MISS PAULINE RECAPTURED.

SHE HAD HAD A GOOD DEAL OF EXPERIENCE IN 27 HOURS.

Escaped an Employment Office by Not Having $2, "Hocked" her Watch, Hunted Up Lodgings, Got a Job, and Read the "Wandering Jew"—An Interesting Story.

Mrs. Cheever K. Dodge, the stationer, of 400 West Fifty-eighth street, got another letter yesterday morning from her daughter Pauline, who had run away the day before to earn her own living. Here is the letter, which is a good deal of a letter for a girl of 15 to write:

"NEW YORK, Jan. 9, 1887.

"MY DARLING MAMMA: I have so much to say to you that I don't know where to begin. Well, I think that I had better begin from the time I left the house this morning. Last night I did up my old skirt and jersey in a paper to have them ready for this morning. This morning I put on my best dress and shoes, and with the thirty-three cents in my pocket and my old dress under my arm, I started toward the elevated station at Fifty-ninth street. I was so frightened that I forgot to put my ticket in the box, and the ticket man had to come after it. I didn't dare to look to see if any one we knew was on the platform, for fear they would recognize me (I know that that word is spelt wrong, but it is a big word, so never mind), but no one did, so I took my seat in the car and began reading the paper. When I arrived at my destination I found, much to my disgust, that it was an intelligence office, and when I went up and stated my business, I could hardly speak I was so shaky. And after waiting there quite a long time and not arriving at any definite conclusion, I went to a private house. I think that I should have liked the job, but some one more fortunate than I got there first. I did not know what to do when I found I was left there, so I walked about two miles, and would have walked two more miles, only I happened to see a house and got a place.

"I should like to tell you where that place is only you would come and get me. The lady engaged me. She was not very inquisitive, and I am to go Wednesday. Where to stay until then I did not know, but I asked the lady where I wrote the letter, and she sent me to a lady, and that lady said that I could stay with her until Wednesday for $1, so I said all right. How to raise that dollar I did not know. Anyhow I made up my mind that raise it I would, and I did, but, mamma, I don't like to tell you how, because you would be horrified, shocked, and mad. But after all I suppose it is not so terribly awful, so this is how I got it: I went to a jeweller's store and wanted to know how much they would give for my watch and chain. There was a lady and a little girl there. Like a 'Sheeney' she would not set any price, but wanted me to do it. I asked her if she would let me leave it there and she lend me some money on it and I get it in a month. She told me to go to the next block and 'hock' it. Of course I objected, but I knew I must have some money, so I asked the girl to go with me. She did, and she told me to ask $5 for the watch, I did, and the marshall, 'Is that all?' and would not give me more than $2. I tried to get $3.

"By this time I was stiff with cold and frozen to death, so I proceeded to a bake shop, bought some cake, ate it, and drank a glass of soda water. Then I bought a lot of note paper, pen, ink, and so forth, and came home. Excuse that, I did not mean home, but I don't know what to call it. Well, call it the hole I sleep in. My landlady is a young Jewess and very curious, but she did not find out much from me after I came to my so-called home, and when I thought of you, which I did the first thing, I changed my dress and sat up to write you a letter.

"Now don't you think I am in luck? I do, anyhow. Dear mamma, I could write my whole box of paper up if I would, but there is no fire or heat of any kind in my room. I am shivering so with the cold that I can hardly write. It is just freezing. It must be 10 degrees below zero in my room. Good-by, sweet mamma. Love to every one. I shall have to go and sit in the kitchen and get warm. Please think of me a little, mamma, and don't think of how bad I was, for I am going to be as good as good as an angel. PAUL."

Mr. and Mrs. Dodge went out to hunt. They took all the pawnbrokers' shops in Harlem near Station L, at 119 East 125th street, where the letter had been mailed, and at last found that the girl had, in fact, pawned her watch at C. Bruckheimer's shop, 1,993 Third avenue. They could not learn there where Pauline had gone herself, so they trampled up and down Third avenue on a blind search. Along about noon, while they were walking up the avenue between 109th and 110th streets, Mr. Dodge spied the runaway Pauline coming down the street. Mrs. Dodge ran up to her. The girl stood, stock still and exclaimed, "Well! Where on earth did you come from?"

Mr. Dodge made Pauline give an account of herself on the spot. She said: "I really didn't mean to do anything wrong. If I had—and you know I wouldn't—why, I wouldn't have written you. I meant to go away and earn my own living. Last Saturday I looked over the papers and made a list of places where servants were wanted. Then yesterday morning I left home about twenty minutes before 9, and took the elevated, as I wrote in my letter. The first advertisement I answered was one from 388 Eighth avenue. That is the New York Ladies' Union Intelligence Office. The advertisement called for a companion to a lady in Florida at $30 a month and board. A fee of $2 was required before my name could be considered, and as I had no money I had to give up all hope there. Then I went to a private house at 43 East Nineteenth street, but some one had been engaged there. I had one other place on my list. It was 1,836 Third avenue. There I found a lady who wanted a nurse for her children. She engaged me at $5 a month and my board. This was along about noon, and I felt ought to write home about my good luck. The stations were otherwise that my letter referred to is at 1,837 Third avenue. My letter explains how I got a room to sleep in. The house was 1,838 Third avenue, and the lady who lived there was Mrs. L. Myers. I dreamed that you had found me out and caught me. After breakfast I went out to buy some bonnet cloth. I was 4 cents short of the amount necessary, and have just come from that store to pawn my ring."

Pauline had the ring in her hand. Her father made her put it on her finger again, and then he took her to the places she said she had been at to verify her story. It was proved true at each house. At 1,836 Third avenue, where Mrs. Charles F. Herrmann had engaged her to watch the children, and where she was to have begun work yesterday, Mr. Dodge broke the engagement. Up stairs next door in Mrs. Myers's house Mrs. Myers was not much surprised when Pauline came in with her father and mother. But she was angry that Pauline had told her so many untruths. When the truant sought a room of her on Monday she told a pitiful tale. She came from Jersey, she said, and both her father and mother were dead. She had been living with her uncle, who was her only relative, but he had tired of keeping her and had sent her out. "I haven't done anything to earn my living," said Pauline to Mrs. Myers, "ever before, but I'm big enough, and I've got to, and so I'm bound to do it."

The runaway gave a fictitious name to Mrs. Myers. She called herself Lénore Fleverlout, and after supper on Monday she went out and bought a paper, covered book which she read for a long time. It was Eugene Sue's "Wandering Jew."

After Mr. Dodge had got Pauline home Pauline insisted that she ought to be permitted to go out to work, and declared that her mother would have to decide between letting her do that or finding her some morning dead from poison. Mr. Dodge doesn't know what to think about his daughter's doings, but is inclined to attribute them to the miscellaneous reading which is in the way of a girl in a stationery store.

The Guttenburg Races.

The first race at Guttenburg yesterday, three-quarters of a mile, was won by *Nimrod* in 1:26, with Vel, vet second. Mutuals paid $10.60; place, $2.75; Velvet paid $2.35.

Second Race—Seven furlongs. *Ben Thompson* won, Focaset second. Time, 1:30. Mutuals paid $3.15; place, $2.35; Focaset paid $2.75.

Third Race—Three-quarters of a mile. *Brilliant* won, John Alexander second. Time, 1:27. Mutuals paid $8.85; place, $3.10. John Alexander paid $2.65.

Fourth Race—Five furlongs. *Spring Ban* won, Justin Mack second. Time, 1:12. Mutuals paid $10.85; place, $4.55. Justin Mack paid $3.70.

Fifth Race—One mile. *J. J. Healy* won. Playfair second. Time, 1:37. Mutuals paid $11; place, $5.30. Playfair paid $7.50.

Russell and Conners Didn't Fight.

Joe Russell of Yonkers, who is 23 years of age, stands 5 feet 7 inches high, and weighs 134 pounds, and James Connors of Nyack, who is 29 years of age, stands 5 feet 6¾ inches high, and tips the scales at 130 pounds, were to fight on Monday night for a purse of $300, according to London rules, to a finish with small gloves. A ring started out from the Jersey shore towing a barge containing the party. The two pugilists had been put into the only two closed and heated rooms on the barge, while the rest of the crowd did the best they could. Things finally got so uncomfortable on the water that the excursion put back and the fight was postponed.

The men are to meet to-day at the office of the *Police Gazette* and increase the stakes and make a match to take place soon to a finish as originally agreed upon.

Fifteen Pigeons and Fifteen Drinks.

A five-handed pigeon match was shot at Erb's grounds, Newark, between prominent Newark sportsmen. They agreed to shoot at fifteen pigeons each, and to take a drink of rye whiskey before each shot. The stakes were $15 each man. John Erb measured out regulation drinks to each man. The whole fifteen in bulk filled a big schooner glass and one drink over, something more than a pint. The birds were sprung from five traps. Sam Castle killed 14 birds and won, the others say they saw a big flight of pigeons toward the end of the match.

Royal Baking Powder, Absolutely Pure. For twenty-five years the standard.—adv.

Beware of a slight irritation of the throat. Brunswick's Cough Drops give immediate relief.—adv.

WHAT BLEW UP THE GAS WORKS?

The Equitable People Persist that at Any Rate It Was Not Gas

Coroner Messemer and a jury began yesterday to inquire into the nature of the explosion in the Equitable Gas Light Company's engine house, Fortieth street and First avenue, by which the engineer, Frank C. Plaisted, was killed. The jury was made up of men who have to do with gas houses, and they were chosen as experts to decide if possible what was the cause of the explosion. The gas company denies that it was caused by gas.

Fireman John Campbell of 329 East Thirty-seventh street, employed by the gas company, testified that Plaisted was sober.

General Superintendent Emile J. Enfer of the gas company testified that he was sure the explosion was not caused by gas.

By a Juror—Do you think it was caused by dynamite?

"I do not desire to answer that question," Mr. Enfer answered. "I have seen many other gas explosions, but never one that was like this one. I have seen dynamite explosions also, and this seemed to me more like a dynamite explosion than anything else." Mr. Enfer testified that the company's gas is made of hydrogen obtained by decomposing superheated steam, and enriched with the vapor of naphtha.

Watchman Thomas Sheehan of 334 East Thirty-ninth street, employed in the gas works, testified that he had admitted no strangers inside on the night of the explosion, and it would be impossible for an outsider to get inside without his knowledge.

Policeman Scholten testified that just before the explosion a sheet of blue flame shot up from the building. He had also smelled gas, and was afraid to go near the building, because he heard a rumbling noise like a lot of underground explosions.

"That was caused by steam from a broken pipe," interpreted Witness Enfer.

Dr. A. W. Wilkins of the Mutual Gas Company testified that he had examined the building since the explosion, and that it seemed to him that the engine was blown up by dynamite, nitro-glycerine, or gunpowder.

President Robert M. C. Graham of the gas company testified that he did not believe the explosion was caused by gas.

Police Captain Ryan testified that the sheet of flame at the time of the explosion extended over the whole building and appeared to be about ten feet higher than the works. The cause of Plaisted's death was shown to be burns.

The jury visited the gas works yesterday afternoon, and the inquest will be resumed to-day.

THE BOUCKVILLE BIRDS WIN.

They Capture Five Out of Seven Battles with Roosters from Utica.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Jan. 10.—For a few days it has been whispered among sporting men that a cocking main had been arranged between Utica and Bouckville. Last evening the battles took place in a quiet retreat outside the jurisdiction of the Little Falls police force. The pit was fitted up in the ballroom of a once famous hostelry. A large crowd was present. The main was for $300, and $20 for each battle.

At about 11:30 o'clock last evening time was called for the first battle. Bouckville presented a 5 pound 2 ounce brown red, and Utica a 5 pound 1 ounce black red. Many bets were made. The fight lasted fifteen minutes. Both birds were exhausted, but the Utica representative showed the white feather and flew out of the pit. The battle was then given to Bouckville.

In the second battle Utica was represented by a gray, and Bouckville by a red, each of them weighing 5 pounds 7 ounces. This battle was short and decisive. It lasted only four minutes. The gray delivered a brainer to the red that left a dead cock in the pit. The backers of the Utica birds had great faith in the fighting qualities of the gray. They coined the boodle in this contest. More money changed hands in this battle than in any other three battles of the evening.

In the third battle both sides presented reds, and both weighed 4 pounds 15 ounces. The Bouckville bird won in six minutes. In the next battle reds again came out, weighing 5 pounds 11 ounces. It was won in seven minutes by Utica. The next battle proved to be the longest contest of the evening. The birds weighed 6 pounds 2 ounces. It lasted thirty-five minutes. Both birds fought until they fell exhausted. Finally the Utica bird refused to meet his antagonist and flew from the pit. The battle was given to Bouckville.

The next battle was one of light weights, each weighing 4 pounds 13 ounces. What they lacked in weight they made up in grit. It was the most evenly matched battle of the evening and the hardest fought. It was also one of the greatest exhibitions of cruelty that can be imagined. Both birds were blinded, had their wings broken and throats cut by the sharpened spurs, and still they fought. Finally the Utica bird gave up the ghost and thus lost the battle.

The next battle was also won by Bouckville. In this battle a decision of the referee failed to give satisfaction to the Utica men, and it looked at one time as if the cock pit would be transformed into a prize ring. This last battle gave Bouckville five of the seven battles fought and they won the main. Over $1,000 changed hands in the fight.

Sporting men say that notwithstanding the one-sided result of the main it was one of the most hotly contested struggle they ever witnessed.

Crib and Jingo Fight a Draw.

Jingo, Jr., and Crib, two 28-pound bull terriers, the former a black and white and the latter a pure white, fought at Canary Island, up in Westchester county, early yesterday morning, for a stake of $250 a side. Jack Gibson handled Crib and Jack Randall handled Jingo. About 100 men stood about the pit, and some big bets were made. Crib was the better wrestler, and almost as soon as he was let go he had Jingo on his back and had secured a hold on Jingo's breast between the fore legs. Jingo fought with all four legs to turn him over and get free, but Crib held on like a vise. Up and down the pit he dragged Jingo for twenty minutes. Then they were separated and had their mouths rinsed out.

On being let go, for the second time, Crib again downed Jingo and, getting his hold on the breast, in the same sore spot, he repeated his work of worrying the under dog. Jingo was game, and several times he caught Crib by the leg, making Crib yelp, but he never let go his hold on Jingo's breast, although the latter once nearly bit Crib's right forefoot off. For forty-two minutes they kept up this work, and then they were once more separated. Both dogs were badly used up by this time, and after a conference it was decided to call the battle a draw.

Philadelphia Gets Excited Over "Erminie."

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—One of the most extraordinary sights ever witnessed in a theatre was the one at the farewell performance of "Erminie" by Mr. Rudolph Aronson's company at the Chestnut Street Theatre Philadelphia. When the curtain fell on the last act the audience rose and cheered again and again. Mr. Francis Wilson was called for and a speech demanded. He said the was willing, but the audience were doing all the shouting. When he retired the tumult continued, and Wilson's dignified pal, Mr. William Daboll, was called for and a speech demanded of him. After which loud calls were made for the Misses Pauline Hall and Marie Jansen, who came forward and were greeted by a storm of applause. The band struck up "Auld Lang Syne," and not until Mr. Reese Williams appeared and bowed his acknowledgments did the audience retire.

An Old Time Pigeon Shot Wins.

Moses Myers of Bellville, N. J., who a dozen years ago was considered one of the best professional pigeon shooters in this country, shot a match yesterday afternoon against William Green, the champion muskrat and snipe shot of Hudson county. The stakes were $50 a side, 25 birds each, five traps, 30 yards rise, 80 yards boundary, one barrel, 1¼ ounces of shot. Myers shot in good form and with about the same quickness as he used to in matches against Tinker of Providence and Miles Johnson of Robbinsville. On this occasion Myers won by a score of 18 kills to 13. The birds were a good lot and the snow was very dazzling to both shooters and lookers on. Myers did his best shooting on his last dozen birds.

Base Ball Notes.

The Atlas Club would like to get a few good players and a battery.

Nat Collins, captain and second baseman of the Atlas Base Ball Club, has entered the six days' go-as-you-please race at Madison Square Garden.

The candidates for membership on the Princeton base ball nine have begun practice in the gymnasium. The new cage on the athletic grounds will be ready for use in a few days.

Sporting Notes.

Frank Glover of Chicago and John P. Close have been matched for a finish within six weeks.

Jack Delaney and James F. Larkins have agreed to fight to a finish on Jan. 26, for a stake of $500, in private with small gloves.

A match has been made between James Taylor of Greenpoint and James Smithan of England to fight to a finish for $150 a side.

At a meeting of the Gramercy Athletic Club on Saturday these officers were elected: James S. Clarke, President; Michael Carroll, Vice-President; John J. Cook, Treasurer; Charles Bayer, Recording Secretary; Charles E. Duzan, Financial Secretary; John F. Quinn, Sergeant-at-Arms; Edward Corrigan, Captain.

United States Express.

To avoid public inconvenience and delay in transit, the United States Express gives notice to persons at places where there is no other express than the Adams Express, that it will receive their express matter from the Adams Express and pay charges in the usual manner, notwithstanding the Adams Express refuses to receive from the United States Express any matter going to such points unless all charges are prepaid. C. H. Crosby, Vice-President.—adv.

Unrivalled.

Allcock's Porous Plasters—you will find, as those who use them do, quite unrivalled, porous too.—adv.

MR. MILLER'S NARROW BERTH.

He Gets $75 from a Steamship Company for his Discomforts.

The suit of Isaac M. Miller against the National Steamship Company was concluded yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace and a jury. Mr. Miller engaged a round-trip passage from the company with the stipulation that he was to have a sofa berth with no berth above it. On the return trip this was not furnished him. The berth over his was occupied, and he was compelled by its supports to get in and out of his bunk through a space 47 inches by 13. He is fat, and fond of comfort, and after he had got wedged in there a few times he concluded that he was the victim of injury and outrage. As he had spent $10 for cablegrams and taken a great deal of trouble to get things to suit him, he declared that the company had violated its contract with him, and sued for $1,000 damages. Incidentally he complained that the food on board was poor, the attendance wretched, and that he had lost $60 worth of baggage.

Mr. Miller had a rough wooden model of the ship's berth in court, made from measurements, and showed the jury how difficult it was for him to get into it, and how it was impossible for him to turn after he had got in. He was supported in his other complaints by a fellow passenger, Mr. W. E. McClellan, and had the testimony of Capt. Toppin, a retired naval officer, that he had never seen such small bunks on a ship.

The defence produced three passengers who declared that the food and attendance were faultless. One of them was Henry J. Hoffman, a club man and retired stock broker, who was willing to talk all day and tell how smart a traveller he was. He was also highly indignant at being asked some very ordinary questions on cross-examination by Lawyer McClure as to the length of time that he had been, as he described himself, "a gentleman of leisure."

The steamship folks also produced a portly second steward named James Casey, who tumbled into Mr. Miller's model of his bunk with great ease and agility. He dived right in head first, and got his legs in somehow with very little fuss. His face was very red when he came out, but that was no sign of any exertion on his part, for it was very red when he went in. It is very red all of the time.

But the most severe shock to the plaintiff's case was in Judge Wallace's charge when he said that it was no matter if Mr. Miller's understanding was that the contract was as he stated; it was still necessary for him to prove that the contract was really as he understood it. The jury's verdict was in favor of the plaintiff, and $72.12 was awarded him. This sum was based apparently on the testimony as to the value of the lost baggage, and allowed nothing for the injury to his feelings and the discomfort of the voyage because he was too fat for his berth.

The Aldermen's Committees.

The following standing committees of the Board of Aldermen were announced yesterday:

Bridges and Tunnels—Hubbell, Holland, Joseph Murray, McCarthy, and McMurray.

Claims and Affairs—Gunther, Barry, Benjamin, Sullivan, and Clancy.

Docks—Oakley, Dowling, Rinckhoff, Butler, and McCarthy.

Ferries and Franchises—Holland, John Murray, Butler, Benjamin, and Mooney.

Finance—Divver, Storm, Fitzsimmons, Barry, and Conkling.

Fire and Building Department—Butler, Oakley, Tait, and Clancy.

Lamps and Gas—Murray, Mooney, Holland, Martin, and Conkling.

Lands, Places, and Park Department—Mooney, Hubbell, Gunther, Martin, and Cowie.

Law—Storm, Dowling, Fitzsimmons, Walker, and Conkling.

Markets—Von Minden, Walker, Benjamin, McCarthy, and Dowling.

Police and Health—Sullivan, Divver, Tait, Clancy, and McMurray.

The other committees have not yet been agreed upon, but will probably be announced next week.

Cotter Has a Chance to Reform.

William F. Cotter, a waiter in the Tuxedo Park Club House, having pleaded guilty to two indictments for stealing trunks from the club house by means of forged checks on Dec. 16 last, was arraigned before Judge Cowing in the General Sessions yesterday for sentence. The complainants were William M. Havemeyer of 15 East Nineteenth street, from whom Cotter stole a trunk containing $1,000 worth of property, and Alfred Seton of 79 Cedar street, in whose trunk was $400 worth of property. More than forty affidavits from residents of Meriden, Conn., where Cotter's parents live, were presented in his behalf urging Cotter's previous good character. Cotter's mother and sister interceded in his behalf. Cotter himself pleaded in court that he would be a good boy. He is 21 years old. Judge Cowing was touched by Cotter's earnestness, and suspended sentence. Cotter went to Meriden with his mother and sister. A Meriden business man has promised him employment.

A New Departure in the Pennsylvania Railroad—Tourist Business—Personally Conducted Tours to Florida.

In order to more fully develop its tourist business, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged to run two personally conducted pleasure tours to Florida. They have been fixed for Jan. 26 and Feb. 9, 1888. The tourists will be carried through to Jacksonville, Fla., via Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Wilmington, and Charleston, and Savannah, by a special train running on a fast schedule. The parties will be placed in charge of the tourists' agent, assisted by a chaperone, who will pay especial attentions to ladies unescorted. The round trip tickets, which will include sleeping car accommodations and meals en route, will be sold at about $45 in both directions from New York, and will admit of a sojourn of fifteen days in Florida. Each party will be limited to 150 persons. These tours will afford not only the cheapest, but the most desirable means of visiting the beautiful island of Florida ever offered. Detailed information as to the tours will be published within the next few days.—adv.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales Jan. 10.

UNITED STATES AND STATE BONDS (IN $1,000s).

50 U. S. 4s. r.....125¾@125¾| 50 Va. 6s. def., T. B.... 9⅞

CLOSING PRICES OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4½s. r.....	107¾	108¼	U. S. 6s, 1885.....	119	—
U. S. 4½s. c.....	107¾	108¼	U. S. 6s, 1886.....	121	—
U. S. 4s. r.....	122½	122¾	U. S. 6s, 1887.....	123	—
U. S. 4s. c.....	122½	122¾	U. S. 6s, 1888.....	125	—
			U. S. 6s, 1889.....	127	—

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN $1,000s).

1 Atl. & Pac. 1st.....	84¾	1 Mob. & O. 1st new..	105¾
8 Atch. & T. 1st.....	103	5 M. & O. 2d deb.....	25
1 Bur., C. R. & N. 1st.	105¾	10 M. & O. 4th deb.....	14
2 B'klyn El. 1st.....	105	10	14
10 Bo., B. T. & W. 6s.	99	10 Mil. & L. S. & W. d....	116¾
1 Ch. & L. Coal 1st..	87	1 Nat. Tel. Co. 6s.....	85
10	87¼	1 No. P. 1st con.....	116¾
1 Ch., St. L. & P. 1st.	106¾	3	116¾
15 Ch. & O. C. 4s.....	68	10 Nor. P. 2d c.....	105
1	68¾	8	104⅞
2	69	5 N. S. & P. 1st.....	77
1 Ch. & O. C. 1911.....	91¼	5 Nor. & W., imp. 6s..	100
1	91¼	1 Nor. & W. gen. 6s..	112
1 Ch. & O. cur.....	24	20 N. Y. & Sus. 1st, 7s.	92¾
17	24¾	3	92¼
1 C., B. & Q. deb. 5s..	105	1	92¾
1	105¼	35 N. J. C. gen 5s.....	93¾
20 C., B. & Q. 4s, N.ex.	96¾	7	99
20	96¾	1	98¾
1 C., B. & Q. 4s, I. d.	97	16 N. Y. C. 1st.....	133
2 C. & Mil. 1st.....	122¾	15 N. Y. C. deb.....	113
6 C., C., C. & I. con..	123	13 N. Mo. 1st.....	113
10 Con. P. g.....	114	3	111¾
12 Cent. Pac. 1st.....	102	5 N. & Chat. 2d.....	106
7 Ch. & E. Ill. 1st. 1st	114	10	105¾
1 Col. Coal 6s.....	101	3 N. Y. El. 1st.....	114¾
5	103¾	1	114¾
9 Con. R. & R. Co. of Ga. g. 5s.....	96¾	10 N. Y. & Nor. 1st....	114
18	100¾	62 N. Y., Ch. & St. L. 4s.	87¾
6 Del. & H., 7d.....	139	10	87¾
5 Den. & R. G. 1st....	120	10 N. W. gold 7s.....	140
1	77¾	5 N. Y., O. & W. 1st.	100¾
30 Den. & R. G. con....	36¾	1 N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s.	124½
35	37	2 Or. R. & N. con. 5s..	110
24	77¾	10 Or. R. & N. con. 5s..	90¾
1 Deb. & S. C. 2d.....	111	15	19¾
8	111¾	2 Ohio So. inc.....	32¾
2 Det., M. & M., l. g..	87	1 Ore. Imp. 1st.....	75
5	36¾	1	75¼
67	36½	5 Or. S. L. 6s.....	102¾
10	37¼	1	103
12	38	2 Or. & C. R. 1st.....	95
5 Eliz. & B. S. 1st....	98	6 Or. Imp. 1st.....	85¾
16	100¾	1 Pac. of Mo. 1st.....	102¾
20 Erie 2d ex.....	48	1	102¾
26	48¾	1 Peo. D. & E. 1st.....	108¾
2 Erie F. 5s.....	98½	2 Ro., W. & O. ex. 5s.	102½
5 Erie 4th ex.....	113¾	20	103
27 E. Tenn. 5s.....	97	3 Rk. I. ex 5s.....	107¾
7 Ft. Worth 1st.....	89¾	5 Sh. & D. 1st.....	109¾
1	89	5 St. L., V. & T. H. 1st	112
40	81	1 St. P. & Sioux City..	108¾
41	82	7 So. Pac. of Mo. 1st.	106¾
1	81¼	7 St. P. & S. C. 1st....	124¾
13	125	3	125
3 G., H. & S. A. 1st, W. d.	92¾	28 St. P. & Ma. con. 6s.	115¾
10 Gulf & St. Fe 1st..	120	5 St. P. & Ma. M. ex 4s.	83
72	119¾	2 St. L. & S. F. gl. 5s..	109¾
21 Gulf, C. & S. F. G. 6s.	96¾	1 St. P. 1st 8s.....	128
20	96½	10	127¾
5 Green S. in.....	31½	5 St. P. 1st, L. C. D..	114¾
60	31¾	1 St. P. 1st H. & D. 5s.	98¾
1 Harlem 1st.....	130	1 St. P. 1st C. & M. R. 5s.	97
1 H. Val. 6s.....	71	1	97¾
2 H. & Tx. Cl. 1st. M. L.	113¾	1 St. P. con.....	124
7	114	9 St. P. 1st, C. & F. W. d.	102
1 Ind. & Ill. 1st, E. d..	87	1	102¾
3 Iron Mt. Ark. R.....	106¾	1 St. P. 1st I. & D. ex.	123¾
7 Iron Mt. 5s.....	85	1	124
5 Int. & Gt. N. 6s.....	77	19 St. P. 1st W. & M. 5s.	101
5 Kan. P. cn.....	104	2 St. L. Ark. & Tex. 1st.	103¾
2	105	2	101¾
6 Kan. & T. cn.....	100	61	101¾
4 Kan. & T. gl. 6s.....	72	3 St. L. Ark. & Tex. 2d.	44¾
2	71¾	5 S. C. R. R. inc.....	15¾
15 Kan. & T. 5s.....	69¾	4 St. Jo. & G. I. 1st....	93¾
1 L. & W. 2d con.....	110¾	18	93
1 Long D'k 6s.....	110¾	1 Tex. Pac., R. G. d....	66
11 Lake Sh. 1st.....	121	1 Tex. Pac. 1st, St. L. d.	107¾
50	125¾	4 Tol. & W. 2d.....	86¾
5 Lake Sh. D. bds.....	121	6 Tol. & O. Cent. 1st..	93¾
7 Lou. & N. cn.....	120¾	6	93¾
2 Lou. & N. 5s.....	100	1 Tol., A. A. & N. M. 1st.	88¾
1 Lou. & N., N. O. & M. div. 2d.....	96¾	22	90¾
1 Lonz 1st.....	96¾	6 T. C. I. & R. 5s.....	93
6	120¾	2 Un. Pac. 1st.....	113
9	121	1 Utah So. gen.....	93
1 Met. El. 1st.....	115¾	10 W. & P., Ch. d.....	85¾
2	115	17	84
6 Mob. & O. 1st, deb..	45	7 West Sh. 4s.....	102
7	46¾	51	100¾
		1 West S. 4s r.....	96¾

Total sales of railway bonds (par value), $1,842,000.

RAILROAD AND OTHER SHARES.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Ask'd.
100	Alton & T. H.....	37¾	37¾	37¾	36½	37¾
40	American Cable.....	72	72	72	71	72
40	American Ex.....	107¾	107¾	107¾	107	109
115	Atch. T. & S. Fe.....	86½	86¾	84¾	84¾	86¼
200	Atlantic & Pac.....	10½	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¾
1010	Canada Southern.....	56¾	56¾	56¼	56¼	56¾
100	Canadian Pacific.....	82	82	81¾	81¾	82¼
400	Central Pacific.....	33	33¼	33	33¼	34
16	Chic. & Alton pf.....	138	138	138	138	—
2,000	Chic. & E. I.....	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	111¾

TUESDAY, Jan. 10.

A number of influences were regarded by the traders this morning as unfavorable to the market. Among them was the publication of the unfortunate developments that took place in the Fourth National Bank a month or so ago. The mercantile failure yesterday was also spoken of as a reason for selling stocks, and in addition the realizing in Louisville and Nashville, both in London and in this market, on account of the declaration of the dividend, helped to encourage bearish views. The trading element disposed of its small line of stocks in short order, and apparently sold a few for short account. These operations simply demonstrated the inherent strength of the market, and after a period of inactivity the list started up again and closed strong, with prices, as a rule, higher and unchanged as compared with yesterday.

The speculative interest centred in St. Paul and in Reading. The first named was unusually active, in fact, led the list in respect to dealings. The indications are that the stock has been absorbed by insiders, since it touched 70, and it is rumored that their holdings are now so large that they practically control the market. The strength and moderate advance in Reading, together with the yielding tendency developed in the other coal shares, was regarded as significant. Importance was also attached to the fact that the company has very little to say about the condition of its affairs, and leaves its striking employees to enlighten the public as to what they believe the situation to be. Trustworthy information received in Wall street to-day was to the effect that the company is doing a good deal more at its mines than the public is aware of, and that it is satisfied to let the public remain ignorant of this fact. There was a decided movement in the Oregon and Northern Pacific stocks, based, presumably, upon a growing belief that a businesslike policy will yet prevail in the management of the Northern Pacific Company. Among the specialties Oregon Improvement was conspicuous, while others that have received the most attention lately were quieter. The volume of business was somewhat smaller than yesterday, but there was no impairment of the more confident feeling or of the strong undertone which reflects that feeling in the market. The number of bills that have already been introduced at Washington providing for the distribution of the surplus indicates the pressure that constituents are bringing to bear upon their representatives to procure a prompt and business-like distribution of that accumulation.

In the United States Department there were sales of Cotton Oil Trust ctfs. at 31¾ to 32; Georgia Pacific 2ds sold at 47¾; Mexican National new 1sts at 93, and Trust certificates for the stock at 8; Western National Bank at 98, and Sutro Tunnel at 12 to 13 cents ⅌ share.

Government bonds fairly active and strong. The 4s closed ¼ ⅌ cent higher bid, otherwise quotations were unchanged. The dealings in railway bonds continue large, and prices to advance. The noteworthy net gains to-day were as follows: Chesapeake and Ohio 1911s, ¾ ⅌ cent., to 92, and currency 6s, 2, to 24¾; Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, g. 5s, ¾, to 100¼; Detroit, Mackinaw and Marquette land grants, 1, to 38; Erie 2ds, ¼, to 98¼; Fort Worth and Denver City 1sts, 1¼, to 81¾; Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé 1sts, 1, to 120¼; Mobile and Ohio 4th debenture, 1, to 14; Oregon Short Line 6s, ¾, to 103; St. Louis, Arkansas and Texas 1sts, ¼, to 101¼, and Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan 1sts, ½ ⅌ cent., to 90½. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy N. ex. 4s, declined 1 ⅌ cent., to 96, and Wabash Pacific, Chicago division, 1sts, 1¼ ⅌ cent., to 94.

Money on call, 4 ⅌ cent.

Sterling exchange is fair demand and higher. Some drawers advanced their nominal asking rates ½ cent ⅌ pound, to $4.85 for long bills and $4.88 for demand. Actual rates are $4.84¾@$4.84½ for long bills, and $4.86¾@$4.87 for demand.

In bank stocks 20 shares of Importers' and Traders' Bank sold at 340.

The value of the exports, exclusive of specie, from this port for the week ending to-day is $6,680,795.

The total east-bound shipments of freight from Chicago last week was 79,117 tons, against 62,725 tons the previous week.

The gross earnings of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and its leased lines for December were $3,229,020, an increase of $283,957 as compared with the same month of 1886; and for the quarter ending Dec. 31, $10,020,225, an increase of $998,969.

Conrad N. Jordan was elected President of the Western National Bank to-day in place of the late Daniel Manning, and Charles J. Canda was elected Vice-President to succeed Mr. Jordan.

The stockholders of the Fourth National Bank met their meeting to-day, reelected Mr. O. D. Baldwin a director, but Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss was elected President pro tem., and R. J. Wilson Vice-President. It is understood that no further action will be taken regarding Mr. Baldwin, though his violation of the National Banking laws seems to be clear. The facts that the irregularities, which have resulted in his retirement from the head of the institution, were incidental to his zeal in behalf of the bank; that he promptly assumed the responsibility, and that no losses have been sustained, are doubtless regarded as in his favor both by his associates and by those in authority. The specific offence was the falsification of the bank's returns to the Clearing House in order to conceal the fact that the bank's loans had been allowed to encroach upon the 25 ⅌ cent. in lawful money, which proportion of their deposits the banks are required to hold constantly.

The Manhattan Railway Company is the owner of nearly all of the capital stock of the New York Elevated Railroad, voted to-day to authorize the placing of a new consolidated mortgage upon the company's property to secure an issue of $15,000,000 of bonds. James M. Quigley, the owner of a part of the 810 shares of New York Elevated stock which has not been exchanged for Manhattan stock, protested against the action as illegal, and through his counsel, John H. Strahan and Robert G. Ingersoll, announced that he would contest the issue. The right of the Manhattan company to vote the