MANY SUITS FOR DIVORCE.

JUSTICE BEEKMAN FAVORS A CHANGE IN THE LAW.

Thinks We Should Have an Officer Corresponding to the Queen's Proctor in England—Sixty Default Cases on the Calendar—Suspicion of Collusion.

The matrimonial infelicities of Joseph Bernard, a wealthy man, and his wife, Leah, which have been before the civil and criminal courts for several years, culminated before Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court yesterday in the trial of an action brought by him to annul his marriage to her on the ground that she was at the time of the nuptials the wife of Joseph W. Bogle. He had her indicted and tried last spring before Recorder Goff for falsely swearing that she has not married Bogle, but she was acquitted.

Bernard married her in January, 1885. He alleges that she represented that she was divorced from Bogle, whom she had married on Jan. 17, 1877, in Pittsburgh. She had sued Bogle for a divorce, according to the allegations of Bernard, in Boston in August, 1883, but the action was dismissed for want of prosecution on May 21, 1888. Bernard lived with her until 1887. She was then visiting his brother in Paris, and she says that this brother wrote letters to her husband which resulted in their separation. She declares that Bernard then entered upon a shameless conspiracy with a lawyer "to compromise me so that he could obtain a divorce, paying the lawyer $1,000 for his work." She declares that it was through this conspiracy that she was induced to go to a hotel in Jersey City on a false pretence by a detective. She explained away this incident, and the divorce suit which her husband brought against her fell through and he began the action for annulment.

It did not appear what became of Joseph Bogle, but his two brothers, James E. and Thomas Bogle, gave evidence yesterday of the marriage of Joseph to the defendant. Mrs. Bernard then testified that she had never married Joseph Bogle, but she said she had married a man named Joseph W. Brown in Pittsburgh when she was but a girl. She was asked if it was a legal marriage, and she replied:

"It was a ceremony of some kind, but I have never been able to find out."

She said she had never seen Joseph Bogle in her life until she was on trial for perjury in General Sessions.

When James E. Bogle was called in rebuttal he said that his father was a theatrical manager whose stage name was Thomas Brown. He positively identified the defendant as the woman who had lived at his father's house as the wife of his brother Joseph in 1877.

Edward Payson of Boston, who introduced her to the lawyers who brought the action in her behalf in Boston in 1883, when asked how he came to remember the circumstance, replied:

"I knew the defendant as Clara Elmore—that was her stage name—and I knew her father-in-law as Tom Brown. That was his stage name. I knew that his real name was Tom Bogle. I knew that she had married Tom's son. She came to me and said that she wanted to get a divorce from her husband."

"But how was the date fixed on your mind?" persisted the lawyer.

"Well, you see, Clara, the defendant, was a very pretty woman, and I cannot forget the day that I walked through the streets of Boston with her. She was very pretty and beautifully dressed. I can never forget that day."

Charles M. Hough, a Pittsburgh lawyer, testified that under the law of Pennsylvania in 1877 a female of twelve years or more could contract marriage. Mrs. Bernard was 16 years old at the time of the alleged marriage.

Justice Lawrence reserved decision.

There were a number of cases on the divorce calendar before Justice Beekman, some of which went over.

Two women of the thirteen whom it is alleged, George Meyer married, and most of whom, it is claimed, he duped out of money, were before Justice Beekman seeking annulment of their marriages to him. He is in Sing Sing under a sentence for larceny imposed last October on complaint of one of these women. It is said that he has had no particular occupation for several years except to marry. He made certain that the women he selected had some money. The marrying was all done in this city and Brooklyn, so far as the attorneys have been able to discover.

One of the women who sought an annulment yesterday was Louise M. Ficken, who was a widow when she married Meyer on Sept. 18, 1894. The other was Josephine Kraus, whom he married on May 7, 1894. On proof of these two marriages Justice Beekman said that he would annul the marriage of Mrs. Ficken. Both of these women testified that they had identified Meyer last week at Sing Sing. They were accompanied to the jail by Annie Schroeder of 219 East Tenth street, who gave evidence yesterday that, eight years before, he had married Pauline Paulick. As there was no proof that this woman was alive and undivorced when Meyer married Josephine Kraus, that action had to be dismissed. Counsel for the Kraus woman said that he would sue for an absolute divorce on the ground of his adultery with Mrs. Ficken, on the presumption that he is the husband of the Kraus woman. Meyer is in prison under the name of Mueller.

Ida Adams sought a divorce from Ernest H. Adams, a bookkeeper. She said they were married by mutual agreement in 1883. She was then a widow with a son, who thereafter took the name of Adams. She has five children by Adams. Thomas B. Adams, a brother of the defendant, testified that the defendant had introduced the plaintiff to him as his wife. It was shown that the defendant in 1888 had taken a woman to the Mount Morris Hotel. Decision was reserved.

Lizzie Clark asked a divorce from Herbert L. Clark, a comedist. They were married in 1889 in Toronto. They separated in 1893, and have two children. It was proved that he had gone to the Union Square Hotel with a woman. The register of the hotel was not produced. The Justice said that the case was not completely proved, and he would adjourn it for further evidence. Justice Beekman subsequently said to the reporters:

"I was simply appalled when I looked at the divorce calendar with sixty cases before me last week in which the defendants had defaulted. I question the witnesses as closely as I can, but it is hard to get evidence of collusion. Some of these people have no regard for the marriage relation and look on marriage as something temporary, which they can set aside when they are tired of it.

"I become more and more of the opinion that there should be in this country an officer corresponding to the Queen's Proctor in England. This official handles all papers in default divorce cases, and after investigating them, reports on them. The position of such an official here would stand to divorce actions as the Attorney-General does in cases against corporations for a dissolution. All papers in such actions against corporations must be filed with him, and if it is necessary in those cases, how much more so is it necessary in divorce actions, in which all society is interested."

PRAISE FOR CHIEF AHEARN.

Commended by Resolution of the Fire Commissioners—McArthur Charges Dismissed.

The Board of Fire Commissioners met yesterday morning with President La Grange and Mr. Sheffield present. Mr. Ford was absent on account of illness. Battalion Chief Thomas J. Ahearn, brother of Senator Ahearn, who was called out to 471 fires last year, and who is considered one of the bravest and most competent men in the Department, was appointed to the command of the new Fourteenth Battalion in the annexed district. In appointing Chief Ahearn the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in assigning Battalion Chief Thomas J. Ahearn to the command of the Fourteenth Battalion, in the newly annexed district, the Board deems it proper to express a sense of obligation for the full and good citizen service brilliant and meritorious services of Chief Ahearn in the discharge of his duty. His work will always serve as an example and inspiration, and we express a hope that his future years of service at a less arduous post may be as comfortable and as pleasant as his former ones have been brilliant and honorable.

After the regular meeting the Commissioners held the trial of Engineer Charles S. McArthur of Engine 11, who is charged with assault. He was said to have assaulted Henry Hahn and Carmel Messino on July 1 at Fourteenth street and Avenue A. Besides the charge of assault there was one of intoxication and one of representing himself a policeman. Notice of the complainants or witnesses appeared, and the case was dismissed.

Bishop-elect Satterlee's Consecration.

It was announced yesterday that the consecration of the Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee of this city as Bishop of the new diocese of Washington will take place on March 25 next in Calvary Church, at Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street, of which Dr. Satterlee has been for many years the rector. The consecrators will be Bishop Williams of Connecticut, Bishop Potter of New York, and Bishop Paret of Maryland. The presenters will be Bishop Coxe of western New York and Bishop Dudley of Kentucky. Bishop-elect Satterlee has written to his Standing Committee in Washington that he will hold his first services as Bishop in St. John's Church and the Church of the Epiphany in that city on Palm Sunday.

CARPETS AND RUGS.
The fall contracts fast giving out at the late low rate of wool and wages. Waste no time in choosing at COWPERTHWAIT'S, 104 West 14th st.

FOR BIDDERS ON NAVY SUPPLIES.

A Board on Standard Samples Established in New York.

Under instructions from Secretary of the Navy Herbert, a Board on Standard Samples for the use of the United States navy has been established in this city with headquarters in the Stewart building. The Board was organized for the purpose of facilitating the purchasing of supplies for the navy, to obtain the widest competition in making these purchases, and the establishment of standards of all commercial articles necessary in the navy. The Board consists of Pay Director L. G. Billings, President; Chief Engineer Albert W. Morley, Commander Timothy A. Lyons, Lieut. J. A. H. Nickels, and Assistant Naval Constructor Lloyd Bankson, all of the United States navy.

The scope of the Board is to standardize all commercial articles purchased for the United States navy, and to invite competition among merchants and manufacturers throughout the country who desire to bid for the Government's trade. The magnitude of the task before the Board may be appreciated from the fact that there are more than 12,000 articles of various descriptions which must be purchased for the navy at different intervals, outside of the ordnance department. It appears that many of the manufacturers of these articles have been shut out from competing for years past, owing to the navy's obsolete rules and specifications. These required articles for purchase to meet certain tests, failing in which bids were rejected. It is claimed that in accordance with the progress in manufacture these tests are no longer practicable, and do not demonstrate the superiority of one article over another.

Secretary Herbert coincided with this view and caused the Purchasing Board to be organized as a remedy. The Board invites the submission of estimates and catalogues by manufacturers throughout the country of all articles dealt in and required by the navy, and specific information thereon.

MORTON ASKED TO EXPLAIN.

Senators Desire to Know Why He Doesn't Purchase Seeds for Their Constituents.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Secretary Morton was before a joint committee of the Senate and House this morning for the purpose of explaining his failure to purchase seeds for distribution through the agency of members of Congress. The hearing grew out of the Hansbrough resolution, calling upon the Secretary for an explanation, and requiring him to make the purchases required by law. The Secretary said that he was forbidden, under an act passed by the last Congress, to go into the open market and buy the seeds. He had invited bids under the terms of the statute and received no offers such as contemplated with that law.

The Secretary called attention to the abuse of the seed privilege, and mentioned cases where he had been able to buy seeds issued to members of Congress, and copies of Government publications at the second-hand book stores. He has purchased three full quotas of seeds belonging to members of Congress at $15 each, while these same seeds cost the Government $300. In the same way valuable books issued by his department were sold. The Secretary did not offer to mention any names, but, in reply to the suggestion that the evil was the result of the work of clerks, he said: "Of course, I don't imagine any member of Congress would do this; they were simply held up and robbed."

When asked what he would have done had he the authority to go into the open market and buy seeds, Secretary Morton evaded a direct answer with the remark that the question was hypothetical; the law prohibited him to do it was in force, and he could not go behind that.

The Secretary said that the popular bulletins issued by his department were worth infinitely more than all the seeds that could be distributed. The demand for these bulletins showed that they were being studied, and the information in them was of such a character that they could not but enlighten the farmer and cause him to have better results in his efforts to make land productive. No action was taken on the resolution.

HER ADMIRER A TRAMP.

Handsome Billy, the Hobo, Couldn't Pay His Girl's Car Fare.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Jan. 15.—"Handsome Billy" came to town yesterday. He is one of the best dressed and best mannered Hoboes that strike town. He wears a stylish derby and a black frock coat and carefully creased trousers. His shoes are always brilliantly polished. People wonder that a man of his appearance should be called a tramp. He borrowed money enough to get a ticket for a night's lodging at Haberman's. Then he walked over to Remsen avenue to call on his girl.

The fellow is in love with a pretty Second ward girl, who, until last evening, was entirely unaware that Billy was a tramp. He had posed before her as a travelling salesman. She insisted upon going skating to Milltown. He tried to back out, saying that he had no skates, but she quickly produced a pair of her brother's skates and they both started. The poor fellow had not a cent. He took the girl to the traction office and there left her while he went "to see a friend." It was then the handsome Hobo got into trouble. He really wanted to beg enough money to pay their car fare on the trolley line.

He stopped several men and begged for a dime with which to get something to eat, declaring that he was starving. His looks belied him. Sergeant Clinton found him at his game, and arrested him for begging on the streets. He was sent to jail for three days.

The girl sat in the trolley room waiting for two hours and until a friend told her the truth. Then she became hysterical and started for home. The man gave his name to the police as James Higgins. He has been in custody before.

"Handsome Billy" was released from jail this morning, but he at once began to ply his trade. He accosted people on the street, and begged and annoyed storekeepers by offering court plaster for sale. He was again arrested and lodged in jail for a hearing.

CUT DR. VIRGIN'S SALARY.

A Bitter War On in the Pilgrim Congregational Church.

A bitter war is on at the Pilgrim Congregational Church, at 121st street and Madison avenue. The church has one of the most wealthy congregations in Harlem.

The pastor, the Rev. Samuel H. Virgin, will celebrate his twenty-fifth year as its pastor next April. His salary is the cause of the present trouble in the church.

The Rev. Mr. Virgin had been receiving $5,000 a year, when in 1891 he received a call from a church in Boston. The Board of Trustees met and decided to reduce the pastor's salary to $6,000, saying that they could not afford to pay any more.

Mr. Virgin said he would stay, but he wanted his salary to remain at $7,000, saying that each year he would return $1,000 of this amount to the church. He did not care to let folks know that his salary had been cut down.

Finally last November the Board of Trustees decided to reduce the pastor's salary still further, making it $5,000. The trustees were J. J. Braeuer, George S. Hickok, J. M. Van Emburg, R. L. Sweezer, and J. M. Horton.

The Rev. Dr. Virgin did not like the idea of being cut a second time, so he rallied his forces on Tuesday night, when an election was held in the church edifice.

It was a very exciting election, printed ballots being used for the first time in the church in twenty years. The pastor won the day, electing three new trustees, a majority of the Board.

Yesterday a number of the church members resigned, together with some of the trustees.

J. J. Braeden, the Treasurer, was opposing the pastor's ticket.

SPRINKLED SALT ON CAR TRACKS.

An Employee of the Central Cross Town Railroad Company Fined $100.

Joseph Bromley of 517 East Twelfth street, a laborer in the employ of the Central Cross Town Railroad Company, was fined $100 in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday on a charge of cruelty to animals.

John Noble of the S. P. C. A. testified that on Jan. 7 Bromley sprinkled salt and sand on the car tracks in Seventeenth street, between Broadway and Fourth avenue. The mixture produces sores on the hoofs of horses, and is for ridden by low except at curves and switches.

More Bonds for Col. Waring's Department.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment spent the greater part of yesterday morning discussing the terms of the new contract for the final disposition of garbage. Nothing final was decided on, and the matter went over until Friday.

The Board voted to raise bonds for $53,050 to buy new stock for Col. Waring's department. In view of the probable effect of the national loan on the money market, the interest will be placed at 3½ per cent., one half of one per cent. more than usual.

"Big Frank" McCoy Discharged.

"Big Frank" McCoy, the old-time safe burglar, who was arrested on Sunday night by Detective Sergeant Kelly at Fourteenth street and Irving place on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery of Brentano's book store on Nov. 23, was discharged from custody by Magistrate Brann in the Centre Street Court yesterday. The police had been unable to get any evidence connecting him with the crime.

MYSTERIOUSLY MURDERED.

An Italian Shot Down in Tuckahoe—No Witness but a Six-year-old Girl.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Luigi Rosanova was murdered in front of Gaitro Consolovo's saloon in Tuckahoe to-night by an Italian, supposed to be Francisco Chiandrie, who lives at 22 North Fourth avenue, Mount Vernon. The crime was committed between 6 and 7 o'clock. Chiandrie and Rosanova, the murdered man, worked in the lime quarries in the northern part of Tuckahoe.

Chiandrie went from this place to the quarries this afternoon to get his pay. He carried with him a rifle. Stephen Luciano is the boss of the gang who work in the quarry, and Chiandrie went to him to get money due him. Rosanova was in the saloon over which Luciano boards. Chiandrie went up stairs and obtained his money. He carried the rifle with him. When he came down he met Rosanova in front of the saloon. No one has as yet been found that saw the shooting except a little girl 6 years old named Josephine Wilson, who was looking out of a window.

The murderer ran up the road which leads from Tuckahoe to the quarries, and was lost in the darkness. Rosanova was found dead in the yard in front of the saloon. The bullet went through his heart. To the Coroner the little girl who saw the shooting said:

"I saw an Italian man shoot and then he ran away, up that way," pointing in the direction of the woods.

"Have you ever seen the man with the gun before, Josie?" asked the Coroner.

"Yes, he was here this morning down stairs," answered the little girl.

Luciano said a man had been there this afternoon and got his pay. He lived in Mount Vernon, in Fourth avenue, in a house owned by an Italian known as "Peanut John." His first name was Francisco. He did not know what his last name was. He was thought to be half crazy. He had a gun and he said he was going hunting.

Francisco, from what could be learned, was about 50 years old, stockily built, and about 5 feet 5 inches tall. He has an iron-gray moustache and hair, and his face is pock-marked.

FATE OF THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

Its Members Decide Not to Enter the Fine Arts Society.

At the special meeting of the members of the National Academy of Design held last night to consider the proposition of Howard Russell Butler, President of the Fine Arts Society, that the Academy merge itself into the society and share its building in Fifty-seventh street, there was an unusual attendance, and a great deal of interest was manifested in the possible fate of the Academy.

The Committee on Sites for a new building for the Academy of Design had reported favorably upon Mr. Butler's proposition, and this meeting was called to consider the report. There was a good deal of feeling over the matter, for it was felt by the older academicians that the very existence of the ancient institution depended upon the present action. If the Academy joined with the Fine Arts Society it was felt that it might as well wind up its affairs as an independent organization.

Mr. James D. Smillie, Treasurer of the Academy of Design, as Chairman of the Committee on Sites read his report in favor of turning in the assets of the Academy to the treasury of the Fine Arts Society instead of buying a site for a new building. Daniel Huntington, for many years President of the Academy of Design, opposed the report, and there were several hot speeches on both sides. The vote on the report was finally most decisively against the co-operation proposition, only five or six of the fifty-three academicians present favoring it, and so the whole scheme was effectually killed.

A new Committee on Sites will be appointed by the Council of the Academy to consider a location for a new building. The Academy has on hand from the sale of the present galleries and other sources the sum of $540,000. Among the sites under consideration are a plot on Bryant square, where the old Hotel Royal stood, and which is valued at $640,000, a part of the ground occupied by the old St. Luke's Hospital in Fifth avenue, and plots on Manhattan square, Seventy-second street, and Riverside Drive.

MANY DYING OF STARVATION.

The Latest News from the Relief Committee in Constantinople.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—The following cablegram was received to-day at the rooms of the American Board in Boston, from the Chairman of the Relief Committee in Constantinople, by the way of Phillippopolis:

"Weather severe. Many dying from exposure and starvation. Distribution doubled everywhere. Leave apportionment to us."

Funds have been forwarded to the Relief Committees by the Assistant Treasurer of the American Board, the *Christian Herald* of New York, and Turkish Relief Committees in different cities. The *Christian Herald* and occasional givers have designated precisely how their several subscriptions should be sent. This is done without the slightest knowledge of the situation or needs of the suffering. Hence the cable request for an option on apportionment.

DEFENDS THE SULTAN.

Hopkinson Smith Tells the Nineteenth Century Club He Is a Good Man.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Nineteenth Century Club at Sherry's last night the subject, "The Responsibility for the Armenian Massacres," was discussed by F. Hopkinson Smith and the Rev. Dr. Henry L. Wayland.

Mr. Smith took the attitude that the Armenians were more to blame for the trouble than the Turkish Government, and made an extended defence of the Sultan, saying that Abdul Hamid reigned for the good of his subjects, and that he has good intentions and is actuated by noble thoughts.

"The Sultan has Christians occupying important positions in the various departments of the State," said Mr. Smith. "Greek Catholics, Armenians, and other Christians fill important State offices. Where is the Christian nation in Europe that does so much for the Mohammedans?"

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales Jan. 15.

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

40 U S 4s, c. 1925	112½	7 Va F debt 2-3s of	
1 do 4s	112½	1852	60
9 Louis 6s	98	20 Va 6s def Tr cf, S	6

CLOSING PRICES OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U S 2s, r	96		U S 5s, c, 1904	112¾	113¼
U S 4s, r, 1907	108¾	110	U S 6s, 1896	100	—
U S 4s, c	109¾	111	U S 6s, 1897	102	—
U S 4s, r, 1925	114¾	*116	U S 6s, 1898	104	—
U S 4s, c	114¾	115¼	U S 6s, 1899	107	—
U S 5s, r, 1904	114¾	*124	*Ex interest.		

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

23 Ark Cent 4s, W L	75		1 Ohio Southern 1st	90	
3 Atch Adj 4s, W L	45¾		3 Oregon S L 6s	105¾	
7	47⅞		5	105	
4	45		5 Oregon S L 6s, T R	101½	
5 Atchison 4s, T R	72		3	104¾	
9 Atch 2d 4s, A T R	23		3	104	
10	23¼		10 Ore Ry & Nav con 4s	104¼	
85	23½		11 Ore S Line, T R	67¾	
4	23⅝		2	67½	
10	23		29	67¼	
1 Ann Arbor 4s	69		5 Oregon Imp 1st	91	
20 Brook, W & W 5s	90		1 Peo & East 1st	80	
1 Brooklyn El 1st	119		3	79¾	
8	119½		1 Penna 4½s	110¼	
4	119½		3	110½	
20 Ches & Ohio 6s	102¾		5 P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, S R, s 20	100¾	
10 C & O gold 4½s	75		5 s 20	100½	
11	75⅛		10 P C & C 1st con 6s	107½	
11	75⅛		10	99	
10	75⅛		11 Rock Isl ex 5s	101½	
10 Ch S & D, P & A 1st con 4s	93½		5 Rock Isl ex 5s, r	100¾	
1 C & A 2d inv 5s	102¾		5 Rock Isl deb 5s	98	
2	102		16 Rend gal 4s, T R	76	
5 C, R & I 7s	116		5	75⅞	
1 C, R & N 5s	101		5 Read 1st pf in, 1st A P	20¼	
8 C, B & Q 4s, 1st L 4s, S L Div	92⅞		5	27	
1 C, C, C & I 1st	100½		5	27¼	
6 Canada So 1st	107		10	26¾	
8 Canada So 2d	105		5 Read 2d pf in, 1st A P	14	
5 Ch & N P 1st, T R	88½		19	14¼	
3	88⅞		10 Read 3d pf in, 1st A P	8	
8 C & A 1st gnl 5s	78		10 Rio G W 1st	74½	
5 Col Mid 1st, T R	69		3	74¾	
10	70		3	75⅛	
5	70¼		2	75⅝	
2 Col Mid 4s, T R	40		27	79	
4 Chic & E 1st	100¾		6 St P & Minn cn, s 20	124¾	
5	108		10 So Pac of Cal cn	92½	
5 Ind & Louis	86		10 So Pac of N Mex	108¾	
14 Det, M & Mig	19		8 St P & So C 1st	128	
6 E & Te Haute	28		6 St P & Mad S ex 4s	97	
25 Erie cn 2d, D M certfs	50		1 St L & S F 2d, cl B 1½	72	
1 Eq T & S F 1st	90		3 St P gold	122½	
5 Ft Worth 1st, T R	67¾		1 St P, D & O, S s 5s	105½	
10	65		3 St P Lst, C & P, Wd	110¾	
5 G, B & S A M P 5s	92⅞		9 St P C & M	114	
6	92½		2 St L So Wd	27	
1 Hock Val 5s	85		2 San A & A P 1st 4s	94	
1 Iron Mt 5s	90		1 S C & Gn 1st	94	
2	79¾		5 So Railway 5s	91½	
7 Ill C 4s, 1855	99⅝		5	91	
1 Iowa Cent 1st	91		5 St Jos & G I 1st, T R, s 20	48¾	
1	91⅞		16 So. I. S & E, T R	40	
1 Kan Pac con, T R	54½		10	40	
1 Kan Pac 2d, s 20	109¾		20 Third Av 5s	119	
2 Kan Pac 30s	103		2 T H & A of S L, con 5s	118¾	
1 Kan Pac con, T R	54		1	101	
22 Kan & Tex 4s	84		1 Tol & O C 1st	105¾	
8	84⅛		1 Tol, St L & K C 1st, T R	68	
3	84⅜		8 Union Pac, 96s	103	
6	84⅜		8	103¼	
10	84½		3 Union Pac, 97s	103¾	
2	80¾		3	103¾	
2 Kentucky C 1st	99		8 Union Pac, 98s	103¾	
20 Keokuk W 1st 4s	77		5	103¾	
5 Lacledes Gas 1st	94½		5	103¾	
4 Leh Val of NY 1st	103½		5	103¾	
1 Lake Shore 1st, c	118		1	103¾	
1 Lake Shore 2d, c	118		31	104	
3 Lou & N cn	100		6 Union Pac, 99s	104	
1	100¼		1	104¼	
1 Lou & Nash	79¾		1 Un Pac 4s, T N	93¾	
1	79¾		2 Union Pac, S F	90¾	
25	79¾				
25	79¾				
10	77				

2 Lou & N unl	114		19	91	
1 L, N A & Chem	100		1 Union El 1st	109¾	
1 Lo, E & St L, T R	88		1	109¾	
12 Mo, K & E 1st	70		1 Un P, D & G 1st	93	
9 Minn & St Lou 5s	97⅞		3	93¾	
1 Mor & Essex	140¾		2 U S Cord 1st, T R	31¾	
1	139¾		1 Water & D 1st 5s	100	
2 Hob & Ohio gnl	30		1 U S Leath 6s	110½	
2 Mich Cent 7s	113¾		5 Wabash 1st	109¾	
10 Mo Pac cn	95¾		5	109¾	
5 Mil & L S 1st	120		22 Wabash 2d	74	
2 Nor Pac Ter 1st	101		7	74¼	
1 Nor Pac 2d, c	101½		5	74½	
2 N Y & R 1st, r 5s	90		5	74¾	
37 N J Cen gnl 5s	114½		5 Wab deb B	22¾	
1 N Y Cen 1st	110		12	22¾	
1 N Y Cent deb 5s, r	108¾		5	23¼	
2 N Y Con deb 5s	107¼		2	23¾	
11 N Y, Ch & St L 4s	102¾		2 Wab, D & C ex	92½	
9	102¾		3	98	
1 Norf & So 1st 5s	107¼		3	98½	
1 N W cn	140¾		3	98⅞	
1 N W ex 4s	100		6 West Un col 5s	103¾	
25 N W, L E, S & Y	107¼		12 West Shore 1s	105	
5 N Y, O & W 4s	80⅞		8 Wh & L E 1st, W d	90	
1 N Y, O & W cn 5s	107⅞		7 West N Y & Pa 1s	75¼	
5 Or R & N 1st	103		5 Wis Cent 1st, T R	40	

Total sales of railway bonds (par value), $1,388,000.

RAILROAD AND OTHER SHARES.

Sales.		Open ing.	High est.	Low est.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
5	Adams Ex	146	146	146	150	
30243	Am Sug Ref	103	103¾	101¾	102¾	
310	Am Sug Ref p	97	97	96¾	97	
100	Alton & T H	57½	57½	57	59	
2950	Amer Tob	80	80¾	79¾	80	
110	Am Tob pf	75	75	73¾	76	
4897	A, T & S Fe	14⅝	15	14⅝	14¾	
300	A, T & S Fe, W Ind	23	23¾	23¾	25¼	
300	Atlantic & P	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	
100	Buff, R & P	10	10	10	15	
472	Balt & Ohio	43½	43½	41½	43¾	
400	Can Southern	48¾	48¾	48⅝	48½	
305	Ches & Ohio	14	15¼	13¾	15	
7300	Chicago Gas	65⅝	66	64⅝	65⅞	
20	Chic & Alton	155	155	155	161	
500	C, C, C & St L	53	56	53	55	
600	Chic & N W	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	
100	Chic & N W pf	141	141	141	142	
5555	C, B & Q	75⅞	76¼	75⅝	76	
24791	C, M & St P	69⅞	69⅞	67¾	69¾	
178	C, M & St P pf	126	126	125¾	126¾	
3140	C, R I & Pac	67⅞	68⅛	66¾	67¾	
200	Col Fuel	27	27	27	28	
220	Col Coal	4	4	3¾	4	
522	Del & Hud	124	126	123¾	127¼	
100	Del, L & W	163	163	163	165	
110	Den, S S & Ut	5	5	4⅞	5¼	
651	Den & R G pf	44	44¼	43	44¼	
143	Dist Ulsting C F	16¾	16¾	16	16¾	
210	Erie & Tel	61	61	60¾	61	
100	Evans & T H	25	25	25	26	
500	General Elec	93¾	93¾	93	93¾	
125	Ill Cent	95	95	95	96¾	
100	L E & West	19¾	19¾	19¾	20	
610	L E & West pf	73	73	73	73¾	
345	Lake Shore	141	141	141	143	
800	L I Tract	16½	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	
8750	Louis & Nash	45	45¼	44⅝	45¼	
900	Louis N A & C	83¾	84	83¾	84	
2595	Manhat Con	98	98¾	97½	98	
50	Manhat El	6	6	6	6	
500	Man Beach	63¾	64	63	66	
1000	Mex Nativ	14	14	13	14	
240	Met Trac	101¾	101¾	100¾	101¾	
3525	Missouri Pac	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¾	
210	Mo, K & T	11	11	11	11¼	
1745	Mo, K & T pf	24¾	25¾	24¼	25	
100	Mobile & O	24	24	24	24½	
187	Morris & Es	142½	142½	142½		
200	Nat L Oil	19½	19½	19	19½	
521	N J Central	99¾	99¾	98¾	99¾	
180	N Y Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	98	
100	Nat Lead	25¾	25¾	24½	25½	
195	Nat Lead pf	85¼	85¼	85¼	87½	
5	North Amer	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
325	N Y, C & St L	13⅞	13¾	13¾	14	
10	N Y C & St L 1st	72	72	72	70	
100	N Y & New Eng	37	37	37	38	
120	N Y, E & W	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	15⅞	
100	N Y, S & W	9½	9½	9½	10	
100	N Y, S & W pf	25½	25	25	27¼	
100	Nor & W	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	9¼	
10	Northern Pac	30	30	30	31	
150	North Pac pf	12½	12½	12½	13¾	
160	Ontario & W	13	13	12¾	13¼	
510	Ontario & W	13½	13½	13¼	13¾	
150	Oregon Imp	17½	17⅞	16½	18	
61	Oregon Nav	98	98	98	98	
575	Pacific Mail	29	29¼	28	29¼	
4780	Phil & Read	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8¾	
10	Pull Pal Car	156	156¼	151	155	
166	P C C & St L	75	75	75	75	
100	Pitts & W pf	17	17	17	18	
225	St L & W pf	18¾	18¾	18¾	19	
700	St P, M & M	96½	97	96½	96¾	
100	St M & Om pf	121	121	121	125	
466	Southern Pac	21¼	21	20¾	21¼	
1636	South Rwy	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	
4875	South Rwy pf	29½	29½	27	29½	
4610	Tenn C & I	27¾	28¼	27¼	27¾	
910	Texas Pac	8	8	7¾	7¾	
1615	Union Pac	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
200	U S Rubber	28⅞	28⅞	28⅝	28½	
420	U S Rub pf	87	89	87	87	
100	U S Express	75¾	75¾	75¾	78	
300	U S Cord pf	14¾	14¾	14¾	16¾	
2110	U S Leather	9¾	10	9½	10	
12645	U S Leath pf	58	60¾	57⅞	60¾	
10	U S Express	40	40	38	42	
250	Wabash	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	6¾	
2165	Wabash pf	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	
1956	Wheel & L E	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	
500	Wheel & L E pf	10¾	11	10¾	10¾	
50	Wh & L E pf	37⅞	37⅞	37	38¾	

*Ex dividend.

Total sales of stocks were 151,105 shares.

BOST