MAGIC OF THE BOOMERANG.

FOUR BUSHMEN FROM THE CIRCUS ASTONISH NEW YORKERS.

Travellers' Tales About the Wizardry Worked with Neat Sticks Proved on Manhattan Field Yesterday to Be True.

How a bit of curved wood thrown from the hand can be made to circle, hover, rise, sweep, and even bound from the ground where it strikes one hundred feet into the air is a thing which scientific men have been unable to explain, except in the most general and indefinite way. Yet the bushmen of Australia, a people of very low intelligence, make their boomerangs do all these things, and many more as wonderful that they must be seen to be appreciated.

About 150 people saw these things done yesterday on Manhattan Field, where four bushmen from the extreme north of Queensland, who form a part of Barnum & Bailey's circus, gave an exhibition of boomerang throwing. The savages are short, sturdy looking men, and three of them possess bushy black whiskers. The fourth, a young boy, is called Tom, which isn't his name. Another is called Dillaroo, which is his name. The appellations of the others will probably never appear in print. One of them rejoices in a cognomen of which you may gain some notion by compressing your nostrils tightly with your fingers and endeavoring to pronounce the word "iconoclast" deep in your throat. To get at the name of the other repeat the process backward.

The bushmen appeared on the field carrying half a dozen boomerangs apiece which they themselves had made. The implements were of hard wood, slightly curved, about three feet long, and painted pink. A careful examination of the surface of one of them showed that it was planed or ground into a series of very gentle undulations. It was somewhat pointed at each end, and weighed about three ounces. After Frank Frost, the man who brought the bushmen to this country, had explained that they were out of practice, not having thrown their boomerangs for some months, and that the spectators would do well to keep at a respectful distance at first, a warning which was carefully heeded, one of the savages selected a stick, waved it back and forth gently, and then threw it with an effortless swing toward the north. The stick went perhaps thirty yards straight ahead, then turned over, swerved to the right, and came sweeping back in a graceful curve to the bushman's feet. Another man followed with a longer throw. Then one of the wonderful sticks went flying far into the air, turning and twisting, diving forward and coming down in a spiral course like a wounded pigeon.

"Give us a ground throw, Tom," Frost called to the youngest of the men.

Tom selected a boomerang, took a short run forward, and with the impetus of the run and a force to which he gave the strength of his arm, back, and leg muscles, hurled it forward parallel to the ground at a height of a yard. For twenty-five yards it sped on, with an inaudible whirring and whistling; then it struck the ground, and a gasp of surprise went up from the spectators, for instead of stopping there it rose into the air and went whirring up, higher, higher, far up above the tops of the big grand stands. As a hawk hovers over its prey the inanimate wood hovered; then it started down in a wide curve to the ground.

Tom tried again. This time the weapon struck the ground, jumped as if it were clearing an obstruction, struck again and forthwith set out for cloudland. Suddenly it changed its mind, wheeled about at an angle, and presently fluttered to the place where it had started, stopping to hover at a height of a few feet, as if to pick out a soft spot for alighting. It was like magic. In the middle of the exhibition a pigeon came lazily winging over the field and tarried to watch the strange birds that flew in circles and returned to the place whence they started.

"Try one at the pigeon," called one of the spectators to Dillaroo.

The bushman nodded and hurled his boomerang, not at the bird, but at the speaker. It rose over the heads of the crowd, circled around until it got under the pigeon, then made a bee line upward for that astonished bird. The pigeon did not wait to meet the strange bird. It started southward, and if the manner of its departure may be taken as an indication, it is probably flying yet. The spectators had walked out on the field, and presently a boomerang fell at the feet of Tody Hamilton, Barnum & Bailey's press agent. Tody picked it up.

"Do you know," said he, "I think I could throw this thing. It looks easy."

As he spoke he swung it carelessly around his head and the crowd moved back in terror. There were men there who had seen strange adventures, but they turned pale. Frank Frost crawled behind his neighbor with shaking knees.

"Don't do it, Tody." "Come and have a drink." "Wait till there isn't any wind." "Point it the other way, it might be loaded." "Give us a chance for our lives," pleaded the spectators. But Mr. Hamilton was resolved. He compressed his lips, glanced hastily about, and propelled his boomerang toward that part of the horizon that looked safest. The boomerang went in that direction for about three feet. Then it turned a sharp corner and made a slant for the savage of the unpronounceable name, and there was murder in its motion. A chorus of warning yells from the crowd told the bushman, whose back was turned, that something was the matter. He didn't wait to investigate, but dropped, just in time, for a fraction of a second later the whirling weapon cut a wide swath in the atmosphere just where his head had been, and fell some fifty feet further on. The savage arose and cast a reproachful glance at Mr. Hamilton, but that gentleman was busy looking at his watch. The bushmen kept an eye on him thereafter, and when, later on, he picked up another boomerang they fairly fell over each other in their eagerness to get to cover.

The exhibition ended with a remarkable throw by Dillaroo. He hurled his boomerang directly west. It travelled for 200 feet, rose, returned, hovered, swooped in an opposite direction to the south, doubled on itself, swooped down and to the east, then rose, and finally descended on the eastern covered grand stand, chipping a piece of it out and smashing itself. It must have travelled 300 yards. After the throwing was over a native woman named Tigara joined the savages, and they danced to an accompaniment of chanting and boomerangs clicked in time, a dance called corroboree.

Then they handed around their boomerangs for examination, and retired from the field. Several spectators, not including Mr. Hamilton, went to far corners of the field and tried to throw the weapons with meagre success. Mr. Frost says that some principle, not understood, underlies the phenomenon of boomerang flight. If it could be found out it would probably add materially the science of aerostatics, and be of value to those who are attempting to solve the problem of aerial navigation.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 31 | Sun sets.... 6 33 | Moon sets.. 11 08

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 08 | Gov. Island 10 24 | Hell Gate .. 12 31

ARRIVED—SUNDAY, April 8.

As Obdam, Pobsen, Rotterdam.
As Deutschland, Dinklage, Hamburg.
As Fennsylar, Rettmeourt, Lisbon.
As Cygnet, Thomas, Corcoran.
As Rutsley, Carey, Barbadoes.
As Monsiouse, Laverick, St. John, P. R.
As State of Texas, Hix, Turk's Island.
As Frederick, Jenkins, Haiti, via Boston.
As Ottawa, Traer, Bermuda.
As Manhattan, Gove, Portland, Me.
As Norman Winter, Nickerson, Boston.
As Jamestown, Halphers, Norfolk.
As Benefactor, Simmons, Philadelphia.
As Seaoaks, Sous, Norfolk.
As Seminole, Chichester, Charleston.
As Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah.

(For later arrivals see First Page.)

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss La Touraine, from New York, at Havre.
Ss Persian Monarch, from New York, at London.
Ss Tallahassee, from New York, at Savannah.

SIGNED.

Ss Celtic, from New York for Liverpool, off Kinsale.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Campania, from Queenstown for New York.

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS.

Ss City of Birmingham, from Savannah for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Sail Tomorrow.

	Main Cabin	Vessels Sail
Trave, Bremen	$ 60 A. M.	9 00 A. M.
Panama, Havana		12 00 M.
Newport, Union	10 00 A. M.	12 00 M.
Seminole, Jacksonville		3 00 P. M.
Kansas City, Savannah		3 00 P. M.

INWARD STEAMSHIPS.

Due To-day.

Ryals	Gibraltar	March 21
Schiedam	Amsterdam	March 30
Red Sea	Baltimore	March 19
Ohio	Leith	March 27
F. F. Matthews	Gibraltar	March 21
Rendel	Gibraltar	March 22
Brooklyn City	Swansea	March 22
Ardanmore	Sunderland	March 22
La Gascogne	Havre	March 31
Savoie	Christiansand	March 31
Persian Monarch	London	March 24
Pergo	Gibraltar	March 21
Circassia	Glasgow	March 30
Berlin	Southampton	March 31
Paris	Liverpool	March 30
Columbia	Gibraltar	April 2
El Rio	New Orleans	April 4
City of Washington	Havana	April 5
Louisiana	New Orleans	April 4
Aisa	Fort Limon	March 31

Due Tuesday, April 10.

Vandam	Rotterdam	March 28
Berlin	Hull	March 26
Lugo	Gibraltar	March 31
St. Andrew's Bay	Gibraltar	March 24

GREECE'S NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

Celebrated Here with Religious Services and Patriotic Addresses.

Greeks throughout the city celebrated yesterday the anniversary of their national independence. Special services were held in the two Greek churches and a meeting of the Greek Society, Athena, was held at 475 Pearl street, where patriotic addresses were delivered. The Greek national holiday falls on March 25, old style; April 6, new style. The celebration was postponed until yesterday, which was also the Feast of the Annunciation in the calendar of the Greek Orthodox Church.

At the most recently established Greek church, the congregation of which worships in the basement of the Memorial Baptist Church, in Washington square, South, nearly 400 persons attended. The church was decorated with numerous flags, the blue and white flag of Greece being intertwined with the Stars and Stripes. During the services a Greek, dressed in white skirts, flowing jacket, and red fez, stood in front of the congregation bearing aloft the national standard. The Rev. Archimandrite Kalnikos Dilveis was the officiating priest. After he had sung the doxology, Solon J. Vlasto, President of Athena, gave an historical sketch of the event they had met to celebrate. He told his hearers how meetings were held in the City Hall in 1827 and $50,000 was raised, with which three vessels were chartered and sent with provisions to the Greeks.

The Rev. Archimandrite Ferantinos officiated in the church at 340 West Fifty-third street. After the services, D. N. Botassi, the Greek Consul, cried "Long live the Greek nation!" and the congregation responded vigorously. Then the Consul cried "Long live the King!" and "Long live the Queen!" and there was an answering shout from all the Greeks present.

Business Notices.

A $2.00 Derby Hat from McCANN'S, 216 Bowery, saves you a trifle over $1. Is it worth saving? Absolutely correct styles in gentlemen's spring hats.

MARRIED.

TAILER—STIRLING.—In Baltimore, Md., on Saturday, April 7, 1894, at Brown Memorial Church, by the Rev. M. D. Babcock, James Lee Tailer of New York and Marie, daughter of Commander Yates Stirling, U. S. N.

DIED.

CARRAHER.—On April 7, Lawrence W. Carraher, son of Catherine and Patrick Carraher, and only brother of John Carraher.
Funeral on Wednesday, April 11, from his late residence, 159 Vernon av., Long Island City, thence to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at 10 A. M. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

CUMMINGS.—On Saturday, April 7, at her late residence, 107 Bushwick av., Brooklyn, E. D., Mary Grace, beloved wife of Thomas Cummings, in her 59th year.
Funeral from the Church of St. Mary's of the Immaculate Conception, corner Maujer and Leonard sts., Brooklyn, E. D., Tuesday, April 10, at 10:30 A. M., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

HARDING.—On Sunday, 8th inst., Jenney Celeste, beloved wife of William R. Harding, and daughter of the late Francois Faivre of Besancon, France, aged 56 years.
Services Monday, 8 P. M., at her late residence, 140 14th st., Brooklyn. Interment at convenience of family.

HOYT.—At Greenwich, Conn., on the 8th inst., Hustead W. B. Hoyt, aged 51 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HYNES.—At the residence of his son-in-law, George McGovern, 148 East 63d st., on Saturday, April 7, of pneumonia, Peter Hynes, aged 73 years, formerly of Peter Hynes & Son.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend solemn requiem mass at St. Francis Xavier's Church on Tuesday, April 10, at 10:30 A. M.

LIVINGSTON.—At Pittsfield, Mass., on Saturday, April 7, Annie Peyton, widow of Philip Livingston, and daughter of the late Samuel Jaudon.
Funeral Monday morning at Stockbridge, Mass.

MAGUIRE.—On April 8, Catherine Doyle, beloved wife of John Maguire.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 340 East 53d st., on Tuesday, April 10, at 2 P. M. Interment in Calvary.

McGRATH.—On the 7th inst., Patrick McGrath, in his 44th year.
Funeral will take place on Monday at 2 P. M. from his late residence, 2,016 La Fontaine av., near 178th st., New York city.

MOSHER.—On Sunday, April 8, Joseph F. Mosher, a member of the Catholic Club of the City of New York.
The members of the Catholic Club are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services at St. Francis Xavier's Church, West 16th st., on Wednesday next, 11th inst., at 10 A. M.
JOSEPH E. OWENS, Secretary.

PARKER.—On Saturday, April 7, Mary R. Parker, in the 88th year of her age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 3 Union place, Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 10, at 2 P. M.

SIMONIN.—On Thursday, April 5, 1894, Prof. Louis J. Simonin, aged 67 years.
Funeral services at St. Louis's Church, Ellery st., near Nostrand av., Brooklyn, at 10 A. M., Monday, April 9, 1894, thence to Holy Cross Cemetery for interment. Relatives and friends respectfully invited to attend.

SMITH.—On Saturday evening, April 7, 1894, Martha M., wife of the Rev. T. B. Smith.
Funeral services at her late residence, 141 West 123d st., on Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at White Plains, Tuesday, on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station at 12:52 P. M. Please omit flowers.

SNYDER.—At Roseville, N. J., Saturday, April 7, 1894, Mrs. Maria De Forest, wife of the late Rev. Henry Snyder, in the 88th year of her age.
Funeral services will be held at her home, 62 Roseville av., Newark, N. J., at 4 P. M., Monday. Kindly omit flowers. Interment Amsterdam, N. Y.

A.—WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
OFFICE, 80 EAST 23D ST.
WOODLAWN STATION (6TH WARD), HARLEM RAILROAD.

Special Notices.

I WILL not be responsible for contracts or purchases unless made in person. JOHN F. F. BECK.

Religious Notices.

EVANGELISTIC CAMPAIGN.—Niblo's, Broadway, 44 near Prince.—Concert every day from 12 to 1 P. M. Admission free by ticket only. Musicians: The Williams, Prof. Weedon, Park Sisters, cornetists; Miss Upham, Miss Phelps, W. Spencer, E. J. Parker, Creole Quartet. A. C. Dixon speaks at 1 P. M. on "The Hero of Bethlehem."
AFTERNOON MEETINGS.—Emmanuel Baptist Church, corner Suffolk and Grand, at 3:30. Ferd. Schiverea speaks and Creole quartet sings. Free.
Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, 226 st. George C. Stebbins leads singing at 3:30. Pastor J. R. Davies, D. J. Burrell, A. C. Dixon, and other pastors will preach.
Eighteenth Street M. E. Church, near 8th av., pastor, Dr. J. M. Wilson; Miss Upham, soloist, speakers during the week: Leonard Weaver, A. C. Dixon, S. V. Robinson; at 3:30.
First Collegiate Church, 121st st., near 3d av. Arthur Crease speaks and Prof. Weedon sings at 3:30.
St. Mark's M. E. Church, 139 West 46th st. Rev. Dr. Walker speaks every day at 3:30.

New Publications.

18th Edition, postpaid for 25c. (or stamps).
THE HUMAN HAIR,
Why It Fails 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.

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Dividends and Interest.

NORFOLK AND SOUTHERN R.R. CO.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, March 21, 1894.
DIVIDEND NO. 8.
A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company has been declared, payable April 10, 1894, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 38 William street, to stockholders of record at close of business March 31, 1894. Transfer books will be closed March 31 and reopened April 11, 1894.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. W. DOMINICK, Treasurer.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
NEW YORK, March 28, 1894.
The directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra one of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6th prox.
The transfer books will remain closed until that day.
ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Bankers' Cards.

I. & S. WORMSER,
BANKERS, MILLS BUILDING,
ISSUE
Circular Letters of Credit
Available in All Parts of the World.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HOSTILITY TO ACCUMULATED WEALTH.

The Seigniorage bill has been finally disposed of, the House of Representatives having failed to pass it by the necessary two-thirds vote over the President's veto. This, it is generally supposed, puts an end to further efforts to inflate the currency at this session of Congress, though it is possible that the advocates of State bank circulation may yet try to get through a bill repealing the present 10 per cent. prohibitory tax upon it. That they will succeed is not at all likely, and the only danger now seriously to be feared from legislative action at Washington is the prolongation of the debate upon the Tariff bill, with an uncertainty as to what will be the fate of the measure. This hinders improvements, and to that extent delays the revival of business.

The defeat of the Seigniorage bill has had a good effect upon the market for the new issue of Government bonds, which, after selling at a trifle less than cost and interest, have advanced to a price at which the original takers can get out with a small profit. It has also led to a considerable buying of first-class bonds and stocks for foreign account, which has stimulated a like buying by investors on this side of the Atlantic. With money offered in increasing abundance at 1 per cent. per annum on call, and at 2 and 3 per cent. per annum on time, the attractions of securities promising 4½ and 5 per cent. are very great, while nothing but timidity prevents an active speculation for a rise in the less valuable class of investments. A feeling, however, prevails about most of these that too little is yet known in regard to them to justify their purchase at present prices. The recently published report of the General Electric Company shows how even the astute managers of that concern were deceived, a year ago, in their estimate of its financial condition. They supposed that its common stock was worth over par and so informed their friends. Now it turns out that its capital was impaired by nearly 40 per cent., and it is doubtful whether its common stock is even worth its apparent value of 60 per cent. on the books. National Cordage is in a like situation. When its reorganization was first proposed last summer, its assets were appraised by experts at some $13,750,000 above its liabilities, but when a few months later a sale of them was made to the United States Cordage Company, their net value was put at only $5,000,000. The shrinkage in receipts, and, consequently in net earnings of the railroads, not only in the West, but right here close to New York, and of such lines as the Pennsylvania, the Erie, the Long Island, and the New York and New Haven, has been equally great, and necessarily diminishes the desire of investors to buy into their ownership.

Quite as discouraging, however, to purchasers of corporation stocks and bonds should be the hostility manifested to all such forms of investment by Congress and State Legislatures, as well as by the courts. Thus, the judge in Chicago who decided on Thursday that the Whiskey Trust was an illegal monopoly, based his decision upon the broad ground that all large accumulations of property and power by corporations are dangerous to the public welfare and should be prevented by the law. It is true that the Whiskey Trust may, like the Sugar Trust and the Standard Oil Trust, devise a scheme for carrying on its operations which cannot be upset, but where there is a will there is a way, and if the people of this country are determined that its wealth shall be divided in small amounts among a multitude of owners instead of being concentrated in great masses in the hands of corporations or of individuals, they will find the means of accomplishing their purpose.

This antagonism to corporations and to millionaire citizens has never been so vehemently manifested as it was by Senator Voorhees of Indiana, in the speech which he made last Monday, when he opened the debate in the Senate on the Wilson Tariff bill. First he denounced the manufacturers who had sought to have the bill modified in their interest as "arrogant, insolent, and dictatorial, and in some instances sinister, perfidious, and dishonest," as "incarnations of human selfishess," and as "shams and betrayers of the people and the truth." Then, in advocating the income tax, he proceeded to pay his respects to owners of capital in general.

On all the wants and necessaries of life the man of wealth, with a heavy income, pays less rates of tariff tax under existing laws than the laboring man or laboring woman whose wearing apparel is of coarser material, and whose household living is supplied with cheaper goods bearing higher rates of duty. His bonds, his accumulated riches of all kinds, and all incomes arising from them, are exempt from all Government burdens, remaining not only undiminished and unmolested amid darkened homes and flagrant distress, but growing fatter, stronger, and more defiant as the days and the years go by. He who has spent his life in making an amassment of wealth looks out upon the poor, tired, toiling world as if from a fortified castle. He feels himself sumptuously provisioned against all wants, and amply protected against all contact or concern with the labor-stained millions who struggle from one ocean to the other for the means of existence.

Sir, for no earthly consideration would I paint an unjust or overwrought picture of the dangerous pretensions and intolerable arrogance of accumulated wealth now manifest in this country, but, speaking in the fear of my Maker, I devoutly believe that the limit of endurance has been reached; that the time has come for a test to be made between the power of hoarded money and the power of productive labor; that the people from this time forward, more than ever before, will organize and take rapid and heroic measures against the continued and brutal dictation of the plutocracy, against the paramount influence of wealth, against the rule and supremacy of the rich in shaping the financial policy of this Government in their own interests.

After this exordium the Senator went on to exult in the fact that the income tax, if it should be imposed, would be paid by only 85,000 out of the 65,000,000 of the population of the country, and to claim this as its especial merit. He cited as authority for his estimate the statement made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the use of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, and remarked upon it:

Sir, these figures may well give the country pause. They recall the worst days of Rome, and of other governments, both ancient and modern, whose liberties were lost by the accumulation and power of wealth in the hands of patrician aristocracies. How small in number is the income class in the United States, yet how potent! How few in comparison with the great body of the people, but little more than one in a thousand, yet how aggressive and strong! How pretentious, how presumptuous in dictation to the Government in regard to all its policies, yet how unpatriotic in the hour of peril, how mean in the face of danger to the country! The income class, based upon the principal ownership of the entire wealth of the country, is mainly the illegitimate offspring of Government paternalism and Government support, yet neither gratitude nor love of country has ever moved it to respond in aid of the Government in an hour of emergency and need. *From no other class could the payment of the whole pension roll be required so justly.*

It is not necessary here to demonstrate the emptiness of this frantic talk, and I quote it merely to show what is going on in the minds of men as high in position as Senator Voorhees. He has undoubtedly reason to suppose that the sentiments he expressed will find a hearty response, not only from his immediate constituents, but in other quarters. It is time that the rich men of this part of the country, most of whom have accumulated their riches by their own exertions, and who, so far from "looking out upon the poor, tired, toiling world as if from a fortified castle," are themselves the hardest of toilers and the most exposed to the assaults of ill fortune, knew how they are regarded by the multitudes of whom Senator Voorhees is the spokesman. The proposed tax of two per cent. on their incomes is but the entering wedge. If it is imposed now, the same majority which imposes it may increase it from year to year until, as Mr. Voorhees suggests, it may be made to yield the whole pension roll of $160,000,000, and, instead of being collected from 85,000 citizens, it may be levied upon only 8,500 or less. Thus, upon incomes above $10,000 the rate of the tax might be made 10 per cent., upon those of $50,000 and over 50 per cent., and upon all above $100,000 it might be 90 or even 100 per cent. Once admit, too, the principle contended for, that the proprietors of accumulated wealth are public enemies, and the confiscation of their entire possessions becomes as rightful as that of their incomes.

Of course, it is extremely improbable at this moment that so wholesale a spoliation of the owners of large wealth as that which I have suggested will ever be attempted, but it is not impossible, and timely precautions should be taken against it. If the rich men of this country expect to secure their riches against depredations like that for which the proposed income tax will establish the precedent, they will have to enlist on their side the intelligence and the moral sense of their fellow citizens, for, when the sentiments expressed by Senator Voorhees become those of the majority, they will be as helpless to resist them as were the nobility of France to resist the revolutionists of the last century.

The nation at large is no less interested in combating the error that accumulations of wealth are dangerous to its welfare. Senator Voorhees, in asserting that the liberties of Rome, or of any other country, were lost by such agencies, says that which is not true. It was not a rich patrician aristocracy which overthrew the Roman republic, but military power wielded by successful generals. Greece fell a prey to internal dissensions which paralyzed her resistance to foreign aggression. Twice within a century has a republic in France succumbed, not to an aristocracy of any sort, but to poor but unscrupulous and ambitious adventurers. On the other hand, there is no case on record of a people enslaved by mere money grubbers. The amassing of wealth is incompatible, by its very nature, with the acquisition of political supremacy. The man whose whole mind is given to his business has no leisure for anything else. Nor can he succeed without at the same time benefiting his fellow men. Of the usefulness of masses of capital, skilfully employed, to develop the natural resources of a country, too many proofs are visible around us to permit a doubt. Our railroads, our great manufactories, our banks and other financial institutions, and the numerous corporations fostered by State laws for the express purpose of combining under a single management little amounts of wealth which separately would be useless, all attest the beneficent results of that aggregation of capital which Senator Voorhees denounces. If all such aggregations are to be prevented either by confiscation under the guise of taxation or by statutes making them illegal the material progress of the country will be brought to a standstill.

MATTHEW MARSHALL.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales and Range of Prices of All Securities Dealt in During the Week Ending April 7, 1894.

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

Sales.		Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
15000	U. S. 4s, r	113¾	114	113¾	114
95000	U. S. 4s, c	118	118	118	118
4000	Ala., Class B	103	103	103	103
6000	Louis. cn. 4s	96	96	96	96
3000	Nor. Car. cn. 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼
1000	Tenn. 3s, small	74	74	74	74
13000	Tenn. Set. 3s	77¼	78	77¼	78
1000	Tenn. Set. 5s	103	103	103	103
804000	Va. 6s def. T. B. 3-5	8	8⅝	8	8⅝
59000	Va. 2, debt 2-3s of 1991	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼

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

Sales.		Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
137	Atchison 4s	76¼	76¼	75¾	76
161	Atchison 2d, As	38	38⅛	36⅝	36⅝
20	Atch., C. & P. 4s	49	50	49	50
20	Austin & N. W. 1st	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
3	Am. C. O. 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
5	Am. Deb. g bds	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
27	Atl. & Pac. in	6	6	5⅝	5⅝
86	Atl. & Pac. 1st	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼
5	Am. Dk. & Imp. 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½
10	Ariz. Cent. 4s	40	40	40	40
27	Brooklyn El. 1st	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Buf. & Ph. gnl	98	98	98	98
14	Bur., C. R. & N. 1st	105⅝	106	105⅝	105⅝
33	Bur., C. R. & N. C. T. 5s	95¼	96¼	95¼	95¼
14	Buf. & E. new	110⅞	112	110⅞	112
5	Chic. & Ind. Coal 1st	97½	98	97½	98
5	Chic. & O. 6s, 1911	118	118	118	118
91	Chi. & O. cn. 5s	105⅞	106¼	105⅞	106¼
356	Chi. & O. gnl. 4½s	70¼	72⅞	70¼	72⅞
52	C., B. & Q. 1st cn. 4s	91	91	91	91
9	C., R. & Q. cny. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
74	C., B. & Q. 4s, Neb. ex	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
101	C., B. & Q. 7s	121½	121½	121½	121½
5	C., B. & Q. 4s, I. div	95	95	95	95
10	C., B. & Q. 4s, D. div	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
1	C., B. & Q., S. F. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
12	C., B. & M. 1st	113	113	113	113
6	C., C., C. & I. gnl	120	120	120	120
42	Cin., D. & I. 1st 5s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼
5	Ch., I. & Un. R. Y. 6s	104	104	104	104
18	Con. G. of C. 1st 6s	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
13	Cent. O. R. 1st	103¾	104¼	103¾	104¼
20	Can. So. 1st	109¾	110	109¾	110
10	Cen. Pac. 1st	104	104	104	104
722	Chic. J. N. P. 1st, T. B.	47	48¾	46¾	48¾
221	Chic. J. N. P. 1st	47	48¾	47	48¾
3	Cleve. & Canton 1st s. f.	79	79	78	78
2	Cent. Pac. gold '95s	105¾	104¾	105¾	104¾
9	Cent. Pac. '96s	105	105	105	105
17	Cent. Pac. '98s	107½	107½	107½	107½
1	Chic. & E. Ill. con	119	119	119	119
98	Chic. & E. Ill. gnl. 5s	101¼	101¼	101	101¼
7	Col. Coal 6s	98	99	98	99
5	Ch., L. & N. O. 1st 4s	112½	112½	112½	112½
50	Ch., St. L. & N. O. 5s	113	113	113	113
33	Col. & Hock. 4s	50	50	48¾	49¾
2	Col. & H. L. & Ch. 4s	92	92	92	92
15	Chic. & R. 1st	99¼	100¼	99¼	100¼
80	Chic. & T. inc	35¼	35¼	34	34
1	Del., L. & W. 7s	130½	130½	130½	130½
34	Den. & R. G. cn	78¾	78¾	77¾	77¾
10	Mont. A. & M. 1s	24¾	27	24¾	26¼
50	Det. S. & A. 1st, 5s	92	92	90	90
156	Edison E. I. 1st	106¼	107¼	105	107¼
5	Ev. & T. H. 1st	110	110	110	110
11	Elin. & R. S. 1st	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Erie 2d	118	118	118	118
15	Erie 3d ex	108¾	109	108¾	109
3	Erie cn. 1st	135	135	135	135
4	Erie cn. 2d	82¾	82	80¾	82
35	E. Tenn. 5s	97	98	97	97½
1	E. Tenn. 1st	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾
17	E. Tenn. 1st, ex g. 5s	41	42	41	42
5	E. & P. M. 5s	95	95	95	95
28	Ft. Worth 1st	78¾	78¾	78	78¾
1	Ft. Wayne 1st	136	136	136	136
6	G., H. & S. A. 1st	100	101¼	100	101¼
19	G., H. & S. A. 1st M. P. 5s	92	92	92	92
60	Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	83	86⅝	83	86⅝
4	Ga. Pac. inc. 5s, ctfs	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
1	Houst. & T. C. con	118	118	118	118
1	H. & N. Sp. cn. 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½
24	Hock. Val. 5s	87	87	86½	86
7	Hock. Val. 6s	99	99⅝	99	99⅝
3	Hous. & Tex. C. cn. 6s	103	103	103	103
27	Hous. & Tex. C. G. 4s	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
2	Ind., B. & W. 1st pf	114	114	114	114
1	Iron Mt., Ark. B	103	103	103	103
9	Iron Mt. 2d	107	109	107	109
84	Iron Mt. 5s	77¾	78¾	77¾	78¾
45	Ill. Cent. 4s, 1953	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
4	Int. & Gt. N. 1st	113	113½	113	113½
2	Ill. Steel cny. 5s	85	85	85	85
7	Ind., D. & S. 1st	121	121	121	121
41	Iowa Cent. 1st	93¾	94½	93¾	94½
1	Kan. Pac. con	97	97	96	96
118	Kan. & Tex. 4s	82¾	83	82¾	82¾
162	Kan. & Tex. 2d s	47	48¾	46¾	48
2	KINGS County El. 1st s. f.	81	83½	81	83½
1	K. C. & Nor. R. R.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
12	Knoxville & O. 1st	106½	106½	106	106½
62	Kanawha & M. 4s	77¾	78⅝	75	75
25	Kan. City & F. 1st	70	70	70	70
15	Lac. Gas 1st s. f. 5s	86	87¾	86	87¾
13	L. & W. R. cn. 5s	108¾	109	108¾	109
4	L. E. & West 1st	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
8	L. E. & West 2d	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
2	Long Dock 6s	125	125	125	125
1	Lake Shore 1st, r	118	118	118	118
5	Lake Shore 2d, c	124¼	124¼	124¼	124¼
1	Leh. C. & N. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
24	Lou. & N. 4s	76¾	77	76¾	77
7	Lou. & N. S. O. & M. div. 7s	99½	101	99½	101
1	Lou. & C. Br.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
23	Lou. & N. P. & A. 1st	90	90	90	90
32	Lehigh V. of N. Y. 1st	100¾	100	100	100¾
11	Lex. & S. R. R. 5s	45	45	45	45
5	L. T. ferry 1st	99	99	99	99
8	Long Island 5s	114	114	114	114
1	Long Island 7s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
10	L. N. A. & Ch. 1st	118½	114	113½	114
20	L. N. A. & Ch. cn	97	98	97¼	98