FISH AND HARRIMAN AGAIN.

NO EXPLANATION OF THEIR SINGULAR METHODS OF BOOKKEEPING.

Are the Society Railroad Managers Short of the Stock Market?—The Foreign Interest in Illinois Central Becoming Restive.

THE SUN'S synopsis of the bookkeeping of Vice-President E. H. Harriman and President Stuyvesant Fish of the Illinois Central Railroad Company received from bankers and investors yesterday the careful consideration that so serious a matter deserves. A professional man familiar with the details of the swindle perpetrated by Messrs. Henry S. Ives and George H. Stayner said that there seemed to be this difference between the two pairs of financiers, namely, that Ives and Stayner always managed to have an entry in their books to show where the funds had ostensibly gone, while Fish and Harriman had not displayed equal foresight in the reports that they have given to the public.

There is a peculiarity about the Illinois Central annual reports that is well worth noting. It is that neither the President nor Vice-President has ever written or signed them. The reports are entitled "The Report of the Directors to the Stockholders," and are signed by the Secretary, the general manager, and other officers, each for the account of his own department. To an extent this is customary, but the great majority of annual reports to stockholders also contain an address or recapitulation of the year's work by the chief executive officer of the company. In the Illinois Central reports its place is largely supplied by the report of the general manager, Mr. Edward P. Jeffery, and this fact may not have other significance than that it is perhaps a tacit admission on the part of Fish and Harriman that Mr. Jeffery is more capable of preparing a report of the character referred to than either of his superior officers.

THE SUN was in error yesterday in stating that the Illinois Central Company received a premium of $36 per share upon the $11,000,000 of new stock issued in 1886 and '87. The misstatement arose from construing a circular offering new stock to the stockholders at $136 per share as applying to the entire new issue. No amount of stock was named in the circular, but more careful investigation revealed the fact that it related to only the first $1,000,000 issued. The remainder was issued at par. This correction makes the difference between the cash received by the company on capital account and the amount paid out on the same account during the Harriman-Fish régime $8,947,033. So far the managers of the Illinois Central Railroad Company have not availed themselves of the many channels that are open to them, including THE SUN, to explain this startling discrepancy in their published accounts. Mr. Harriman was quoted down town yesterday as saying that he could take no action relative to the attitude of his company to the Inter-State Commerce Railway Association until his Board of Directors had considered the matter on Wednesday next.

The figures printed in THE SUN yesterday naturally started a good deal of speculation down town as to the size of Harriman's fortune. He was not accounted a wealthy man when he went into the Illinois Central management, but his fortune is now generally estimated at several million dollars. According to the reports current in Wall street, he and Fish stand to increase their respective piles materially or to diminish them, according to the course of the market. One stock brokerage house has the credit of being short of fully 70,000 of various Granger stocks for their account. Another represented to some of the foreign houses assert that there is not an arbitrage house in the street that has not sold Illinois Central stock for their account or upon orders from Harriman & Co. A certain amount of truth underlies these reports is found in the fact that all of their associates have held and still hold very bearish views regarding the Granger properties.

Private cable advices from abroad received yesterday were to the effect that the foreign holders of Illinois Central stock favor its joining the Inter-State Traffic Association. There are indications that the foreign holders will have something to say about the matter and also about the selection for directors.

COURAGEOUS ATHLETE RING.

Dragged from his Cart, but Keeps Hold of Another Man's Runaway Team.

The following letter was received yesterday:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Through the columns of THE SUN I wish publicly to thank Mr. P. Ring, butcher of Staten Island, for his heroic conduct on Friday morning, Feb. 15, in rescuing my family from what might have been a fatal accident. While driving to the Hoboken Ferry at Christopher street in New York, the coachman got thrown from the box, and the team started to run at a furious rate. Mr. Ring jumped from his cart and grasped the team. He was dragged a long distance. He finally brought them to a stop, for which he receives my heartfelt thanks.

BATAVIA, N. Y., FEB. 25. A. D. NORMAN.

During the afternoon a reporter found Mr. Ring in his butcher shop in Lafayette avenue at New Brighton, S. I. When asked to relate his version of his exploit he blushed.

"There wasn't much about it, you know," said he. "I was going to market Friday morning rather early. There was hardly anybody in the streets. There was a carriage ahead of my rig and the horses were being driven fast. A good-sized hole in the street near the Christopher Street Ferry jolted the carriage and the driver fell from the box. The horses started off at a lively gait. I had a good horse and I started after the carriage. Then I saw some one at the carriage window shouting. My horse overtook the team by sheer running. He can go pretty fast, too. I leaned over the side of my cart, as I did not time to jump, and grabbed the bit of the nearest horse. I then shifted myself in the cart and brought the pole of the carriage up against the cart. Then I got hold of the bits of both horses and held on. The team dragged me from my cart. After being dragged along the street a little ways, I managed to stop the team.

"The carriage contained a gentleman, two children, and a lady. The gentleman told me his name, asked me for mine, and thanked me kindly. He said he lived out of the city, and was in a hurry to catch a train. The driver came up feeling pretty bad, but, although his arm was severely sprained, he mounted the box and pluckily drove away. Some one stopped my horse for me. I was dragged a couple of blocks or so, and I have one or two bruises for a remembrance. The matter is hardly worth much attention."

While telling his story Mr. Ring alternately blushed and smiled. He is fair haired, blue eyed, middling tall, and about 35 years old. His full name is Patrick J. Ring, and he is an athlete of more than local repute. Richmond county sporting men put much faith in his ability as a wrestler and jumper, and it is said he could lay claim to be the champion middleweight Graeco-Roman wrestler of America. He has won numerous matches, and, while he does not travel about seeking contests, he is open to wrestle any man in private or for a small purse.

A JOKE PLAYED ON THE WRONG MAN.

The Jokers Intended to Frighten their Victim, but He Frightened Them.

ONANCOCK, Va., Feb. 16.—It is a favorite sport among the young men of this city to take newcomers into the woods at night and frighten them by pretending that the party is attacked by robbers. Sometimes, however, the wrong man is selected for a victim, and that is just what happened last night when the jokers attempted to frighten Sam Peed, the new clerk of the Grand Central Hotel. All arrangements had been perfected to scare him out of his boots. Half a dozen young fellows secreted themselves in an unoccupied house in the field and awaited the coming of Peed, who was being piloted by one of the conspirators. As they were passing the building the jokers opened fire and Peed's companion fell, pretending to be wounded. But Peed, who had all along suspected what was going to happen, instead of running, jumped upon his fallen companion and besmeared his head and neck with a sponge that he had saturated in red paint. He then opened a vigorous fire upon the house. This created the wildest consternation among those who were concealed in the building. Some tried to jump out the back windows, others hid in the fireplace, and others still shouted to Peed to stop shooting, telling him who they were. Peed kept up the siege and continued to bombard the would-be jokers, who finally escaped from the building and took to the woods. The young man who had pretended to be shot, thinking that Peed was trying to kill him, managed to get away and seek a place of safety. The whole crowd was so scattered that it took them some time to reassemble their forces. When they finally came together again and saw the red stains on the head and neck of the young man who had fallen at the first fire, they came to the conclusion that he had been shot, and the young man himself almost fainted from fright.

Wheat Still Booming.

In the short session on the Produce Exchange everything was in sympathy with the racket in Chicago. The May option at one time was up 2 cents a bushel. The shorts covered to a considerable extent and there was some reaction on the curb from the highest price of the session. The opening price was $1.00⅞, the highest $1.02⅜, and the curb $1.01⅝@$1.01¾. The business was close to 2,000,000 bushels. The option in Chicago ran up from $1.07⅞ to

THE PANAMA CANAL RESOLUTION.

The Minority Report Says It Would be a False Declaration of the Monroe Doctrine.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Representative Norwood of Georgia has drawn up an elaborate minority report in opposition to the passage of the Senate Panama Canal resolution by the House. The report begins by calling attention to the supreme importance and gravity of the resolution, the doctrine of which, it says, once announced, must be for all time maintained at whatever cost of blood and treasure. The proceedings in the Senate are cited to show that the resolution was immaturely, hastily, and inconsiderately acted upon by that body, and the form of the resolution is also found objectionable. It is said that the resolution attempts to usurp the treaty making power of the President and Senate.

"The resolution," the report says, "pretends affirm what is commonly called the Monroe doctrine. Postponing for the moment the question of what the doctrine is, we beg to vindicate history by saying and, by showing that neither Congress nor the United States have or has ever adopted or sanctioned the Monroe doctrine. More than this, neither House of Congress before this session has ever sanctioned it."

An interesting view of the events in the early history of the United States leading up to the declaration of the Monroe doctrine follows, and in explanation of its real meaning the report says that the end aimed at was political, Governmental, and not commercial. They were considering the rights of man—his freedom from civil and religious bondage—not the avenues of wealth. They thought only of the approach of despotism that would subjugate and destroy. The danger to be guarded against, the rights and interests to be protected, with singular unanimity from Monroe to Polk were treated as purely political and governmental. The declaration was to protect and preserve our own Government and liberties and not those of any other Government on this hemisphere. The purpose in protecting the other republics was to protect ourselves. The construction of the Monroe doctrine makes it perfectly consistent with our national policy, unbroken for a hundred years, of avoiding "entangling alliances," of non-interference with the affairs of the other nations, of attending exclusively to our own business and leaving all other Governments to work out their own destinies. The policy is founded in wisdom, justice, and safety. If adhered to it will make our cause of quarrel always just, and make us "thrice armed and invincible."

The report objects to the resolution: First—Because it would be a false declaration and a wrong application of the Monroe doctrine. It would not declare the Monroe doctrine, but a new doctrine, one going a long bound beyond that of Mr. Monroe.

Second—Because it is aimed at a sister republic. The Monroe doctrine, neither in letter nor spirit, and or has any application to a form of Government like our own. Under this head the report argues that even if Boulanger should compel the French Government to complete the canal, it would not amount to the occupation of Colombia or an invasion to overthrow the republic, or an imminent danger to our political institutions, such as would justify our interference under the Monroe doctrine. The canal question is purely commercial, and if dealt with at all, is a matter for treaty.

Thirdly, the report opposes the resolution "because it would commit the United States to a position impolitic and wholly untenable. There is no rule of international law on which we could maintain it, and on the Monroe doctrine the argument is entirely against us. To justify the passage of this resolution and subsequent action in pursuance of it, consider for a moment what a series of bare possibilities must first become realities, to wit: 1. That Boulanger will urge the French Republic to complete the canal. 2. That the French Republic will be controlled by Boulanger's will. 3. That it is practicable in engineering to construct the canal. 4. That the French Republic after completing the canal will become a monarchy or an empire. 5. That the French monarchy or empire will try to establish a colony in the Republic of Colombia, or will attempt to conquer the republic and erect a monarchy on its ruins; and (6) that such colony or monarchy will endanger our essential political rights or Government. All these possibilities must become facts before the United States could apply the Monroe doctrine."

In conclusion, pointing out that correspondence must necessarily follow the adoption of the resolution, the report says: "France would further embarrass us by pointing to some facts that, to the minds of the minority of the committee, are not a demonstration of the undiluted patriotism of the pending resolution. The facts are that the United States knew in 1879 that de Lesseps would begin work on the Isthmian Canal, for they sent to the representatives to the Inter-oceanic Canal Congress, held in Paris in May, 1879, and that our Government has known that the work has been progressing for years. And when the de Lesseps Company becomes financially embarrassed, and the canal will probably fail unless France should give aid, Congress gives sudden birth to twin measures: one to incorporate the Nicaragua Canal Company as a rival to the De Lesseps Company, and the other, a law threatening France on a bare suspicion that she may attempt to save the rival of the American company from utter ruin. And we could not deny that there is a very unique and suspicious and marvelous coincidence in these two measures—enough so, at least, to suggest to the impartial mind that possibly there is more thrift than patriotism in the resolution."

A NOTED CRIMINAL CAUGHT.

He Was Traced Through a Letter He Had Written to His Sweetheart.

READING, Feb. 16.—Three weeks ago a gang of tramps were arrested in this city and lodged in jail under the vagrant law. One of them was Harry Nipple, a noted criminal who was wanted in Ogle county, Ill., for grand larceny, but the police did not know they had such a notorious prisoner when they made the arrests. Nipple's home was at Frederick, Md., where he had a sweetheart with whom he corresponded at regular intervals. A detective who was engaged in the burglary case in Ogle county, went to Frederick and remained a long time with the hope of discovering the whereabouts of Nipple. He watched the mails closely, and at last ascertained, through a letter from Nipple to his sweetheart, that his man was at Reading. A few days afterward the Reading officers were made acquainted with the facts. Nipple was identified and held until Sheriff Bishon of Ogle county, Ill., could arrive with the necessary requisition papers. That officer, with several days ago, recognized the prisoner as the man wanted, and took him back to Illinois. He said to the Sheriff:

"Well, I've given you a long chase, anyhow, and you would not have caught me yet if I hadn't written to my girl."

The Sheriff, before leaving here, expressed his belief that Nipple would get fifteen years for his crimes.

Mr. Haines's Miraculous Escape from Death.

ALTOONA, Pa., Feb. 16.—A remarkable experience surrounded John H. Haines of Boston, a passenger on the Western express, this morning. In company with his son, Mr. Haines took a Pullman compartment at Philadelphia for Pittsburgh last evening, occupying a lower berth, and his son an upper one. Being a victim of insomnia, he found it impossible to sleep. It is supposed that while under a temporary aberration of the mind he underwent an experience that may prove serious. Raising the window of his compartment he jumped from the car, and from some inexplicable cause, to himself entirely unknown, he succeeded in reaching the top of a freight car in the lower freight yards. At any rate he was found there by employees of the road a little before 5 o'clock. Mr. Haines has been a partner in the Edgar Thomson steel works of Pittsburgh. His escape from the car is a mystery to all who were on the train, and his escape from sudden death is miraculous. Mr. Haines is said to be a millionaire steel king, and was on his way to Pittsburgh to hold a conference with Andrew Carnegie.

Killed Three Women and Himself.

GLENVILLE, Minn., Feb. 16.—Joseph Chemeleke, 19 years old, last night murdered three women and killed himself. His victims were Mrs. Philip Chemeleke, his sister-in-law, her sister Mary, and their mother. Joe had been on bad terms with his brother's family for some time. He got drunk last night, and laid in wait for them. When the two girls came out of the house he shot them down. He then went into the house and killed the old lady. The whole country round about was aroused and young Chemeleke would have been lynched if caught. The body of the murderer was finally found in some bushes about forty yards from the house. He committed suicide by shooting himself in the head.

The Pountney Divorce Case.

NEWBURGH, Feb. 16.—Before Judge Bartlett of Brooklyn, in Special Term here to-day, the trial of Mary A. Pountney against William Pountney of Port Jervis for limited divorce and alimony was begun. The plaintiff alleged cruel treatment by the defendant for twelve years or more. Two daughters testified in behalf of the plaintiff. The defendant testified in his own behalf. He denied failure to support his wife. He admitted violence of temper, but claimed that her temper was bad, and he denied that he had ever abused his wife. The case was adjourned until next Wednesday.

SMASH OF A BEAR OPERATOR

EDWARD HATCH GOES UNDER, SHORT 20,000 OR 25,000 SHARES.

He Waded In Too Deep, Brokers Would Not Lend Stocks, and a Demand for 10 Per Cent. Cash Margins Finished Him.

The first bear failure of any magnitude that has occurred upon the Stock Exchange for a long time was announced yesterday morning. It was interesting as showing how large risks a comparatively unimportant member of the Exchange can take, and also as furnishing evidence of the magnitude of the short interest in the market.

The unfortunate broker was Edward Hatch, who has been a member of the Stock Exchange since 1883, and whose methods of doing business on the floor have won him the soubriquet, "Noisy" Hatch. Excellent lungs and a sonorous voice, together with a face resembling a typical pugilist's, have given him a certain advantage over his fellow members in creating an impression upon the market. His abilities have been more frequently engaged upon the short side of the market than upon the long, and he has always undertaken the work of lowering prices and of endeavoring to demoralize the market with evident satisfaction.

Recently some of his fellow members got the idea that Hatch was overtrading, and consequently a good many became cautious about lending stocks to him. On Friday caution was succeeded by alarm, and many of the brokers refused to lend him stocks at any price, and yesterday morning those who had lent stock to him demanded a deposit of 10 per cent. margin in a trust company upon each transaction. As Hatch's capital has never, according to all accounts, been large, these demands, which must have aggregated more than $100,000, were larger than he could respond to. Besides, he was unable to make good his account at the Bank of New York, so that checks given on Friday to adjust differences began to come back to those who had deposited them.

The announcement of this suspension was made at 11:30 A. M., and from that hour until the close of business the Chairman was occupied buying in stock for ruined bulls on account. He bought in about 5,000 shares of various stocks, and it is said that about twice that amount was settled privately on the floor of the Exchange. From the notices received by the Chairman, which he was unable to execute on account of the closing of the Exchange, it was estimated that there were contracts aggregating about 50,000 shares yet to be closed out. His entire line of shorts was judging by yesterday's developments, somewhere between 20,000 and 25,000 shares.

Hatch was down town early in the day, but got out of the way as soon as he saw the plight he was in. Some of the members of the Stock Exchange tried to make capital out of the failure by starting a report that Hatch was operating for a bear pool in the Consolidated Exchange, and that it was on that account that loans of stocks to him were discontinued. They were unable to explain, however, what advantages other than those of arbitrage any member of the Consolidated Exchange would gain by conducting his operations on the Stock Exchange.

Hatch's father is a member of the firm of Lord & Taylor, and is said to be worth several hundred thousand dollars. Hatch is a nephew of Alfredick S. Hatch, who was at one time President of the Stock Exchange, but who went out of it a year or so ago owing to an excess of contracts on the short side of the market.

LICENSED HIGHWAYMEN.

Two of the Gang of Baxter Street Ruffians Wanted for Outrageous Assault.

Thomas McCormick, a young clerk employed at Mills & Gibb's wholesale dry goods house on Broadway, started to walk to the Brooklyn Bridge with his father yesterday afternoon. As a short cut they went through Baxter street. The narrow sidewalk was littered so that they had to go in single file, and Thomas went ahead.

The pullers-in were standing in front of their respective establishments, hungry for their prey. Perhaps the rain had deprived them of the usual quota of customers, for they were uncommonly aggressive, and beset the two McCormicks with requests to "shep insite and shoost see der pargins."

Young McCormick took the remarks good naturedly until he struck the puller-in at No. 16. This gentleman, not satisfied with the persuasive powers of his tongue, attempted to haul young McCormick in by force. McCormick resisted and spoke in graphic terms to the pulling-in.

Mr. Samuel Williams, the proprietor of the establishment, thereupon rushed out and kicked McCormick viciously in the small of the back. The lad fell to the sidewalk disabled. His father came to his assistance yelling for help, and Williams and the puller-in fled.

A policeman arrived and tried to get young McCormick to the Elizabeth street police station. The boy could not walk, however, and was removed in an ambulance to Chambers Street Hospital. Two detectives were sent out to arrest Williams and his employee, but they could not be found. The name of the puller-in was not ascertained. Young McCormick revived at the hospital, and was well enough to leave with his father at 5 o'clock for their home at 896 Lexington avenue.

Thanks from Far-off Dakota to Sunset Cox.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Representative Cox of New York, who offered successfully the series of instructions to the House conferees on the Territorial bill looking to the immediate admission to the Union of South Dakota, has received the following letter:

FARGO, DAK., Feb. 11.

DEAR SIR: Let me again thank you for your magnificent efforts in behalf of statehood for the Dakotas and the other Territories. Let me also give you a few remarks from one whose life has mostly been spent in the focus of intellectual and commercial activity in the East, and who is therefore in a position to fully have you pictured the situation. Rightly or wrongly the impression has been created here, and to some extent elsewhere, that the democratic party is practically denying the people of Dakota their undoubted right to come into our Union as two states, when they possess all the qualifications of population, wealth, and territorial area. From a party standpoint, this injustice is—Why is the South solid on one side? The Democratic party should not adopt a policy to make a solid North-western phalanx against them. The West is practically unanimous in favor of division and Statehood. It is one sea to waste time in taking another vote on division, and to have a fair fight at once and our party have the credit of giving it to us. All parties here approve your efforts, and let me say in conclusion that would you be able to have the good fortune to see Dakota enter from the shores of the Mississippi to Puget Sound, I am respectfully, MARTIN BRAN,

Chairman Democratic Territorial Committee.

Fireworks Extraordinary.

CHARLESTON, S.C., Feb. 16.—A strange story comes from Barnwell county. There is a family homestead in Joyce Branch which seems to be haunted by fire. Intelligent and sober-minded people tried to believe that the occurrences there were electrical phenomena, but they failed. A few nights ago a wagon load of negroes returning from a meeting passed the house at midnight. They were singing an old camp meeting hymn when, as they passed directly in front of the house, they were illuminated by an unearthly glamor shot from the windows, which filled them with terror. Soon afterward some other people saw a sheet of flame mount skyward, apparently from the chimney of the residence. None ventured to approach the house that night, and the inmates were ignorant of there having been an illumination. The house is an old two-story structure, built of cypress. The whites and negroes in the neighborhood are very much alarmed.

Young Preston's Doctor's Bill.

Stephen C. Preston, son of the Haytian Minister to the United States, was sued in the Eleventh District Court yesterday by Dr. R. H. M. Dawkinson for professional services and money lent. He testified that in May, 1886, he was summoned by letter to Smyrna Duryll to treat young Mr. Preston, who had stomach troubles and a craving for strange food, and who had once got up in the night and eaten two quarts of cocoa nuts. Dr. Dawkinson told this on invitation of Mr. Preston's counsel to tell all he knew. He prescribed and afterward saw the young man several times and lent him $20, of which the young man paid back $4.

The defendant admitted the debt of $16 and paid it into court, but denied that the Doctor had treated him or prescribed for him. The jury gave the Doctor a verdict.

China Needs the Whole World's Help.

A subscription list has been started in the China trade for the sufferers by famine in three of the largest districts in China. The tea and other merchants yesterday contributed $1,000. The subscriptions were sent to A. W. Vincent, one of the Boxer Bond and Shanghai Banking Corporation. A Wall street man interested in the movement say that the Chinese Government is doing all it can, but that the demands are so urgent that the whole civilized world has been called on for assistance.

Nugent has his Servant Arrested.

On the written complaint of John B. Nugent of 159 West thirty-third street, who declares that he believes that Kate McNally, a servant, gave his 2-year-old child a dose of laudanum from which the boy died, Coroner Hanly yesterday issued a warrant for Kate's arrest. The warrant was sent to Capt. Berghold of the fifth street police.

A Press Club for Jersey City.

Many newspaper men of Hudson county met in the Mayor's office of Jersey City yesterday to organize a press club. Daniel Meaghon presided, and Thomas McKeon was secretary. Committees were appointed, and steps to effect a permanent organization were

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales Feb. 16.

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

10 Georgia 7s gold	105¾

CLOSING PRICES OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4½s, r	107¾	108¼	U. S. 6s, 1895	120	—
U. S. 4½s, c	109	109¼	U. S. 6s, 1896	122½	—
U. S. 4s, r	125¾	126¼	U. S. 6s, 1897	125¼	—
U. S. 4s, c	125¾	126¼	U. S. 6s, 1898	128¼	—
			U. S. 6s, 1899	131¼	—

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

5 Atl. & Pac. 1st	82	5 Lou. & N. C. T. 5s	96¾
40	82⅛	5 Long Isl. 5s, s. f.	115½
80	82⅛	3 Mahoning Coal 5s	109
5	82¼	20 Mob. & O. gtd.	40
5	82	5	48½
10 Ch., St. L. & P. 1st	99¾	5 Mo. Pac. cn.	113
1	99¾	4 Mil. & L. S. cnv.	98
8 Ch. & O. 4s	87	5 Nor. P. 1st, c.	110¾
5 Ch. & O., S. W. m	108½	10	110¾
10	108½	10 Nor. P. & Mon. 1st	103½
5	109	20	103½
5 Chi. & O. cn. 5s	93¾	2	103½
2	94¼	1 N. Y. & Sus. 1st, r. 5s	97½
47	94¼	2 N. J. Cen. 1st	110
1 C., B. & Q. Ben. d	92¾	2 N. J. C. gen. 5s	110
1 C., B. & Q. 4s, N. ex.	93	1 North Ill. 1st	110
1	94¼	2 Nash. & Chat. cn.	102
125	94¼	10 N. Y., L. E. & W. 5s	95
15	94⅛	5 N. Y., O. & W. 1st	115
41	94⅛	1 Ohio & Miss. cn.	114
42	94⅛	10 Or. R. & N.	112
92	94⅛	9 Or. & T. C. 1st	105½
8 Can. So. 2d	96¾	25 Or. imp. st.	109⅝
7	96¾	5 Omaha & St. L. 1st	75½
10 Ch., Peo. & St. L. 5s	85½	5	74
10	85¾	1 Ohio, Ind. & W. 1st	71½
1 Cen. Pac. L. G.	105½	7 Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	110
20 Ch. & E. Ill. gn. 5s	103	28 Rh. & W. P. T. 6s	97½
5 C., G., L. & C. Ute 1st	88½	50 Rock I., ex 5s	105½
3 Del. & H., '91	108¾	5 Rh. & Dan. 5s	87½
11 Den. & R. G. con.	112	27 Rh. & A. 1st, div. r.	87½
7 Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	81	15 Rh. & A. y. 2d, d. m. r.	30½
10	81¼	27 Reading gnl. 4s	93
20 D. & R. G. W. 1st 6s	82	10 Reading 1st pf. inc.	36¼
11	82¼	5	35⅝
1	82¼	3 Reading 2d pf. inc.	27½
10	82¼	5	27⅝
1 Del. & M. 1st	105¾	5 St. P. & Ma. con. 6s	117¾
5 Det. B. City & A. 1st	107½	5	117¾
14 Erie 1st	70	32	118
15 Erie con. 2d	102⅝	1 St. P. & Ma. M. 6s	111
25	102⅝	7	111¼
19	103	5 St. L. & S. F. 1st 6s	103
20 Ft. Worth 1st	84¾	1 St. P. 1st, S. M. L.	112
4	84¾	10 St. L., Ark. & Tex. 1st	97½
1	85	2	97¾
18 Gulf, C. & S. F. G. 5s	82	4 St. P. 1st, S. M. L.	112
10 Houstonic 5s	108½	10 St. L., Ark. & Tex. 1st	97½
1 Iron Mt. 5s	90	2	97¾
15 Int. & Gt. N. 6s	67	1	97½
40	67¼	7 San. A. & A. P. 1st 6s	88
8	67	15	87¾
2 Kan. P. cn.	115	25 Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	38
1 Kan. & Pac. 4s	72¾	34 Tol. & W. 1st, ext. 4s	84
18 Knox. & O. 1st	103¼	8 Tol., A. A. & N. M. 1st	107
5 Ken. Cen. 1st	79¾	5 Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st	90
5	79¾	4	90¾
5 L. Car & W. 1st	88	6	90
40 L., N. A. & Ch. cn.	90	1 Un. Pac. 1st, '96	113¾
5	90¼	3 Un. Pac. 1st	115½
5	90¼	3 Va. Mid. gtd.	70
5	90¼	5	84¾
14	100	1	85
1	100	1 Wab. & P. Chd.	25¾
5	100¼	15	26¾
6	100¼	10 West Sh. 4s	106½
15	101	16 W., N. Y. & Pa. 1st	99¾

Total sales of railway bonds (par value), $1,530,000.

RAILROAD AND OTHER SHARES.

Sales.	Stocks.	Opening. Bid.	Opening. Asked.	High-est. Bid.	Low-est. Bid.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
100	American Cable	80½	81	80½	80½	80	—
6030	Atch., T. & S. Fe	54⅝	54¾	54⅝	54⅜	54⅝	54¾
120	Atlantic & Pac.	1	2	1	1	1	2
1930	Cameron Coal	32⅝	33	32⅝	32	32½	33
800	Canada Southern	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	55¾	57¼
2100	Central Pacific	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34¾
2000	Ches. & Ohio	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21	21⅛	21⅜
200	Ches. & O., 1st pf.	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16¾
740	Canadian Pac.	55½	55½	55½	55	55¼	55½
100	C. & O. 2d pf.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	20	20
200	Chic. & E. Ill.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	45
280	Chic. & E. Ill. pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾	98	98	98¾
150	Chic. & Alton	137½	137½	137	137	137	140
784	Chicago Gas	41⅛	41¼	41	40⅝	41	41
6650	Chic. & N. W.	107⅜	107⅝	107⅛	107⅜	107⅜	107⅝
250	Chi. & N. W. pf.	141⅝	141¾	141⅝	141	141	141¾
7602	C., R. I. & P.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅛	94⅛	94⅜
12240	C., B. & Q.	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅛	64⅛	64⅜
607	C., M. & St. P.	103⅝	103⅝	103	102	102	103¼
410	C., St. P., M. & O.	56⅝	56⅝	56⅝	56	56	56¼
550	Chi., L. St. L. & C.	109⅝	109⅝	109	109	109	109⅝
60	C., C., C. & I.	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	79⅝
120	Consol. Gas Co.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
1230	Del. & Hudson	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝	137⅝	138⅝
880	Del., Lack. & W.	142⅝	143⅝	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝	142⅝
100	Den., R. G. & W.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
400	Den., R. G. & W. pf.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
25	Den. & E. G. pf.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	44
200	E. T., V. & G. 1st pf.	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
200	E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	35	35	35	34⅝	34⅝	35⅝
145	Flint, R. & M. pf.	98	98	98	98	98	—
10	Green Bay & Win.	7	7	7	6½	6½	6½
394	Illinois Central	110	110	109¾	109	109¼	109¾
310	Kingston & Pem.	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
310	L. E. & Western	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
310	L. E. & Western pf.	58	58	58	58	58	58⅝
8433	Lake Shore	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅛	104⅝	104⅝
41	Long Island	84	84	84	84	84	86
1284	Louis. & Nash.	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
150	Louis. & N. 1st pf.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48	48	50
525	Manhattan Con.	95⅝	96	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
100	Marq., H. & Ont. pf.	88	88	88	87	87	90
100	Michigan Central	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝	77
20	Mil. L. S. & W.	86	86	86	86	86	87½
400	Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
8300	Missouri Pacific	73⅝	73⅝	73	72	72½	73
200	Mobile & Ohio	11	11	11	11	11	11¼
2100	Nash., C. & St. L.	85¾	86⅝	85¾	85¾	85¾	86
620	N. J. Central	98	98⅝	98	98	98	98⅝
100	N. Y. Central	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
600	N. Y. & Perry Coal	31⅝	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	31⅝
3000	N. Y. & New Eng.	46	46⅝	47⅝	46	47⅝	48
6337	N. Y., L. E. & W.	24⅝	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	25⅝
500	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	90	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
50	N. Y., S. & W.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9	9	9⅝
800	Northern Pac.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
4980	Northern Pac. pf.	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
500	Ohio & Miss.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
850	Ontario & West.	18	18	18	17⅝	18	18⅝
1347	Oregon Imp.	85	85⅝	85⅝	84	84	85⅝
80	Oregon Imp. pf.	104	104	104	104½	105	105
400	Oregon R. & N.	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	96
600	Oregon S. L.	24⅝	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	25⅝
1100	Oregon & Trans.	33⅝	33⅝	33	33	33	33⅝
250	Pacific Mail	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
400	Peo., Dec. & Evan.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
8430	Phila. & Reading	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
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