HOLY RUSSIA'S BARBARISM.

THE KNOUT AND SWORD FOR CHRISTIANS AS WELL AS JEWS.

Horrible Atrocities at the Suppression of a Catholic Community—Women and Children Knouted to Death by Brutal Cossack Soldiers at the Instance and In the Presence of the Governor of the Province.

From the London Pall Mall.

The following letter, dated Dec. 1, 1893, contains a true account of what has lately taken place at Kroze, in Lithuania, during the closing of a Catholic church by the Russian Government. It was written by one who was an eyewitness of the sad scenes:

I told you in one of my letters about the few poor Sisters who are dragging out their existence in a Benedictine convent at Kroze, Samogecia. (When the Russians suppressed the convents and religious orders after the insurrection of 1863, in several places they allowed the Sisters to remain in their convent walls on condition that they received no new postulants. They were also forbidden to have schools or hospitals.) The youngest of the Sisters celebrated her golden jubilee a few months ago. All the members of the community are far advanced in age, and most of them infirm and ill. Some little time ago the Government determined to confiscate the convent and drive away the poor old nuns, notwithstanding a number of petitions sent to St. Petersburg by the most influential people, begging that the Sisters, already tottering on the brink of the grave, might be allowed to end their days in peace. It was all in vain.

At the beginning of July the police broke into the enclosure and carried off the nine poor old nuns to Kowna. But this was not all: it appears they had already received orders to close the little convent church founded by Christopher Wollowicz in 1642. The officials promised the people they would leave them the parish church, which is an old wooden one. The despair of the Catholics on hearing this sad news cannot be imagined; they contrived to get put off the final affixing of seals on the doors of the beautiful little church until Sept. 8, Our Lady's Nativity, when the last mass was to be said. The poor people, fearing that the soldiers would carry away the Blessed Sacrament by stealth, kept vigil day and night before their Lord in the Tabernacle. In the meantime they were not idle, and one petition after another was sent to St. Petersburg begging the Government to leave the little stone chapel as a parish one. Reliable members of the congregation, chosen by the people and given full power to act as they thought best, went to St. Petersburg, and even succeeded in placing in the hands of the Tsar's personal attendant a petition addressed to the Emperor himself imploring his protection, who assured them they should have an answer in a few days' time. It is impossible to give an idea of all the difficulties these men had to contend with. They behaved admirably, and gave continual proofs of their spirit of sacrifice and fidelity to their holy faith.

While these negotiations were going on in the capital the police at Kroze contrived to take possession of the church, in spite of the resistance of the faithful, who, hoping it might prove a means of defence, hung over the principal door, near to the cross, portraits of the Tsar and Tsarina, surrounded by flowers, vowing they would only surrender the church on a special order from the Tsar himself. In the end, however, they drove them out they answered: "We prefer to perish with the church than to live without the succor and help of our holy religion. You will not enter the church except by passing over our dead bodies." Since the despatch of the last petition a fortnight had already elapsed, the weather began to get cold, and those who passed the nights in watching before the tabernacle could not keep themselves warm. One day, without any warning, the police arrested the principal members of the congregation, who were sent to Kosen, and threatened those who persisted in staying in the church with a still heavier punishment. The people treated these menaces with contempt, and still continued to keep their vigil, always hoping to receive a favorable answer from St. Petersburg. On Nov. 18 a Sheriff arrived and began to make inquiries, asking who had gone to St. Petersburg, who wrote the petitions, &c.

On Tuesday, the 20th, quite late in the evening, or rather night, the Governor of Kowno, Mr. Klingenberg, arrived, accompanied by many officials and a staff of policemen, armed with swords, revolvers, and the knout. About 2 o'clock in the morning of the 21st he came to the convent with orders to gain an entrance to the church. He tried to persuade the ever-increasing crowd to disperse and allow the prisoners whom they had awakened and came to accompany them to carry away the Blessed Sacrament. When the people refused to do this, he ordered the policemen to tear down the crucifixes and portraits of the Tsar and Tsarina, and force open the door with their swords, and if the crowd refused to let them pass, to make a passage for themselves with the help of the sharp points of their lances. On hearing this there was a movement of surprise not unmixed with terror, and the people instinctively drew closer together; the police took advantage of this momentary confusion among the crowd, and made their way into the church with the Governor at their head.

When the whole party had barricaded the doors with the benches and began to flog unmercifully with the knout those who remained in adoration and prayer, always coming nearer and nearer to the altar. The crowd, hearing the shrieks of these poor people, made a rush into the church, forcing their way in spite of all obstacles to the moment the victory was on their side, as they far outnumbered the police, whom they soon overpowered. They surrounded the Governor and Sheriff, who had run into the choir; Klingenberg fired two shots from his revolver, heedless of the presence of the Blessed Sacrament, which still remained in the tabernacle. In a moment the people carried him out of the church by force and put him in one of the cells of the adjoining convent, refusing to set him at liberty until he wrote a statement declaring that he had entered the church at night like a robber, and had ordered the unarmed people to be flogged. He made a feint of complying with the demand and ordered them to bring him pen, ink, and paper. These were soon obtained, and he sat down to write what the people thought was the desired statement, but what in reality was nothing but a ruse to gain time, as he knew that a regiment of Cossacks was expected to arrive from Worn, and could come at any moment. The clamor outside was indescribable. The shrieks and cries of the people rent the air, the ringing of alarm bells, mingled with the beating of drums, could be heard at a distance of four kilometres.

The rising sun found the Governor still making a pretence of writing. All at once a deafening shriek from the unharmed people announced the arrival of the 300 Cossacks. They were armed with rifles, knouts, and swords, or pikes a long, narrow sharp sword). They immediately surrounded the church and began to charge the crowd, firing indiscriminately among the people, or flogging them on the heads and faces with their knouts. Two Cossacks, literally treading on human beasts, entered the church on horseback, wounding and killing as they went along, so that the walls and pavement of the house of God were bespattered with blood. With their swords and pikes they tore down the pictures and crucifixes which hung on the walls near the altars. All the people were driven out, only a few corpses remained, which the Cossacks threw outside into an old lime pit. The next day the bodies of these martyrs were carefully searched for and buried. At 10 in the morning the Government seals were affixed to the doors of the church.

Some persons who had fled at the sight of the Cossacks tried to cross the river, which was slightly frozen. The ice pregged to be too thin, and gave way beneath their weight, and all were drowned. Others, wounded and bleeding, were dragged into the public place before the Magistrates, who were accompanied by the Governor and Sheriffs. The brutal Cossacks selected every one who came in their way, threw them to the ground, and beat them unmercifully with their knouts, not sparing even delicate women, some of whom were *enceinte*. When the poor victims fainted under their inhuman blows they took up the bodies, threw them in a heap one on top of the other as if they were logs of wood.

The flogging went on from morning till night. Two women died from the effects of the ill-treatment they had undergone. Before their deaths they begged for a confessor, but even this consolation was refused them by these barbarous soldiers. More than one hundred and fifty persons were arrested and sent to the towns of Tarogi, Rosienie, Szawle, and Telsze.

The Governor, Mr. Klingenberg, paid a visit during the day to the village school, distributing among the children sweetmeats to buy sweets, at the same time saying: "If you dare to tell any one what you have seen, the Cossacks shall flog you; but if you keep silence you will receive still more money." In the mean time the Cossacks received permission to amuse themselves as they pleased. The inhabitants soon experienced the effects of this carousal. The enjoyment of these savages consisted in going about the little town breaking open doors, throwing the corn out of the streets, killing inoffensive animals, such as sheep, cows, and pigs; flogging to their hearts' content any one that happened to meet on their way, well knowing that no one would interfere with them whatever excesses it pleased them to indulge in. A great many poor peasants are now beggars, and the whole district looks like a desert.

Such are the bloody deeds which accompanied the closing of the church at Kroze. The accounts in the Russian papers are of course quite different; there it is said that the Bishop himself asked the Government to close the church.

These facts having become known in Europe, the Government has had the grace to feel ashamed of its brutal and inhuman conduct. The Governor, Mr. Klingenberg, has been transferred to another district.

Nederland
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND (1836).

ASSETS TO LIABILITIES, 150 PER CENT.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE INSURANCE, COMBINING LOW RATES WITH AMPLE SECURITY.

MAIN U. S. OFFICE, 874 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AGENCIES: 218, 215, 217 West 125th st., 57 Broadway, Franklin Trust Co. Building, Montague and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, 957 3d av., Richmond terrace, New Brighton, S. I.

AGENTS WANTED.

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF JOB.

A Mean Way Pennsylvania Bears Have of Visiting New Jersey.

"The people up in the northern part of Warren county, N. J., are feeling pretty mad just now toward their neighbors on the other side of the Blue Ridge and the Delaware River in Pike and Monroe counties, Pa., and I don't blame them," said John Gilbert, the trading groceryman. "The trouble started a month or so ago, and I happened to be there, of course, right in it. I was talking business one morning to a customer of mine who runs a grocery in Hardwick township, when a farmer came in looking worried.

"'What's up, Simon?' said my customer.

"'Why, that black shoat of mine turned up missing some time last night, and I can't find him,' replied the worried farmer.

"'You ain't been up on the Ridge, yet, and seen Job about it, thin?' the storekeeper said.

"'Yes,' said the farmer. 'Just come in from there.'

"'Hain't Job got the shoat?' inquired the storekeeper, looking surprised.

"'He don't think he has,' replied the farmer.

"'Now, the Job they were talking about is a chap who lives four miles back on the Blue Ridge, and folks generally around there seem to be a little shy of him. They don't come right out and say that he will steal, but, from what they hint, he appears to have a good deal of magnetism, and things have a way of sticking to him when he walks away. When somebody's pigs or sheep or chickens can't be found around their owner's premises, the owner goes over to Job's and fetches them back. You see this farmer who had lost the black shoat had been to Job's and didn't find it there, the storekeeper was naturally surprised.

"'Do you mean to say that Job hain't got the shoat?' he repeated.

"'He don't think he has,' said the farmer. 'I'll tell you how it lays. As soon as I missed my pig this morning I hooked up and drove over to Job's to get it.

"'Job,' says I, 'I've come after my black shoat, and I'll have to ask you to help me home with it.'

"'Job scratched his head for a minute and looked kind o' vacant, and then says:

"'Your black shoat?' says he. 'I don't think I've got him, Simon.'

"'Why, you must have him, Job,' says I. 'He ain't home.'

"'Job scratched his head again for a while. Then he shook it and says:

"'Darned if I've got any recollection of his foller in my mind, I'll look.'

"So we went out to Job's pig pen, but the shoat wasn't there. We looked all over the premises, but there wasn't a sign of the pig.

"'Well,' says I, 'may be you've run him over the Ridge into Pahaquarry and sold him.'

"Job scratched his head again and looked puzzled.

"'I might a done it,' says he, 'but it don't seem to me as if I'd a had time. Mag,' says he, calling to his wife, 'a black shoat didn't foller me home and clear over into Pahaquarry last night, did he?'

"'A black shoat?' says Mag.

"'Yes,' says Job.

"'Last night?' says Mag.

"'Yes,' says Job.

"'No,' says Mag. 'Nothin' hain't follered you home since Colwell's sheep tagged you in, and that was day before yesterday.'

"'That's what I was thinkin,' says Job. 'I don't believe your black shoat followed me, Simon. He might, but I'll be darned if I remember it.'

"'That's all the satisfaction I got at Job's,' said the owner of the missing pig, 'and where do you s'pose that shoat can be?'

"The circumstance that the farmer's pig being gone didn't seem to be anything to cause unusual comment, but the fact that it wasn't at Job's worked on folks like everything. That made the passing of the pig a mystery, indeed, and business was practically suspended to discuss it. Along toward noon a man came in from the Ridge in a great state of excitement.

"'Has anybody around here lost a black shoat?' he asked.

"It wasn't a minute before he had all the information about the missing shoat there was to give.

"'Well,' said he, 'it's a good reason why Job didn't have Simon's shoat. A bear took that shoat, and there wouldn't be even a bristle left of it now, for when me and Crocker seen the bear, right over here on the edge of Marksboro, he had it half eat un. The bear seen us, and was as scared as we were. I guess, for he trotted off, and is hanging around Marksboro now.'

"This news was like a bombshell dropping down among folks in Hardwick township. The oldest inhabitant couldn't remember when there had been a bear in that county before. There was no kind of use of my trying to talk business there any more, but my customer said he would accompany me an order for mill, so I drove over to Marksboro. That little town was torn up with excitement over the bear worse than the one I had left. The bear, after being scared from its meal on Simon's black shoat, had pointed straight for Marksboro, and actually made its way right through the village streets, and so on up the mountain, and was believed to be even then in hiding on the outskirts, waiting for a chance to pounce on something or somebody.

"It was plain that they had never been used to bear at and about Marksboro. The men were all talking fiercely about going out and hunting that bear down, but none of them went. Nobody could advance any plausible theory as to where such a thing as a bear could have come from to turn up in that locality. Its coming had disarranged things, business and social. There was to have been a dance in town that evening, and everybody had been counting on a glorious time. But it had to be postponed. Even if the beaux of the place had up their nerve so far as to ask their gals, they couldn't have induced a belle to go out of her house that night. The general sentiment among the girls was expressed by the red-cheeked dining room girl at the hotel during supper that evening when she declared to a young chap whom she called Barney:

"'I'd like to squeezin' you pretty much, but I don't calculate to be squoze by no bear.'

"Well, I got tired sitting around and listening to excited bear talk early in the evening, and went to bed. When I got up next morning I found things in greater commotion than they were the night before. The bear had killed nine sheep in different places around Marksboro, and it was plain that something had to be done to rid that neighborhood of the bold marauder if people expected to live and prosper there. So a dozen men got guns and dogs and started out to lay low the trespassing bear. The town was in suspense all day long waiting for news from the front. Along toward evening the bear hunters came back. They were tired and bedraggled, but they didn't have the bear. Bruin had taken a course northward along the railroad and had actually walked across the big iron railroad bridge, three miles north of town, on the ties! He was followed clear up into Sussex county, where he escaped. This was some encouragement to Marksboro.

"'If we can only keep him in Sussex county,' said a citizen, 'we are all right.'

"'I found that it wouldn't pay me to stay in Marksboro if I expected to do any business, and so I came the next noon I got ready to pull out. Just before the train came, news was received from Stillwater that a bear had broken into Van Syckle's applejack distillery somewhere in that vicinity, and had upset an unbunged barrel of liquor, spilling over twenty-five gallons of the apple juice.

"'If bears are what I've heard they are,' said an optimistic citizen, 'we're all right now, for there ain't any doubt but what this old chap has put himself outside of considerable of Van Syckle's applejack. If he has he will go up in the hills and die.'

"'I came home Saturday having received any order by mail from my customer up in Hardwick township. I took a run up there again last week to see whether that community was still besieged by the bear and consequently unable to attend to things. I found that, while the people had become more used to it, the bear situation was still alarming. At short intervals either the first bear or another, or perhaps several others, had been levying on the sheep and pigs and other farm produce of Hardwick and adjacent fields, and as yet no one had been able to run down a single bear.

"'But we know where they come from, now,' said my customer. 'They come from across the Delaware. Pike and Monroe counties are doing this to us. We've found out that every once and awhile they run their bears out, over there, and just shove 'em across the river on to us. Either that, or they won't raise 'em enough to eat, and the bears have to come over here and live on us or starve.

"I heard while I was there this time that no one was feeling as hard about it as magnetic Job of the Blue Ridge was.

"'If he hadn't a been for that darn Pennsylvania bear,' said Job, as I was told, 'that black shoat of Simon's might just as well a followed me in some time as not.'

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales Feb. 7.

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

118 Va. F. debt 2-3s of 1991	57@57¼	15 Va. 6s def'd, T. B. S.	6¼

CLOSING PRICES OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 2s, r	96¼	—	U. S. 6s, 1898	104	—
U. S. 4s, r	113¾	114¼	U. S. 6s, 1897	112	—
U. S. 4s, c	113¾	114¼	U. S. 6s, 1899	110	—
U. S. 5s, 1895	102	—	U. S. 6s, 1899	112	—

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

25 Atchison 4s	71¼		21 Nor. Pac. cn. 5s	28¼	
6	71¼		4	28½	
5 Atchison 2ds, A	36¾		3 Nor. Pac. & H. 1st	52	
2 Ath. & Sta. cn. 6s	110½		1 N. J. C. cn. 1903	121	
1 Am. U. O. 8s	112		5 N. J. C. gnl. 5s	112	
1	111¾		10	113¼	
1 Bost. C. R. & N. 1st	106½		5 N. Y. C. 1st	120	
5 B. C. R. & N. e. l. 5s	94		1 N. Y. O. ex. 4s	102¾	
3	94¾		4 N. Y., Ch. & St. L. 4s	99	
2 Chi. & O. cn. 6s	105		20	99¼	
5 Chi. & O. gnl. 4½s	74½		10 Nor. R. & U. G. 5s	91¼	
2 Chi. & U. I. & A. 1st cn. 4s	87¼		4 N. W. x. f. 5s	106	
1	87¼		5	106½	
6 Chi. & U. I. & A. 2d cn. 4s	80		10 N. W. gold	106½	
1	81		32 N. Y., O. & W. r. 4s	84	
10	80¾		2 Or., R. & N. 1st	105	
1	80¾		10	105¼	
4 C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb. ex	88¼		8 Ore. Imp. 5s	60	
2 C., B. & Q. 7s	120¼		3 Ore. & St. L. 1st	42	
18	120¼		1 Pitts., C. C. & St. L. 4½s, S & B	102	
1 Cent. O. R. 1st	103		3 Pac. of Mo. 1st	98	
5 Ch. J., S. Y. 5s	102¾		1 P., D. & E. 1st, E. d.	75	
5 Cin., D. & I. 1st	75		10 Rh. & W. P. T. 6s	46	
6	96¼		15 Rh. & W. P. T. 5s	20	
6 C., C., C. & I. 1st	110		5	20¼	
1 C., C., C. & I. gnl.	110		15	20¾	
25	110¼		10 Rock Isl. 6s	120	
2 Can. So. 2d	105¾		2 Rock Isl. ex. 6s	99¾	
5 Ch. & Nor. P. 1st	47¾		8	99¾	
6 Ch. & E. Ill. gnl 5s	98¾		8	100	
2 Col. Mid. 1st	75		8 Rock Isl. deb. 5s	94¾	
5 Chic. Gas L. & C. Co. 1st	86		2 Reading gnl. 4s	72¾	
10 Den. & R. G. cn.	71¼		6	72¾	
5 Det., M. & T. 1st	120		6 Read. 1st pf. inc.	25¾	
4 Erie 3d ex	110		15 Reading 2d pf. in.	25	
5 Erie cn. 1st	114		5	25	
12 Erie cn. 2d	72¾		90 Reading 3d pf. in.	20¼	
2	72¾		15	19¾	
21	77¼		2 St. L. & S. F. 2d Cl. B.	108	
5 E. Tenn. 5s	80¾		1 St. P. con.	127	
2	80¾		1	126¾	
1 E. Tenn. 1st	106¾		5 St. P. 1st W. & N. 5s	107	
3 Ft. Worth 1st	74¾		1 St. L. & S. W. 1st	66	
2	74¾		2 St. Paul & Dul. 2d	106	
10	74¾		1 San A. & A. P. 1st 4s	85¾	
4 Genl. Elec. deb. 5s	72		5 S. C. R. R. 1st	106	
5	72¾		2	106¾	
5	72¾		8 Seattle L. S. & E.	41	
10 Harlem 1st	119		5 Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	28¾	
1	119¾		1	28¾	
1	119¾		10	27¾	
1	119¾		5	27¾	
15 Hock. Val. 5s	90		5	27¾	
6 H. & T. C. 1st 5s	107¾		5	27¾	
3	108¼		5	27¾	
5	108¼		6 Tex. Pac. 2d in.	22¾	
3 from Mt. 1st	108¾		2	22¾	
1 Ill. C. Sta.	96¾		5	22¾	
10 Int. Nor. 1st, J	108		44	22¾	
1 Kings Co. El. 1st	70		7 West Shore 4s	102¾	
2 Kan. Pac. con.	68¾		23	103	
14 Kan. & Tex. 4s	71¾		1	103	
1	71¾		1 W., N. Y. & Pa. 1st	99	
8 Nor. Pac. 1st, c	113¾		1	99¾	
1	113¾		3 W. N. Y. & Pa. 2d	20¾	
5 Nor. Pac. 1st, r	113¾		2 Wis. Cent. 1st	64¾	
5 Nor. Pac. 2d, c	83				

Total sales of railway bonds (par value), $1,081,000.

RAILROAD AND OTHER SHARES.

Sales.		Opens.	High.	Low.	Close. Bid.	Close. Asked.
5	Adams Ex.	154¾	154¾	154¾	151	152
8228	Am. Sug. Ref.	78½	80¾	78½	79	79¼
1115	Am. Sug. Ref. pf.	82¾	82¾	81¾	81¾	82¾
150	Amer. Tob. Co.	126	126	125	125	126
59	Am. Ex.	112	112	112	111	113
660	Am. Cot. Oil	28	28¾	28	28	28¾
100	Am. Cot. Oil pf.	68¾	68¾	68¾	67¾	68¾
1105	Atch., T. & S. F.	57¾	57¾	57	57	57¾
400	Atlantic & Pac.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¾
800	Balt. & Ohio	70¾	70¾	70	70	70¾
100	Canada So.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
15	Can. Pac.	111	111	111	111	112
6110	Chicago Gas	63¾	63¾	63	63	63¾
2290	C., C., C. & St. L.	87¾	87¾	86¾	86¾	87
1010	Chic. & N. W.	103¾	103¾	103	103	103¾
50	Chic. & N. W. pf.	140¾	140¾	140¾	139	140
7465	C., B. & Q.	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
18885	C., R. & N. P.	58¾	59¾	58¾	58¾	59¾
600	C., R. I. & P.	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
100	Col. & H. Coal	60	60	60	60	65
100	Consol Gas	124¾	124¾	124¾	124	125
414	Del. & Hudson	137	139¾	136	138¾	138¾
100	Del., L. & W.	168¾	168¾	168¾	168¾	169
300	Den. & R. G. pf.	31¾	31¾	31	31	31¾
31555	Distil'g & C. F.	29¾	30	29	29¾	29¾
4625	Gen. Elec.	84¾	85¾	84¾	85¾	87
200	Illinois Cent.	91	91	91	91¾	92
300	Iowa Central	1¼	1¼	1¼	1	1¾
100	Long Island R. T.	14	14	14	14	14
820	Lake Shore	127¾	127¾	126¾	126	126¾
162	Long Island	100	100	98¾	98¾	100
100	Lacede Gas	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15
2100	Louis. & Nash.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾
100	Louis., N.A. & C.	80	80	80	80	80
100	L. S. A. & C. pf.	84¾	84¾	84	84	85
10	Manhattan Con.	121¼	121¼	121	121	121¾
1610	Mo. Pacific	23¾	23¾	23¾	23	23¾
800	Mo., K. & T. pf.	23¾	23	22¾	23	23¾
950	Morris & Essex	150	150	150		
15	N. Y. Central	110¾	110	110	114¾	115¾
2099	N. Y. Central	109¾	109¾	109	109¾	109¾
565	Natl. Lead	28¾	29	28¾	28¾	28¾
210	Nat. Lead pf.	96	96	96	96	96
2305	Nat. Cordage	17¾	17¾	15¾	15¾	16
200	North Amer.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4	4¾
1475	N. Y. & Eng.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
10	N. J. & W.	15¾	15¾	15¾		
1480	N. Y., L. E. & W.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
410	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	34	34	33¾	33¾	34
105	N. Y., S. & W.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
152	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	44¾	45	44¾	44¾	45¾
500	North. Pac. pf.	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
230	Ontario & West.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
100	Oregon Imp.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
400	Pacific Mail	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	Peo., Dec. & Evv.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4	4¾
2600	Phila. & Read.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
1000	Pullman Palace	166	166	165	165	166
100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾	47¾	49
100	Phenix of Ariz.	22	22	22	21	22
200	R. & W. P. 1st A. P.	1	1	1	1	1
8800	Rich. & W. P. T.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Rich. & W. P. pf.	12¾	14	12¾	13	15
110	S., W. & O.	110	110	110	109¾	111
100	St. L. & W.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1300	St. L. & S. W. pf.	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	22
600	St. P. & Omaha	87¾	87¾	87¾	86¾	87
200	St. P. & Om. pf.	112¾	112¾	112	111	112¾
64	St. J. & G. I.	103¾	103¾	103¾	103	103¾
560	Southern Pac.	23	23¾	22¾	22¾	23
8900	Tenn. C. & I.	18	18¾	17¾	17¾	18¾
100	Tenn. C. & I. pf.	65¾	65¾	65¾	65	70
100	Texas Pacific	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
870	Union Pacific	18¾	18¾	17¾	18	18¾
10	U. S. Express	55	55	55	53	57
400	U. S. Rubber	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	34
14	U. S. Rubber pf.	83¾	83¾	83¾	81	84
200	Wabash pf.	14	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
10	W., Fargo Ex.	126	126	126	125	127
12622	West. Union Tel.	84¾	85¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
300	Wh. & L. E.	13¾	13¾	12¾	12¾	13¾
100	Wh. & L. E. Erie p.	49	49	49	47¾	49¾

Total sales of stocks were 189,196 shares.

BOSTON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bos. & Albany	203	204	West'house E.	26¼	—
Bos. & Maine	183	184	West End Land	16¾	16¾
Fitchburg	—	80	Bos. & Mont.	238	24
N. Y. & N. E.	36	40	Butte & Bos.	8¾	9
Mex. Cent. 4s	—	52	Calumet & H.	297	300
Old Colony	174¾	—	A., T. & S. F.	57¼	57¾
Amer. Bell Tel.	174	175	A., T. & S. F. in.	—	53
Erie Tel.	43¾	44			

PHILADELPHIA CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cen. Tract'n	36	38	L. C. & Nav. Co.	52¼	52¾
Cen. Tract'n 5s	85¾	86	Penna. R. R.	49¾	49¾
Lehigh Valley	56½	56¾	Met. Traction	152¼	153

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

Atchison	12¼	Norfolk & Western pf.	21¼
Canadian Pacific	73¾	Northern Pacific pf.	18¾
Erie common	16¼	Ontario & Western	16¼
Erie 2d common	7¼	Pennsylvania	51
Illinois Central	96¾	Reading	10¾
Kansas & Texas	13¾	St. Paul	69¾
Lake Shore	131¼	Union Pacific	18¾
Lou. & Nashville	47¾	Wabash pf.	14¼
N. Y. Central	108		

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.

The stock market rarely makes as uninteresting and unimportant a showing as it did today. Even the attractions which the Industrial stocks have had for professional traders appeared to be on the wane. Still, the market for that group showed more vitality than was discernible throughout the remainder of the list. Only two members of it can be described as active, namely, Sugar Refining and Distilling. Both closed fractionally higher, yet at recessions from the best prices. The Street has not yet abandoned its belief that the business of the country will fare better, so far as chances in the tariff are concerned, at the hands of the Senate than it did in the House. Besides, some encouragement is derived from the announcement that the Senate will not delay action upon the proposed revenue measure by listening at length to the arguments of various interests that would like to shape the bill.

Operators who favor lower prices gave their attention chiefly to-day to St. Paul and Western Union. Gloomy advices from Chicago relative to the condition of railway traffic, both in respect to rates and the volume of business, stimulated speculative sales of St. Paul, and, on a smaller scale, of C., B. and Quincy. The temporary absence from the Street of an operator who has been credited with effective trading on the long side of Western Union was the most obvious explanation of a decline of 1½ ₱ cent. in the price of that stock, which was the only noteworthy net fluctuation recorded. To many people the most encouraging feature of the market was, perhaps, increased activity in Richmond Terminal securities at advancing prices. As the Richmond Terminal system was the first of the larger aggregations of railways to pass into the hands of receivers, and a great deal of energy and ability has been devoted to the solution of the problems presented by its bankruptcy, it is perfectly natural that it should be among the first to be returned to its security holders.

There have been of late almost daily indications of progress in that direction, and there is reason to believe that an important step will be taken in the near future. Reorganizations of other companies are constantly receiving attention, and developments in their affairs are likely to be an important factor in the market before long. A good deal of time will obviously be required to straighten out the affairs of both the Union and the Northern Pacific companies; but the rehabilitation of the Atchison system, which fortunately is not complicated with politics and interminable litigation, and of a number of smaller companies, should be accomplished without much difficulty as soon as business generally revives.

One of the most interesting phases of the transportation industry, particularly at the West, which has been made prominent by the bankruptcy of several of the large railway systems west of Chicago, is the status of railway employees. The opportunity that is presented, now that the management of many thousands of miles of roads is vested in the courts, to bring about a readjustment, not only of wages, but of the relations between those employees and the companies, ought not to pass unimproved.

Important additions were made to-day to the market records of two staple products, namely, silver and wheat. Both sold at the lowest prices ever known since statistics of their value have been compiled. In each case this extreme depression was generally believed to be due to the liquidation of speculative holdings. Wall street was credited with being partly responsible for the liquidation in wheat, particularly at Chicago. The steady decline in the price of silver has apparently induced the Indian Council to accept the best bids for its bills that can be obtained, for it allotted to-day the largest amount it has sold in many weeks, namely, eight lakhs of rupees at a material concession from the last price, and considerably below the figure that the Indian Government attempted to fix as the value for the rupee some months ago.

Final sales compare with those of yesterday as follows:

	Feb. 6.	Feb. 7.		Feb. 6.	Feb. 7.
A., T. & S. Fe	11¾	11¾	North. P. pf.	17¾	17¾
Amer. Tob.	126	126	N. Y. Central	110¾	111
Canada South.	50¾	50¾	N. Y. & N. E.	11¾	11¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	87¾	87	Omaha com.	37¾	37
C., B. & Q.	76¾	77¼	Omaha pf.	112¾	112
Chicago Gas	63¾	63	Ontario & W.	15¾	15¾
Del., L. & West.	169	168¾	Pacific Mail	17	17
Del. & Hud.	137	139¾	Rock Island	67¾	67¾
Den. & R. G. pf.	31¾	31¾	R. & W. P. com.	5¾	5¾
Dist. & C. F. Cos.	29¾	29¾	Reading	20¾	20¾
Erie	15¾	15¾	St. Paul com.	68¾	68¾
Gen. Electric	84¾	84¾	Texas Pacific	6¾	6¾
Lake Shore	128¾	128	Tenn. C. I. & R.	18	18
Lacleede Gas	15¾	15¾	Union Pacific	18	17¾
Missouri Pac.	22¾	22¾	West. Un. Tel.	84¾	82¾
Nat. Cordage	17¾	16	Wh. & L. E.	13¾	12¾
Northw. com.	103¾	103¾			

**Government bonds steady at unchanged quotations. Railway bonds firm. The features were Chesapeake and Ohio, B. and A. 2d consols, Erie 2d consols, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia gold 5s, General Electric debenture 5s, Richmond and Terminal 5s, Northern Pacific, Reading, and Texas Pacific issues. The more important net advances were in Chesap