FACTORY INSPECTORS MEET.

SEVEN WOMEN DELEGATES IN THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Mrs. McEnery of Pennsylvania Tells of Her Encouraging Experience with Manufacturers—Value of Sanitary Laws.

The National Association of Factory Inspectors opened its fourth annual convention in the Aldermanic chamber in the City Hall yesterday. It is the first convention to include women among its delegates. The women inspectors in attendance number seven. The first yesterday in the left inside tier of the semi-circular rows of seats occupied by the City Fathers. Over thirty delegates, representing nine States were present.

Some of the women were dressed in a way that would be apt to excite the envy of the female operatives if they wear such costumes when on their tours of inspection. Mrs. Alexandra Bremer, Miss Electra Lockwood, Miss Margaret Finn, Mrs. Eliza A. Carroll, and Miss Julia A. Early were the delegates from this State. The other two delegates were from Pennsylvania, the only other State which has women factory inspectors. She was the first State to appoint them, and Mrs. M. B. McEnery of Philadelphia, one of her representatives in the council, was the first woman inspector appointed. The other representative from Pennsylvania was Mrs. N. G. Leslie of Titusville.

On the opening of the convention, Mayor Grant welcomed the inspectors in a short speech. President Rufus R. Wade, of Massachusetts, after thanking him, reviewed at considerable length the history of the legislation for the improvement of the condition of factory operatives. In regard to the seven women factory inspectors, he said:

"Mr. Mac. our last session an important change was made in the laws of Pennsylvania and New York in providing for the appointment of a certain number of women as factory inspectors. The same subject has been discussed in Massachusetts, but nothing has been done. It is known that some of the women appointed in the two States named possess peculiar qualifications for certain duties of factory inspection in which the comfort and health of their own sex are concerned. Time will determine whether the change is one that ought to be made elsewhere, and in the mean time we look for the best results."

Speaking of the benefits derived from the enforcement of the labor and sanitary laws by the Factory Inspectors of Massachusetts, he said: "Not a city or town in Massachusetts will tolerate for a day a state of things in respect to ventilation which was so common a few years ago that it did not excite remark. We know now by competent testimony what conditions of sanitation are essential to public welfare. There is no room for doubt or speculation as to sanitary requirements. I doubt if the full significance of the sanitary legislation has yet dawned upon our people. It is an advance that never will be lost or abandoned. The effect upon coming generations it would be impossible to exaggerate. Consider what it must mean to thousands of our children to escape the discomforts and dangers of bad drainage and foul air in our school rooms: what it means to multitudes of all ages to secure the best possible surroundings where they must earn their daily bread. Nor can any man adequately state the far-reaching influences of such legislation as the so-called ten-hour law. To say that the shortening of hours of labor gives needed leisure to the operative is not enough; such a law tends to broaden and elevate all subsequent legislation."

After a recess, papers on compulsory education were read by Francis U. Coe of this State, and John d'Arcy of New Jersey. Both advocated the system. In the discussion which followed compulsory education, even when it involved factory children's attendance at school in the evening, was advocated.

Papers on the ventilation of school buildings were read by John T. White, State Inspector of Massachusetts, and by A. J. Cheney.

At the evening session Mrs. McEnery, in a long paper on "Factory Inspection," advocated the application of the Inspection law to the smallest factories. The exemption of a manufacturer employing less than ten persons from the requirements of the law of Pennsylvania she declared to be not only an injustice to the larger manufacturers, but to the operatives in these places, as the larger factories have better sanitary conditions and superior safeguards for life, as well as more conveniences of all kinds for the employees.

"I have been requested," Mrs. McEnery said, "to give some of my experiences. For the most part I have been received not only courteously but cordially by the manufacturers of Pennsylvania, a fact which goes to show that the law is of benefit to the employer as well as to the employee. The first place I inspected was a leather pocketbook factory. The junior member of the firm, who was just raising his first moustache, informed me very pertly: 'Nobody admitted in this factory.' 'That is its rule, and we will not break it for any one,' I said. 'Sam, are you the only member of the firm present?' He said 'I was in the private office,' and I asked to see 'I'm.' After making myself understood, 'I'm' allowed me to make the inspection, and was gallant enough to escort me himself.

"Another morning, on dropping into a plush case factory, I observed at once five or six minors, and was surprised when the proprietor told me he did not come under the factory law—'only seven or eight here,' he said. I told him if he employed more more than one penalty would be $500 for each offence. This frightened him into showing his roll call, and he proved to have twenty-nine employees."

Mrs. Emery told in detail of the only arrest in Pennsylvania for refusing an inspector (herself) access to a factory. The offending person was the proprietor of a small necktie factory, who said to her: "I have no time for factory inspectors or for you, either." After six days' delay, due to the usual red tape, she got authority from Harrisburg to secure a warrant for his arrest.

"I congratulate New York," said Mrs. McEnery, "in her speedy following of Pennsylvania's recognition of our sex, and I hope the time we meet again in national council that every State belonging to the association may be in part represented by women."

Mrs. McEnery was followed by L. R. Campbell, who read a paper "On the Restriction of the Hours of Labor to Sixty Hours a Week." He declared that Northern manufacturers suffered from competition with Southern manufacturers, whose employees worked so much longer than those in the North. Vice-President John Franey did not believe this competition amounted to much, as the Southern employees were not so efficient.

Before adjourning the association agreed to accept an invitation from the city to visit Blackwell's Island to-morrow.

SCHOOL SAVINGS BANKS ATTACKED.

Mayor Gleason and John H. Thiry of Long Island City Again at War.

Mayor Gleason of Long Island City threatens to oust the school savings bank system which was inaugurated in the Long Island City public schools by John H. Thiry in 1885 while he was School Commissioner. The system has grown until now, out of 4,132 pupils in the public schools, 3,219 are depositors. The total amount to their credit is $25,794.79, an average of about $8. The deposits are made every Monday morning at the opening of the school. Mayor Gleason's objection to the system is that it consumes too much time and tends to confuse the school for the rest of the morning. He also says it has a tendency to make misers out of the children, and that the children in their eagerness to exceed each other in the amounts deposited are prone to obtain money by questionable means. At the next meeting of the Board of Education he will ask them to take the system out of the schools.

Mr. Thiry and the Mayor are not good friends. Some time ago the Mayor ejected him by force from a meeting of the Board of Education. Shortly after this occurred Mr. Thiry threatened to bring suit for defamation of character against the Mayor for alleged slanderous language applied to him by the latter. The school savings bank is Mr. Thiry's pet hobby. He spends all his spare time on it, and offers prizes to the children to encourage them in saving money. It has been his custom to visit the schools with a pocketful of small change and start accounts for those who had not become depositors.

Mr. Thiry said yesterday he believed the Mayor's action was inspired by animosity toward him.

"I am 68 years old," continued Mr. Thiry. "The system will live and thrive long after I am gone. He cannot injure me by taking the system out of the schools, but he will injure all the little children and a great many families to whom this system has been a blessing."

In conclusion Mr. Thiry said the system was in vogue in 112 schools in the United States, and that the pupils had $63,454.54 to their credit in savings banks. Mayor Gleason denies that he is actuated in his present course by ill-feeling toward Mr. Thiry. He says he is willing the system should remain in the schools if the teachers will stay to receive the deposits after school hours.

Bishop Loughlin's Health Improving.

Bishop Loughlin of Brooklyn, whose poor health has been causing his friends much anxiety for a few weeks, is rapidly becoming himself again. Since last Sunday he has been able to say mass, and he is also well enough to attend personally to nearly all the details of the diocesan work that he has been in the habit of transacting. He celebrates the 7 o'clock mass every morning at St. John's chapel, which adjoins his residence in Greene and Clermont avenues. Priests intimately associated with him say that in a few weeks he will able to go about among the churches as of old.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales Aug. 27.

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

$5 Virginia 6s def., Y. S. 6

CLOSING PRICES OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4½s, r	104½	—	U. S. 6s, 1885	114	—
U. S. 4½s, c	105¾	—	U. S. 6s, 1886	116½	—
U. S. 4s, r	125¾	126¼	U. S. 6s, 1887	110	—
U. S. 4s, c	126¾	126¾	U. S. 6s, 1888	121	—
			U. S. 6s, 1889	127	—

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

5 Atchison 4s	84½	3 N. J. Cent. 5s	110¾
15	84¾	1	111
5	84¾	1 Nash. & Chat. 6s	108¾
6 Atchison inc	50¾	10	109
10 Atl. & Pac. 1s	17	1 N. Y. gold, 6s	123¾
6 Atl. & Pac. 1st	77¾	1 N. W. deb. 5s, 25 yr	109
2 Bur., C. R. & N. 1st	97¾	11 N. Y., O. & W. 4s	97¾
5	97	1	97
5	97¼	1 Oregon S. L. Un.	83¾
2 Can. Southern	106	10 Oregon S. L. 5s	111¾
10 Chi. & O. con. 5s	109¾	5 Oregon & T. C. 1st	106¾
10	109¾	1 Pac. R. R. 1s	29
10	109	1 Pac. D. & E. 1st	101¾
10 Chi. & O. S. & A. 6s	71	4 Ill. & W. P. T. 5s	76
21	71	2 Rock Island ex. 5s	102¾
1 C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	101¾	1	103
10	101¾	3 Reading gen. 4s	81¾
5 C., R. & Q. 4s, reg.	91¾	1	81
1 C., R. I. & P., R. P.	105	16 Read. 1st pf. 5s	70¾
1 Can. So. 1st	106	5 Read. 2d pf. inc.	31¾
1 Can. So. 2d	99	5	31
1 Ch. & E. Ill. gen. 6s	90¾	1 Rio G. W. 1st	74¾
6 Del. & H. '91	109¾	1 St. P. 1st, L. G. &	112¾
2 Den. & R. G. con.	82¾	5 St. P. con.	125
1	82¾	1 St. P. 1st S. M. &	118¾
1 Erie ex. 2d	103¾	5 Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	39¾
8 Ft. Worth 1st	105	1	39¾
1	104¾	3 Tol. P. & W. 1st	74
5 G., Har. & M. 2d	96	5 Tol., A. A. & N. M. 1st	104¾
6 G., H. & S. A. 1st, w. c.	85¾	1	104¾
1	85¾	1 Tol., A. A. & Cad 1st	106¾
1	85¾	1	106¾
21 Hock. Val. 4s	105¾	1	105¾
10 H. & T. Cen. 1st, M. L.	118¾	9 Tenn. C., I. & R. gen.	90
17 Iron Mt. 2d	107	1 Tenn. div.	98
1	107¾	1 Union Pac. 1st	109¾
2 Iron Mt. 3d	95	2 U. P., D. & G. 1st	88
9 Iowa Cent. 1st	85	10	87¾
1 Lou. & N. gen.	116¾	3 Va. Midland gen.	95
1 Long Island 4th	100	3 Wabash 1st	101¾
4 La. St. L. & Tex. 1st	10	13	10¾
4	10¾	2 Wabash 2d	76¾
2	10¾	7	77
11	10¾	2 Wab. Deb. sec. B.	40¾
2 Lo., E. & St. L. 5s	88¾	8 West Shore 4s	105¾
2 La. & Mo. R. 2d	115	1	103
1 Mil. & L. S. 1st	120¾	13 West Shore 4s, r	105
2 Nor. Pac. 1st c	115¾	10 W. N. Y. & Pa. 1st	86¾
1 Nor. Pac. 2d c	115	8 W. N. Y. & Pa. 2d	35
1 Nor. Pac. gn. 5s	94	1	34¾
2 Nor. P. & Mont. 1st	115	1	34¾
1 N. Y. & Sus. 1st r. 5s	97	11 Wis. Cent. 1st	94¾

Total sales of railway bonds (par value), $565,000.

RAILROAD AND OTHER SHARES.

Sales.		Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
15	American Ex.	115	115	114¾	114	116
11270	Atch., T. & Fe.	42¾	43	41¾	41¾	41¾
5	Boston A. L. pf.	107	107	107	—	—
510	Canadian Pac.	78¾	78¾	77¾	78¾	—
610	Can. Southern	54¾	54¾	54	53¾	54
254	Central Pacific	32¾	32¾	32¼	32¾	33¾
210	Ches. & Ohio	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
300	C. & O. 1st pf.	60	60	60	59¾	60
300	C. & O. 2d pf.	41¾	41¾	41	40	41
200	Chi. & E. Ill.	44¾	44¾	44	44	45
100	Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	90	90	90	90	93
225	Chicago Gas	84	85¾	83¾	84¾	85¾
860	C., C., C. & St. L.	70¾	70¾	69¾	70	70¾
400	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	97	97	97	96¾	97¾
1864	Ch. & N. W.	109¾	109¾	108¾	109	109¾
1808	C., R. I. & P.	102¾	102¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
11310	C., M. & St. P.	71¾	72	71¾	71¾	71¾
100	C., M. & St. P. pf.	117	117	117	117	117¾
15540	C., B. & Q.	84¾	86¾	84¾	84¾	85
100	C., St. L. & P. pf.	60	60	60	60	60
800	Colorado Coal	50	50¾	49¾	49¾	50
200	Del., L. & W.	140	140	139	139	140
700	Del. & Hudson Canal	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	128
1810	Del., Lack. & W.	141¾	142	141¾	142	142¾
200	Consol. Coal	29¾	29¾	28¾	28	27
117	Consol. Gas Co.	98¾	98¾	98¾	97¾	98¾
700	Del. & Hudson	140¾	140¾	139¾	140¾	140¾
17500	Den., L. & G.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
1100	Den. & R. G.	21	21¾	21	20¾	20¾
2930	Den. & R. G. pf.	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
100	E. T., V. & G. 2d pf.	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
100	Flint & P. M.	27	27	27	26	27
100	Iowa Central	8	8	8	8	9¼
100	Lake E. & West	17	17	17	17	17¾
100	L. E. & West. pf.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65	65¾
4810	Lake Shore	107¾	107¾	106¾	106¾	107
200	Laclede Gas	19	20	19	19	20
2800	Long Island	87¾	88¾	87¾	87¾	88¾
300	Manhattan Con.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107	107¾
190	Manhattan B.	5	5	5	5	6
2300	Mexican Central	27¾	27¾	25¾	25¾	26
150	Metropolitan Coal	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
100	Mil., L. S. & W. pf.	109	109	109	108¾	109¾
6900	Missouri Pacific	71¾	71¾	70¾	70¾	71
500	Mobile & Ohio	24	24¾	24	24¾	24¾
660	N. Y. Central	105¾	106	105¾	105¾	106
900	North Amer. Co.	45	45¾	44¾	—	—
2700	N. Y. & New Eng.	48	48	46¾	47	47¾
3850	N. Y., L. E. & W.	26¾	27	26¾	26¾	26¾
1210	Northern Pacific	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾
1400	Northern Pac. pf.	82	82¾	81¾	82	82¾
200	Ohio Southern	20	20	20	20	21
1918	Ohio & Miss.	27¾	27¾	25¾	27¾	27¾
400	Ontario & West	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
100	Oregon S. L.	43	43	43	42¾	43¾
3180	Oregon & Trans.	45¾	45¾	44¾	45¾	45¾
60	Pacific Mail	43¾	44	43¾	43¾	43¾
100	Peo., Dec. & Evv.	19	19	19	19	20
12600	Phila. & Reading	42¾	43¾	41¾	42¾	42¾
10	Phila. Gas	22¾	22¾	22¾	—	—
800	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	216	216	215	216	—
780	Pitts. & W. pf.	37	39	37	38	40
100	Quicksilver	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
3028	Rich. & A.	21¾	21¾	20¾	20¾	21¾
10	Rich. & W. P. pf.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	77¾
170	R., W. & O.	115	115	115	—	116
250	St. P. & Omaha	30¾	30¾	30¾	30	30¾
600	Southern Pac.	30¾	30¾	29¾	29¾	30¾
100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	45¾	45¾	45¾	44¾	46
500	Texas Pacific	20	20¾	20	19¾	20
500	Tol., A. A. & N. M.	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
16150	Union Pacific	60¾	61¾	60¾	60¾	60¾
50	U. S. Express	71	71	71	70	72
800	Union Pac., D. & G.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32	32¾
300	Virginia Mid.	62	62	62	54	—
800	W., St. L. & P.	12¾	12¾	12	11¾	12
700	W., St. L. & P. pf.	26	26	25¾	25¾	26¾
1125	Western Un. Tel.	83¾	83¾	82	82¾	83¾
710	Wheeling & L. E.	28	28	27¾	27¾	28
250	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	75¾	75¾	75¾	75	75¾
400	Wis. Central	27¾	27¾	26	25¾	27
	The total sales of stocks were 162,804 shares.					

UNLISTED DEPARTMENT TRANSACTIONS.

Sales.		Open'g.	High't.	Low't.	Clos'g.
210	Amer. Cot. Oil Co.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
2464	Amer. Cot. Oil ctfs.	25¾	26	24¾	26
20245	Sugar Refineries	79	79¾	77¾	78¾
5850	Illinois Lead Trust	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
100	Distilling & C. F.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
100	Ill. Steel Beneficiary	14	14	14	14
200	Horn Silver	3.60	3.60	3.60	3.60
26300	Georgia Pac. Ints.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
25000	Georgia Pac. 1st	78	78	78	78
225000	Kan. & Tex. 4s, W. L.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾
82000	St. L., Ark. & Tex. 4s, W. L.	74	74	74	74
310000	St. L., Ark. & Tex. 2d, W. L.	41¾	41¾	41	41
34000	Pine Line 6s	85	85¾	85	85¾
43000	Buckeye Pipe Line	54¾	54¾	53¾	53¾

BOSTON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bos. & Albany	207	208	West End Land	26¾	26¾
Cent. Mass.	20¾	—	Bos. & Mont.	90	90
Boston	172	—	Butte & Blox.	21¾	22
Fitchburg	—	97¾	Calumet & Hec.	300	305
Mex. Cent. 4s	76	—	Santa Fe N. Co.	62¾	67¾
Old Colony	162¾	—	A., T. & S. F.	33¾	34
Rutland pf.	73	—	A., T. & S. F. 1s	65¾	66
Erie Tel.	49¾	50			

PHILADELPHIA CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Pa. R.R. gen. m. 6s	61½	61¾	Lehigh Valley	52¾	52¾
Phil. & R. 1st pf.	51¾	51¾	Phil. & R. Coal	51¾	51¾
Phil. & R. 2d pf.	51¾	51¾	Pennsylvania	56¾	56¾
Phil. & R. 5s pf.	41¾	—			

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

Atlantic & Gt. W. 1st	39¾	Lou. & Nashville	91¾
Atlantic & Gt. W. 2d	8¾	N. Y. Central	108¾
Canadian Pacific	85¾	Norfolk & West. pf.	50
Erie Common	27	Northern Pacific pf.	64¾
Erie 2d consols	108¾	Ontario & West	20
Illinois Central	118	Union Pacific	52¾
Lake Shore	110¾	Wabash pf.	31¾

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 27.

The London market was affected unfavorably this morning ostensibly by advices that the labor troubles at Chicago might become serious. It is probable, however, that it was really influenced by bearish operations directed from this centre. Whichever may have been the fact, London was comparatively quiet, and did very little in this market. Evidence of what foreign dealers have been doing was furnished by heavy offerings of security bills which have been held back for a rally in the sterling exchange market. As that market failed to rally, the bills were sold to-day, with the result of carrying actual rates to the lowest figures they have touched in the present decline.

The news received from Chicago during the day relative to the trouble between the railroads and their employees was more favorable than that printed this morning. At the close of business it was established to the satisfaction of Wall street that the trouble at Chicago was practically at an end. The market was sluggish and heavy until the close, when it rallied under the lead of Reading, which responded easily to a moderate demand for the stock. The selling which left the active list about ⅝ ⅌ cent. lower than last night was based in part upon reports that a Boston concern not engaged in the banking or stock business was embarrassed financially. At this writing those reports have not been confirmed. If true, the disaster to which they refer should not have more than a purely sentimental or speculative effect upon stock values. Another reason for the decline was that a portion of the trading element which bought stocks at low figures last week has taken its profits, and favors a reaction. The feature of the early dealings was the purchase of a round amount of Union Pacific by a commission house, and of the late dealings, an advance in Reading. Rock Island, Atchison, and Lackawanna stood the brunt of the selling movement, and closed materially lower. The other net declines were unimportant.

The street is beginning to feel tolerably easy about money. This is natural, because the rates for money on call have not exceeded the legal rate for two days in succession. Besides, the success of Mr. Windom's plan for redeeming a part of the 4½ ⅌ cents is now virtually demonstrated. Some people base their calculations regarding the money market upon the following figures, namely, that for the four weeks beginning Aug. 21, when Mr. Windom issued his last circular regarding the 4½s, to about the middle of September, when the pension money will have been distributed, the Treasury will have released 20 millions for redemption of 4½s, 10 millions for pensions, about 3 million dollars interest on the 4½s, and about 6 millions interest on the 4s, being the interest for the current quarter, the payment of which it is believed will be anticipated soon after Sept. 1. During that same period the Treasury will have issued about 25 millions of new silver notes, making a total addition to the money in circulation of about 52 million dollars. This is all very well and the figures will doubtless be substantiated by the events of the next two weeks or so. On the other hand, it must be remembered that the Treasury receipts from customs and internal revenue alone, average fully 7 millions a week, and for two weeks past the banks have lost an average of 4 million dollars a week, and the movement of money to the interior has barely begun. It is safe to figure, therefore, against the foregoing disbursements and additions to the circulation, an absorption by the Treasury and by the interior of fully 12 million dollars a week, or a total of 48 millions of dollars, leaving the absolute net increase only 4 million dollars, which is certainly not enough to supply the demands that local interests are certain to make upon the New York banks during the period referred to.

Among the specialties, the only noteworthy activity was in Sugar Refineries stock, the market for which continues depressed by skepticism regarding the success of the reorganization. Fears that the concern may be plunged into fresh litigation have become more pronounced daily, and litigation is especially dreaded in respect to the payment of the next dividend. The closing was steady at a slight recovery from the lowest prices.

Final sales compare with those of yesterday as follows:

	Aug. 26.	Aug. 27.		Aug. 26.	Aug. 27.
A., T. & S. F.	43	41¾	Mex. Cent.	27¾	25¾
Can. Southern	55	54	Northwest com.	109¾	109
C., C., C. & St. L.	70	70	Nor. Pac. com.	33¾	33¾
C., R. & Q.	101¾	101¾	Nor. Pac. pf.	71¾	71¾
Chic. & R. Ill.	44¾	44¾	N. Y. Central	105¾	105¾
Consol. Gas	97¾	97¾	N. Y. & N. Eng.	47¾	47
Ches. & Ohio	21¾	21¾	Omaha com.	30¾	30¾
C. & O. 2d pf.	39¾	40	Ontario & West	19¾	19¾
C. & O. 2d pf.	41¾	41	Oregon & T. C.	45¾	45
Chicago Gas	84	83¾	Pacific Mail	44¾	43¾
Del., L. & W.	139¾	140	Phil. P. & C.	31¾	31¾
Del. & Hudson	141¾	140	Rock Island	86¾	84¾
Den. & R. G.	21	21	Rich. & W. P.	21¾	20¾
D. & R. G. pf.	61	60¾	Reading	43	42¾
Erie	29¾	29¾	St. Paul com.	73¾	73¾
East Tenn. pf.	23¾	23¾	St. Paul pf.	117¾	117
Rocking Val.	20¾	20	Tex. Pac.	20¾	20
Lou. & Nash.	56	56	Union Pacific	60¾	60¾
Lake Shore	106¾	106¾	Wabash com.	22¾	22
L. E. & W.	17¾	17	Wab. & P. com.	12¾	12
L. E. & West pf.	65¾	65¾	Wab. & P. pf.	28¾	28¾
Laclede Gas	18¾	19	West. Un. Tel.	82¾	82¾
Manhattan con.	107¾	107¾	W. & L. E.	27¾	27¾
Mich. Central	97	95¾	W. & L. E. pf.	75¾	75¾
Missouri Pac.	71¾	70¾			

* Ex dividend.

Government bonds strong at unchanged quotations. Railway bonds weak. The features were Atlantic and Pacific incomes, Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf 1sts, Fort Worth and Denver City 1sts, Atchison, Wabash, Reading, and Western New York and Pennsylvania issues. The more important net declines were in Fort Worth and Denver City 1sts, ¾ ⅌ cent., to 104¾; Richmond and Terminal 5s, ¾ ⅌ cent., to 77; Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf 1sts, ⅝, to 87⅝; Wabash 2ds, 1, to 77, and Western New York and Pennsylvania 2ds, ⅝ ⅌ cent., to 34¾. The noteworthy advances were in Atlantic and Pacific incomes, 1 ⅌ cent., to 17, and Reading general 4s, ⅝ ⅌ cent., to 81¾.

In bank stocks 5 shares of Bank of Commerce sold at 205, and 35 shares of Bank State of New York at 116.

Silver bullion certificates for 196,000 ounces sold for 118⅝@119¼. Bar silver in London 53¼d. ⅌ ounce. Amount of silver bullion offered to the Government, 1,911,000 ounces. Amount purchased, 578,000 ounces, as follows: 183,000 at $1.19, 115,000 at $1.19¼, and 325,000 at $1.19¼ ⅌ ounce. Total purchases to date, 3,111,000 ounces.

Money on call in good supply at 6@5 ⅌ cent. Time money, 6 ⅌ cent. for all periods on dividend-paying securities only. Commercial paper dull, and rates are nominal. The best double name paper is quoted at 5¾@6 ⅌ cent., and prime single name at 6@7 ⅌ cent.

Sterling exchange weak. Posted asking rates were lowered ½ a cent per pound to $4.83 for long bills and $4.86¾ for demand. Actual rates, $4.82@$4.82¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.85¾ @$4.85¾ for sight drafts, and $4.86¾ for cable transfers.

Offers received at Washington to-day to sell United States bonds to the Government aggregated $1,491,250, of which $1,475,150 were 4½s under circular of Aug. 21, and $6,100 were 4s at 124. Besides those purchases, the Sub-Treasury in this city received and paid for $475,000 of 4½s under the circular of Aug. 21, and about $200,000 of 4½s were redeemed at the Boston Sub-Treasury, making total redeemed to-day $1,150,000. The receipts of business last day $11,482,750 4½s had been purchased under the circular of Aug. 21. Several offers were received from national banks to surrender 4½ ⅌ cent. bonds, held to secure circulation, but they were declined for the reason that the limit of $3,000,000, which may be deposited in any one month to retire circulation, had been already reached for the present month.

In connection with the proposed financing of the American Cotton Oil Company, important changes will be made in the management. The resignations of a majority of the present trustees have already been tendered, and several of them will be accepted to make places for well-known capitalists who have become largely interested in the concern. Hereafter the finances of the concern will be managed by a finance committee, of which Mr. Edward D. Adams will be the Chairman.

The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 1¾ ⅌ cent., payable Sept. 15.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 ⅌ cent. upon its preferred stock, payable Oct. 15.

The Boston and Albany Railroad Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 ⅌ cent., payable Sept. 30.

The Central Trust Company is now delivering Kanawha and Michigan Railroad first mortgage bonds, and are also paying back interest on the old Kanawha and Ohio Railroad bonds.

The gross earnings of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha Railroad for July were $539,996, an increase of $32,332 as compared with the same month of last year.

The New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company reports for July:

	1890.	1889.	Difference.	
Gross earnings	$2,559,439	$2,504,123	Dec.	$54,315
Working expe's	1,650,514	1,596,669	Dec.	53,845
Deduct rentals	$291,225	$304,255	Inc.	$12,329
	218,971	207,454	Inc.	11,781
Net earnings	$963,059	$896,601	Inc.	$65,547

SCHEDULE TO JULY, INCLUSIVE.

	1890 and 1889.	1889 and 1888.	Difference.	
Gross earnings	$21,689,459	$23,730,584	Inc.	$2,001,086
Working expe's	14,187,932	15,581,183	Inc.	1,393,250
Deduct rentals	$7,511,504	$8,118,551	Inc.	$607,846
	1,626,712	2,117,804	Inc.	191,092
Net earnings	$5,584,792	$6,001,545	Inc.	$416,753

The statement of the business of all lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pittsburgh and Erie for July, as compared with the same month of 1889, shows an increase in gross earnings of $132,792, an increase in expenses of $632,983, a decrease in net earnings of $500,191. The seven months of 1890, as compared with the corresponding period of 1889, show an increase in gross earnings of $4,087,007, an increase in expenses of $4,021,479, an increase in net earnings of $65,558. All lines west of Pittsburgh and Erie for July, as compared with the same month in 1889, show an increase in gross earnings of $427,227; an increase in expenses of $332,414; an increase in net earnings of $94,813. The seven months of 1890 as compared with the same period of 1889 show an increase in gross earnings of $3,328,158; an increase in expenses of $2,225,567; an increase in net earnings of $1,102,591.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold by auction to-day at the Real Estate Exchange these securities belonging others:

11 shares Mechanics' National Bank	215¾
45 shares Importers' and Traders' National Bank	515
5 shares Irving National Bank	209¾
10 shares Mercury Bank	303¾
20 shares Madison Square Bank	104
10 shares Home Insurance Co.	150
100 shares H. B. Claflin Co. common	109¾

Treasury balances compare with those of yesterday as follows:

	Aug. 26.	Aug. 27.
Gold	$180,122,917	$189,857,380
Legal tenders	11,172,704	11,312,956
Totals	$201,295,621	$201,170,336

Silver balance, $18,005,088, against $18,029,140 yesterday. Deposits in national banks, $26,357,558, against $25,511,060 yesterday. In addition to the foregoing the Treasury reports to-day, for the first time, silver bullion received under act of July 14, 1890, $1,523,742, and notes issued against the same, $900,000.

Money in London 3@3¾ ⅌ cent. Discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 3¾@3⅞ ⅌ cent. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £11,000. Paris advices quote 3 ⅌ cents at 94 francs 62½ centimes, and exchange on London at 25 francs 26¼ centimes.

Messrs. John H. Davis & Co. offer to investors small amounts of several issues of first mortgage 5 and 6 ⅌ cent. railway bonds having ample margin of security in properties showing net earnings in excess of interest charges.

The sales of mining stocks at the New York Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.	Name.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
200	Andes	65	65	65	65
100	Alpha con.	1 60	1 60	1 60	1 60
500	Argenta	12	12	12	12
100	Al