WORD FROM CHINA TO FIRE LUNG.

Bing Ding, a Scholar, to Manage the Learned Chwong Chin Chong's Stores.

HENRY LUNG left the service of Chwong Chin Chong, 2 Mott st., June 3, and has no further interest with Chwong Chin Chong.

This advertisement was printed yesterday. Henry Lem Lung was until last Thursday the manager of the general Chinese merchandise store in the basement of 2 Mott street. The store is owned by a person who for convenience may be called Chwong Chin Chong, which is the name of the business. He owns a store of the same kind at 6 Chatham square. Chwong Chin Chong lives in China, where he is considered a very learned man. His stores are the biggest of their kind in the Chinese quarter of this city, and he employs about thirty men in them.

Recently, it is alleged, Henry has been mismanaging the Mott street store and borrowing money in the name of his employer at various places.

Chwong Chin Chong had not been receiving a large enough income from the money he had invested in this city. He wrote from China to several friends in this city and they made an investigation. They found that Henry Lung was living rather expensively. To be sure he had married a white woman about a year ago, and all well informed Chinamen know that this is expensive. Then, again, Henry was more Americanized than most Chinamen, and was something of a sport.

When these facts were sent to Chwong Chin Chong, he immediately sent word to his nephew, Bing Ding, who was in Maryaville College, in Tennessee, to come to New York and take Henry's place. Bing Ding, who is 25 years old and has been studying in various colleges in this country for the past five years, arrived in this city on Thursday morning and took charge of his uncle's property. An examination of the books was made, and it is alleged that Henry was found to owe his employer nearly $1,000, besides what he had borrowed at various times on his name. Henry is now living at 19 Mott street. He preserves silence.

Salvation Army Branch Opened.

Corps No. 10 of the Salvation Army, under command of Capt. Tillie Shaw, opened a branch of the Army at Twenty-eighth street and Fourth avenue yesterday afternoon.

Business Notices.

The Central Park Springs Offer a Rare opportunity of combining a mineral water cure with exercise in the open air. The leading natural waters are kept on hand.

The artificial waters of acknowledged correct composition and absolute purity—none but the best distilled water being used in the manufacture—are

CARL H. SCHULTZ'S.

They are kept in glass fountains to prevent metallic contamination. Double Carlsbad, Vichy, kms, Marienbad, &c., are served warm and sparkling from 6 to 10 A. M.

The man that said McCANN'S hats are cool hats was not original. "THERE ARE OTHERS."

McCANN'S,
210 Bowery, near Spring st.

Hats! Burke's summer styles are unexcelled; headquarters for yacht and outing caps; popular prices. 210 Broadway.

MARRIED.

NEUMANN—McAULIFFE.—On Sunday, June 9, at St. James's church, this city, by the Rev. John J. Kean, Emil C. D. Neumann of Staten Island to Anastatia A. McAuliffe of New York.

DIED.

BATHGATE.—At Roseville, Newark, N. J., on Friday, June 7, John B. Bathgate, youngest son of James E. and Elizabeth Bathgate, deceased, in the 51st year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, 513 Orange st., Newark, Monday, the 10th inst., at 3 30 P. M.

BUTLER.—Departed this life on morning of June 8, Charles Lloyd Butler, son of Mrs. Adelaide C. Butler, 123 Locust Hill av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Funeral from residence Tuesday, June 11, at 2 P. M.

CAREY. On Sunday, June 9, Daniel Carey, beloved husband of Catharine O'Keefe of the parish of Kilbeggan, county Westmeath, Ireland.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, 245 East 83d st., at 10 o'clock on Tuesday, the 11th inst., thence to St. Lawrence's Church, 84th st. and Park av., where a requiem mass will be said for the repose of his soul. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

CHECKLEY.—Entered into rest Saturday evening at his late residence, 221 West 105th st., John Checkley, in the 27th year of his age.

Funeral services Monday evening at St. Michael's Church, 99th st. and Amsterdam av., at 8 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery, Tuesday morning. London papers please copy.

KING.—On Saturday, June 8, William G. L. King, in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 134 West 130th st., on Monday evening, June 10, at 8 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family.

MEEKS.—On June 9, Dr. Edwin J. Meeks, at Stamford, Conn., formerly of this city, in the 83d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN CLEAF.—Suddenly, on Saturday evening, June 8, 1895, D. Ivanhoe Van Cleaf, eldest son of John C. and Elizabeth Van Cleaf, aged 20 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at the Mansion House, Brooklyn Heights, on Tuesday, June 11, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment in Greenwood at convenience of the family.

WALLACE.—On Friday, June 7, at his residence, 144 East 60th st., Dr. William B. Wallace, of pneumonia.

Funeral services from St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th av. and 50th st., on Monday, 10th inst., at 10:30 A. M. Irish, London, and Bradford, Yorkshire, England, papers please copy.

WALLACE.—On Friday, June 7, at the residence of his father, 144 East 60th st., Dr. Alphonse M. Wallace, of pneumonia.

Funeral service from St. Patrick's Cathedral, 5th av. and 50th st., on Monday, 10th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

A.—WOODLAWN CEMETERY.—OFFICE, 30 EAST 23D ST. WOODLAWN STATION, 21TH WARD, HARLEM RAILROAD.

Special Notices.

HOME FOR THE INCURABLES, Fordham, 84 av., 190th to 191th sts., N. Y. City.—The 70th anniversary of this institution will be held in the chapel of the Home on Tuesday, June 11, at 3 o'clock. Annual reports will be read and addresses by the Rev. George H. McGrew, D. D., and the Rev. Edward A. Bradley, D. D., concluding with a reception by the Board of Lady Managers. Patrons and friends cordially invited. Take Harlem R. R. train to Fordham, or Kingsbridge, elevated to 177th st. Fordham trolley cars pass the place. MARIUS E. GREENE, President. H. N. MARKS, Secretary.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

ASTOR PLACE. CONTAINS 200,000 VOLUMES. During the Summer months members are permitted to take two books, which may be kept until Oct. 1. Books forwarded by mail or express to members out of town.

A. A. WIRESCREEN DOORS by the 1,000 or single one at ROBINSON'S, 112 Nassau st., New York. 140 st., Hamilton av., Brooklyn.

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.

Dividends and Interest.

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,
NEW YORK, June 8, 1895.

A dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee under the provisions of the contract between the two companies, at this office on the first day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 2d inst. A. H. SCHUTTE, Treasurer.

St. Louis & San Francisco Railway.

Pursuant to an order of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, the undersigned will on and after June 15 next, at their office, in the Equitable building, 120 Broadway, New York City, pay Coupons No. 26, due Jan. 1, 1895, from St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Co. General Mortgage 6 per cent. and 6 per cent. bonds upon presentation and surrender thereof.

NEW YORK, June 5, 1895.

ALDACE F. WALKER,
JOHN J. McCOOK, } Receivers.
JOSEPH C. WILSON,

Elections and Meetings.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, CONSOLIDATED.

A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Spanish-American Light and Power Company, Consolidated, for the sole purpose of determining whether the number of Directors of the Company shall be increased from seven to nine, will be held at the office of the Company, 15 Wall st., in the city of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

ANTONIO CUYAS, Jr., Secretary.

DATED NEW YORK, June 1, 1895.

Loans.

MONEY, 3½ per cent. on furniture or any collateral; no removal; easy terms; confidential. LAMB, 115 E. 23d st.

87 Nassau, cor. Fulton, rooms 511 and 520. $200,000 to loan on mortgages of only 40% and upwards, in sums to suit, at 5 and 5½ per cent. Apply to T. H. BECKMAN, 44 Pine st.

COIN AND CREDIT.

The confession of bankruptcy by the United States Cordage Company, the reduction of the dividend on the Chicago and Northwestern common stock, rumors of the financial embarrassment of the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company, and the cessation of London buying, combined, last week, to discourage speculation for a rise in stocks and thus to depress the market. That these slight causes should have produced so great an effect as they apparently did shows how sensitive is the speculative mind, and how easily it yields to outside influences. The impulse to buy, like the impulse to sell, is produced by trifles and is destroyed by trifles. Men pass from hopefulness to despondency and back again for no other reason, often, than that they are tired of the one state of feeling and take up the other for a change. After they have bought they want to sell, and then they want to buy again.

What is true in this respect of the stock market is also true of the market, when there is any, for all kinds of articles capable of being bought and sold with sufficient ease to furnish inviting chances of profit. As we see daily, not only are the prices of wheat, corn, cotton, beef, pork, iron, and petroleum subject to speculative fluctuations, but even those of less important commodities, such as drugs, spices and hemp, and of so bulky and unwieldy a kind of property as land and buildings, have their ups and downs, resulting from men's changes of sentiment in regard to future values. In fact, value itself is only the popular estimate of the desirability of things. The more earnest the desire for them the greater their value, and the less earnest the desire the less their value. If nobody cared to possess diamonds the Kohinoor would be as worthless as a piece of broken glass, while the eagerness of the South Sea Islanders for iron made it as valuable to them in Capt. Cook's time as gold is to us.

Of course the ease or the difficulty with which the desire for the possession of things can be gratified is also an element in increasing or diminishing value. If diamonds were as plenty as pebbles and as readily to be had, they would be as valueless, no matter how fashionable they might be for ornaments. So, too, if iron were as scarce with us as it was with the South Sea Islanders, and as hard to get, we should be willing to pay as much for it as they were. Not demand alone, therefore, nor supply alone determines value, but the action and reaction of each upon the other. Of the two, however, demand is the primary and more efficient factor, since without it the essential element of value would be lacking. Let nobody want an article, even as a gift, the fact that it is scarce and hard to get will not make it worth anything.

It is evident from this, that when the desire to possess any particular thing or class of things takes hold of a great number of people at the same moment, the value of that thing or class of things will increase, and as value in buying and selling is expressed by the amount of money things command, their price in money will go up. To create and to stimulate this desire is the aim of owners who have things to sell, and to the degree that they succeed in doing it, or that it is done for them without effort on their part, a rise in prices is the result. Correspondingly, when the desire to buy abates, and especially when a desire to sell takes its place, prices goes down, as so frequently happens in the stock market. It is all a matter of feeling and of imagination, and hence the difficulty of prognosticating the course of prices either of stocks or anything else. What ought to take place, in reason, can be foretold, but, unfortunately, reason is not always supreme.

Value, too, being the result of mental operations, cannot be said to be fixed and absolute. It is, in its very nature, relative, but being usually expressed by a reference to the single commodity of money, the relative value of all other commodities to one another is overlooked. We say that wheat sells for so much a bushel and cotton for so much a pound, and there we stop. If we went a step further and compared wheat with cotton we could as properly say that a bushel of wheat was worth so many pounds of cotton, or a bale of cotton so many bushels of wheat. The dollar, or the shilling, or the franc, or whatever money unit is employed to express prices, is merely a convenient common measure by which to get at the relative value of things, without going into the complicated calculations which direct barter entails. For, the seller of wheat or of cotton, while he insists on being paid in money for what he sells, does so only for the purpose of buying with that money the other articles which he desires. The use of money does not destroy barter; it only makes it easier to effect. Although the whole business of the civilized world is, in the first instance, buying and selling for money, it is, actually, a gigantic system of exchanges, by which every individual devoting himself to the production of a few things, or, perhaps of a single thing, obtains various other things which his fellow men produce, and which he needs for his comfort or his pleasure.

The money with which this great exchange of commodities among men is effected may be anything which is so generally desirable that it will be readily taken in payment for other things. In different ages and in different countries it has been cattle, salt, wampum, cowries, furs, teas, tobacco, and, in short, almost every kind of non-perishable commodity. The metals, from their superior durability, gradually supplanted, as civilization progressed, everything else, and iron, brass, silver, and, finally, gold, shaped into convenient form and size as coin, successively became the only money used. The result is that when money is spoken of hardly any one thinks of anything but coin, or of paper representing coin.

Coin, however, is by no means the last stage of the development of money. With the growth of commerce, especially in these days of railroads, steamers, and electric telegraphs, the actual passing over of coin from hand to hand in every transaction has become too laborious an operation. Where the aggregate of purchases and sales amounts at a single point, as it frequently does, to hundreds of millions of dollars, payment in coin is physically impossible. A hundred thousand dollars in gold weighs 370 pounds, and in silver, at the ratio of 16 to 1, it weighs nearly three tons. A million of dollars in gold weighs nearly two tons, and the same amount of silver nearly thirty tons. We have only to fancy the employment of the actual gold or silver in effecting the exchanges of commodities in this city, to become convinced of its impracticability. All the horses and carts at our command would not suffice to carry the stuff around, even if men enough and time enough could be had to count it.

To overcome this difficulty the practice was long ago introduced, and has continually been more and more extended, of substituting for coin, in business transactions, first, paper money representing coin, and, what is of far greater utility, bank credits. Within a month the banks of this city in one day exchanged among themselves credits representing $137,000,000, and settled the resulting balances not in coin, but in paper and in warehouse receipts for coin. In London, which is the great commercial and financial centre of the civilized world, the bank exchanges averaged last year on Stock Exchange account days $400,000,000, and amounted for the year to $31,000,000,000. What is done in these two cities is done in like manner on a smaller scale, but still, in the aggregate, to an enormous amount, in other commercial cities all over the world. Only the smallest conceivable fraction of the business transacted involves the use of actual coin, nearly the whole being accomplished by the use of credit.

I mention these facts, not as being new to my readers, but because they need to be brought into prominence just at this moment, when so great an outcry is made on both sides of the Atlantic of the insufficiency of the supply of coin in the world to do the world's business. The truth is, that just as coin supplanted cattle, shells, and other inconvenient kinds of money, and as gold and silver supplanted iron, copper, and brass, so paper money and bank checks have supplanted gold and silver coin. Under the pressure of the same progressive movement silver is disappearing from civilized countries as a medium of exchange, and is used only as subsidiary or token money in the same way that paper or bronze might be used. In process of time gold itself will be no longer coined, but kept in the shape of large ingots, and in that form employed to settle international balances, as it is now to a great extent.

The more ignorant and fanatical of the silverites are also fond of descanting upon the enormous aggregate of the world's national, State, county, city, railroad, and private debts, amounting, as they truly say, to many thousands of millions of dollars, and of pointing out triumphantly the inadequacy of the small stock of gold coin in the world to pay all this debt if payment of the whole of it were demanded at the same time. This is as silly as to descant upon what would become of the inhabitants of this earth if its atmosphere were suddenly to be annihilated. The debts, which are thus paraded as a standing menace to debtors, are not payable on demand, and the creditors to whom they are due are only too happy to renew them as they fall due, at steadily decreasing rates of interest. As for the proposition to reduce the burden of this debt by reducing the value of the money in which it is payable, Secretary Carlisle very ably pointed out its immorality in his speech at the Memphis Convention. He said:

To assert that the people are in debt, is simply to say that they have traded with each other on credit, that one part of our fellow citizens, relying upon the integrity and financial standing of their neighbors and acquaintances, have lent them money on time, and sold property to them without demanding immediate payment in cash, and that in this way they have enabled many people to carry on a useful business and live in comfortable homes who otherwise could not have done so. If it is a crime to lend money to a man who wants to borrow it, or to sell property on credit to a man who wants to purchase it and has no ready money to pay for it, let the perpetrators be punished, but let us not involve the whole country in confusion and disaster, and immolate the innocent and the guilty alike, in order to punish the real offenders.

This, I repeat, is the issue which the silverites are forcing upon the country. It is, whether the industrious and the thrifty, having lent their savings to people who hoped to profit by borrowing them, shall be punished for it by being deprived of half of what they lent, or whether their just rights shall be protected. The result will show whether the majority of our voting fellow citizens are honest or dishonest.

MATTHEW MARSHALL.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange — Sales and Range of Prices on All Securities Dealt in During the Week Ending June 8, 1895.

UNITED STATES AND STATE BONDS (IN $1,0008).

Sales.	Name.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
5000	U S 4s, c, 1907	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
50000	U S 4s, c, 1925	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝	125⅝
25000	U S 5s, c, 1894	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
2000	Ala, Class A	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
81000	Va Fd 2-3s of 1991	60¾	62	60¾	62

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN $1,0008).

Sales.	Name.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
742	Atchison 4s	74	74⅛	73¾	73¾
5	Atchison 4s, r	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
23	Atchison 4s, TR	71⅞	72	71⅞	72
544	Atchison 2d As	24¼	25	23¾	24⅞
10	Atchison inc 5s	24¼	24¼	24¼	24¼
7	American C O 8s	113½	113½	113	113½
78	Austin & N W 1st	84⅞	87⅞	84⅞	87⅞
3	Atlantic & Pac in	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1	Atlantic & Pac 1st	50	50	50	50
2	Alb & Sus con 6s	119	119	119	119
1	Ach & C 1st	48	48	48	48
42	Burlington & Quincy 5s	111½	111¾	111¾	111½
9	Balt Belt 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
67	Brook W & W 5s	108	107¾	108	107
1	Brooklyn City 1st	112½	112½	112½	112½
12	Brooklyn El 1st	107¾	107¾	105	105
1	Beech Creek 1st	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
11	Burl, C R & N 1st	103	102¾	105	103⅝
1	Chic & Mich Lake 1st	106	106	106	106
1	Chic & W Ind gnl	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
1	Ch, St L & Pad 1st	100	100	100	100
6	Ches & Ohio 5s	110¾	111⅛	110¾	111⅛
688	Chic & Grand Trk	80⅝	82¾	80¾	82¾
17	Chi & C, R & A 1st ch 4s	97¾	97¾	97	97¾
7	Chi, R & I 1st 5s	103	103¾	103	103¾
4	Cent O R 1st	104	104	104	104
1	Con Coal Ohio 5s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
15	C, I & W 1st	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
15	C, C, C & St L, St L div 4s	92¼	92⅛	92¼	92⅛
15	C, B & Q cons 7s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
22	C, B & Q 4s, Neb ex	94½	94½	94½	94½
67	C, B & Q 5s	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾
1	C R & N 5s	104	104	104	104
1	C, C, C & I 1st	111	111	111	111
4	C, C, C & I gnl	122½	122½	122½	122½
6	Canada Southern 1st	111	111	111	111
7	Canada Southern 2d	105⅝	105⅝	104⅞	105⅝
115	C, R I & P 6s, R B	74⅞	75	74⅞	75
2	Cleve & Canton 1st	92	92	92	92
2	Cent Pac gold, 98s	106	106	106	106
1	Chic & E Ill gnl 5s	114	114	114	114
48	Chic & E Ill inc 5s	100¼	100⅝	101	100⅝
1	Col & Hock Val	72½	72½	72½	72½
1	Chic Gas L & C Co 1st	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
5	Del, L & W 7s	93	93	93	93
1	Chic & Erie inc	25	25	25	25
5	Del & Hud 7s	122	122	122	122
14	Den & R Gran	85¾	88⅛	85¾	88⅛
1	Dul & Iron 1st	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1	Dal & Waco 1st	84	84	84	84
7	Det M & M 7s	24	24	23½	23½
3	Evans & H 1st	111	111	111	111
1	Evans & R 5s 1st	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
1	Erie 2d ex	115	115	115	115
3	Erie P 5s, R Mat'ts	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
13	Erie 4th ex	114½	115⅛	114½	115⅛
3	Erie en 1st	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝
4	Erie en 2d, D M c'ts	67½	67½	67½	67½
14	Erie con 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
6	E Tenn 1st	114	114	114	114
3	E Tenn div 5s	114	114	114	114
26	Fort R Iron 4-5s	88	88	88	88⅛
80	Edison El 1st	108¾	108⅝	108¾	108⅞
10	Eout O & F of Ch 1st	97	97	97	97
7	Flint & P M 1st P H 5s	80	80	80	80⅝
15	Flint & P M 1st 6s	115	115	115	115
7	Ft Worth 1st	72½	72½	72	72
10	G, H & S A 2d	102	102	102	102
20	G, H & S A 1st M P 5s	93¼	93	93¼	93¼
10	Ga So & Fla 1st	91	91	91	91
11	Ga Pac 1st 5-6s	112⅝	114	112⅝	114
16	Glen Elec deb 5s	89⅝	90	89⅝	90
5	Green B Hay 1st	5	5	5	5
4	Housatonic 5s	120⅝	122	120⅝	122
3	Harlem 1st, c	117	117	117	117
2	Hock Val 5s	92	92	92	92
2	Hock Val 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93	93
6	Hous & T C 1st	110	110	110	110
4	Hous & T Con 6s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
74	Hous & T C gnl 4s	69¼	69	70⅞	69¼
6	Iron Mt C 1st	100	100	100	100
3	Iron Mt 5s	78⅝	78⅝	78	78
5	Ill Cent 4s, 153	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
12	Ill Cent 4s, W L	103	102⅝	103	102⅝
26	Int & Great N 1st	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
20	Int & Gt N 2d	79¾	79¾	78	78
2	Iowa Cent 1st	107	107	107	107
6	Iowa Cent 1st	88⅝	89	88¼	88⅝
32	Kan Pac con	73	73	70	70
2	Keokuk & D M 5s	99	102	99	102
286	Kan & Tex 4s	85⅝	86⅛	85⅛	85⅝
164	Kan & Tex 5s	58⅝	59	57⅝	57⅝
10	Kings County El 1st	84	84	83	83
5	Kanawha & M 4s	79	79	78⅝	79
5	K C & Nor R R	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
2	Knoxville & Ohio 1st	114	114	114	114
7	Kansas City & P 1st	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
32	Lacledes Gas 1st	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
2	L & W Div 4s	105	105	104⅝	104⅝
21	L E & West 1st	116	116	116	116
1	L E & West 5s	105	105	105	105
1	Lake Shore 2d, r	120¼	120¼	120¼	120¼
14	Lou & N cn	108⅝	108	108⅝	108⅝
3	Lou & N 4s	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
1	Lou & N P & A 1st	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1	Lou & N, N O & M div	121	121	121	121
5	Lehigh V C of N Y 1st	103	103	103	103
5	Lehigh V Term 5s s20	110	110	110	110
5	Long Island 1st	109	109	109	109
1	Long Island 2d	98	98	98	98
3	L, N A & Ch 1st	113	113	113	113
1	L, N A & Chen	101	101	101	101
1	L, N A & Ch gnl	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
15	L, E & N 1st 6s	35	35	35	35
25	Mo, K & E 1st	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
18	Mex Int 1st 4s	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
15	Minneapolis Un 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½
4	Minn & St L 1st S W ex	122½	122½	122½	122½
2	Minn & St L 1st, Iowa ex	123	123	123	123
30	Mo, K & T Gen 4s	83¾	83¾	82¾	82¾
1	Peoria & Eas con	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝	130⅝
14	Morris & Ess 1st	141	141	141	141
143	Man R'way 4s	99⅞	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛
10	Mex Cen 1st	117½	117½	117½	117½
65	Middle & Ohio gnl	69	69	67	67
14	Minneap Un 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½
1	Mob & Ohio 1992	100½	100½	100½	100½
4	Mo Pac 7s	74	74	73	73
9	Nor Pac Ter 1st	101	101	101	101
28	Nor Pac 1st, c	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
5	Nor Pac 1st, r	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
38	Nor Pac 2d, c	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
29	Nor Pac 2d, r	89⅝	90	89	89⅝
1	Nor Pac 2d, c, T R	67	67	67	67
540	Nor Pac 4s	40⅝	41⅛	40⅝	41¼
102	Nor Pac con, T R	40¼	40¼	40⅛	40⅝
35	Nor Pac C T N	85¾	85¾	85	85½
1	Nor Pac div S	58	58	58	58
10	Nor R R of Cal 5s	93	93	93	93
1	N Y & N E 1st 7s	121	121	121	121
10	N Y Bkn M B 1st	101	101	101	101
1	N Y C & H R R R ctfs	147	147¼	146⅞	146⅞
3	Nor Pac & Mon 1st	40	40	40	40
1	Nor, N W gnl	118	118	118	118
1	N S Steel 5s	116	116	116	116
1	N Y & Sus Ter 1st	105	105	105	105
6	N Y & Sus 1st, r 7s	109⅝	109⅝	99⅝	99⅝
2	N Y & Sus gnl	75	75	75	75
1	N Y & Harl gnl	124½	124½	124½	124½
1	N Y & Lock 2d	117	117	117	117
1	N Y Cen con, 1869	113	113	113	113
1	N Y Cen 1st, 1887	114	114	114	114
25	N Y Cen gnl 5s, r	115	115	115	115
1	N Y Cen 1st, c	117½	117½	117½	117½
1	N Y Cen 1st, r	121	121	121	121
113	N Y C & H R R 7s	127½	128½	127½	128½
1	N Y Cen deben	108½	108½	108½	108½
4	North Mo 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
175	Nor & W 1st	115	115	115	115
84	Nass & Chatham 1st	101⅝	101⅝	101	101⅝
10	N Y L E 7s	110	110	110	110
1	N Y & Ash 1st, 5s	104	104	104	104
1	N Y & Ash con 5s	90	90	90	90
160	N Y, O & St L 4s	38⅝	39⅝	38⅝	39⅝
1	N Y Wes 2d	25½	25½	25½	25½
1	N Y Wes 5s	110	110	110	110
1	N Y Wes 4s	84	84	84	84
1	Norfolk & W con 6s	120	120	120	120
15	N W Pa 5s, 1932	107	107	107	107
15	N Y, L E & W 5s	69½	69½	69½	69½
26	N Y, L & W con	106½	106½	106½	106½
1	Oregon & Mass con 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
9	Oregon Imp 1st	94	94	94	94
1	Oregon R & N 1st	104	104	104	104
2	Oregon Sh Line 6s	128	128	128	128
1	Oregon Sh Line T R	90	90	90	90
5	Oregon Imp 5s	87	87½	87	87½
1	Ont & W 1st, c	94	94	94	94
10	Pitts, C, C & St L 7s	119	119	119	119
1	Alleg 5s	110	110	110	110
1	Pitts, C & St L 1st	117½	117½	117½	117½
1	Peoria & Pek Un 1st	70	70	70	70
5	Oregon Imp 1st	87	88½	90	90
1	Pitts, Ft W & C 1st	133	133	133	133
2	Alleg & W 1st	108	108	108	108
10	Pitts, C, C & St L 7s	119	119	119	119
1	Alleg 5s	110	110	110	110
1	Pitts, C & St L 1st	117½	117½	117½	117½
1	Peoria & Pek Un 1st	70	70	70	70
5	Oregon Imp 1st	87	88½	90	90
1	Pitts, Ft W & C 1st	133	133	133	133
2	Alleg & W 1st	108	108	108	108
2	Pitts & Western 1st	102½	102½	102½	102½
1	Rich & Dan con 6s	110	110	110	110
2	Rome W & Ogd 1st	107	107	107	107
4	Rock Isl 6s	101	101½	101	101½
54	Rock Isl deb 6s	107½	108½	97	97

Sales.	Name.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
11	Rh & Dan 1st	121½	121½	121	121
10	Rich & Dan deb s. s.	96½	98	96½	97
47	Read gnl 4s, T R	70	70	66⅝	68½
5	Reading gnl 4s	77	77	75⅝	75⅝
173	Reading 1st pf inc	33	33	30¾	31⅛
910	Reading 2d pf inc	21⅝	21⅝	17½	19¼
76	Reading 3d pf inc	16¼	16¼	12½	14¼
10	Reading, inc 6s	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾
94	Rio G W 1st	77⅝	77⅝	76⅝	77⅛
80	Rome Wat & N Y 4s	79	79	79	79
6	St P & Man con	125	125	122	122
20	So Pac of Cal cn	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
20	So Pac o, N Mex 1st	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
63	So Pac of Ariz 1st	95⅝	97½	95	97½
1	St P & S C 1st	128	128	128	128
14	St P & Ma 1st, N C on	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
18	St P & Ma cn 6s	112	112	112	112
1	St P & Sa 1st, Dak ex	117	117	117	117
1	St P & Ma 2d	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼
8	St P & Ma Mex 4s	*9	*9	*9	*9
1	St L & S F 2d cl A	115	115	115	115
10	St L & S F 2d cl C	115	115⅛	115	115
7	St L & S F 2d cl C	113⅝	115⅝	113	115⅝
10	St L & S F gen 6s	112	112	112	112
1	St L & S F 1st 6s	77	77	77	77
5	St P 1st 6s, s	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
3	St P 1st C & M	126	126	126