NOTES OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Washington Heights Art Club has been holding its annual exhibition of sketches in the Carnegie art studios during the past three days. There have been shown a lot of pen-and-ink drawings, water colors, and life studies in various mediums. The club meets monthly for study and practice, the drawings of the members being criticised by artists who may attend occasionally. The portfolios of monthly sketches are then circulated among the art pupils of the Audubon School, Dr. Sachs's Collegiate Institute, the Institution for the Deaf, and the Le Prince Technical School of Applied Art, all of which are connected with the organization.

There was a reception on Saturday afternoon at the rooms of the Metropolitan School of Fine Arts in Carnegie Hall, at which an interesting collection of etchings was shown.

Mr. Preyer has at present on view at the Holland Art Galleries a special exhibition of landscapes and interiors by well-known painters of the modern Dutch school, including works by Mauve, Artz, Israels, Newhuys, Blommers, Jacob Maris, William Maris, Roelofs, Poggenbeek, Apal, and others.

Brooklyn is to be treated this week to a loan exhibition of an unusually attractive character in aid of the Brooklyn Kindergarten Association. The Rembrandt Club has charge of the collection and arrangement of the pictures and works of art, which are to be shown at the Pouch mansion in Clinton avenue for five days, beginning on Tuesday. Each day is to be devoted to some special district or interest of the city and to be designated accordingly, in this order, as "The Hill" day, "Woman's Club" day, "Bedford Heights" day, "Brooklyn Heights" day, and "Prospect Heights" day. There will be music, vocal and instrumental, on each occasion, and addresses will be made by the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Jacob A. Riis, Dr. Parkhurst, and others.

A special exhibition of color prints designed, engraved, and printed by Mr. Arthur W. Dow is engaging attention at present at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The prints are in colors from wooden blocks, after a manner chiefly associated with the art of the East, and in which the colors, printed from the flat block, are shaded, the aim of Mr. Dow being to reach an effect as solid and intense in the composition of color as anything to be achieved by water color. Choosing his subjects from New England scenery, the artist has employed the Japanese principles in a free and independent manner. The work is not academic, but it is effective in its simplicity and directness. A merit of the work lies in the fact that it is not merely a reproductive process, but a means of individual expression. Each print is in effect a graded and shaded painting upon the carved blocks. Mr. Ernest F. Fenollosa has written a very sympathetic introduction to Mr. Dow's catalogue.

SHOWED THE WHALE ON SUNDAY.

A Two Hours' Harvest for the Owners Until the Police Interfered.

The police notified the owners of the stuffed whale, which is on exhibition at the foot of Fulton street, that they must not exhibit it yesterday. They obeyed the injunction until about 1 o'clock, when a crowd gathered on the pier and wanted to see it. A man from the Health Board said that the exhibition would not be dangerous to health, and the owners opened up the show instanter. They charged 15 cents a head for grown people and 10 cents for children. From 2 o'clock until 4 a rousing business was done. Then word was sent to the police station by the owners of the whale that they had opened the show again. A little later word came back from the police station that the exhibition was a violation of the law, and that if it wasn't stopped immediately the whole show, whale and all, would be raided. The show stopped. The receipts of the two hours more than paid expenses for the day.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 02 | Sun sets.... 6 54 | Moon sets..morn

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 40 | Gov.Island.11 09 | Hell Gate.. 12 51

Arrived—SUNDAY, April 28.

Ss La Bourgogne, Lebeouf, Havre.
Ss Washington, Dincklage, Rotterdam.
Ss North Erin, Williams, Gibraltar.
Ss Maasdam, Potjer, Rotterdam.
Ss Croma, Lord, Dundee.
Ss Sonshine, Merrit, Huelva.
Ss Kansas City, Fisher, Savannah.
Ss Buffalo, Malet, Boston.
Ss Cherokee, Bearse, Charleston.
Ss Jamestown, Huipners, Norfolk.
Ss Alfred Dumois, Meyers, Philadelphia.
Ss Manhattan, Bragg, Portland.
U S cruisers New York and Columbia, from Key West.

(For later arrivals see First Page.)

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss La Gascogne, from New York, at Havre.
Ss Bovic, from New York, at Liverpool.
Ss Delaware, from New York, at London.
Ss H. F. Dimock, from New York, at Rotterdam.

SIGHTED.

Ss Athenian, from Fiume for New York, passed Tarifa.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Umbria, from Queenstown for New York.

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS.

Ss Comal, from Galveston for New York.
Ss Algonquin, from Jacksonville for New York.
Ss El Dorado, from New Orleans for New York.
Ss Rio Grande, from Brunswick for New York.
Ss Wyla, from Boston for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Sail To-morrow.

		Vessel Sails.
Trave, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Para, Colon	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Galileo, Montevideo	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Gen. W. Clyde, Hayti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Panama, Havana	11:00 A. M.	12:45 P. M.

Sail Wednesday, May 1.

New York, Southampton	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Westernland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Adriatic, Liverpool	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
City of Washington, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
El Norte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due To-day.

Suevia	Naples	April 14
Fontvieja	Gibraltar	April 15
Mohawk	London	April 18
Siecia	Naples	April 18
Ems	Bremen	April 20
England	London	April 14
Tauric	Liverpool	April 19
Anonymous	Kingston	April 23
City of Washington	Havana	April 25
El Sud	New Orleans	April 24

Due Tuesday, April 30.

Furnessia	Glasgow	April 20
Noordland	Antwerp	April 20
New Orleans	New Orleans	April 24
Alene	Kingston	April 25
Rio Grande	Brunswick	April 27

Due Wednesday, May 1.

Teutonic	Liverpool	April 24
Havel	Bremen	April 23
Vigilancia	Havana	April 27
Concho	Galveston	April 24
Algonquin	Jacksonville	April 28

Due Thursday, May 2.

Kaiser Wilhelm II	Naples	April 20
Finance	Colon	April 24
Massapequa	Leith	April 17

Due Friday, May 3.

Columbia	Southampton	April 26
Persia	Hamburg	April 21
Norge	Christiansand	April 19
Pocasset	Gibraltar	April 17
Orizaba	Para	April 22
El Dorado	New Orleans	April 28

Business Notices.

A Stylish New Hat will improve your appearance wonderfully. A $2.20 derby of McCann's, 210 Bowery, gives you an absolutely correct color and style at a decided saving: near Spring st.

MARRIED.

CALDWELL—FOSTER.—On April 27, 1895, at 341 West 57th st., by the Rev. William Lloyd, James F. Caldwell to Mrs. Grace Churchill Foster. Chicago papers please copy.

DIED.

BALLANTINE.—At Newark, N. J., April 27, 1895, John H. Ballantine, aged 61 years.
Funeral services at his late residence, 43 Washington st., Newark, on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 3 P. M. Friends are invited. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery. Please omit flowers.

ENGEL.—On Sunday, April 28, Hester, beloved wife of Martin Engel.
Funeral from her late residence, 193 Ludlow st., on Tuesday, April 30, 1895, at 1 P. M.

WARNER.—On Sunday, April 28, Alfred Warner, in the 82d year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

A.—WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
OFFICE, 20 EAST 23D ST.
WOODLAWN STATION (34TH WARD), HARLEM RAILROAD.

New Publications.

All the leading European newspapers and periodicals for sale by the International News Company, 83 and 85 Duane st., N. Y., one door east of Broadway.

THE SILVERITES' DILEMMA.

Public interest is not now so much confined as it was to the Stock Exchange, and the broader field of finance, commerce, and industry is beginning to receive the attention it deserves. The rise in wheat, cotton, beef, and petroleum has been followed by a slight rise in iron, and, what is by far more important, by a number of increases in the wages of factory hands to very nearly the rates paid before the collapse of 1893. These indications of recovery from business depression are accompanied by a larger demand for money and by the prevalence of a more cheerful feeling among business men. The recovery is, indeed, anything but complete, and as yet it has made only a slight progress; but that it has begun is a fact, and a fact of the utmost value, especially in view of the recent revival of the silver controversy, for which President Cleveland's letter on the subject has given the signal. With the mass of men no amount of abstract reasoning weighs as much as their own personal experience. The silverites offer the free coinage of silver as a sure and sovereign remedy for the financial troubles which afflict so many of our fellow citizens; but if, while they are expatiating upon the merits of their nostrum, the ills for which they extol it as a cure pass away without its aid, its uselessness will be much more effectively demonstrated than it could be by any quantity of discussion.

On this account I rather regret, as premature, the assault now making upon the silverites' position. Their favorite weapon has been the low prices of wheat, cotton, and other agricultural staples, and it cannot be denied that they have used it with great effect among the Western farmers and the Southern planters, especially those who are in debt and to whom the prospect of paying their debts with half the quantity of farm and plantation produce now required for the purpose has a seductive power which it is hard to resist. Even men who owe nothing are pleased with the idea of getting twice as many dollars for the fruit of their labor as they are getting now, although they know they would have to pay twice as many dollars for everything they buy as they are now paying.

Still, since the contest has actually begun, and President Cleveland's letter has called forth so many responses from all parts of the country, it ought to be carried on vigorously to a result one way or another. No legislation favorable to free silver can be consummated over Mr. Cleveland's veto, and that veto can be reasonably counted upon for the remaining two years of his official term. But in the autumn of 1896 a new President and a new House of Representatives are to be elected, upon whom will rest the responsibility of disposing of the question. Whatever shall have been accomplished during the interval will then show itself, and let us know for certain whether the majority of our citizens are in favor of keeping our currency upon its present gold basis, or whether they are ready to abandon that basis for silver alone.

That the issue is one between the gold standard on the one hand and the silver standard on the other is, to my mind, so obvious that I wonder how any one can fail to perceive it. Yet President Cleveland and nearly all the politicians who, like him, declare themselves hostile to free silver coinage, decline to say that they desire the maintenance of the single gold standard. They take refuge in such phrases as "sound money," "safe money," "the parity of the two metals," "bimetalism by international agreement," and the like, all of which are unmeaning if they embrace the idea of making silver a standard of value on any terms whatever. It is scientifically and practically impossible to have two standards at the same time. If silver is rejected gold must be retained, and if silver is adopted gold must be abandoned. So long, however, as the President and his allies will oppose free silver on any grounds they may be accepted as allies by the supporters of gold, and nobody need quarrel with them over the phrases they choose to employ.

It will be equally injudicious, it seems to me, to allow the controversy to be perverted into one upon purely historical points or diverted to collateral or unessential issues. What Napoleon did in 1803, what Great Britain did in 1816, what the Latin Union has done, what Germany has done, and what our Congress has done at various times, are interesting as subjects of research; and endless instructive debate can be had upon them and upon the origin and functions of money, the relative values of gold and of silver, the effect of legislation upon prices, and other matters of that sort. None of these things, however, have a direct bearing upon the practical question immediately before us. At best, they furnish only materials for the construction of more or less plausible theories, whereas we need to have some definite object, for the accomplishment of which or for the defeat of which we are to exert ourselves.

That definite object the free silver men in this country and the bimetallists in Europe have, fortunately, presented. As I have already said, their most successful argument with the Western farmers and the Southern planters is that free coinage will restore the prices of wheat, cotton, and other agricultural products to the level at which they stood twenty or more years ago, and from which, it is confidently asserted, they have been dragged down to where they stand now by the closing to the free coinage of silver of the mints of Germany in 1871 and of those of the United States in 1873. Give this country, they say, an unlimited supply of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and instead of fifty cents a bushel for wheat the farmer will get a dollar, instead of five cents a pound for cotton the planter will get ten cents, and all similar commodities will rise in a similar proportion.

If the decision of the controversy were, therefore, entirely in the hands of the agriculturists, their pecuniary interests might, and probably would, lead them to pronounce for the silver standard. Certainly, it is among them and among the miners of silver and those who depend for a living upon the silver mining industry, that the chief supporters of free coinage are at present found. It is the same with the bimetallists of Europe. They are almost exclusively either landowners or bankers and manufacturers who have business relations with silver-using countries, and who, consequently, suffer in their pockets by the depreciation of silver. In behalf of the earners of wages, of savings bank depositors, and of holders of money obligations generally, scarcely a word has yet been said. Whenever they have been spoken of by the advocates of silver they have been described as usurers, greedy capitalists, bloodsuckers, coupon clippers, Shylocks, Rothschilds, and in other opprobrious ways. This talk does very well so long as it is addressed exclusively to owners of mortgaged land, silver miners, and debtors generally, but these, fortunately, notwithstanding the confident assertion of the silverites to the contrary, do not constitute a majority of the voters of the nation. Before free silver coinage can triumph, it will have to overcome the opposition of a vast body of citizens whose opinions have not yet been expressed, and whose support has yet to be obtained.

According to the census of 1890, the total number of farms and plantations in the United States is 4,767,179, of which nearly one-half are free from encumbrance, and of which another quarter are rented. It is only the remaining one-quarter, or, say, 1,200,000, upon which there are encumbrances and which are owned by their occupants. These occupants, and no others, would be directly benefited by free coinage, since they only have debts to pay with the produce of their land. Add to them the miners of silver and those dependent upon silver mining, who may possibly number 300,000 more, and we have only 1,500,000 people whose interests will lead them to vote for silver. Opposed to them we have 4,500,000 workers in factories, and at least an equal number of engineers, firemen, trainmen, clerks, bookkeepers, telegraph operators, and others, employed upon railroads, in counting rooms, and in various forms of manual industry. In the whole country there are 4,777,687 savings bank depositors, of whom 4,231,689 reside in the Eastern and the Middle States, and only 545,998 in the rest of the Union. Of the holders of railroad bonds, municipal bonds, State bonds, and the bonds and notes of private parties there are no statistics, but their number is assuredly not inconsiderable. To all this multitude, who receive their earnings and their incomes in money and not in agricultural produce, a rise in the prices of commodities would occur a decrease in the value of their labor and their property, and under the free coinage of silver the rise would be such that they would practically get only one-half as much as they get now.

The resulting dilemma with which the silverites are confronted is, therefore, this: If they continue to insist, as they have heretofore insisted at the West and at the South, that the restoration of silver and free coinage at the old ratio of 16 to 1, for which they contend, will double the price of all commodities, they must renounce the hope of winning enough votes in the Eastern and Middle States to enable them to succeed. We have just seen what an outcry has been provoked by a small rise in the prices of beef and of petroleum, from causes for which no political party can be held responsible, but if the price of everything consumed by a man working for wages or a salary or living upon rents and interest is to be doubled by free silver coinage, the party that proposes it is sure to be met in advance by a still louder clamor. If, on the other hand, to silence this clamor, the silverites, as some of them already do, should assert that free coinage will merely bring silver at 16 to 1 up to a parity with gold, then, of course, prices will not rise, but free coinage will no longer be attractive to the West and the South.

The defenders of the gold standard should, I contend, stubbornly hold the silverites to a choice between the two horns of this dilemma, and not allow them to divert the argument to collateral questions. Make them say, distinctly, whether they intend to increase the prices of commodities by lessening the unit of value by which prices are measured, or whether they intend to leave the unit unchanged and prices unchanged with it. In one case they will alienate the votes of the West and the South, in the other those of the East and the North, but either way I think they will be defeated.

MATTHEW MARSHALL.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange — Sales and Range of Prices on All Securities Dealt in During the Week Ending April 27, 1895.

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

Sales.		Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
3000	U S 4s, c, 1907	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
26000	U S 4s, r, 1907	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
2800	U S 4s, c, 1925	121	121	121	121
50000	U S 5s, c	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
14000	U S 5s, r	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
2000	Nor Car 6s, 1919	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
24000	Tenn Set 3s	84	85	84	84⅝
25000	Va 6s defd, T R	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
59000	Va F d 2-3s of 1991	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝

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

Sales.	Name.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
1758	Atchison 4s	71⅝	73⅝	71⅝	73⅝
458	Atchison 2d 4s	22⅞	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝
9	American C O 6s	113	113⅝	113	113⅝
12	Austin & N W 1st	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
6	Atlantic & Pac 1st	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
2	Atch & C 1st	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
90	Bklyn & Rich 2d 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
54	Brooklyn El 1st	96	96⅝	96	96⅝
15	B & O, S W 1st in, S B	19	20	19	20
5	Balt & Ohio 5s, 1885	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
5	Bur, C R & N 1st	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
60	Bur, C R & N, C T 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5	Buff & Erie	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
29	Chic & Ind Coal 1st	101⅝	101	101⅝	101⅝
1	Chic & W Ind gnl	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
1	Chs & O 6s, 1911	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
50	Chs & O cn 5s	107	109	107	109
831	Chs & Ohio 4½s	75¼	76⅝	75⅝	76⅝
17	Chs & O, R & A 1st ch 4s	93	93	92⅞	93
32	Cleve, L & W 1st	104⅝	106	104⅝	106
99	C, R & Q conv 5s	99⅝	100⅝	99⅝	100⅝
22	C, B & Q 4s, Neb ex	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
9	C, B & Q 7s	120⅝	120⅝	120	120
5	C, B & Q deb 5s	101	101	101	101
14	C, C, C & St L 4s, St L div	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
6	C, F & Minn 1st	128	128	120	120
7	Canada Southern 1st	110	110	109⅝	109⅝
18	Canada Southern 2d	103⅝	103⅝	103	103⅝
4	Chic & N P 1st, T R	45⅝	46⅝	45⅝	46⅝
5	Chic & N P 1st	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
3	C, R I & Pac Coll 5s	95	95	95	95
5	Clev & Canton 1st	87½	87⅝	87½	87½
5	Cent Pac gold, 95s	102	102	102	102
2	Cent Pac gold, 96s	103	103	103	103
5	Chic & Pitts S F	119	119	119	119
34	Chic & E Ill cn	122⅝	123⅝	122⅝	123⅝
26	Chic & E Ill gnl 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100	100⅝
11	Col Coal 6s	94½	95⅝	94	94
78	Col & Mid 1st	70⅝	74	70⅝	74
45	Col & Mid 4s	23¼	24⅝	23¼	24
20	Chic Gas L & C Co 1st	93	95	93	95
2	Chic, Ind, St L & Ch 4s	95	95	95	95
3	Con Gas Chi 5s	85	85	85	85
25	Chic & E In	22	22½	22	22½
10	Den & R G 1st	84	84⅝	84	84⅝
20	Dul & Iron R 1st	95	95	94⅝	95
10	Dal & Waco 1st	80	80	80	80
10	De Bard, C & I 6s	85	85	85	85
1	Det M & M 1st	23	23	23	23
4	Dul, S S & Atl 5s	95	95	95	95
41	Edison E I 1st	109	109⅝	108	109⅝
12	Ella & B S 1st	97	97⅝	97	97⅝
1	Erie T 7s	100	100	100	100
3	Erie 5th ex g 4s	102	102	101	101
8	Erie cn 1st	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼
20	Erie cn 2d, D M ctfs	64	65	64	65
1	Erie cn 2d	66	66	66	66
55	E Tenn 5s	106	106⅝	106	106⅝
1	E Tenn 1st	112½	112½	112½	112½
60	E Tenn R Ren 4-5s	83	84⅝	83	84⅝
7	Flint & P M 1st 5s	84	85	84	85
28	Ft Worth 1st	70	71⅝	70	71⅝
7	G, H & S A 2d	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
44	G, H & S A 1st M P 5s	91⅝	92	91⅝	92⅝
2	Ga Pac 1st 5-6s	110	110	110	110
52	Gen Elec deb 5s	91	91	91	91
48	Green Bay in	5	6	5	5⅝
10	H & St Jo cn 6s	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
13	Harlem 1st, c	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
10	Hous Val 5s	92	92	92	92
39	Hock Val 6s	93	97	93	97
14	Hous & T C 1st	107	107	106⅝	106⅝
7	Hous & T C gnl 4s	65	65¼	64⅝	64⅝
10	Iron Mt 1st	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
23	Iron Mt Ark B	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
10	Iron Mt 5s	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
13	Ill Cent 4s, 1953	99⅝	100	99⅝	100
20	Int & G N 2d	71	72	71	72
88	Int & Gt N 5d	27	29½	27	29
2	Ind, Ill & Ia 1st	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼
23	Iowa Cent 1st	87⅝	88⅝	87	88⅝
23	Kan Pac 1st, 95s	106	106	105⅝	105⅝
26	Kan Pac 1st, 96s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
58	Kan Pac con	29⅝	30	29⅝	30
15	Kan Pac D d 4s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
3	Keokuk & D M 5s	97	97	97	97
142	Kan & Tex 4s	84⅝	85	84⅝	85
884	Kan & Tex 2ds	58⅝	59⅝	58⅝	58⅝
5	Kings County El 1st	73	73	73	73
17	Kanawha & M 4s	76⅝	79	76⅝	79
31	Kansas City & P 1st	74	74	74	74
16	Laclede Gas 1st	94⅝	95	94⅝	95
25	L E & West 2ds	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
18	Lake Shore 1st, c	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
1	Lake Shore 1st, r	114	114	114	114
3	Lake Shore 2d, r	123	124	123	123
1	Lake Shore 2d, c	123	123	123	123
10	Leh & Nen	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
30	Lou & N g 4s	79	79⅝	79	79⅝
2	Lo, Ev & St L gnl 4s	12	12	12	12
10	Lou & N 1st 7s	122	125	125	125
1	Leh Val of N Y 1st	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1	L, N A & Ch 1st	112	112	112	112
80	L, N A & Ch cn	88⅝	90⅝	87⅝	90⅝
192	L S & M S 1st, L	71	73	71	73⅝
82	Mo, K & E 1st	87⅝	87⅝	87	87⅝
55	Mex Int 1st 4s	70⅝	71	70⅝	70⅝
90	Mex Nat 2d m 6s B	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
15	Mex Cent cn 4s	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝
1	Mex Cent inc	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
1	Minn & St L 1st, Pac ex	118	118	118	118
3	Minn & St L 1st, Pac ext	123	123	123	123
12	Minn & St L 1st, SW ex	120	121	120	121
6	Mil & Mad 1st	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
8	Morris & Es 1st	144¼	144¼	144¼	144¼
10	Mo, K & T of T 5s	81⅝	81⅝	80	80
3	Man R way 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1	Met El 1st	121	121	121	121
2	Met El 2d	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1	Mob & O 1st ex 6s	113	113	113	113
25	Mobile & Ohio gnl	65¼	66	65¼	66
2	Mich Cen 7s	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
4	Mich Cen 5s, 1902	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
85	Mo Pac cn	93	93	92	93
16	Mil & Nor 1st, 1910	117	117⅝	117	117⅝
2	Mil & Nor 1st, 1913	118	118	118	118
4	Mil & L S 1st	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝	129⅝
61	Nor Pac Ter 1st	100	102	100	102
18	Nor Pac 1st, c	117⅝	117⅝	117	117⅝
95	Nor Pac 1st, r	115½	117	116	116⅝
135	Nor Pac 2d, c	93⅝	94	93⅝	93⅝
139	Nor Pac 2d, c	59⅝	64	59⅝	63⅝
115	Nor Pac 2d, r	36⅝	36	35⅝	36
299	Nor Pac con 5s, T R	31⅝	36	31⅝	36
382	Nor Pac C T N	78	87	78	87
2	Nor Pac L G	95	95	95	95
19	N Y N H & H ctfs	138⅝	139⅝	138⅝	139
46	Nor R R of Cal 5s	91	92	91	92
14	Nor Pac & Mon 1st	34⅝	37½	34⅝	37½
1	Norf & W N R 1st	109	109	109	109
29	N Y & Lack 1st	132	132⅝	132	132⅝
30	N Y & Lack 2d	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
4	N J Cen gnl 5s, r	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
52	N J Cen gnl 5s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
20	N Y Cen 1st, r	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝	122⅝
31	N Y Cen 1st, c	123½	123½	123	123
1	N Y Cen deben 6s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
5	N Y Cen deb 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	N Y Cen deb 5s, r	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
10	N Y Cen 6s, 1887	108	108⅝	108	108⅝
52	N Y El 1st	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
37	N Y, Ch & St L 4s	101⅝	102⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3	N W 7s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
11	N W con	139	139	139	139
8	N W ex 4s	99	99	98⅝	99⅝
27	N W gold c	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝
40	N W deb 5s, 30yr	103⅝	104	103⅝	104
10	N W deb 5s, 25yr	108	108	107	107
12	N Y, O & W r 5s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
5	N Y, O & W cn 5s	111	111	111	111
1	Ohio & Miss cn	108	108	107⅝	107⅝
18	Ohio & Miss cn, S F	108	108	107⅝	107⅝
13	O R & N 1st	110	110⅝	109½	110⅝
15	Or R & N Con 5s, T R	90	90	90	90⅝
1	O R & N C 5s, T R	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
171	Ohio Sou 1st	94	95	93⅝	94⅝
107	Ohio Sou gn	47	52¼	47	52
10	Oregon S L & U 7s	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
63	Ore S L, U T 5s, T R	21	21⅝	21	21⅝
10	Ore S L con, T R	41	42	41	42
28	Oregon S L Un cn	42	42	42	42
5	Oregon S L Un, T R	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
11	Oregon S Lin	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
133	Oregon Imp 5s	51	51⅝	50⅝	50⅝
31	Oregon Imp 1st	99	100	99	100
2	Omaha & M L 1st, T R	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
21	Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, S A	106	107⅝	106	107⅝
2	Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, S B	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
23	P, O & C 1st cn 6s	91	91	91	91
65	Pitts Sh & L E 1st	76⅝	77	76⅝	77
20	Peo & E in	17	18	17	18
1	Pac of Mo 2d	104	104	104	104
5	Pet V & T P 2d	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
16	Pitts & Wn 1st	81	81	80⅝	81
5	P & Jefferson	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
1	Ro, W & Ogd 5s	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
5	Rich & W P ter	126	126	126	126
2	Rock Isl 6s	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝
88	Rock Isl ex 5s	101⅞	102⅝	101⅞	102⅝
10	Rock Isl ex 4s	102	102	102	102
81	Rome, W & O 1st 5s	90	90⅝	90	90
2	Rh & Dan 1st	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝
57	Rich & Dan Gen	97	98	97	98
2	Rome, W & O con 5s	67⅝	68⅝	67⅝	68⅝
65	Reading gnl 4s	75	77	75	75⅝
630	Reading 1st pf inc	29¼	32⅝	29¼	31
162	Reading 2d pf inc	17⅝	18	17⅝	17⅝
249	Reading 3d pf inc	11⅝	13⅝	11⅝	13⅝
351	Reading def inc	3⅝	4	2⅝	3⅝
326	Rio G W 1st	70	72	70	71⅝
2	Scioto Val & N E 4s	77	77	77	77
40	So Pac of Cal cn	89⅝	90⅝	89⅝	90⅝
40	So Pac of N Mex 1st	101⅝	102⅝	101⅝	102⅝
1	St P & C 1st	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝
6	St P & Ma 1st, M C	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
12	St P & Ma con 6s	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	119
8	St L & S F P gen 6s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85
8	St L & S F P 2d cl B	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝