LIKE PARKHURST'S LEAGUE.

The Rev. Dr. Leonard W. Bacon Attacks Vice In Norwich From His Pulpit.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 7.—The Rev. Dr. Leonard Wesley Bacon of the Second Congregational Church to-day again made a furious onslaught on iniquity in Norwich. He advertised his attack and a great crowd turned out to hear him. Not long ago Dr. Bacon organized a law and order league after Dr. Parkhurst's society, and induced the lately elected Republican Mayor, Harwood, to promulgate a proclamation early in July, commanding all keepers of dives and disorderly houses to pack up and leave town, on or before Aug. 1. Some of them owned property worth many thousands of dollars, but all closed their doors promptly. In his pulpit in his stone church on the hill this forenoon, Dr. Bacon bade them a scathing farewell, and also paid his respects to city officials past and present in a way that made some of them very nervous. Among his auditors, who were criticised, were ex-Mayor H. H. L. Osgood, a deacon of the Park Congregational Church, and ex-Consul Ruggles, owner of the Buckingham Hotel.

Dr. Bacon's principal helper in his crusade besides the Republican Mayor, is Rector Nelson of the fashionable Christ Episcopal Church. Having complimented the present Mayor on the aggressive step he had taken and harried his official predecessors on their policy of supineness, the Doctor said: "You have the authority to destroy this evil. You have no authority to tolerate and sanction it. I know you have done this unlawful and wicked thing through your ex-officers of this city. You have taken on yourselves all the shame and guilt, without the pretended good that was to come with it. You have extended toleration, sanction, protection to these wretched criminals. Is it not understood that the relation of the police to the business of prostitution has been a not unfriendly one, like that which has subsisted between the police and the gambling business?

"In less than a year from now the opportunity will come that will test the quality of your citizenship. By that time, as the city election draws near, the present Mayor, if he does his duty as he has begun, and I believe by the grace of God he will, he will no longer be the generally popular citizen that he seems to be. There will have grown up a violent and cunning opposition to his administration, not in one party, but in both, dexterously using the secret party machinery of both parties to set back the city Government into the old ruts and make it again the accomplice of the prostitute and the gambler. You know the trick by which you have been fooled year after year. It is going to be represented to you that these tremendous questions of life and death interest to the homes and families of this city are somehow entangled with the question of protection, of free coinage, of the seal fisheries, of Democracy or Republicanism, and that, of course, the less must give way to the greater and you must vote the regular ticket."

In conclusion the Doctor admitted that the fight is not won, but said the Law and Order League is going to battle with the social evil in whatever form it may take. "It is possible to conquer it, and," he added, "it is possible even to close the Buckingham House bar (a swell local hotel), even though its owner were ten times a Christian and a hundred times a member of the Broadway Church." The congregation were invited to sign a paper endorsing the Mayor's act, copies of which were at the door out of the sanctuary. Dr. Bacon preached a sermon on a similar topic to the women of Norwich to-night.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Names of the Five Commissioners Who Are to Represent the United States.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The names of the five Commissioners who are to represent the United States at the coming International Monetary Conference are officially announced. They are: Senator William B. Allison of Iowa, Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, Congressman James B. McCreary of Kentucky, ex-Comptroller Henry W. Cannon of New York, and Gen. Francis A. Walker of Massachusetts. With the exception of Mr. McCreary, these names have all been among those discussed for the appointment.

Senator Allison of Iowa has seen nearly twenty years' service in the United States Senate and was eight years a member of the House before his election to the Senate. He is Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, a leading member of the Committee on Finance, and a recognized leader in financial matters. He voted against the Stewart Free Coinage bill when it passed the Senate in July last.

Senator Jones of Nevada has been an earnest advocate of free silver. He has not spoken often in the Senate, but whenever he has spoken on finance in that body his remarks have always commanded close and earnest attention. He also is a member of the Senate Committee on Finance.

Mr. McCreary of Kentucky succeeded Mr. Perry Belmont as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House of Representatives and has devoted much attention to international questions. He introduced the bill which called out the Pan-American Conference in Washington, and also the House bill providing for the present monetary conference. He voted in favor of free silver. Mr. McCreary is serving his fourth term in Congress. He is, of course, a Democrat in politics.

Mr. Cannon succeeded Mr. John Jay Knox as United States Comptroller of the Currency, and resigned to accept the Presidency of the Chase National Bank of New York. He is classed as opposed to free coinage of silver under existing conditions.

Gen. Walker of Massachusetts is a well-known writer on economic questions. He was Superintendent of the Tenth Census, and was a member of the International Monetary Conference held at Paris in 1878. He is President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, President of the American Statistical Society, and honorary fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London.

The place of meeting of the conference is not yet definitely determined upon. It will be in one of the capitals of Europe—probably either Brussels or Berlin—that is, if either. An appropriation of $80,000 was made in the Sundry Civil bill to defray the expenses of the United States Commissioners.

WELCOMED WITH BREAD AND SALT.

Polish Societies Offer the Hospitality of the Colony to Dr. Dunikowski.

Among the passengers who arrived on Saturday by the Hamburg line steamship Normannia was Dr. Emil Habdank Dunikowski, the delegate sent by the congress recently held at Lemberg to look after the interest of Poles emigrating to the United States and to organize an aid society in their behalf. The distinguished Polander was received at the Hoboken pier by a committee representing the Polish community of New York and the neighborhood. Some of the members of the committee were Count Peter L. Wodzicki, Chairman; Dr. G. M. Reiner, editor of the Polish paper, *Kurjer*; Dr. John J. Charnowski, and Dr. Greenber. Count Wodzicki offered the delegate, in the old Polish style, the hospitality of the Polish colony by presenting him with bread and salt on a silver dish.

After the welcoming ceremonies were over the guest was escorted to a carriage in waiting and driven to the Colonnade Hotel. Later in the day he went to the Catskills with Dr. Reiner, whence he returns to the city in a few days, when a grand public demonstration in his honor will be arranged by the forty-six Polish societies of New York and Brooklyn.

Denver Overrun with Knights Templar.

DENVER, Aug. 7.—To-day the Knights arrived in greater numbers than on any previous day. Colorado is filled with Knights Templar. The mountains and the valleys, the pleasure resorts, the famous scenes, the growing camps are overcrowded, and the railroads leading to Denver are groaning under their weight. To-night and to-morrow they will be rushed into this city at the rate of 1,000 an hour. Fifty thousand will arrive to-day and Monday. There are fully 50,000 strangers in the city already.

Francis E. Willard's Mother Dead.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Mrs. Mary B. Willard, the aged mother of Francis E. Willard, died at her home in Evanston at 12 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Willard has been sinking for several months, and her death has been hourly expected for a number of days.

The Sun's Guide to New York.

Replies to questions asked every day by the guests and citizens of the American metropolis. Suggestions to sightseers and practical information for practical people. The Sun will publish, in time for use at the Columbus Celebration next October, a compl te, unique, and practical guide book to this city. It will tell visitors what the sights are, how to reach them, where to lodge and board while here and the cost, where to do wholesale or retail shopping, how to amuse themselves, and get rest when weary of sightseeing. It will be attractively printed, pleasant to read, and the subject matter will be divided and arranged in a way to insure the best results. The retail price will be 25 cents per copy. The Sun's Guide will also offer unequalled and exceptional opportunities to advertisers. Those who wish further information on this subject should address The Guide Book Department of the New York Sun.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE REPORT.

Commissioner Carter's Review of the Operations During the Past Fiscal Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Land Commissioner Carter's valedictory report of the operations of the Land Office for the past fiscal year has been made public. The Commissioner says that, under the repeal of the timber culture law, approved last year, large numbers of cases, long suspended on the merest suspicion of fraud or under harsh technical rulings, have been passed to patent, and more than 300,000 additional entries have been considered and proper action taken.

The total number of agricultural patents issued from 1885 to 1888 was 162,754, covering 26,040,000 acres; while the total number of agricultural patents issued from 1888 to 1892 was 398,128, covering 63,700,000 acres, substantially clearing the docket and leaving the office free to attend to current business. The total number of mineral patents issued from 1885 to 1888 was 3,708; the total number issued from 1888 to 1892 was 7,354, clearing the mineral and coal dockets. The total educational and internal improvement selections made from 1885 to 1888 were 334,000 acres, while from 1888 to 1892 the total selections made were 2,026,000 acres. In the matter of surveys and resurveys during the same periods like results were maintained.

The acreage of public lands disposed of during the fiscal year was 1,571,000 acres. The miscellaneous entries aggregated 11,035,000 acres; Indian lands, 97,000, making a grand total in round figures of 13,094,000 acres. There were patented for the benefit of railway companies under Congressional grants during the past fiscal year 2,018,000 acres, as against an area patented for railways during the previous fiscal year of 3,038,000 acres.

The evils which attached to the system of surveys in former years, by which the Government suffered greatly from fraud and deception practised by contractors, have been mainly eliminated from the service. The Commissioner says the office is in constant receipt of letters from settlers who complain bitterly of the burden they are forced to bear because of the non-survey of their lands and the consequent uncertainty of their locations.

The total area of the vacant public land in the United States is 567,580,000 acres, of which 289,931,000 acres have been surveyed. The report suggests that a law be enacted for the immediate reservation of all public lands bearing forests, except for entry under the Homestead and Mining laws. Individual settlers, farmers, locators of mines, &c., should be authorized to procure from the public timber lands such timber as may be imperatively needed to supply their actual necessities. The cutting or removing of public timber should be prohibited for purposes of transportation or exportation, or for sale or disposal, or for any other use or purpose whatever.

STEAMSHIP HITS FERRYBOAT.

A Little More Steam Would Have Cut the Shackamaxon Square in Two.

The Ellis Island ferryboat Shackamaxon, on her 6:20 trip to the Barge Office last evening, was run into by the Old Dominion steamship City of Columbia and badly smashed. There were only twenty passengers on the ferryboat and none of them was hurt. Four were women, and the rest were all employed on Ellis Island. When the ferryboat was half way to the Barge Office Capt. David Veen saw the City of Columbia coming toward him on the starboard bow, headed up the river. He says that she had her wheel to port. Then he heard a whistle and saw the City of Columbia sheer off to starboard. The ferryboat kept ahead, without signalling, right across the bows of the City of Columbia.

Capt. Frank Stevens of the steamship stopped his engines and called his crew to the forecastle deck. The ferryboat was struck amidships on her starboard side. The wooden stem of the Columbia crushed in her paddle box. The iron buckets of the wheel were bent out of shape, the shaft was driven in and bent the crank in, and the engines were stopped. Engineer Dennis Delany of the ferryboat says that he received no signal of any kind, but that as soon as the collision occurred, and his engines were stopped he shut off steam and ran to the upper deck. The starboard wheel made half a revolution after the stem of the Columbia struck it, and its bent flanges ripped up the woodwork and almost closed the passageway on that side of the boat.

The passengers on the ferryboat had made for the upper deck when they saw the City of Columbia bearing down on them, and the panic after the two boats came together was soon over. The stem of the City of Columbia was tightly wedged in the ferryboat's side and her crew were hanging over the side with ropes ready to take the passengers off. The shock opened the seams of the ferryboat, but her bulkheads did not strike.

The City of Columbia backed out, and the tugboat W. F. Cheney towed the ferryboat up to her pier at the Barge Office. The City of Columbia was bound in from West Point, Va., and carried no passengers. Her stem was broken in below the water line for several feet and for six feet above the water line. Otherwise she was uninjured, and she steamed up to her pier at the foot of Beach street.

The Shackamaxon is an old ferryboat that ran between Philadelphia and Camden until John H. Starin brought her here for passenger service between Ellis Island and the Barge Office. She will be towed to Starin's yards today for repairs.

BIG SIX AND THE TRIBUNE.

Admission to the Union Denied to Ten of the Tribune's Old Hands.

The *Tribune* printing office again created a breeze at the meeting of "Big Six" in Clarendon Hall yesterday. President Kenny was in the chair, and about 500 of the members were present.

When the *Tribune* matter came up, Owen Kindelon made a long speech maintaining that the office should be unionized at once.

"All outside the pale of the union," he said, "should be kept out. The machines were brought in to beat the union, and we should all stand for our rights. All that has been done to make the *Tribune* a union office has been to put in a union foreman and several followers."

Some one offered a resolution to refer the names of the non-union old hands, all of whom had put in applications for membership in the union, back to the Executive Committee.

"Nay," said Kindelon, "that no name will be referred back to the Executive Committee. We should insist upon the *Tribune* being made a union office at once or close it up."

A member shouted: "The only place to settle the trouble with Whitelaw Reid is at the ballot box!"

Hisses, applause, and uproar followed. The motion to refer the names to the committee was lost. About ten applications for membership from non-union printers in the *Tribune* office were rejected.

A resolution was finally adopted to the effect that as soon as the *Tribune* office is unionized a circular should be issued to all the typographical unions throughout the country asking them to remove all boycotts.

A committee was appointed to arrange for memorial services for the late Joseph D. Weldrick, who was Treasurer of the union.

The first three applications from New York printers for admission to the Printers' Home in Colorado Springs were made and endorsed. The names of the applicants are John C. Masterson, Solomon Spiers, and William McFarlane.

A Blind Match Peddler's Death.

Garritt Roach, one of the best known of the city's blind poor, passed away almost unnoticed a fortnight ago. He was buried in Calvary Cemetery on July 20, the only attendants at the grave being his blind widow, her three young children, and the dog that was the blind man's guide and protector.

Roach was a familiar object to all promenaders and theatregoers on upper Broadway. For fourteen years he had a station at the lamppost on the southwest corner of Broadway and Thirtieth street. He used to sit there day and night upon a little camp stool, with his dog beside him and his lap filled with boxes of wax matches. Theatre goers used to give him alms regularly, but few took the matches he offered for sale. He was taken sick with pneumonia in the Christmas holidays. He went to St. Luke's Hospital in February, but was sent back to his home in the tenement at 434 West Thirty-eighth street in a few weeks with word that his case was hopeless. He had asthma in addition to pneumonia and his mind was affected. He died on July 18.

Tobacco Warehousemen Combine.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—The tobacco warehousemen here have combined under a single management. All the houses will be under the direction of an Executive Board, but otherwise they will preserve their individuality. Their capital stock is $2,500,000. They will secure a charter under the laws of New Jersey.

Another Uprising on the Mexican Border.

RIO GRANDE CITY, Aug. 7.—The Mexican refugees on this side of the border are again on the warpath and are endeavoring to work up another revolutionary movement against Mexico. Gen. Lorenzo Garcia, who commands the northern military zone of Mexico, with headquarters at Mier, received word that a band of revolutionists had opened a recruiting station, and established their rendezvous at the Jalaulite ranch below this city. He at once telegraphed the information to Gen. Frank Wheaton, commanding the military department of Texas, and the latter ordered Second-Lieutenant Langhorne, of the Third Cavalry stationed here at Fort Ringgold, to proceed with a detachment of 30 men to the scene of the reported revolutionary gathering. The troops left here two days ago, and nothing has since been heard from them.

It looks as though the Mexican revolutionists along the Rio Grande border have entered upon their second winter campaign against Mexico. United States Marshal Paul Pricke and his posse are still scouting for Catarino Garza northwest of here.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 03 | Sun sets.... 7 07 | Moon rises. ——

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 09 | Gov. Island. 7 30 | Hell Gate. 9 20

Arrived—SUNDAY, Aug. 7.

Ss La Bourgogne, Lebeuf, Havre.
Ss France, Hadley, London.
Ss Cufic, Jones, Liverpool.
Ss St. Enoch, Ogilvie, Liverpool.
Ss Ethiopia, Wilson, Glasgow.
Ss Washington, Salvesen, Gibara.
Ss Gothia, Kuhn, Copenhagen.
Ss Martin Saenz, Terol, Cienfuegos.
Ss Gibers, Braithwaite, Rio Janeiro.
Ss Orinoco, Garvin, Bermuda.
Ss Alvo, Williams, Port-au-Prince.
Ss Delaware, Robinson, Charleston.
Ss Algonquin, Meiggs, Charleston.
Ss Augusta, Catherine, Savannah.
Ss Alsenborn, Lewis, Baltimore.
Ss City of Columbia, Stevens, West Point, Va.
Ss Roanoke, Haighers, Norfolk.
Ss Wyanoke, Boas, Norfolk.

[For later arrivals see First Page.]

FAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Aurania, from Queenstown for New York.
Ss Alaska, from Queenstown for New York.
Ss Aller, from Southampton for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Sail To-day.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Yemassee, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
City of Birmingham, Savan-nah	.....	5:00 P. M.
Balt.	.....	8:00 P. M.

Sail To-morrow.

Lahn, Bremen	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due To-day.

Hibernia	Gibraltar	July 18
Italian	Hull	July 23
Bermuda	St. Croix	July 30
Wisconsin	Liverpool	July 30
Orizaba	Havana	Aug. 5

Due Tuesday, Aug. 9.

Norwegian	Glasgow	July 29
Rhynland	Antwerp	July 30
P. Caland	Amsterdam	July 27
Manhattan	Liverpool	July 27
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Bremen	July 30
Adirondack	Kingston	Aug. 3

Due Wednesday, Aug. 10.

City of New York	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Spree	Bremen	Aug. 2
Colombia	Colon	Aug. 3
City of Washington	Havana	Aug. 7
Chicago	Antwerp	July 27
Exeter City	Swansea	July 27

Due Thursday, Aug 11.

Spaarndam	Rotterdam	July 30
Victoria	Gibraltar	July 28
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	Aug. 1

Due Friday, Aug. 12.

Britannic	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Marsala	Hamburg	July 28

Due Saturday, Aug. 13.

La Champagne	Havre	Aug. 6
Columbia	Hamburg	Aug. 5
Teyas	Havre	July 27
Rhaetia	Havre	Aug. 2
Wells City	Swansea	July 31

Business Notices.

Mavry's Tricophorous stimulates, fastens, thickens, preserves; in every way improves the hair.

DIED.

BRADY.—On Saturday, Aug. 6, Warren Brady, in the 79th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 109 West 122d st., on Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.

CLARKSON.—On Aug. 7, 1892, William R., son of James and Mary J. Clarkson, aged 1 year 7 months and 27 days.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday at 2 o'clock from his late residence, 346 West 19th st. Interment at New York Bay Cemetery.

COOK.—On Friday, Aug. 5, 1892, at Fordham Hospital, James Cook, native of county West Meath, Ireland, in the 53d year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. McKenna, 131 Clinton place, on Monday, Aug. 8, at 1 P. M. Interment at Calvary.

COUCHE.—On Aug. 5, 1892, at Weehawken, N. J., Frederick Couche, aged 13 years.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of parents, 50 Union st., Union Hill, N. J., on Monday afternoon, Aug. 8, at 2 o'clock.

DAILEY.—On the 6th inst., Daniel, beloved husband of Margaret Dailey, at his residence, 177 Lugueer st.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 10 A. M., from St. Mary's Star of the Sea Church, Court and Luqueer sts., Brooklyn.

FORDHAM.—On Aug. 6, at Banksville, Conn., George Mortimer Fordham, son of the late George W. and Phebe A. Fordham.
Funeral services on Wednesday, Aug. 10, at 2 P. M. Carriages will meet the 11:03 train from Grand Central Station, New Haven Railroad, at Greenwich, Conn., on arrival. Interment at convenience of family.

FORRESTER.—Suddenly, on Friday, Aug. 5, 1892, at Jersey City, Andrew Forrester, aged 39 years.
Funeral from his late residence, 174 16th st., Jersey City, on Monday forenoon.

FOWLER.—On the 7th inst., at 302 West 4th st., Martha Holmes, eldest daughter of the late Joseph and Mary Fowler, aged 20 years and 1 month.
The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Washington Square M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Jane Street Methodist Episcopal Church, on Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood on Wednesday.

HILLE-RAND.—On Aug. 5, 1892, at Weehawken, N. J., John Hillebrand, aged 14 years.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, 31 Jefferson place, Union Hill, on Monday afternoon, Aug. 8, at 2 o'clock.

LEIBIGER.—On Aug. 6, 1892, at Jersey City, N. J., Jacob Leibiger, aged 56 years 8 months and 12 days.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, Walter C. Smith, 258 Whitton st., near Communipaw av., on Monday afternoon, Aug. 8, at 1:30 o'clock.

LEYPOLDT.—On the 6th of August, at Rockaway Beach, Louis Leypoldt.
Funeral services Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 8 P. M., at his late residence, 143 West 93d st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Funeral at convenience of family. Please omit flowers.

LYNN.—At Newark, N. J., on Aug. 6, 1892, Laura G. Lynn, daughter of William F. and Mildred W. Lynn, aged 1 year and 14 days.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, 147 Elm st., on Monday, Aug. 8, at 2:30 o'clock.

MANGIN.—At Yonkers, N. Y., Aug 6, Mary Mangin, wife of Capt. John Mangin.
Funeral from her late residence, 45 Post st., on Tuesday morning, thence to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered at 10 A. M.

MORTON.—On Aug. 6, 1892, at Jersey City, N. J., Elizabeth C. Morton, wife of Capt. Thomas H. Morton.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 570 Jefferson av., Brooklyn, on Monday forenoon, Aug. 8, at 10 o'clock.

McDONAL.—MEMBERS OF PURITAN COUNCIL, No. 27, N. P. U.—You are hereby requested to attend the funeral of our late Citizen James J. McDonal from his late residence, 225 East 50th st., Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1892, at 1:30 P. M.
FRANK HERWIG, President.
I. L. HERMAN, Secretary.

O'LEARY.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 6, William F. O'Leary, aged 50 years.
Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 16 Marion place, Marion, Jersey City Heights, on Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 10 A. M., thence to St. John's Church, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment in Hudson County Catholic Cemetery. Dublin and Liverpool papers please copy.

O'SULLIVAN.—On Aug. 6, 1892, Mary, wife of James O'Sullivan, aged 50 years.
Funeral from her late residence, 54 Beach st., on Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 2 P. M.

SMITH.—On Aug. 4, 1892, at Wyoming, N. J., the Rev. Thomas H. Smith.
Funeral services will be held on Monday, Aug. 8, forenoon, at 10 o'clock, in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Maplewood, N. J. Interment at Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, N. J.

TREGASKIS.—At 160 West 16th st., Herbert Tregaskis, aged 46.
Funeral services at his late residence on Monday at 8 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited; also members of John E. Bendix Post, No. 49, G. A. R., Farragut Lodge, No. 2,567, K. of H., and Germania Sterbekasse, Fifth Division. Interment at Somers, N. Y.

Special Notices.

BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE is the best tooth powder in the world for preserving the teeth. "REFRESHING AND DELICIOUS." Twenty-five cents a bottle.

New Publications.

HUMBOLDT'S "Cosmos," Bacon's "Novum Organum," Defoe's "Moll Flanders," "Bayana," Mattoux's "Population," Voltaire. PRATT, 155 6th av.

FINANCIAL NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Business at the Stock Exchange continues to improve, the total dealings in listed stocks for the week again showing a considerable increase over those of the week previous, while those in the unlisted stocks have but slightly diminished. The salient feature of the market is the firmness of high-priced shares, such as those of companies like Consolidated Gas, Lake Shore, Long Island, Manhattan Elevated, and the coalers, the demand for which is sufficiently explained by the pressure of idle money and their own favorable prospects. In addition, a number of stimulating rumors in regard to the company are in circulation, some of which may possibly be true, but none of which, if true, is important.

The industrial stocks were not quite so actively dealt in as they were the week before, but a noticeable absorption of them by investors has commenced, which tends to maintain them at their present advanced quotations. The surplus income, both of this country and of Europe, has not gone into new enterprises to any great extent since the Baring collapse, a year and half ago, as the accumulation of currency at the great financial centres demonstrates. Consequently, the best old securities are nearly out of the market, and when they are to be bought at all they bring high prices. This turns the attention of capitalists to newer and less approved enterprises, and makes them look longingly at the large dividends promised by the industrials. Still, they are deterred from buying these as freely as they would otherwise, by the secrecy which veils the affairs of the companies, and I do not very well see how the veil can safely be lifted. Industrial operations are of such a nature that the details of them have to be kept from the knowledge of the world, and information about them obtained from private sources is always more or less imperfect. The only thing that an outsider can do is to rely upon the personal character of the managers of the various enterprises, and if he is not willing to trust them with his money, he had better do something else with it. They are like the general partners in a business firm of which he is only a special partner. Everything depends upon their honesty and ability, and a special partner has nothing else to look to.

Meanwhile, the process of combining and consolidating numerous small industrial concerns into single great ones goes on apace, the latest example being the formation of the National Wall Paper Company out of about twenty little corporations and firms engaged in the manufacture of wall papers. The capital of the new company is $20,000,000, and its promoters assert that they have the control of 90 per cent. of the entire wall paper product of the country. As in other similar cases, it is also asserted that with little or no increase of the selling prices of the goods, great profits can be made by reducing the expenses of manufacturing and management. This seems to be founded in reason, and is probably true.

While capital is thus becoming every day concentrated in fewer hands, the movement for the organization of labor is, on the contrary, anything but prosperous. As I remarked, week before last, the chief obstacle to a perfect union of workingmen is their want of discipline and leadership. Leaders especially, sufficiently educated and intelligent so to order and manage strikes as to ensure success, seem few and far between. The Homestead workmen evidently were ill-informed about the number of men able and willing to take their places, and they likewise underestimated the public detestation of rioting and lawlessness in enforcing their demands. Against the blunders which they have made competent heads would have warned them in season, and would have advised them to accept the terms offered by their employers, biding a more favorable time for demanding better ones. The building trades strikes in this city have been more skillfully managed, but still their result, so far as any result has been reached, indicates that they were not justified, and will prove fruitless of good.

Nevertheless, I adhere to my opinion that a complete or nearly complete union of workingmen is the result toward which society is tending, and though it is yet a long way off, it will be reached at last. Imperfect and often mischievous as are the labor unions in their present condition, they are better for the workingmen than the old chaos of individualism which some employers idly talk of restoring. As Benjamin Franklin said to his fellow patriots after signing the Declaration of Independence, so the workingman can say to all other workingmen, "My friends, we must hang together, for if we do not we shall be hanged separately." While, too, like all other good citizens, I abhor personal assaults as a means of enforcing united action, I make great allowance for the habits and manners of men engaged in mechanical occupations. Every animal fights with the weapons which come readiest to it. Cats use their claws, dogs their teeth, women their wiles and blandishments, educated men argument and reason, and uneducated men their fists. Besides, to rough muscular artisans a beating is by no means so serious an outrage as it is to more delicate creatures, and it does not express the same malignity. Time and experience will correct the evil, and by its disappearance the cause of united labor will gain immensely in public estimation.

The smallness of the gold exports last week and the prospect of their early cessation is pretty generally viewed with satisfaction by our financiers, but for what reason I do not understand. The total amount of coin and paper money in the country, according to the latest Treasury statement, is over $2,200,000,000, of which $1,600,000,000 is in the hands of the people and in the vaults of the banks, leaving $600,000,000 locked up in the Treasury. To this enormous mass we are adding every month about $4,000,000 in legal tender notes, issued against purchases of silver bullion under the act of July, 1890, so that in a year from this date our currency will be further increased by about $50,000,000. Why, in view of these figures, anybody should fear a fall in the prices of securities and merchandise whenever a few millions of dollars in gold are sent to Europe in liquidation of our debts, is more than I can explain. If every dollar of gold in the Treasury and in the banks were thus exported, it would not in the least diminish the amount of money in circulation, and if the entire stock of it in use in the country were withdrawn the loss would be only about $300,000,000, leaving us still $1,000,000,000 to go on with.

The fact is that we have too much currency, and the export of gold is the natural corrective of the redundancy. Were it not so, the loss of gold we have already sustained would have produced a rise in the prevailing rates of interest, whereas, as we see, nothing of the kind has taken place. Indeed, so difficult is it to lend money at any rate whatever, that one of the largest trust companies in the city has cut its depositors down to 1 per cent. per annum, and is reluctant to take fresh deposits even on those terms. It is significant, too, that the West is calling this year for much less money than usual to move the crops, showing that its local supply is larger.

The friends of silver have been a little cheered during the week by a cable despatch from Vienna announcing that the famous statistician, Prof. Adolph Soetbeer, has devised a scheme for promoting an increase of the use of silver money, the principal feature of which is the restriction of gold coinage to pieces of the value of not less than $2. Considering that in practice this restriction long ago took effect, and that the smallest gold coins in circulation anywhere in Europe are the British half sovereign, the French 10 francs, and the German 10 marks, all of which are worth $2 and more, I do not see what the learned professor is aiming at. Nobody in this country could be persuaded on any terms to carry around in his pocket more silver than he does now, and there is no reason for believing that Europeans differ greatly from us in this respect.

The approaching International Bimetallic Conference which has been called at the request of President Harrison will probably result, like its predecessors, in a wearisome and fruitless threshing over of old straw and nothing more. The new Ministry in Great Britain will be more hostile to silver than that which is about to go out of office. Germany certainly will not undo the reform in her currency which she accomplished at so great an expense in 1875, and Austria-Hungary has within a few weeks formally resolved to substitute the gold for the silver standard and has begun to mint her new gold coins. Without the concurrence of these three great nations nothing in favor of silver can be done, so that the conference is foredoomed to failure. Dr. Chauncey M. Depew's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

Congress has adjourned without passing any of the mischievous financial measures feared from it, so that the business community will have a respite from its anxiety in this respect until next winter. The crops promise well, and ought to furnish lucrative occupation for the railroads, besides swelling our exports to Europe in payment for imported goods. Altogether, I think our people have reason for looking cheerfully, if not with enthusiasm, at the immediate future. MATTHEW MARSHALL.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales and Range of Prices of All Securities Dealt in During the Week Ending Aug. 6, 1892.

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

Sales.		Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
10000	Ala., Class A	102	102	102	102
10000	Ala., Class B	105½	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
10000	Ala. Cur. F. 4s	96	96	96	96
10000	Louis. cr. 4s	92	92	92	92
1000	Nor. Car. cr. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
10000	S. Car. 6s, B. cn	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
12000	Tenn. Set. 3s	77	77	77	77
5000	Tenn. Set. 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼

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

Sales.		Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
203	Atchison 4s	83¾	83¾	83⅝	83⅝
1454	Atchison inc	60¼	61¼	60	60¼
2	Ala. Gt. So. 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½
23	Atl. & Pac. in	11	11	11	11
28	Atl. & Pac. 1st	68	68¼	68	68¼
1	Ill. Cent. L. F. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Ill. Cent. C. & L. 1st	110½	110½	110½	110½
1	C., B. & Q. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
1	C., B. & Q. 4s, D. div	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
1	C., B. & Q. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	C., R. & Q. ex. 5s	102	102	102	102
1	C., R. & Q. 4s	92	92	92	92
1	C., C. C. & I. 1st	116½	116½	116½	116½
3	C., F. & Minn	93	93	93	93
5	Can. So. 1st	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
3	Can. So. 2d	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
93	Chic. & N. P. 1st	81	81⅝	81	81⅝
4	Ch. & Canton 1st	50	50	50	50
2	Cent. Pac. gold, '95s	110	110	110	110
3	Cent. Pac. 6s	110	110	110	110
4	Ch. & Pitts. N. Y.	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
3	Chic. & R. Ill. 1st	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
6	Chic. & R. Ill. gen. 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
7	Col. Coal 6s	100	100	100	100
27	C. G. L. & C. Co. 1st	92¾	92¾	91⅞	91⅞
40	Chic. & E. Ill. 1st	102	102¾	102	102¾
40	Chic. & E. inc	53	53	53	53
2	Del. & H., '94	109	109	109	109
55	Den. & R. G. cn	83¾	84	83¾	84
8	Den. & R. G. 1st	109½	109½	109½	109½
9	Dul. & Man. 1st	101	101	101	101
5	Dul. & Man. 1st, D. div	95	95	95	95
15	Dul., S. S. & Atl. 5s	101	101	101	101
57	Ellz. & B. S. 1st	99	99	99	99¾
2	Erie 1st ex	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼
131	Erie cn. 2d	103⅝	103¾	103⅝	103¾
8	E. Tenn. 5s	94	94	94	94
3	E. Tenn. 1st	111½	111½	111½	111½
64	Edison E. Ill. 1st	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4	Ft. Worth 1st	101	101	101	101
1	Ft. Wayne 3d	131	131	131	131
1	Fulton El. 1st	90	90	90	90
8	G., H'g & S. A. 1st, w. d.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
278	Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	104¼	104	101	104
41	Hock. Val. 5s	97	97¾	97	97¾
5	H. & T. Cent. 1st	106¾	107	106¾	107
17	H. & T. Cent. Gul. 4s	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
14	Iron Mt. 5s	85	85¼	85	85¼
6	Ill. Cent. 4s div	108	108	108	108
1	Ind., Bl. & W. 1st, c. off	109½	109½	109½	109½
29	Int. & Gt. N. 5s, s