THOSE 40 GIRLS FROM WALES

WHAT 37 DID YESTERDAY WILL PROBABLY NEVER BE KNOWN,

But It May Be Guessed at from the Adventures on Shipboard of the Three who Remained at the Hotel St. George—The Chicago Accent Is Considered Unlovely.

The story of what those forty girls from Wales, who are at the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn, did yesterday will never be properly told. The things that are chronicled here are to the things that might be chronicled somewhat in the proportion of one to a million. The reasons for this are manifold and obvious. The whole story being impossible, a part of it, at any rate, shall be told.

It began almost at sunrise. Somewhere near the top floor of the hotel where the cynical bachelors live a blithe voice began to carol merrily, "Oh, promise me that some day you and I." Would you believe it? There was one bachelor who was hard hearted enough to vow, as he turned over uneasily in his bed, that if those girls didn't leave the hotel soon he would give up his room. But in spite of this cruel cynicism the singing continued until most of the people in the hotel were thoroughly awake.

Then came the hour for breakfast and the forty girls swooped down upon the dining room. They all wore their best dresses and looked radiantly lovely. Mrs. Clara Davies, the conductress, was frowning thunderstorms.

"Young ladies!" she began. In an instant they all looked sober, for they knew that when Mrs. Davies began with "Young ladies" instead of "Girls," something had happened or was about to happen.

"Young ladies," she said, "I feel it my duty to warn you all to beware of press interviewers. They will address you very pleasantly and lead you on to talk about yourselves, and the first thing you know you will find everything you have said in the papers. And let me tell you, young ladies, that I saw that article in a morning paper; and I think the way you have been carrying on while I was not looking was—was—was perfectly terrible."

They all looked roguishly solemn, and began to eat their breakfast as though they had no appetite at all. But that could not last very long, and before five minutes had passed they were eating away as fast as they could, and chattering like so many hungry birds.

After breakfast they all went to Plymouth Church, where they sang. As one of them said afterward:

"It was a bore; but I suppose that's what we're here for."

After church the next important event of the day was lunch. After lunch each girl was left to her own resources. Now, when forty girls are left to their own resources, 400 Solomons cannot tell what they are likely to do. Of these girls thirty-seven left the hotel and went to various places out of range of observation. Some went sightseeing, some went visiting, some went to sing in churches, some went to Prospect Park—they scattered so that no one man could ever have told what they did or where they went. Miss Pritchard, who was the thirty-seventh, was for a long time in doubt whether to go out or to stay at the hotel. She went to her room and put on her Welsh costume, even to the tall silk hat which is part of it, and then began to sing hymns. She felt that it was her duty to practise, and for the space of ten minutes she performed that duty faithfully. But then the sunlight came shining into her room and the sky looked so blue and—and—and she was looking quite well—very well, in fact, and then—and then she took off that Welsh costume and dressed herself in her prettiest dress and went out. And she didn't feel a bit conscience-worried either. There were but three girls left at the hotel now, and to these the base press interviewer was introduced.

"No, sir; we really must decline to be interviewed, you know," one of them said. "Mrs. Davies told us that you put everything we say into the paper. We'll give you our names, if you like, but that is really all."

With great deliberation one of them, a pretty blonde who wore a pink dress and had golden hair and blue eyes, wrote on a slip of paper:

GERTIE DRINKWATER,
NELLIE GRIFFITHS,
BESSIE EVANS.

"How do you like America?"

"Oh, it's just lovely," this blonde young lady answered promptly. "But I think New York is ever so much prettier than Chicago.

"In Chicago, do you know, we had the greatest trouble in understanding the people, they had such a terrible accent. But we have had such larks. Oh, I never enjoyed myself so much before in all my life."

"Poor Beatty, hasn't had much of a lark, though, poor thing," Miss Drinkwater remarked. Miss Drinkwater, although only 17 years old, has a way of uttering wise thoughts that a philosopher of 70 might envy.

"Beatty, she's Beatrice, you know." Miss Drinkwater went on, "lost herself when we came over to Brooklyn. We were walking over the bridge together, a lot of us, and Beatty stopped in the middle to sit down. There wasn't anything the matter with her, you know, only she was crotchety, just crotchety. Then I walked on and the others left her behind, and when we had walked quite a way up that nasty street—Fulton street it is—we couldn't see her. We hunted all over for her and then told Mrs. Davies's father about it. He went to the police station and asked them if they had seen anything of a strange lady who was lost. 'Oh, yes,' said the Sergeant, 'She's here.' And he brought out an old woman with her hair all tumbled down into her face who couldn't stand straight for drink. 'Is this the lady?' he asked Mr. Davies. 'You should have seen Mr. Davies's face. 'N-n-no, it is not!' he stuttered, and got out of the station as fast as he could. Then he went across the bridge, and there, in the middle, he found Beatty, sitting on a bench waiting to be found. She had walked all over Brooklyn looking for us. She didn't know the name of the hotel, and didn't know what place to ask for. Then she thought the best place for her to wait was where I had left her. But the next day she was quite sick from nervous shock."

Miss Griffiths began to sing, "Last night the nightingale woke me," and, after she had finished the first line, Miss Drinkwater, with a roguish smile, sang "He brought me a night cap."

"Stop!" screamed Miss Evans. "If you tell!" They all laughed, and Miss Griffiths said:

"Bessie doesn't like night caps. She——"

"Bessie threw her arms around Miss Griffiths's neck and tried to smother her with kisses.

"Then I'll tell," said Miss Drinkwater, laughing. Bessie seized her and then tried to hold the two girls together, all of them laughing heartily.

"The Major——" began Miss Griffiths. Bessie placed her hand on Miss Griffiths's mouth, and so Miss Drinkwater went on, "with one eyeglass."

"Oh, well," said Bessie, with a toss of her head, "if you insist on telling that silly nonsense you may, but I'll keep my ears shut and won't listen."

Miss Drinkwater threw her arms around Bessie and pinned her arms so that she was compelled to listen, while Miss Griffiths, shaking with laughter, said:

"It's too good to keep. Bessie captured an English Major with one eyeglass coming over on the ship. Oh, he was just captivated! And one night they were walking up and down the deck—moonlight—soft breezes—solemn stillness. Major's arm around——"

"Nellie!" screamed Miss Evans, "I'll box your ears to-night."

"Well," drawled Nellie, provokingly, "I won't be so sure about the arm part of it, for it was pretty dark, and I couldn't see well. Bess, just after a while Bessie said, 'Oh, it's getting late, and I must go in.' 'Ow, now,' said the Major. 'But Mrs. Davies will scold,' said Bessie. 'What demned tommy rot!' said the Major. 'Oh, but she will,' said Bessie. 'Ow, demmit, it's preposterous,' said the Major. 'I'm going anyway,' Bessie said. 'But won't you take a nightcap before you goes?' the Major asked. 'Oh, I never saw anything in my life like Bessie's face when she said, 'Why, Major, I don't wear a nightcap.'"

And then Miss Griffiths threw herself upon the lounge in a convulsion of laughter.

"Right, you know, Major," Bessie said, with a red face. "And do you know that the other Miss Griffiths did? In the first place she captured a curly-haired violinist who was on the boat. 'Oh, he was so lovely!' she said, 'so poetical,' and 'his curls were so adorable!' And then, out in Pittsburgh, she——"

"Bessie Evans, if you say anything about that I'll tell all about the diamond ring which——"

"Oh-h-h!" cried Bessie in alarm. "Don't!"

Then they looked at each other and burst into a hearty laugh. Miss Drinkwater opened her eyes in amazement and said "But I don't know anything about that ring."

"Of course you don't, my dear," Bessie said smilingly. "And what's more nobody else does. Even Nellie doesn't know all about it."

There was a long silence then, after which Miss Drinkwater said solemnly:

"Well, girls, I don't think it would be so terrible if we did allow the press interviewer to interview us a little. But only a little."

Twenty-five-cent Naps.

It was on the 2 o'clock up-town elevated train on the Sixth avenue road yesterday morning. A fat, drowsy man stumbled into the car. He beckoned to the guard, and handed him a quarter.

"Seventy-second street," he said.

"Right," said the guard.

When the train reached Seventy-second street the guard woke the fat man, and the latter sleepily left the train.

"Do you get many such patrons?" was asked the guard.

"Oh, yes," was the reply. "Some nights I make as much as $2. Other nights I fail as low as a quarter. But I have regular customers, so I can count on about $1 that comes to me on account of the drowsiness of mankind."

THE KENDALLVILLE TRAIN ROBBERY.

Some of the Booty Found in the Possession of the Couple Arrested in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 24.—Ralph M. Hilton and Annie Smith, who are under arrest here, suspected of connection with the robbery of the Lake Shore express train at Kendallville, Ind., are being brought nearer and nearer to a disclosure of their antecedents. Chief of Police Wright has received a despatch from J. W. Brill & Co., jewellers, of Laporte, Ind., saying that on Sept. 11 they forwarded by the United States Express Company, over the Lake Shore Railroad, to J. S. O'Connor of Hawley, Pa., a pair of diamond earrings weighing 1¼ carats, each in a blue box, which contained the firm's name. The next morning the train robbery took place and the man to whom the diamonds were marked has heard nothing from them. The Smith girl, when arrested in this city, wore a pair of diamond earrings, and a box answering the description and bearing the firm's name was found in her valise. The diamonds fitted in the plush box. In the possession of the couple, who had a large trunk filled with good clothes, were found diamonds and jewelery, which at a low estimate aggregate over $2,000 in value. They were as follows:

One pair of diamond earrings of one and one-quarter carats each, $250; one lady's solitaire diamond ring, $250; one gentleman's solitaire diamond ring, $250; one ring set with twelve diamonds and one emerald, $300; one ring set with turquois and thirteen small diamonds, $150; a pair knife-edge bracelets, set with twenty-one diamonds, $900; one ring set with fifteen pearls, $40; one flat band ring set with small diamond, $50; one diamond shirt stud, $35; one lady's gold watch, Elgin movement, and one gentleman's Waltham gold watch and chains valued at $150.

P. S. Snyder, local agent for the United States Express Company called on Chief Wright yesterday and said that he had received word from the headquarters of his company saying that the parties under arrest here were not wanted by them. The chief told him of the telegram received from John Brill & Co., and advised him to notify the company of the finding of the Brill diamonds. Later in the day a message was received from E. W. Mitchell, General Superintendent of the United States Express Company, dated at Kendallville, Ind., advising to hold them by all means. Then the following despatch came from John Byrne of the detective firm of Byrne & McCulloch of Buffalo, who have charge of the detective work of the express company.

KENDALLVILLE, Ind., Sept. 23, 1893.

Chief of Police, Syracuse, N. Y.

Advise by wire description of jewelry, diamond earrings, diamond rings, &c., found in possession of parties, boxes marked Brill & Co.; also description of parties, please. JOHN BYRNE,
Special Agent United States Express Company.

From these and other telegrams received Chief Wright thinks that young Hilton has been arrested before lately, and at that time, finding no evidence against him, he was released. Hilton and the Smith girl refuse to explain as to where they gained possession of the forty-two diamonds and other precious stones and jewelery.

SHUT REGISTER, BAD BUSINESS.

It Seems that Hotel Clerks, Like Gamblers, Have Their Hoodoos.

A short, heavy-set man entered the Holland House yesterday and wrote his name on the register. As he dropped the pen he closed the register with a bang.

"Don't do that," exclaimed one of the clerks, hurriedly opening the register again.

"Why not? Too much noise?" asked the guest.

"No. It kills business," said the clerk. "I am not superstitious, but it is well known that a shut register means a poor business. You cannot find a hotel clerk in town who will not say the same thing."

"What cures the evil once it is done?" asked the guest.

"Keep the register upside down for two hours," said the clerk. "I will wager that not a register in one of the big hotels is closed four times a year, unless it is done by a guest before the clerks can prevent it."

Clerks at the Fifth Avenue, Hoffman, Brunswick, and Buckingham hotels corroborated their brother of the Holland House.

AN UNLUCKY HOUSE BURNED.

Death by Disease, Drowning, and Suicide the Fate of Four Connected With It.

When Joseph Jefferson lived at Hohokus, N. J., his sons, Charles B. Jefferson and Thomas Jefferson, occupied one of twin cottages which were placed in the centre of a six-acre park. The other sheltered the family of A. D. Smith. For three years nothing occurred to mar the happiness of the occupants of the "twins." Then diphtheria broke out in the home of the Smiths, and a bright boy fell a victim. Since then a succession of fatalities has befallen the premises.

The landlord was lost at sea; his son, who acted as his agent, committed suicide, and the tenant, who occupied the house after Mr. Smith, died of diphtheria. The house became so unpopular that another tenant was not obtained until, within a few weeks, a New York business man bought the house and fitted it up expensively. He had just got comfortably settled in it when fire claimed the house as its victim, and it was completely consumed, the inmates barely escaping with their lives.

A Keeley Graduate Drowned.

The body of a man, about 35 years old, was found in the East River, near Old slip, early yesterday morning. It had evidently been in the water for some time. The man had dark hair and a sandy moustache. In his pocket was a card marked John H. Mitchel, 237 West Thirty-third street, and a certificate of membership of the Keeley League of White Plains, issued to James F. Russell of Albany. Mr. Mitchel said yesterday that he had been waked up at 5 o'clock yesterday morning by a policeman, who came to inquire how long he had been missing. Mr. Mitchell said that the body was probably that of James J. Russell of Albany, who had worked in a furniture store somewhere in Sixth avenue.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 50 | Sun sets.... 5 53 | Moon rises. ....

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 58 | Gov. Island. 7 16 | Hell Gate.. 9 06

Arrived—SUNDAY, Sept. 24.

Ss La Bourgogne, Le Boeuf, Havre.
Ss Enteila, Bruno, Gibraltar.
Ss Bovic, Thompson, Liverpool.
Ss Mexico, Alamery, Havana.
Ss Northern Light, Parton, Shields.
Ss Hindoo, Douglass, Hull.
Ss Orinoco, Fraser, Bermuda.
Ss Seminole, Chichester, Charleston.
Ss Suranie, Hokes, Shields.
Ss Marengo, Hingham, Newcastle.
Ss Wyanoke, Boaz, Norfolk.
Ss City of Columbia, Jenney, West Point, Va.
Ss Manhattan, Mehaffey, St. John, N. B.
Ss Herman Winter, Nickerson, Boston.
Ss Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah.
Ss Roanoke, Hulphers, Norfolk.
Bark Tecola, Mastellone, Antwerp.
Bark G. De Zaldo, Miller, Philadelphia.

(For later arrivals see First Page.)

SIGHTED.

Ss America, from New York for London, off Prawle Point.
Ss Arizona, from New York for Liverpool, off Brow Head.
Ss Veendam, from Rotterdam for New York, passed Isle of Wight.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Umbria, from Queenstown for New York.
Ss Saale, from Southampton for New York.
Ss Augusta Victoria, from Southampton for New York.

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS.

Ss Nacoochee, from Savannah for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Sail To-morrow.

	Mails close.	Vessels Sail.
Havel, Bremen	9.00 A. M.	9.00 A. M.
Kansas City, Savannah	.....	8.00 P. M.
Miranda, Jamaica	1.00 P. M.	3.00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston	.....	3.00 P. M.

Sail Wednesday, Sept. 27.

Andes, Hayti	11.00 A. M.	1.00 P. M.
City of Washington, Havana	1.00 P. M.	3.00 P. M.
Colorado, Galveston	.....	3.00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3.00 P. M.
Merida, Montevideo	1.00 P. M.	3.00 P. M.
Paris, Southampton	8.30 A. M.	7.00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	4.00 A. M.	7.30 A. M.
Trave, Bremen	9.00 A. M.	9.00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	4.30 A. M.	6.30 A. M.
Yemassee, Charleston	.....	3.00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due To-day.		
Roland	Boston	Sept. 13
Alaska	Liverpool	Sept. 16
Andes	Port Limon	Sept. 16
Elbe	Bremen	Sept. 17
Leyland Monarch	London	Sept. 10
Yumuri	Havana	Sept. 21
Due Tuesday, Sept. 26.		
Brooklyn City	Swansea	Sept. 12
Mohican	Swansea	Sept. 13
Noordland	Antwerp	Sept. 16
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	Sept. 15
Schiedam	Amsterdam	Sept. 13
Due Wednesday, Sept. 27.		
Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Sept. 13
Orizaba	Havana	Sept. 23
Due Thursday, Sept. 28.		
Aller	Bremen	Sept. 19
Dubbeldam	Rotterdam	Sept. 16
Vega	Lisbon	Sept. 11
Due Friday, Sept. 29.		
Caracas	La Guayra	Sept. 23
Germanic	Liverpool	Sept. 20
Gothia	Hamburg	Sept. 14
Thingvalla	Christiansand	Sept. 15
Due Saturday, Sept. 30.		
France	London	Sept. 14
Rugia	Hamburg	Sept. 17
Umbria	Liverpool	Sept. 23

ST. ANDREW'S REOPENED.

The Interior of the Old Church Has Been Remodelled and Redecorated.

For more than half a century the red brick edifice at the corner of Duane street and City Hall place has been known as St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church. Previous to the occupation by the original congregation it was Carroll Hall and one of the famous buildings in the city. It was here that Archbishop Hughes and Congressman Breckinridge had their historical debate on the school question.

The building must be nearly seventy years old. It was originally a Methodist church. Few changes have been made in the construction, but recently, through the energy of the Rev. James Fitzsimmons, the rector, and his assistants the church has undergone a material change and may now be said to be entirely rejuvenated. The exterior remains the same, except for having been strengthened; the interior has been remodelled. The main altar has been refinished and decorated in cream and gold. The Stations of the Cross have been repainted and the ceiling is handsomely frescoed. A new sanctuary lamp has been added. A new statue of the Mother of Sorrows is on the Gospel side of the altar and a beautiful statue of the Saviour is on the epistle side. Stained glass windows have replaced the plain glass panes and the vestibule is done in blocked Italian marble.

Yesterday morning the church was formally reopened by Archbishop Corrigan with a solemn high mass. The Rev. John J. Owens, assistant pastor, was the celebrant, the Rev. John Briordy deacon, and the Rev. V. R. Dansey subdeacon. The Rev. Joseph Mooney, Vicar General of the Church of the Sacred Heart, delivered the sermon, taking for his subject, "Religion." Among the clergymen who attended were the Rev. Father Connolley of the Cathedral, the Rev. Gabriel Healy of St. Gabriel's, the Rev. M. Cunnion and Father Brady of St. Raphael's, the Rev. William Murphy of St. Patrick's, the Rev. Fathers Cahill and Callahan of the Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary, the Rev. P. O'Kelly of Our Lady of Good Counsel, and the Rev. Father Egan of St. Theresa's, Tarrytown. Others present were: Justices Patrick Divver, Andrew A. Noonan, Vice President of the Board of Aldermen Gideon Bronn, Deputy Coroner Conway, Congressman Edward Dunphy, Deputy County Clerk J. P. Scully, and Hugh Freel and John B. Shea of the Board of Trustees.

At vespers the Rev. James J. Doherty preached the sermon.

A Menagerie on the Bovic.

The White Star freight steamship Bovic got in yesterday with twenty-four valuable thoroughbreds aboard and a part of Wombwell's menagerie. There are in the collection, all bound for Chicago, five lions, a cub lion, just weaned, which has a sheep for a playfellow, two kangaroos, one of which is a scientific slugger, and a big deer hound, said to be as large as a donkey.

Business Notices.

An important and conspicuous part of your outfit, your hat. Most style for least money. McCANN'S, 210 Bowery, near Spring st.

DIED.

BURRILL.—At Lenox, Mass., on Sept. 23, 1893, John E. Burrill, in the 72d year of his age.
Funeral services at Trinity Church, Lenox, Mass., on Tuesday morning, Sept. 26, at 11 o'clock. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

CATTUS.—On Sunday evening, Sept. 24, at his residence, 312 Madison av., John C. Cattus.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DUNNE.—On Saturday, Sept. 23, 1893, at her late residence, 1,325 Myrtle av., Brooklyn, Catherine Toves, in the 76th year of her age, mother of James and Bridget Dunne.
Funeral from the Church of St. John the Baptist, Willoughby av., between Lewis and Stuyvesant, on Tuesday, Sept. 26, at 10 A. M.

FITCH.—On Thursday, Sept. 21, at her late residence, Rye, N. Y., Fanny, widow of Edward Fitch and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Ashbel Parmelee, in her 75d year.
Funeral services at the residence of her son, Ashbel P. Fitch, 1,388 Lexington av., on Monday, Sept. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

MATHEWS.—Suddenly, on Sunday evening, Sept. 24, at his residence, 35 Elliott place, Brooklyn, John Mathews, in the 60th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

PRAY.—Suddenly, on Sept. 22, 1893, Dr. Peli Pray (brother of Dr. J. Parker Pray), aged 46 years.
Funeral from his late residence, 105 West 104th st., Monday at 12 M. Relatives and friends invited.

VOUGHT.—On Sunday, Sept. 24, 1893, Dr. Walter Vought of 12 West 10th st., New York city.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

WEST.—At Brooklyn, E. D., Sept. 23, 1893, suddenly, William K. West, in the 41st year of his age.
Funeral private, from his late residence, on Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1893.

A.—WOODLAWN CEMETERY. OFFICE, 20 EAST 23D ST. WOODLAWN STATION (24TH WARD), HARLEM RAILROAD.

Special Notices.

A.—THE HOLLYWOOD HOTELS.

Long Branch, N. J.,

Opens June 1, 1893.

LEON COTTENTIN, Manager. Address FRED. HOEY.

New Publications.

In the October
Scribner
W. D. Howells
writes of "The Man of Letters as a Man of Business."
Robert Louis Stevenson
publishes his grandfather's diary of a memorable voyage by Sir Walter Scott.
Joel Chandler Harris
gives a most entertaining account of Southern fox-hunting. Admirably illustrated by A. B. Frost.
Will H. Low
furnishes the third of a series of "Artists' Impressions of the Fair," illustrating the text from his own sketch book.
See also
The Mounted Police
of North-West Canada. By J. G. A. Creighton. Illustrated by Frederic Remington.
Glimpses of French Illustrators,
by F. N. Doubleday, the first of a series of beautifully illustrated articles on French artists and their work. With examples of the work of Monvel, Delort, Lynch, Marchetti, Jeanniot, Courboin, and others.
Historic Houses of Washington,
by Teunis S. Hamlin. Places made memorable by dramatic incidents in the history of our country and by some of its greatest men. Fully illustrated.
The Fiction
of the number includes short stories by John Kendrick Bangs and Duncan Campbell Scott and another installment of Harold Frederic's powerful story of war times, "The Copperhead."
Poems
by H. C. Bunner, Edith M. Thomas, Bliss Carmen, and Margaret G. George.
25 cts. a copy; $3 a year
Charles Scribner's Sons
743-745 Broadway, N. Y.

18th Edition, postpaid for 25c. (or stamps).
THE HUMAN HAIR.
Why it Falls Off, Turns Gray, and the Remedy.
By Prof. HARLEY PARKER, F. R. A. S.
A. W. LONG & CO., 1,013 Arch st., Philadelphia, Pa.
Every one should read this little book.—Athenæum.

"HOFFMAN'S TALES," "Commine's Memoirs," Bentley's "Phalaris," Ennemoser's "History of Magic," "History of Jesuits." FRATT, 125 6th av.

NEW BOOK, "French Conversations," offered ladies attending the French trial lesson, Tuesdays or Fridays, 3 o'clock prompt, at FRENCH ACADEMY, 853 Broadway. Domestic building; French instruction.

A LIMIT UPON SILVER PURCHASES.

The conviction that the failure of the Sherman act repeal bill is not only possible but highly probable, is daily gaining adherents. Waiting for the flow of talk from the silver Senators to cease, looks now very much like waiting for the Mississippi to run dry, and of the various schemes proposed for bridging over the stream or damming it up none promises a certainty of success. As Senator Dubois of Idaho openly said last Wednesday, the friends of silver are convinced that the passage of the Repeal bill will put an end to the possibility of the further use of silver as a standard of value, and they will employ to prevent it all honorable means known to the usages of the Senate. The efficiency of the power at their command for accomplishing their purpose may be estimated from the way in which the passage of the Force bill was obstructed last winter, and its abandonment finally compelled. That bill, too, had the unanimous and hearty support of the majority of the Senate, whereas the Repeal bill, although it is sure of a majority whenever a vote can be taken upon it, has, in the meanwhile, only a minority working in its favor.

The dwindling confidence of the public in the success of repeal is reflected in the small and daily lessening volume of transactions on the Stock Exchange and in the slow recovery of business from the shock of the recent panic. Loans of money are, indeed, more easily to be obtained than they were, and at lower rates of interest, but the security for them has to be above suspicion or they cannot be obtained at all, and large debtors are still staggering under their burdens and paying as onerous rates as ever for accommodation. Apprehension is expressed by many that the ultimate failure of repeal will be followed by another panic, but there is no good ground for it. There may, and probably will be, a period of stagnation and of anxiety for the future, but the elements of a panic have ceased to exist. Everybody is now prepared for the worst and cannot be taken by surprise, and, while the process of liquidation may end in wiping out concerns which have hitherto been held up by main strength lest their downfall should add to the general alarm, those that deserve to exist will go on, even though their operations may be curtailed to meet the exigencies of a new order of things. Moreover, if the continued execution of the Sherman act should lead to renewed exports of gold, the phenomenon has become so familiar to the public mind that it has lost its terrors, and there are, besides, in the act itself, provisions which, if the Secretary of the Treasury avails himself of them, will enable him to counteract its effects and accomplish the result sought for by repeal.

The first section of the act directs the Secretary of the Treasury "to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much as may be offered in each month, at the market price thereof, not exceeding one dollar for 371¼ grains of pure silver." If, therefore, a smaller quantity than 4,500,000 ounces should be offered to the Secretary in a given month, he need purchase only that quantity and no more, and if none is offered at the market price he need not purchase any at all. One of the favorite assertions of the silver men is that the metal cannot much longer be produced at the price now paid for it, and that many of the mines have already closed or are on the point of closing. Since the full complement of 4,500,000 ounces of which the monthly purchase is directed by the act amounts to 54,000,000 ounces a year, or nearly the present whole product of our Western silver mines, it is not impossible that very soon the offerings may, from natural causes, fall below 4,500,000 ounces per month. In that event, too, the Treasury being almost the only purchaser of the metal, the Secretary may, if he pleases, say that there is no market price, and make offers so low as still further to discourage mining and thus to diminish the quantity offered to him. He has already done this several times on a small scale, and he might do it upon one so large as to restrict the operation of the act and thus to limit the mischief it causes, very considerably.

This, however, would only palliate the evil without entirely putting an end to it. The tendency of the continued issue of Treasury notes to pay for silver purchased is, as we saw practically demonstrated last spring, to drain the Treasury of its gold and leave it only silver. The act requires the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem in coin the notes issued under it, and it gives him, in words, discretion to use either gold coin or silver coin for the purpose, but it also explicitly declares it to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals at a parity with each other upon the legal ratio, or such other ratio as may be provided by law." To carry out the policy thus declared and to maintain the parity mentioned, the notes, whenever gold is demanded for them, must be redeemed in gold and not in silver. The bare suspicion that gold might be refused and silver offered for their redemption would send a cold chill through the financial world, and the actual refusal of gold would excite a demand for it which the whole stock in the Treasury would be insufficient to satisfy. On the other hand, the continued redemption in gold of a constantly increasing quantity of the notes would also empty the Treasury of gold, and when, finally, from sheer necessity, silver alone was offered for the notes, gold would go to a premium and the parity of gold and silver required by the act would be destroyed.

In case, therefore, the obstinate opposition of the silver Senators should result in the laring aside of the Repeal bill to make way for the transaction of more pressingly important public business, the Secretary of the Treasury will not thereby be compelled to carry on his purchases of silver to the point at which they will render the maintenance of gold payments by him impossible. It will be enough that he shall be only threatened with this result to justify him in ceasing to buy more silver and to issue notes for it. The amount of the notes authorized by the act is in effect, though not in explicit words, limited by the ability of the Treasury to maintain them at par with gold, and the Secretary is not bound to exceed it.

It follows from this that the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman act, though highly desirable, is not indispensable to restrain it from doing all the mischief of which it is capable. The parity clause of the act controls its silver purchasing clause as the governor of a steam engine controls the working of the engine. When the engine goes too fast the governor cuts off the supply of steam and reduces its speed to its proper rate, and so, when the purchases of silver under the Sherman act approach the limit at which gold payments are in danger of being compulsorily suspended, the provision requiring them to be maintained comes into play and reduces the purchases or stops them altogether until their issue can safely be resumed.

Whether the present Secretary of the Treasury possesses the intelligence and the courage requisite for the application of this remedy for the mischievous tendencies of the Sherman act is another question. He would, of course, by refusing to continue the purchases of silver expose himself to attacks from the friends of the metal both in and out of Congress, and, no doubt, his removal from office or even his impeachment would be demanded. It is not likely, in view of President Cleveland's known convictions in regard to the subject, that he would be removed, and the vote of the House of Representatives upon the Repeal bill indicates that a majority of that body could not be induced to impeach him. Still, it would require considerable nerve for him to encounter the dangers to which he would be exposed, and he could hardly be blamed for desiring to avoid them.

For my own part, while I have always regarded the note-issuing provision of the Sherman act as vicious in principle, and think it ought to be repealed, I have also believed that the evil caused by it has been enormously overestimated by the public. The alarm created last spring by the shipments of gold seems to me to have been entirely out of proportion to the cause assigned for it, and if the panic which ensued was due, as some say it was, solely to the operations of the act, it implies an amount of ignorance and timidity in our financiers and business men which is highly discreditable to them. A more sensible view is that other conditions made the panic possible, and that the gold shipments only precipitated a crash which was bound to come and which would have come a little later if the Sherman act had never been passed. Nevertheless, the opinion is so widespread that the silver purchases did all the mischief, and their cessation is so widely demanded as a prerequisite to a revival of business, that it would be a good thing to stop them by any lawful means without waiting for the tardy action of the Senate.

MATTHEW MARSHALL.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales and Range of Prices of All Securities Dealt in During the Week Ending Sept. 23, 1893.

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

Sales.		Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
5000	Louis. cn. 4s	92	92	92	92
9000	S. Car. 6s, N. P	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

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

Sales.		Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
164	Atchison 4s	77⅝	77	78	73⅛
114	Atchison 2d, A	42	42⅛	40⅝	42½
26	Am. C. O. 5s	108⅛	109¼	108½	109¼
18	Atch. & N. W. 1st	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
20	Atl. & Pac. 1st	58	58	57⅛	58
7	Alb. & Sus. cn. 7s	127	127	127	127
1	Am. Dk. & Imp. 5s	104	104	104	104
11	Brooklyn El. 1st	110	110⅛	108⅝	110⅛
3	Buff. & Ph. gnt. 5s	98	98	98	98
5	Bur., C. R. & N. 1st	101⅛	101⅛	100	101
5	Chic. & W. Ind. gnl	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	Ch., St. L. & P. 1st	107	107	107	107
88	Chs. & O. cn. 5s	100⅝	101⅛	100⅝	101⅛
21	Chs. & O. gnl. 4½s	72	73⅝	72	73
6	Chs. & O. 6s, 1911	114⅝	115	114⅝	115
8	C. & O. R. & A. 1st cn.	2-4. 79⅝	79	79⅝	79
5	C., B. & Q. cnv. 5s	100	100	99⅝	99⅝
17	C., B. & Q. 7s	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
19	C., B. & Q. deb. 5s	93	94⅝	93	94⅝
1	Cin., D. & Ir. 1st 5s	94	94	94	94
6	Can. So. 1st	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
13	Can. So. 2d	99⅛	99	99⅛	98
180	Chic. & N. P. 1st	44	44	41⅝	43⅛
8	Cent. Pac. g. '95s	103	103	103	103
2	Cent. Pac. 7s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
6	Cent. Pac. '98s	105	105⅛	105	105⅛
2	Cent. Pac. 1st	112	112	111	112
25	Chic. & R. Ill. cn.	116	116	116	116
19	Chic. & R. Ill. gnl. 5s	96	96	95⅝	95⅝
1	Col. Coal 6s	99	99	99	99
25	Col., So. L. & N. O. 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
84	C. G. L. & C. Co. 1st	83⅛	83⅛	82⅛	82⅛
6	Chic. & R. I.	93	93	92⅛	92⅛
2	C., C. & St. L., St. L. & Ac.	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
35	Del. & H., Pa. d	135	135	132	132
8	Den. & R. G. cn.	74	74⅛	74	74
7	Detroit Gas 5s	15	25	15	25
5	Dul., S. S. & Atl. 5s	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
10	Edison E. Ill. 1st	103	103	103	103
1	East River Gas 5s	87	87	87	87
12	Eliz. & R. S. 1st	91⅛	92⅛	91⅛	92⅛
2	Erie 3d	103	103	103	103
5	Erie 5th ex. g. 4s	101	101	101	101
16	Erie cn. 1st	129	129	129	129
144	Erie cn. 2d	77	78	68⅛	68⅛
5	E. T., Va. & Ga. 5s	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
57	Ft. Worth 1st	79⅝	82	79⅝	81⅞
1	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
1	G., H. & S. A. 1st, M. & P. 5s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
8	Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	75	75	75	75
1	Green Bay m.	20	20	20	20
3	H. & St. Jo. cn. 6s	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
7	Hock. Val. 6s	86	86	86	86
8	Hous. & T. Cent. 1st	103	103	103	103
11	Iron Mt. 5s	73⅝	74	73⅝	74
8	Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
32	Kan. & Tex. 4s	77	77⅝	76⅝	77⅝
61	Kan. & Tex. 2ds	38⅝	38⅞	38	38⅝
7	K. C. & Nor. 1st	100⅝	101	100⅝	101