FREE TRADE PROCLAIMED.

PORTO RICO GAINS HER WISH—ORGANIZATION OF CIVIL GOVERNMENT DECLARED.

Washington, July 25.—The President to-day issued his proclamation establishing free trade between Porto Rico and the United States and declaring the organization of a civil government for the island. The proclamation is purely formal and only in the body of the resolutions adopted by the Porto Rican legislature, heretofore published, does it appear that the island is set free commercially to-day in commemoration of the anniversary of the planting of the American flag on the island. The proclamation is headed "Cessation of Tariff—Porto Rico."

It recites that the act of April 12, 1900, otherwise known as the Foraker act, provided that whenever the Porto Rican legislature should have enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the needs of the government and by resolution should have so informed the President, the latter should issue a proclamation, and all duties on goods passing between the United States and Porto Rico should cease. As the legislature has complied with that requirement of the act in terms set out in the resolutions, which are quoted in full in the body of the proclamation, that document says:

Therefore I, William McKinley, President of the United States, in pursuance of the provisions of law above quoted and upon the foregoing due notification, do hereby issue this my proclamation, and do declare and make known that a civil government for Porto Rico has been organized in accordance with the provisions of the said act of Congress.

And I do further declare and make known that the legislative assembly of Porto Rico has enacted and put into operation a system of local taxation to meet the necessities of the government of Porto Rico.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twenty-fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord [Seal.] one thousand nine hundred and one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

By the President.
DAVID J. HILL,
Acting Secretary of State.

SAVES DUTY ON CARGO OF SUGAR.

The bark Mannie Swan, which has been outside the harbor for several days, waiting for the act establishing free trade between the United States and Porto Rico to take effect, sailed into port yesterday. She has aboard a cargo of sugar, consigned to L. W. & P. Armstrong, which firm, it is estimated, saves $6,000 in duties by the delay.

CUSTOMS COLLECTORS INFORMED.

Washington, July 25.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding to-day gave telegraphic notice to all collectors of customs that free trade exists on and after today between the United States and Porto Rico. The telegrams read as follows:

Merchandise going into Porto Rico from the United States or coming into the United States from Porto Rico, withdrawn from warehouse, exempt from duty on and after July 25, 1901, under Section 3, Act April 12, 1900, and resolution and proclamation pursuant thereto.

GOVERNOR ALLEN GOES HOME.

Washington, July 25.—Governor Charles H. Allen of Porto Rico, having seen the Porto Rican free trade proclamation fairly launched, left Washington to-day for his home in Massachusetts.

PEKING LOOT FOR SALE?

Washington, July 25.—Information has reached the Department of Justice that there are displayed in a store window in Minneapolis, Minn., a number of articles bearing a card to the effect that they were taken at the sacking of Peking, and that they are for sale. The Department of Justice has asked the co-operation of the Treasury Department in ascertaining the history of these articles, by whom brought into the country and whether rightfully in his possession, and, incidentally, whether the customs duties on them have been paid. Special agents of the Treasury Department have been instructed accordingly.

FIFTY CIGARS OR 300 CIGARETTES.

Washington, July 25.—The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that, in lieu of the fifty cigars which incoming passengers from a foreign country may bring into this country without the payment of duty, they may bring in 300 cigarettes.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Washington, July 25.—The President to-day made the following appointments in the navy:

Commanders—Albert F. Dixon and George L. Dyer.

Lieutenants—Allen M. Cook, Raymond D. Hasbrouck, Stanford B. Moses, Henry B. Price and Andre M. Proctor.

Lieutenants (junior grade)—Kenneth G. Casement, Arthur Crenshaw, Charles P. Burt, William L. Littlefield, Albert W. Marshall, Thomas D. Parker and Pope Washington.

Ensigns—Allen Buchanan, John T. Beckner, Claude C. Bloch, Harry L. Brinsor, John T. Bowers, Cyrus W. Cole, Charles E. Courtney, James W. L. Clement, jr., James R. Combs, Paul B. Dungan, Herbert H. Evans, Charles H. Fischer, Edward B. Fenner, Charles W. Forman, John W. Greenslase, James B. Gilmer, Frank P. Helm, jr., Walter M. Hunt, Charles B. Hatch, jr., Frederick J. Horne, jr., Alfred W. Johnson, Victor A. Kimberly, Edward C. Kalbfus, Henry E. Lackey, John E. Lewis, Edgar B. Larimer, Charles E. Morgan, Farmer Morrison, Samuel I. M. Major, William S. Miller, Zachariah H. Madison, Ralph E. Pope, Hilary H. Royall, Lloyd S. Shapley, William R. Sayles, Chauncey Shackford, Herbert G. Sparrow, Everitt J. Sadler, James H. Tomb, Samuel B. Thomas, Joseph K. Taussig, Roe W. Vincent, Richard D. White, Ernest A. Welchert, Clark H. Woodward, Adolphus E. Watson, Alexander F. H. Yates.

TRADE AND FINANCE ABROAD.

"The South American Journal," of London, states that the acting British consul at Buenos Ayres, in a recent report, says that the Hamburg South American Company has obtained from the Argentine Government a concession to establish a line of steamers for the trade between Buenos Ayres and the southern ports of the republic. This line will run in connection with the line of that company already established between Buenos Ayres and European ports, and the first steamers will start a bi-monthly service. No subsidy is asked from the government, only the guarantee that no other line shall put on opposition boats. This means that part of the continent will be closed to American shipping and trade at a time when the United States is waking up to the possibilities of driving a larger commerce with South America. The new maritime service between the Straits of Magellan and Buenos Ayres will in time become important, says the British consular agent in his report. It will open up to German capital and industry a country rich in arable and pastoral resources, but as yet held back from great development for the want of adequate means of transportation. A new line of steamers has also been started to trade between Barcelona, Spain, and Buenos Ayres.

One more instance for the necessity for American shippers and merchants to hurry if they want to increase their business with the Southern Atlantic coast of the continent is found in an item published in the newspapers of Montevideo. The first transatlantic steamer flying the blue and white flag of Uruguay was expected to arrive in that port in the middle of July. This is the Otoyo, of 2,500 tons net register, from Bilbao, Spain. She had a cargo of 4,500 tons of salt from Cadiz, and was already chartered to take grain from San Lorenzo, Argentina.

As an offset to the above mentioned cases of European and native mercantile activity in South America, it is proper to note that the United States is more favored in that field in countries like Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador. The latest instance of this comes from Paraguay, which is now purchasing in the United States all the electrical and telegraph material needed in the "Switzerland of America." In a communication referring to that subject, Señor Gregorio Benitez, Director of Posts and Telegraphs in Paraguay, said: "Some German firms and manufacturers have offered to furnish the material, but current of sympathy which exists in Paraguay toward the United States has made the government of the republic resolve to employ by preference material from the United States, to serve as factors of our material and intellectual progress."

The report of Señor Bolivian, the well known official statistician of the government of Bolivia, is highly encouraging to American exporters. It shows that the British trade with Bolivia occupies a subordinate position as compared with either the United States, Germany or France. The imports for the half year to the district of La Paz amounted to $353,410 for German articles, $206,061 for the Americans, $155,737 for the French and $106,835 for British goods and manufactures. There is only one British house of business in the republic of Bolivia, and that is at Cochabamba, with an American as its chief and manager.

HOSPITAL BUILDINGS NEAR COMPLETION.

Albany, July 25 (Special).—A part of the new buildings of the Manhattan State Hospital, at Central Islip, N. Y., which have been under construction since 1898, will be completed by September 1. The buildings will be about a mile long, and have cost $1,275,000. The State prison convicts are manufacturing their furnishings, which will cost $100,000. The new buildings will accommodate 2,300 patients.

CHANGES IN RUBBER COS.

C. R. FLINT RESIGNS HIS OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES CONCERN TO IDENTIFY HIMSELF WITH MANUFACTURING CORPORATION.

James B. Ford, first vice-president, and Charles R. Flint, treasurer, of the United States Rubber Company, have resigned. Mr. Flint, who is chairman of the executive committee and the largest shareholder of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, will now take a more active part in the management of the latter concern. He will continue as a director of the United States Rubber Company. There is no conflict of interest between the two corporations. The Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company makes no rubber boots or rubber shoes, the principal product of the United States Rubber Company. The latter company is a shareholder in the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company.

Costello C. Converse, of Boston, has been elected first vice-president of the United States Rubber Company, and James B. Ford will succeed Mr. Flint as treasurer. Mr. Converse was vice-president and one of the largest stockholders of the Boston Rubber Company, of which Lester Leland, the second vice-president of the United States Rubber Company, is general manager. The Boston Rubber Company, under the Converse-Leland management, has been successful. Mr. Ford has been a director of the United States Rubber Company since its incorporation; his company, the Meyer Rubber Company, of New-Brunswick, entering the United States Rubber Company upon its organization in 1892. He is at present the largest individual stockholder of the United States Rubber Company.

Mr. Flint said yesterday at his office in the Broad-Exchange Building:

For some time I have had only a nominal interest in the United States Rubber Company. In view of my large interest in the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company and the increasing demands on my time, I have thought it better to make way for some one who had a large stock interest, and who, from the point of view of policy and time, could give closer attention to the affairs of the United States company.

When asked if a plan were under way to effect consolidation of all the crude rubber and rubber maufacturing concerns of the country, Mr. Flint hinted that such was the case. He said:

Twenty years' experience in industrial consolidation has convinced me that a neutral party is necessary to a successful consolidation. In the consolidations with which I have been identified, such as the American Chicle Company, the American Caramel Company, the United States Bobbin and Shuttle Company, the National Starch Company and others, I had no connection with either of the companies prior to the negotiations for consolidation. I consider that the United States Steel Corporation typifies the acme of scientific business, and I have no doubt that what has taken place in the steel industry will eventually come to pass in the rubber industry.

The earnings of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company for the six months ending June 30, 1901, were $1,209,563 99, or at the rate of 7 per cent per annum on the preferred stock, and more than 11 per cent on the common stock. After deducting the two quarterly dividends on the preferred stock of 1¾ per cent, of March and June, and the two quarterly dividends on the common stock of 1 per cent, of April 15 and July 16, together with the sum of $120,000 paid to the American Bicycle Company, in consideration of the cancellation of guarantees given to that company, there remained a surplus of $468,930 99, which is at the rate of more than 5 per cent per annum on the common stock.

It was rumored that the October dividend on the common stock would be increased at the rate of at least 6 per cent per annum, but Mr. Flint refuted the story. He said that the directors deemed it a more conservative policy to accumulate a surplus rather than increase the dividends on the common stock.

SANTOS DUMONT'S BALLOON.

AERONAUT CONFIDENT OF WINNING THE PRIZE.

Paris, July 25.—Keen interest is still taken in the balloon of the Brazilian aeronaut, M. Santos Dumont. Each day he visits the grounds of the Aero Club, the Parc d'Aerostation, at St. Cloud, where the balloon is kept filled in readiness to seize the first opportunity to renew the attempt for the Deutsch prize of 100,000 francs offered for a dirigible balloon.

The motor is working satisfactorily and producing a higher speed than at the last trial, but wind and rain have thus far prevented a thorough test.

Major Renard, director of the military balloon station at Meudon, in the course of an interview published to-day, asserts that M. Santos Dumont will have accomplished nothing until he exceeds the speed of six metres a second attained by the balloon La France, propelled by dynamos, in 1884. He pays a tribute to the pluck of the Brazilian aeronaut, and admits that the first use of a petroleum motor is due to his ingenuity.

To this M. Santos Dumont replies that he has not only surpassed the speed of La France, but has achieved over a distance of 326 metres a speed officially verified as exceeding ten metres a second. He says he regards speed as a secondary consideration, which can be developed after definitely demonstrating the success of his balloon.

So confident is M. Santos Dumont of winning the prize that he offers, with the accumulated interest thereon, another prize of 4,000 francs to the first member of the Aero Club performing the round trip from St. Cloud to the Eiffel Tower prior to October 31.

MEDICAL BLACKMAILERS.

STEPS TAKEN BY THE COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION FOR DEFENCE.

Steps were taken some months ago by the County Medical Association looking to the organization of a defence union against blackmailers who seek their victims in the medical profession. James Taylor Lewis, counsel for the New-York State Medical Association, has written a letter to the editor of "The New-York State Journal of Medicine," which is the official organ of the association, in regard to the subject. In his letter, which was printed in the last issue of the journal of the organization, Mr. Lewis says:

The beneficial results to the practitioner of this defence against suits for alleged malpractice are unnecessary to recite; the benefits to the public are many. Blackmailers are criminals and are as distasteful to the layman as they are to the professional man. The public accords to you the right to this protection as it expects you to also protect it from isms, imposters and quacks. The profession of medicine is then most sensitive to public criticism, and the physician is for that reason the most vulnerable to the attacks of the blackmailer, aided by the unscrupulous lawyer. It is therefore necessary that a great, strong organization shall say to him, "Use your best knowledge, conduct yourself as a gentleman and fear nothing." The New-York State Medical Association holding such a position to its members, the blackmailer in a few months will learn to look for his prey outside its membership.

BODY OF DROWNED MAN FOUND.

The body of Henry Hoffman, forty-eight years old, of No. 182 Hamburg-ave., Brooklyn, who was drowned last Sunday by falling overboard from a boat in Jamaica Bay, was found yesterday. Mrs. Hoffman, who was in the boat when her husband fell overboard and had since been searching for his body, identified it.

WANT RECEIVER FOR OHIO GAS COMPANY.

Dayton, Ohio, July 25.—Minority stockholders of the Miami Valley Gas and Fuel Company brought suit here to-day for the appointment of a receiver and asking an injunction to prevent local banks from paying any money to the Central Contract and Finance Company. The petitioners allege that the late Calvin S. Brice, acting with others, formed a conspiracy whereby the company was allowed to lose the ownership and control of gas wells and gas fields in Mercer County by allowing leases to expire and by allowing the wells to deteriorate, with the object of securing them under the name of the Central Contract and Finance Company. The petitioners aver that since 1894 the Central Contract and Finance Company has received about $400,000 under the guise of royalties and compensation for gas from its wells to be used by the Miami Valley company for its patrons. They claim that the Brice estate, through an attorney named Randall, of New-York, controls all the companies.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

San Francisco, July 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.05	Justice	.09
Alpha Con	.03	Kentucky Con	1.01
Andes	.03	Mexican	.17
Belcher	.11	Occidental Con	.05
Best & Belcher	.19	Ophir	.75
Bullion	.01	Overman	.15
Caledonia	.40	Potosi	.09
Challenge Con	.58	Savage	.11
Chollar	.09	Sag Belcher	.22
Confidence	1.35	Sierra Nevada	.18
Con Cal & Va	2.10	Standard	2.35
Con Imperial	.01	Syndicate	.05
Crown Point	.10	St. Louis	.06
Gould & Curry	.16	Utah Con	.14
Hale & Norcross	.18	Utah Con	.03
Julia	.02	Yellow Jacket	.27

STOCK VALUES ADVANCE.

CROP REPORTS HELP PRICES

GRANGER SHARES FEATURES—MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Closing prices yesterday of the principal active securities and net changes from Wednesday's quotations were:

STOCKS.

Am C & F	29¼	+¼	Minn & St L	107	—½
Amalg Copper	113	+1½	M S P & S S M	23½	—½
Am Sugar Ref	143	+⅝	M K & T	25⅞	+⅛
Am Smelting	54	—⅝	N Y Central	151¾	+1¾
Anaconda	44¼	—	N Y Ont & W	32⅝	+1⅛
At Top & S F	72⅝	+1⅝	N Y C & St L	37½	+½
do pref	94½	+¾	Norf & West	48⅛	+½
Balt & Ohio	95⅞	+1	North Amer	100½	+½
Brooklyn R T	76¾	+¼	Pacific Mail	38	—
Canadian Pac	103⅝	+⅜	Penn R R	143⅝	+⅛
Ches & Ohio	44½	+¾	People's Gas	114	—1
C M & St P	159½	+2⅝	Reading	41⅝	+2¾
C R I & Pac	141⅞	+2⅛	do 1st pref	76⅝	+1⅞
Chic & Alton	37½	+¼	do 2d pref	52	—2
Chic Gt West	23¾	+¼	Rep I & S	19½	+½
C C C & St L	88⅞	+⅛	do pref	74	—1
Col & So	13	—⅜	St Law & Adir	96⅝	—⅛
Col F & Iron	97	—	St L & S F	41¼	+½
Consol Gas	222¾	+4¼	do 2d pref	68	+½
Del & Hudson	157¾	+1¾	St L S W pref	58	—1½
Den & R G pf	91⅞	+1⅞	Southern Pacific	56⅜	+⅜
Erie	37	+1½	Southern Ry	29¾	+⅞
do 1st pref	65⅞	+1⅛	do pref	83	+¼
Gen Electric	257¼	+2½	Texas & Pacific	41¼	+1½
Gt North pref	173½	+1½	Tenn C & I Co	62½	—2
Illinois Central	148	+1¼	Union Pacific	99⅛	+1⅞
Inter Power	94¼	—¾	U S Rubber	58	—1⅝
Iowa Central	36⅛	—⅝	U S Leather	13¼	+¾
Louis & Nash	102¼	+¼	U S Steel	41¾	+1½
Manhattan	118½	+½	do pref	90⅞	—2⅛
Met Street Ry	168¾	+1⅞	Wabash	21½	+½
Missouri Pac	99⅝	+1¾	West Union Tel	92¼	+½
Mexican Cent	24	+½	do pref	40	+1¼
Mexican Nat	9¼	+¼	Wis Central pref	41	+½

BONDS.

A T & S F adj 4s	96	+1	S A & A P 4s	85	+1
Balt & Ohio 4s	102¾	—¼	South Ry 1st 5s	116½	+½
Bklyn Un El 1st	103	+¼	Union Pac con 4s	107	+½
Erie pr ln 4s	98	+¾	Wabash D Bs	62¾	+¾
do gen 4s	86½	+1	Wis Cent gen 4s	87⅝	—⅛

THE DAY'S OPERATIONS IN STOCKS.

Prices generally showed improvement in yesterday's market, but there was no marked activity nor significant fluctuations. In the early dealings the Western railway shares made sharp advances over Wednesday's final figures, while the greater number of issues moved higher without any important demand. Reports of good rains in the agricultural section of the country encouraged renewed hope in Wall Street circles of a better corn yield than recently expected. Speculators who were in the dumps Wednesday saw plenty of corn in sight yesterday, and in some circles the estimate of a 1,700,000,000 bushel harvest was accepted as conservative and probable. A day before the same people would not even admit the possibility of anything near an average crop. Wall Street is in the rapid changing mood at present, and one day's opinions cannot be depended upon as safe guides for the morrow. The market is a good trading affair, presenting excellent opportunities for quick witted operators, but little safety for inexperienced commission house traders. General conditions are in favor of holding all good stocks, and the purchase on reactions of the cheap railroad issues and industrial stocks of merit. A sustained upward movement, however, may be a long way off.

All reports from the West agreed regarding crop conditions. This was unusual, as in the last week a most conflicting set of advices had been received. And for the first time in several weeks large grain houses recommended the purchase of stocks. This fact was taken to indicate that the rain in the West had been of sufficient volume to place the spring wheat crop out of danger, and to save a part of the damaged corn area. Chicago advices (which recently have been extraordinarily bad) indicated a break in the drouth in Iowa and relief in Nebraska and the other States in the great corn belt. Heavy rains were reported throughout the West, and as a consequence stock market traders reached the hasty conclusion that all uneasiness over the crop situation could be banished. Shorts in the Granger and other Western shares were active buyers, but there was little outside support, while on the advance round amounts of long stock came out.

The total dealings were under 460,000 shares, with the greatest activity in Atchison, St. Paul, Erie, Reading, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and the United States Steel shares. In the stocks named advances of 1@2 per cent were common, and at the close strength in the Granger and Steel shares was pronounced. Buying of the latter issues was said to be due to expected favorable strike developments. Prices advanced easily on attempts to cover short contracts, this being particularly true in St. Paul and Union Pacific. Money market conditions were unchanged as far as lending rates were concerned, but an increasing demand for currency from the interior was reported. Since last Friday the banks have lost to the Sub-Treasury over $1,600,000 on internal revenue account, and the cash item in to-morrow's bank statement is not likely, therefore, to show improvement.

THE DAY'S OPERATIONS IN BONDS.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.—Market steady. Final quotations follow:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U.S. 2s,1930,reg.	107½	108¼	U.S. 4s, 1907,cou.	113	113½
U.S. 2s,1930,cou.	107½	108¼	U.S. 4s, 1925,reg.	137	138
U.S. 3s,1908,reg.	108¾	109	U.S. 4s, 1925,cou.	138	139
U.S. 3s,1908,cou.	109	109¾	U.S. 5s, 1904,reg.	107¾	108¼
U.S. 3s,1908,sml.	108½	110	U.S. 5s, 1904,cou.	109	109½
U.S. 4s,1907,reg.	113	113½	Dist. of C. 3-65s.	124	—

RAILROAD BONDS.—Market firm. Total sales amounted in par value to $1,634,000, against $1,262,500 on Wednesday. The heaviest dealings were in the Baltimore and Ohio 4s, Baltimore and Ohio (Southwestern division 3½s), Erie prior lien and general 4s, Mexican Central first incomes, Northern Pacific 4s, Reading general 4s, Southern Pacific 4s and 4½s, San Antonio and Aransas Pass 4s, Union Pacific convertible 4s and Wabash debenture Bs.

AMERICAN SECURITIES ABROAD.

London, July 25, 4 p. m.—The market for American securities was weak at the opening and heavy throughout the day. Final prices follow: Anaconda, 8⅞; Atchison, 74; Atchison preferred, 96; Baltimore and Ohio, 97; Canadian Pacific, 104¾; Chesapeake and Ohio, 44¾; Chicago Great Western, 23; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 163; Denver and Rio Grande, 42; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 92½; Erie, 36⅝; Erie first preferred, 66; Erie second preferred, 50; Illinois Central, 150½; Louisville and Nashville, 103¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 25¾; Missouri, Kansas and Texas preferred, 52¾; New-York Central, 153; Norfolk and Western, 48; Norfolk and Western preferred, 89½; Northern Pacific preferred, 99; Ontario and Western, 32; Pennsylvania, 73¼; Reading, 20; Reading first preferred, 38½; Reading second preferred, 25¼; Southern Railway, 29¾; Southern Railway preferred, 84; Southern Pacific, 57½; Union Pacific, 101; Union Pacific preferred, 90¾; United States Steel, 41; United States Steel preferred, 91; Wabash, 20½, and Wabash preferred, 39½.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market continues easy in tone, and some exceptional transactions have taken place at 4 per cent for six months on railroad dividend paying stocks. Time rates are 4 per cent for sixty days and ninety days and 4½ per cent for four and six months. On call the banks have been lending money over the counter at 2½ per cent. The Sub-Treasury was debtor at the Clearing House yesterday morning for $982,703, on account of payments for gold credits and other disbursements. Up to the close of business yesterday, however, the banks, since Friday, had lost to the Sub-Treasury $1,623,000. This loss is chiefly on account of internal revenue and customs collections and includes about $585,000 transferred to Chicago. Prime mercantile paper is in light demand, so far as local banks and capitalists are concerned. Money rates as quoted follow: Call money, 2@2½ per cent; ruling rate, 2½ per cent. Time money, 4 per cent for sixty days, 4@4½ per cent for three months, and 4½ per cent for four and six months on railroad collateral. Commercial paper, 4@5 per cent for three, four and six months for the best names, and above for names not so well known.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Market steady. Actual closing rates follow:

	Cables.	Sight.	Sixty days.
Sterling	4.87⅞@4.88	4.87⅞@4.87½	4.84¾@4.85
Francs	*5.15⅝	5.16⅞@*5.16¼	5.18¾@5.18 1-16
R'chsm'ks	95⅝@95 11-16	95⅜@95 7-16	94 15-16@95
Guilders	—	40¼@40 5-16	40 1-16@40⅜

*Less 1-16.

Bankers' posted rates were:

	Sixty days.	Demand.
Sterling	4.86	4.88½
Paris francs	5.16⅞	5.15
Belgium francs	5.17½	5.15⅝
Switzerland francs	5.17½	5.15
Germany reichsmarks	95¼	95¾
Holland guilders	40⅛	40⅜

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.—Domestic exchange on New-York was as follows at the places named: New-Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraph, 10c. Boston—Par. Chicago—20c discount. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c premium per $1,000.

BANK CLEARINGS.—New-York—Exchanges, $221,000,814; balances, $9,618,766. Boston—Exchanges $18,417,175; balances, $1,837,736. Philadelphia—Exchanges—$13,212,241; balances, $2,158,072. Chicago—Exchanges, $23,832,988; balances, $2,216,350. Baltimore—Exchanges, $2,989,503; balances, $342,632.

FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.—Call money in London, 1¾@2 per cent; open market discount rate for short bills, 2 7-16@2½ per cent; long bills, 2½@2⅝ per cent. Berlin discount rate, 2⅝ per cent for three months' bills and 1¾ per cent for short bills. Berlin exchange on London, 20 marks 42½ pfennigs. Paris exchange on London, 25 francs 18 centimes. Paris discount rate, 1⅞ per cent.

FOREIGN SECURITIES.—British consols for money, 92⅞; for the account, 92⅞. Spanish 4s in London, 69¾. French rentes, 100 francs 62½ centimes.

THE SILVER MARKET.—Bar silver, 58½c; Mexican silver dollars, 46¼c. Bar silver in London closed at 27d.

GOLD PREMIUM.—In Madrid, 39.05; Lisbon, 39; Buenos Ayres, 136.50; Rome, 4.52.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

RAILROAD AND OTHER STOCKS.

	Actual sales Open	High	Low	Fin.	Closing Bid.	Ask.	Shares sold.
Adams Express	—	—	—	—	170	180	—
Albany & Sus	—	—	—	—	220	—	—
*Amal Copper	111¼	113⅝	111¼	113	112¾	113	8,300
*Am Beet Sugar	26	26	26	26	28	28	100
Am Car & F'dry	29½	29½	29	29¼	29	29½	600
do pref	82½	83	82½	82¾	82¾	83	510
American Coal	—	—	—	—	180	200	—
Amer Cotton Oil	30	30¾	30	30¾	30¼	30¾	400
do pref	—	—	—	—	88	90	—
Amer Dist Tel	—	—	—	—	34	39¾	—
Amer Express	—	—	—	—	190	200	—
*American Ice	32	33	32	33	32¾	33½	1,100
*do pref	—	—	—	—	66	70	—
*Amer Linseed	27½	27½	27½	27½	28	29¾	50
*do pref	61½	61½	61½	61½	61	62	100
*Amer Malting	—	—	—	—	6¼	6½	—
*do pref	—	—	—	—	28	30	—
*Amer Smelting	53½	54	52½	54	53⅞	54	2,500
*do pref	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝	100½	101	200
Amer Bicycle	—	—	—	—	4½	5	—
do pref	—	—	—	—	—	24¾	—
*Amer Snuff	—	—	—	—	41	46	—
*do pref	—	—	—	—	84	85	—
*Amer Sugar	143	143	142½	143	142⅞	143⅛	1,200
*do pref	—	—	—	—	125	130	—
Am Tel & Cable	—	—	—	—	97	100	—
*Amer Woollen	—	—	—	—	17	19	—
*do pref	—	—	—	—	77	79	—
Am Tob ctfs	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	128½	130	100
*Anaconda	44¼	44¼	44	44¼	44¼	44½	1,050
Ann Arbor	—	—	—	—	20⅞	25	—
do pref	—	—	—	—	51	55	—
Atchison	71¼	73⅝	71¼	72⅝	72⅝	72¾	42,300
do pref	93¾	95	93¾	94½	94¼	94½	9,300
Am Ag Chem	—	—	—	—	29	31	—
do pref	—	—	—	—	87	89	—
*Am Locomotive	25⅛	25½	25⅛	25½	25½	26½	200
*do pref	86⅞	86⅞	85⅞	85⅞	86	87	400
Balt & Ohio	94¼	96	94¼	95⅞	95¾	96	3,900
do pref	93	93	93	93	92	93	300
*B'klyn Rap Tr	76¼	77	76¼	76¾	76¾	76⅞	5,250
B'klyn Un Gas	212	218	212	218	217	219	800
Brunswick	9½	9½	9½	9½	9¼	9½	100
Buff R & Pitts	—	—	—	—	86	93¾	—
do pref	—	—	—	—	121	125	—
Canada South	—	—	—	—	67	70	—
Canadian Pacific	103	103¾	103	103¾	103½	103¾	1,400
Central of N J	—	—	—	—	157	162	—
Ches & Ohio	44	45⅛	44	44½	44½	45	2,560
Chic Bur & Qy	195¾	195¾	195¾	195¾	195¾	197	100
Chic & East Ill	—	—	—	—	122	130	—
do pref	—	—	—	—	128	133	—
Chicago & Alton	37	37½	37	37½	37¾	38	1,800
do pref	—	—	—	—	75½	76	—
Chic Gt West	22⅞	23¼	22⅞	23¼	23¼	23½	1,730
do pref A	—	—	—	—	80½	81	—
do pref B	—	—	—	—	47¾	49½	—
do deb	—	—	—	—	90	92	—
Ch Ind & Louis	—	—	—	—	32	38	—
do pref	69	69	69	69	68	69	400
Ch Mil & St P	157½	160⅛	157½	159⅛	159⅛	159¼	27,270
do pref	—	—	—	—	181	186	—
Chic & Northw	191¼	191¼	191¼	191¼	192	196	100
Chic R I & Pac	139½	142	139½	141⅞	141⅞	142	3,400
do rights	7⅝	7⅞	7½	7¾	—	—	1,198
C St P M & O	—	—	—	—	127	129	—
do pref	—	—	—	—	185	198	—
Chic Term Tr	19	19	19	19	18⅞	19	300
do pref	38½	38½	38½	38½	38⅝	39	100
C C C & St L	88¾	88⅞	88¾	88⅞	88½	89½	300
do pref	—	—	—	—	114	121	—
Clev L & Wheel	—	—	—	—	—	35	—
do pref	—	—	—	—	—	72	—
Clev & Pitts	—	—	—	—	188	—	—
Col Fuel & Iron	96¼	97	96¼	97	97	98	1,100
do pref	—	—	—	—	129	136	—
Col & South	13½	13½	13	13	13	13¼	300
do 1st pref	—	—	—	—	48	49	—
do 2d pref	—	—	—	—	21½	22½	—
Col & Hock Coal	20	20	20	20	20	21	200
Com Cable	—	—	—	—	180	190	—
Comstock Tun	.06	.06	.06	.06	—	—	1,000
Consol Coal	—	—	—	—	57	63	—
Consol Gas	215½	221	215½	220¼	220	220½	9,300
*Cont Tob ctfs	64⅝	64¾	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64¾	400
*do pref	115½	115½	115½	115½	115	116	200
Denv & Southw	69½	69½	69½	69½	—	—	100
*Dist Co of Am	8½	8½	8	8½	—	—	†105
Del & Hudson	158	158⅝	157¾	157¾	157	158	700
Del Lack & W	—	—	—	—	225½	228	—
Denv & Rio Gr	41	41	41	41	41	43	200
do pref	90⅞	91⅞	90⅞	91⅞	91¾	92	1,000
Des M & Ft D	—	—	—	—	35	37	—
do pref	—	—	—	—	120	—	—
Diamond Match	142	142	142	142	142	142½	200
Erie	35⅝	37⅛	35⅝	37	37	37⅛	19,260
do 1st pref	64¾	66	64¾	65⅞	65¾	66	3,270
do 2d pref	50	50¼	49½	50	50⅛	51	1,100
Evans & T H	—	—	—	—	54	55	—
do pref	—	—	—	—	85	90	—
Gas & El B Co	30	35	30	35	32	35	1,300
Gen Electric Co	255	259	255	257¼	257	259	500
Glucose Sug Ref	54½	54½	54½	54½	53½	55	100
do pref	—	—	—	—	103	—	—
Gt Northern pf	172	173½	172	173½	172	173½	700
Hocking Valley	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	49	51	25
do pref	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	74½	74¾	58
Homestake	—	—	—	—	95	100	—
*Horn Silver	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	—	—	100
Illinois Central	147	148	147	148	147¾	148	1,800
do Leased Line	—	—	—	—	162	—	—
Int Paper	—	—	—	—	20½	21½	—
do pref	—	—	—	—	75	76	—
*Int Power	94⅝	94⅞	94¼	94¼	93¾	94