BRIBES ON THE AQUEDUCT

EXTORTED BY INSPECTORS WHO PASSED DEFECTIVE WORK.

Division Engineer Craven Calls It Blackmail—J. M. Quinn Got $25 from Contractor Morris—Bad Inspectors Kept and Bad Work Passed—The City Paid $5 a Cubic Yard for Holes Described as Rubble Masonry—The Witness in a Tangle with his Superiors at Recess—He Says They Didn't Want the Facts to Come Out Just Yet—They Will Reply on Monday.

Senator Fassett's investigating committee spent all day yesterday listening to the brothers Craven, and the brother who is still employed by the Aqueduct Commission talked about bribery and intrigue and the bad work done on the aqueduct with unexpected freedom. Mr. H. S. Craven, exengineer of construction, was first recalled.

"I want to ask you a few questions, Mr. Craven," said Lawyer Lovatt.

Senator Fassett said he should draw the line at the Biblical definition of few. Mr. Lovatt confessed that he did not know what that was, and the Elmira Senator said it meant eight. Mr. Lovatt said he was contented, and proceeded to ask two or three hundred questions, all aimed to bring out the fact that in disputes about the meaning of contracts and specifications the chief engineer is the final judge.

To Gen. Tracy Mr. Craven said that the engineer fixed the dimensions of cross sections of the aqueduct as the tunnelling progressed and gave the tunnel lines to the contractor; that when these lines were once fixed the contractor was obliged to excavate as nearly as possible within them, and that no contracter had a right to a dollar of compensation for excavation outside of them; further, that no skilful contractor would find serious difficulty in keeping within the lines.

Mr. Lovatt—Were you in New York two or three months ago? A.—Yes [after a long pause].

Q.—Did you not say at that time—

"Hold on, hold on!" exclaimed Gen. Tracy, thrusting his hands into his pockets and looking up at the ceiling. Mr. Lovatt did not understand and began again to press his question

Gen. Tracy—Stop!

Mr. Lovatt—Do you object to my question before you know what it is?

Gen. Tracy—I don't know yet. I'm thinking. We might as well settle now as any other time whether counsel for contractors shall be permitted to turn this investigation into a trial.

Mr. Lovatt—Mr. Chairman, this question ought to be put. This witness here said to John O'Brien and Contractor McBean of Brown, Howard & Co. within three months that you could not excavate that tunnel as you might bore a piece of cheese, and that contractors ought to be paid for all excavations that were not unskillfully done.

Mr. Lovatt was permitted to put this matter in sections, and Mr. Craven admitted that he had used the cheese simile, but that he had said nothing that could be construed into meaning that a contractor should be paid for excavations made outside the tunnel lines fixed by the engineers.

De Lancey Nicoll then offered in evidence the report of the examining engineers, who exonerated Chief Church of Mr. Craven's charges. Gen. Tracy objected. Senator Fassett asked the witness to tell how Gens. Newton, Gillmore, and Engineer Greene conducted the inquiry. The witness said:

I was subpœnaed, and I offered my own testimony and a list of witnesses. I asked to be assisted by counsel, and they refused me. I asked the privilege of cross-examining witnesses, and they refused that, except so far as letting me put questions in writing, which they passed upon. I asked that the Corporation Counsel be requested to take charge of the examination of witnesses. They refused that. I tried putting questions in writing, and some of them they refused to put. It seemed to me then so one sided that I gave it up. Mr. Church was assisted by counsel, though I do not remember that the lawyer actually put questions.

"Under such circumstances," said Chairman Fassett, "we will not admit the report."

Mr. Craven was succeeded immediately by his brother, Alfred Craven, one of the present division engineers of the new aqueduct. His division is sections 7 and 8, for which O'Brien & Clark are the contractors. He began an investigation into the character of their work on April 23 last. He told of finding defective brick work, imperfect rubber packing, some holes, and a lot of bad mortar. In one place he was punching the bricks at the top of the arch with a light steel sounding rod, to determine whether the packing above had been properly done, when the rod went straight through the arch to the empty space above. It proved that for 40 feet the key of the arch was defective by reason of imperfect mortar. In another case there was a stretch of 340 feet along all of which defective work and packing were bad. In a good many places where there were defects the witness was of opinion that the wall would probably stand up under the pressure.

Q.—Is that as emphatically as you will risk your opinion the strength of that wall? A.—I do not say that the work is satisfactory, or according to specifications, but I think it likely that the wall would probably stand against such pressure as will be put on it.

In some cases Mr. Craven found dry packing where the contractor had charged and collected $5 a yard for rubble masonry, and in other cases there were holes wherein a man could easily crawl about, and the holes had been paid for at $5 a yard. Gen. Tracy encouraged the witness to continue reading from his reports until the impression was thoroughly fixed in the minds of the listeners that sections 7 and 8 were marked by considerable bad work, and then he asked:

"When you discovered these defects did it occur to you that the inspectors might have been bribed to overlook them?"

The witness answered "yes" after a long pause.

Q.—Could the defects in your division have occurred from any other cause than gross negligence or bribery? A.—No.

Q.—Have you made any personal inquiry to determine whether there was any bribery? A.—Yes, and let me explain that I found not direct bribery, but rather blackmail, practised by the inspectors upon the contractors. I have knowledge of one instance where the inspectors actually got money from the contractors. I saw a written order for $25, to be paid by a contractor to an inspector. I reported the matter to the chief engineer and, with him, to President Spencer of the Commission. It was decided to do nothing about the matter for the present.

Q.—Why? A.—I do not know.

Q.—When did this happen? A.—Last week.

Q.—Who were the contractors mulcted? A. D. M. Carey & Co., sub-contractors for O'Brien & Clark.

Q.—But I thought there were no sub-contractors on the aqueduct! A.—I should have said superintendents. [Laughter.]

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Q.—Who was the blackmailing inspector? A.—J. M. Quinn. He is not now at work on the aqueduct. I suspended him as soon as I discovered that he had passed defective work.

Q.—How did you discover the blackmailing? A.—The superintendent of the work told me he had been hoodwinked a great deal by the inspectors asking for money. This was done by contractor Morris, employed by O'Brien & Clark. He said he had paid money to them on written orders. I told him it was unnecessary and advised him to arrange to pay no more money and report it to me, that I might lay the matter before the Chief Engineer. This was accordingly done, and Mr. Morris paid Quinn $25 and gave us the written order. I reported to Chief Church, and together we carried it to Judge Spencer.

Q.—Have you suspended, or recommended for discharge, other inspectors on these grounds? A.—I have suspended several for permitting defective work.

Recess for lunch was taken at this time, but instead of leaving the room at the close of the aqueduct people remained for a time talking together earnestly. The first question put to Mr. Craven after recess was:

"What were you talking with Mr. Church about during recess?"

"About my testimony," answered the witness."

Q.—What did he say to you? A.—He asked me why I had brought out the facts relative to blackmailing at this time, and why I had not stated the fact that Judge Spencer wanted the information withheld until other crooked inspectors could be caught.

Q.—Did he say anything further about Judge Spencer? A.—No.

Q.—Did not Judge Spencer say anything about suppressing scandals connected with the aqueduct? A.—Not to-day, but when we reported Quinn's case Spencer said it would be well not to bring this matter out at once and so add to the scandals about the aqueduct. He also said that Quinn's case would be taken up at another time and dismissed.

Q.—Who paid the money to Quinn? A.—Some employe of Carey & Co.'s.

Q.—When did you make the report from which you have read us the accounts of defective work in your division? A.—This report was made on May 10, and includes the results of investigation up to May 5. I am still prosecuting the work. The general character of the work over the arch is bad. There are 800 or 900 feet of brick work that is more or less defective. I should not think it would be necessary to tear it all down. My impression is that by the use of grout the division can be made serviceable. As the contractors left the work it was unsafe. There might have been a cave after the water was turned on that would have rendered the whole aqueduct useless. In that case the water supply of the city would have to be shut off in order to permit of a reconstruction of the tunnel.

Gen. Tracy asked the witness to detail his experiences with those of his inspectors whom he had found unsatisfactory. The substance of his reply follows:

I suspended Inspector William Riley early in the work for neglect of duty. The chief engineer, who has final authority in such matters, never took any action in the case, and Riley is still at work somewhere on the aqueduct. I suspended Edward Fox and recommended him for dismissal on account of neglect of duty and permitting bad work. This case I reported to Principal Assistant Engineer Charles Fuzzley. He paid no attention to the matter until I had occasion to make a second recommendation on the same account; then Fox was transferred to another division of the aqueduct. The same experience attended the case of Daniel McGrath, whom I suspended for passing bad work. He was transferred. C. Stevenson permitted bad work, and no attention was paid to my request for his discharge. He is still at work in my division. As soon as I reported him I put Him at work outside at tunnel. I have heard that Fox has been recommended for discharge from every section in the work. He has been transferred from one engineer to another. James Carrigan, O. C. Flynn, and Daniel Leary have been discharged on my recommendations. Inspector Price was assigned to my division after the engineer of the first division had reported him for negligence. I suspended George W. Smith last fall, and he was transferred to another division. John J. Arthur, one of the best inspectors I ever had, was removed against my protest and transferred. I was given to understand that Mr. Arthur was displeasing to the contractors. It was a similar case with Michael J. Steren. The contractors had threatened that if he was not less strict he would have to go. The chief engineer removed him. Inspector Cady, a good man, was removed to the first division. All the work inspected by Arthur, Steren, and Cady has proved to be perfect under the most rigid examination. All the bad work found in my division was inspected by the others whom I have mentioned.

Mr. Craven said that as a rule the inspectors were not satisfactory employees, the general reason being that they take no interest in their work. He had had inspectors say to him that they did not know whether they were under the engineers or the "superintendents."

Q.—Were you ever threatened by contractors? A.—I was told once by a superintendent, Flannigan, that I'd get off the work sooner than he, and pretty soon, too. He was a superintendent for O'Brien & Clark. The fact is, General, he was a sub-contractor. All these superintendents are sub-contractors.

Mr. Craven explained that Flannigan was a member of the firm of Rogers, Flannigan & Co., called superintendents by direction of Chief Engineer Church, but in reality sub-contractors. When the Senate bill for the reorganization of the Aqueduct Commission was on its passage Mr. Clement, the "Co." of this firm, told the witness that Mr. Barnes would be one of the new Commissioners.

We were talking about the bill, and I said that I hoped we might have a good engineer on the Commission, and not get too much politics mixed up in it. "Well," said Clement, "Barnes is a good engineer and a good politician, too."

Mr. Craven told of the changes that had been made in the engineer corps soon after the reorganization of the Commission was effected. Some engineers were removed and others added. One engineer, MacIntyre, finding the change disagreeable, resigned.

Q.—Who succeeded him? A.—Fisher Morris.

Q.—Whose brother-in-law is he? [Laughter.] A.—I don't know.

Q.—But don't you know that Morris is in some way related to Chief Engineer Church? A.—I have heard that he is, but I do not know in what degree.

Mr. Craven said he thought that the reorganization of the Commission had affected the work of the aqueduct injuriously. Then Senator Fassett ordered an adjournment until Monday. Counsellor Lovatt was anxious to proceed further, that he might ask the witness certain questions in time to get the answers into the Sunday papers. The Chairman told him to be particularly good, on Sunday and he might put his questions on Monday. De Lancey Nicoll also wanted to cross-examine, in order that the Commissioners might not suffer from biassed public opinion, but he was told that the Commissioners would have to stand it over Sunday.

COUNT MITKIEWICZ MUST GO.

China will have Nothing to do with the Syndicate Until he is Frozen Out.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—The filing of the papers in the suit of Count Mitkiewicz against Wharton Barker created a sensation in financial circles in this city to-day. The famous Chinese concessions had been almost forgotten, and the Count's charges revived the memories of Ma Kee Chang's visit to this country and the sensational developments which followed it. Mr. Barker refused to see newspaper men to-day. One of the subscribers to the "blindpool," who was less reticent than Mr. Barker, said to-day:

"Barker has the Count on the hip. It makes no difference whether he squeals now or not. Barker has receipts from him for all the money he spent in China. That is enough. We never agreed to give what he claims. He was to get nothing except a cash consideration for his services and a small interest in the companies. We are still at work, but, of course, Mitkiewicz is not with us, and until we are quite through we can't tell the public just where the concessions stand. You can say, however, that the negotiations have not ended, and that we expect to put the scheme through yet. I think it will be all right after a while."

A prominent business man, also one of the ten who formed the "blind pool," said that the Chinese Government refused some time ago to have anything to do with the Americans unless they united company with Count Eugene de Mitkiewicz. Argument was of no avail, and finally Wharton Barker, who is the head and front of the syndicate, called the members together and stated the case plainly to them. He said that the Count's reputation was such that unless he was put out the whole scheme would be knocked into a cocked hat. He then proposed that the members of the syndicate sign a paper transferring their interest to him, so that he could start afresh and secure the concessions from the Chinese. This was agreed to, but the Count flatly refused to enter into such an agreement, and placed every obstacle he could in the way of its consummation. Finally, he sent Mr. Paine, his representative, to this city. Mr. Barker refused to see Mr. Paine or to listen to his propositions, and ordered him out of his office. Mr. Paine then returned to New York, and the Count, finding that Mr. Barker could not be cajoled or frightened into acceding to his terms, began suit against him.

The concessions were all right at present. He continued:

"We have not yet succeeded in freezing the Count out, but I think that we will. The Chinese Government has absolutely refused to go on while the Count is identified with the scheme. His reputation is so bad, and he made so many promises to them which we can never keep, that they won't have anything to do with him or us so long as he stays in. He promised them, for instance, to loan them all the money they wanted—untold millions. I believe—cheaper than you can get it here. After we get rid of him Mr. Barker will go ahead and get the concessions irrevocably granted to us. There is something else back of all this, and it concerns the Chinese Minister, Hong Chung. I can't tell you just what it is, but when it comes out there will be a sensation. I tell you, Mitkiewicz has raised an awful row, and we are sorry that we didn't know him before we took him in with us. Mr Barker has refused to recognize him, and so have the other members of the syndicate."

Official Crop Report.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The crop report, issued by the Department of Agriculture, says:

The apparent reduction of breadth of winter wheat, as compared with that of last year, is about one and three-fourths millions of acres. The percentage of reduction for the entire winter wheat region is placed at 7.2 per cent. The average decrease of area for the spring wheat region is 1 per cent. The area in wheat is apparently slightly below 36,000,000 acres. The average of condition of winter wheat is 73.3, against 73.1 in May.

The acreage of barley is nearly the same as last year; condition, 88.8.

The area of rye is practically the same as last year; condition, 93.9.

The area of cotton appears to have increased in every State except Florida. The preliminary survey of acreage makes the increase 2.2 per cent., and brings the aggregate breadth close to nineteen millions. General average of condition, 88.2.

Fistic fs on the Petroleum Board.

PITTSBURGH, June 9.—A pugilistic encounter was the leading incident on the Petroleum Board this morning. J. R. McKee saw fit to make a deal in "cash" oil with another member early in the session, contrary to a rule providing that such trades must be through the President of the Exchange. J. J. Shanefelter heard of this, and while in a heated discussion with Mr. McKee in the matter with a pair were joined by Mr. Kuhn, a member of McKee's firm. Mr. Kuhn, it is said, made a suggestion decidedly distasteful to Mr. Shanefelter, who struck him a stunning blow in the face. The friends of all parties gathered round and prevented a further disturbance. The rules of the Exchange provide a heavy fine for such offences.

Millions of Grasshoppers.

ST. PAUL, June 9.—The rumors of grasshoppers in Otter Tail county have been confirmed by investigations just completed by Prof. Lugar of the State Experimental Farm. There are millions of the nests hatching out in the neighborhood of Perham, and many of them are big enough to jump. Prof. Lugar says a number of large townships are literally alive with the hoppers. They are the genuine Rocky Mountain variety, that did such damage a number of years ago. Four car loads of material has been purchased for shipment to Perham, to be used in an endeavor to destroy most of the pests.

Call for a Meeting of the Spinners' Union.

FALL RIVER, June 9.—Secretary Howard of the Spinners' Union has issued the following circular, calling for a regular monthly meeting on June 12:

FELLOW WORKMEN: Among the business to be transacted at this meeting will be the election of a President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Auditor, and two committeemen. The advisability of framing a schedule of prices for the spinning of yarns from No. 16 to No. 60 or over will also be discussed. Other business of great importance to spinners will be submitted. Reports will be heard from the mills where running overtime is practised. Every spinner is requested to be present.

Beaten by Her Tenants.

DANBURY, June 9.—Mrs. James Halpin, the wife of a prosperous farmer, living at Stony Hill, lies in a critical condition to-day, and is liable to die at any moment. She is suffering from wounds inflicted by a fourteen-year-old lad named Gore and his father, who were tenants of her husband and were being pushed for payment of their rent. Mrs. Halpin was assaulted on Wednesday by young Gore, who struck her with a large stone. The father then joined in the attack, and they beat the lady in a brutal manner. Two of her ribs were broken, and she was injured internally and severely cut about the head.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales June 9.

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

2 U. S. 4s, c.	127¾

CLOSING PRICES OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4½s, r.	107	107¼	U. S. 6s, 1895	119	—
U. S. 4½s, c.	107	107¼	U. S. 6s, 1896	121¼	—
U. S. 4s, r.	126¾	126¾	U. S. 6s, 1897	124	—
U. S. 4s, c.	127¾	127¾	U. S. 6s, 1898	127	—
			U. S. 6s, 1899	128¾	—

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

5 Atl. & Pac. 1st	83¾	17 N. J. C. genl. 5s	108¾
19 Alb. & Sus. 1st	103¾	10	108½
40 Balt. & O. 5s	108	1 Or. R. & N. con. 5s	102
3	108¼	7 Or. S. L. 6s	106¼
3	108¾	1 Or. Imp. 1st	101½
1 Can. So. 1st	108	1 Rh. & W. P. T. 6s	89¾
13 Ch. & E.Ill. gen. 5s	96¾	1 Ro. W. & O. ex. 5s	100¾
20 Chi., St. P. & Alt. 5s	94	1 Rock Is. ex 5s	107¾
1 Ellz. & B. S. 1st	99	10	107¾
2	109¾	5 Rh. & A'y 1st	54¾
25 Erie con. 2d	91¾	5	54¾
1 Ft. Worth 1st	83¾	1 St. P. & Ma. M. ex. 4s	84¾
2	83¾	27	84¾
1 Gulf, C. & S. F. 6s	96	1 St. P. gold	120
1 H. Val. 5s	70¼	6 St. P. Lis. C. & P. W. 4s	105¾
1 Iron Mt. 1st	108¾	5 St. L. Ark. & Tex. 1st	80
11 Kan. & T. 6s	69½	1	80¼
15 Kan. & T. 1st	72¾	1 S. C. R. R. 1st	106¾
1 Lake Sh. 2d	128¾	59 Tex. Pac. 1st	83¾
4 Lou. & N. 10-40s	101	55	93¾
3 Long I. 5s	111	4 Tex. Pac. 2d	39¾
1 Mich. C. 5s	113¾	4	39¾
7 Nor. Pac. 1st c	118¾	1 Ter. H. 2d pf	108¾
11 Nor. P. 3d c	90	10 Tol. A. A. & N. M. 1st	69¾
14	90¼	1 Un. Pac. 1st, 96s	113¾
9 N. Y. & Sus. 1st, 7. 5s	98¾	10 West. N. Y. & Pa. 1st	98¾
1 N. Y., Ch. & St. L. 4s	91¼	2 Wab. & P., Det. d.	
6	91¾	G. B.	105
1	91¾	10 W. & P., Ch. d., T. R.	85
1	91¾	5	85¼
5 N. Y. C. 1st, r.	134½	5 West Sh. 4s	102¾
1 N. J. Cen. cv. 6s	109	5	103¾

Total sales of railway bonds (par value), $511,000.

RAILROAD AND OTHER SHARES.

Sales.		Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
50	American Ex.	110	110	110	108	—
120	Canada Southern	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
800	Canadian Pacific	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	56¼
7	Chic. & Alton	138	138	138	137	—
50	Chic. & L. Ill.	40	40	40	41	—
873	Chic. & N. W.	109	109	108¾	108¾	109¼
600	C., R. & Q.	112	112	111¾	112	112¼
32868	C., M. & St. P.	64¾	64¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
1047	C., M. & St. P. pf.	105	105	105	104	104½
1421	C., R. I. & Pac.	107¾	107¾	105¾	105	105¼
20	Cleve. & Pitts.	158¾	158¾	158¾	158	159
200	C., C., C. & I.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45	46
18	Consol. Gas Co.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72	72¾
545	Del. & Hudson	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	109
500	Del., Lack. & W.	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	129¾
10	Denver & R. G.	16¾	17	16¾	17	17
250	E. T., V. & G.	10¾	10¾	10¾	9¾	10¼
200	Fort W. & D. C.	27	27	26¾	26¾	27¼
100	Illinois Central	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	119¼
100	Illinois Central l.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98	100
560	L. E. & Western pf.	43	43	42¾	42¾	43¾
1800	Lake Shore	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
12	Long Island	53¾	53	53	53	55¼
100	Michigan Central	77¼	77¼	77¼	77	77¾
100	Minn. & St. L. pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10	12
245	Missouri Pacific	70¾	70¾	70¾	70	70¾
200	Nes., Kan. & T.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	12
103	N. Y. Central	105	105¼	105	105¼	106
1210	N. Y. & New Eng.	36¾	36¾	36¼	36¼	36¾
2,000	N. Y., L. E. & W.	24¼	24¾	24¼	24¼	24¾
450	Norfolk & West. pf.	46	46	45¾	45¾	46
835	Northern Pac. pf.	51¼	51¼	50¾	50¾	50¾
100	Ohio & Miss.	19	19	19	18¾	19
20	Ontario & West.	15	15	15	15	15¼
80	Oregon Imp.	59	59¾	59	59¾	60
100	Oregon S. L.	21	21	21	—	—
6,0	Oregon & Trans.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
270	Pacific Mail	33¾	33¾	33¾	33	33
13560	Phila. & Reading	58¾	59¾	58¾	59¾	59¾
440	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	150¾	151¼	150¾	150¾	151¼
900	Rich. & W. P.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	23¼
10	R. W. & O.	90¾	90¾	90¾	89	91
600	St. L. & S. F. pf.	65¼	65¼	64	64	64¼
100	St. P. & Omaha	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
418	St. P., M. & M.	101¾	102¼	101¾	101	100¾
100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	28	28	28	27¼	28¼
500	Texas Pacific	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
3150	Union Pacific	54¾	54¾	54	53¾	54
20	R. S. Express	72	72	72	71	72
1660	West. Union Tel.	76¾	76¾	76	76	76¼
100	W. & Lake Erie	51¼	51¼	51¼	51	52¼

—Ex dividend.

The total sales of stocks were 82,479 shares.

LATEST QUOTATIONS FOR BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
America	174	175	Market	176	—
Am. Exch'ge	139¾	139¾	Mechanics'	193	170
Asbury Park	100	110	Mec. and Trad.	155	—
Broadway	270	280	Mercantile	147	—
Butch. & Drov.	165	175	Merchants'	139	148
Central	125	127	Mer. Exch.	119	125
Chase	230	—	Metropolitan	193¾	14
Chatham	230	—	Metropolis	230	—
Chemical	3400	3800	Nassau	153	155
City	240	—	New York	220	224
Citizens'	140	—	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	120	125
Commerce	168¾	170	N. Y. County	200	210
Continental	123	126	Ninth	129	137
Corn Exch.	208	212	North America	133	135
East River	130¾	—	North River	135	145
Eleventh Ward	150	—	Oriental	190	—
First	300	—	Pacific	162	170
Fourth	135¾	138	Park	167¾	170
Fifth Avenue	700	—	People's	185	—
Gallatin	224	—	Phenix	137	138
Garfield	230	—	Republic	144	150
German Am.	114	—	Seaboard Nat.	118	—
Germania	200	—	Second Nat.	320	—
Greenwich	120	—	Seventh Nat.	125	128
Hanover	190	191	Shoe & Leath.	144	—
Imp. and Trad.	345	360	St. Nicholas	111	118
Irving	152	155	State of N. Y.	115	118
Jones' Mana'.	200	—	Tradesmen's	100	104
Manhattan	161	164¾	United States	210	—

OTHER INACTIVE STOCKS.

	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.		Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
Adams Exp.	136	142	Mem. & Char.	50	51
Albany & Sus.	148	152	Mex. Central	14¾	14¾
Alton & T. H.	38¾	4¾	Metropolitan	134¾	—
Atl. & T. H. pf.	75	85	Marshall Coal	12	—
Am. Cable	71	73	Mobile & Ohio	15¾	17¾
Am. Express	108	108	Mar., H. & Ont. pf.	80	90
Atch. & San. Fe.	83¾	83¾	Mil., L. S. & W.	50	60
Ati. & Pac.	8	9	Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	85¾	90
Boston A. L. pf.	97¾	98	Minn. & St. L.	4¾	5¾
Buff., Roch. & P.	30	—	Mobile & Ohio	7	9
Bur., C. R. & N.	62	60	Nes., C. & N.	75	76¾
Cameron Coal	—	30	New Cent. Coal	9	12
Cent. Iowa	—	2	N. J. Central	82¾	83
Cen. Pacific	29¾	30¾	N. Y. & N. H.	221	225
Ch. & Ati. pf.	45	50¾	N. Y. C. & St. L.	14	14¾
Ch. & Id. C. R. pf.	67	—	N. Y. C. & St. L. pf.	64	66
Chic. & N. W. pf.	143	144	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d p	28	29
Chic. & St. L.	17	17¾	N. Y. L. E. & W. pf.	55	56
C., M. & St. P. pf.	31	33	N. Y., S. & W.	8¾	9¾
Cin., I., St. L. & C.	70	77	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	29	29¾
Cin., W. & B.	75	83	Norfolk & West.	17	18
Cin., W. & M. pf.	4¾	5	Ohio Southern	10	12
Colorado Coal	33	34	Ontario Mining	29¾	30¾
Col., H. V. & Tol.	19	22	Or. R. & N.	94	94¾
Col. & H. Coal	105	130	Penna. D. & E.	18	19
Consol. Coal	20	24	Phila. Gas	90	91¾
Denv. & R. G. pf.	44	—	P., Ft. W. & C.	153¾	—
Des M. & Ft. D.	4	9	Quicksilver	9¾	10
Duh. & Sioux C.	75	83	Quicksilver pf.	35	40
E. T., V. & G. 1st p.	62	63	Rens. & Sar.	168	170
E. T., V. & G. 2 pf.	22¾	23	Rich. & W. P. pf.	65	66¾
Evans. & T. H.	85	95	St. L. & S. F.	28	28¾
Green Bay & W.	8¾	9¾	St. L. & S. F. 1st p.	113	114¾
Homestake	10¾	11	St. P. & Duluth	49	52
Houston & Tex.	12¾	15	St. P. & Dul. pf.	89	100¾
Ind., Bl. & W.	10¾	12	South Carolina	6	8
King. & Pem.	32	35	St. L., Ark. & Tex.	11¾	12¾
Keokuk & D. M.	19¾	—	Tol. & O. C.	20	24
L. E. & W.	14¾	14¾	Tol., A. A. & G. T.	40	50
Long Island	93¾	95	Utah & B. Riv.	120	121
La. & No. River	23	25	W., St. L. & P.	12	13¾
Lou., N. A. & C.	84	86	W., St. L. & P. pf.	23¾	23¾
Man. R'y con.	89¾	89¾	Wells Fargo Ex.	136	138
Manhattan Bh.	9	11¾	Whitebreast F. Co.	96¾	97¾
Maryland Coal	10	15			

BOSTON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
A., T. & S. Fe	83¾	83¾	Boston W. P.	7¾	7¾
Ch., Bur. & Nor.	52	56½	Am. Bell Tel.	—	228
Eastern	123	124	New Eng. Tel.	42	43
Flint & P. M.	42	47	Erie Telephone	30	30¼
Flint & P. M. pf.	102¾	104	Wes. Union Tel.	17	17¾
Mex. Cent. 4s	65¾	66	Wis. Cent. pf.	35	37¾
Mex. Cent. s'k.	14¾	14¾	West End Land	23¾	24

PHILADELPHIA CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Reading gnl. 6s	115¾	115¾	Lehigh C. & N. Co	48¾	—
Reading m. 7s	83	84¾	Pennsylvania	55¾	55¾
Read'g con. s. 2d	73	75	Phila. Traction	55	—
Lehigh Nav.	76	76¼	Phil. & Erie	—	28¾
Lehigh Valley	53¾	53¾			

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

Atlantic & Gr. W. 1st	55¾	55¾	Louisville & Nashville		55¾
Atlantic & Gr. W. 2d	27¾	27¾	N. Y. Central		107¾
Canadian Pacific	57¾	57¾	Northern Pacific pf.		52¾
Central Pacific	31	31	Pennsylvania		54
Erie common	24¾	24¾	Reading		30¾
Illinois Central	122¾	122¾	St. Paul common		66¾
Kansas & Texas	12	12	Union Pacific		55¾
Lake Shore	109¾	109¾	Wabash pf.		23¾

SATURDAY, June 9.

Some of the members of the recent disastrous bull pool in St. Paul common stock attracted fresh attention to themselves to-day by making a determined effort to depress the price of that stock. It looks as if the campaign against this stock, so far as those who were recently bulls upon it are concerned, was being conducted in a spirit of revenge. This is not surprising. When five or six would-be leaders in speculation have chipped out in the neighborhood of $400,000 on a deal undertaken ostensibly for the best interests of the market, it is a natural expression of human nature to desire to give vent to their feelings in some tangible manner. In this case the stock which thwarted their original plans is now the object of their bitterest attacks. To-day's selling was comparatively heavy and decisive, resulting in a net loss of 1 ⅝ cent. Besides, those who engineered the movement had the pleasure of seeing it sell at the lowest prices it has touched in a number of years. There was a sympathetic movement in Northwest and in Rock Island, resulting in net losses of 1¼ and 2¼ ⅝ cent., respectively. St. Paul preferred was also affected, and lost 1¼ ⅝ cent. Outside of this movement and a further material advance in Oregon Improvement on light transactions, the limited market presented nothing worthy of comment.

The bank statement was generally construed as a good one, though it shows a further accumulation of unemployed money at this centre. The banks gained during the week nearly $4,000,000 in lawful money, and this, together with an expansion of nearly $2,500,000 in the loans, increased the deposits over $5,000,000. The surplus is larger than a week ago by nearly $1,000,000, and is now nearly seven times as large as last year and nearly twice as large as one year ago.

The record of the Stock Exchange will show but few weeks as lifeless as the present one has been. Important events both in and out of the street, namely, the very successful placing of the Reading loan and the unanimous action of the party in power at St. Louis, both upon the nominations and upon the policy of the party, had no perceptible effect upon the dormant speculation. The same was true of the important reports presented by the four principal Granger roads. The Granger situation continues the one absorbing topic of interest, and it is so bad that decided efforts in the near future to avert the threatened bankruptcy of all of the roads west of Chicago would not be surprising. It has been suggested that the proposed reduction in rates by the Iowa Railroad Commissioners is part of a concerted plan to bring the managers of the Granger roads to their senses. This, however, seems hardly probable, but that it has roused these managers to an appreciation of the dangers that they have rushed into is certain.

In the statistical and other reports regarding general business that were made public to-day a good deal of encouragement may be found. In the first place, bank exchanges for May shows a decided improvement over those of April and March, and are well up to the figures of a year ago, when an unusually large business was transacted. Railroad earnings for May also show a gratifying increase upon the large figures of a year ago. These two compilations bear out the detailed trade reports which are of a fairly large volume of business. As we understand it, the growth of whatever improvement there may be in general business is the result of the greater necessities of a growing population and is not due to any expansion of old lines. The coal trade continues in predominantly good condition, and larger producers, like the Reading Company, are beginning to talk of an advance in prices within the