	.....
U.S. 4s 1907, cou.	128⅜	128⅝	U. S