MODERN LIFE OVER SEA.

THE BIGOTRY AND CRUELTY OF CERTAIN ENGLISH CLERICS.

Molehills that Become Mountains in the Present Condition of European Politics—Solemn Quarrel Between England and Germany Over a Buoy in Constantinople—Photography in Natural Colors—Is a Blank Sheet of Paper Libellous?

LONDON, Feb. 15.—For several years Mr. Labouchere has done his country genuine service by maintaining in his paper, *Truth*, week by week, a department which he calls his "Legal Pillory." In it he regularly holds up to public scorn and contempt those of the great body of unpaid English magistrates who fail in one direction or the other to "make the punishment fit the crime." The result has been that the average justice of the peace stands in wholesome dread of Mr. Labouchere's notice, and spite and prejudice which often masqueraded as English justice have a more limited scope than formerly in the petty courts of the country.

More recently Mr. Labouchere has undertaken to deal in similar fashion with those among the official representatives of the Church of England who in various outrageous ways succeed in disgracing their clerical offices and in bringing the Church itself under derision and disdain. The record of meanness, bigotry, cruelty, and intolerance printed week by week is appalling and revolting. Probably Mr. Labouchere would say that his object in exposing the weaknesses and offences of many of the clergy of the Church of the State was more to cure the abuses specified than to arouse a general popular revolt against religion and the Established Church. Something in the nature of the latter effect, however, is being produced, and, as Mr. Labouchere is a strong advocate of disestablishment, he probably does not regret the general influence of his crusade. Almost any unprejudiced observer will grant that Mr. Labouchere's attack is amply justified. The clergy of the Church of England are inferior as a class to the members of any other profession in England. The men of brains among them are far fewer in number, proportionately to the men of brains in the pulpits of the United States, or the men of brains in the non-conformist churches of this country.

This, indeed, is no longer a controversial statement. England boasts that her civil service system is far purer and superior to that of the United States; that capacity duly demonstrated and certified is the only open sesame to public office. Perhaps. But capacity is the last detail taken into consideration in the assignment of a "living" of the Church of England. There is only one other point that is of such trifling consequence, and that is the wishes of the congregation over which a clergyman is sent to preside. It happens as often as not, therefore, that the newly appointed vicar of a parish plunges at once into a sharply contested political campaign with his own parishioners. Take, for instance, a typical case which I happen to have knowledge of in the southeast district of London. The ground landlord of almost the entire parish is the Haberdashers' Company of London, one of the old surviving trades companies which control still the local government of the city.

The "living" of the parish in question was in the gift of the company, and after much scheming it was obtained by the present vicar. Religion is his trade, like that of many other time-servers in the English Church, and he is far from being in sympathy with it. A large majority of the churchgoers didn't like him, either spiritually or intellectually, nor did they approve of his management of parish affairs. But did that disturb the vicar? Not a bit. It merely made it necessary to take a few simple measures for keeping the majority under. The vicar desires to have the vestry in sympathy with him. The vestrymen are elected by the congregation. So when the time came the vicar, whose authority is absolute in the matter, called a parish meeting for the choice of vestrymen to meet at 6 o'clock in the morning. Moreover, he sent notice of the meeting only to his few friends in the parish. They met and chose a vestry to the vicar's liking. The next year the same thing happened, only the meeting was summoned for 10:30 at night, and the majority of the parish accept the situation as something so hopeless that it is not even worth while to protest.

If the spiritual interests of England were in no worse or less competent hands than these we should hear nothing of the protests which Mr. Labouchere is chronicling in his parsons' pillory. When a rector of the Church of England, for instance, prosecutes a lady member of his parish in the police court because she robbed him of his perquisite of hay from the parish graveyard by cutting the grass on her sister's grave, even the gorge of long suffering members of the Established Church rises a little.

Burial scandals, by the way, are very common, especially in country parishes. Thus, last week Canon Houghton, vicar of Blackley, officiated at a funeral in the parish church and also at the interment in the cemetery half a mile away. It so happened that a lady who had been unable to attend the church service joined the mourners at the grave. This, it seems, was in violation of one of the vicar's arbitrary rules, which forbids anybody being admitted to the cemetery who had not attended the whole service. Rather than suffer his precious rule to be infringed, this arrogant cleric peremptorily refused to go on with the service at the grave unless the lady withdrew. She naturally, out of respect for the feelings of the bereaved family, left the cemetery.

These and many other things, week by week and almost day by day, are preparing the way for the abolition of the Church of England as the State religion.

It is both astonishing and amusing to note what great significance attaches to trifles in the present strained condition of European political relations. Two entertaining instances of this have occurred this week. On last Monday a solemn despatch from Constantinople appeared in a London newspaper setting forth that on the previous day, when the British Ambassador's yacht Imogene returned from a short trip, it was found that the buoy to which the boat was usually moored had been appropriated by the German ship Loreley. The Captain of the German boat apologized for being there, but explained that orders from the German Embassy compelled him to remain. Now this was very serious in the view of all on board the Imogene. This particular buoy had been used by the British for twenty years, and to be deprived of it, and by a German, became a matter of gravest import. So the diplomatic machinery was put at work. It was first discovered that the Turkish authorities had, for reasons best known to themselves, assigned this buoy at this particular time to the German boat. There were plenty of other buoys, and there was no necessity for a change, though it was decided the action must be simply a piece of impudent annoyance to the British Ambassador on the part of the Turkish authorities.

Sir Philip Currie was willing to ignore that part of it, for the Turk isn't supposed to know any better than to be nasty in such aggravating ways toward the people he hates, but dares not openly affront. But the action of the German Embassy, in lending itself to that sort of thing, and in becoming the instrument of a petty insult to Great Britain, could not be ignored. In the opinion of the British Ambassador it was a very serious matter. It was a case for arbitration, and the representatives of three great European powers—Russia, France, and Italy—were called in. When this stage was reached the Turks were delighted. They began to believe that their little plot for upsetting the vaunted "concert of Europe" had succeeded.

For four days Europe was left in suspense about the outcome of this new crisis. Then came the welcome news of one more triumph of international arbitration. The three Ambassadors had succeeded in healing the new breach between Great Britain and Germany. The Kaiser or his representative had backed down. The Loreley retired and the Imogene remained in proud and undisputed possession of her original buoy.

The second incident is of an even graver character, and it has to do with the relations of Germany and France. There has been a good deal of talk in both those countries recently about the recall of M. de Mandat de Grancey, the French naval attaché at the Berlin Embassy. Notice of this recall had been given a day or two before the Emperor's reception in celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the German empire, and the attaché was under orders from his Ambassador, so it is said, to leave Berlin without attending this reception. The emperor, however, sent M. de Mandat de Grancey a personal invitation, and the latter appeared in the reception hall very much to M. Herbette, the French Ambassador's, astonishment. According to the current version of the incident, the Kaiser went up to M. de Mandat de Grancey soon after his entrance and said to him, in a voice intended to be heard by all who were near:

"What is this, Monsieur? You have asked to leave Berlin without notifying the fact to me. I am astonished at such a proceeding on your part. Have you, then, any reason to complain of your stay here?"

M. de Mandat de Grancey explained that he had been recalled without any application on his part.

"Very well," replied the Emperor, "I shall mention this to your Ambassador, and shall settle the matter."

The Emperor then crossed the room to where M. Herbette was standing and said to him that he regarded the recall of M. de Mandat de Grancey with disfavor, the more so that he had not been consulted in the matter. This was extraordinary conduct on the part of the Emperor, and especially as it was pretty well known that the French naval attaché was not on cordial terms with his Ambassador. M. Herbette was visibly angry, but he replied to the Emperor after a moment in a manner both cold and dignified:

"I thought proper, your Majesty, to ask for this recall, as I mean to remain master in my embassy, as you are master in your empire."

The Emperor turned on his heel without a word and did not speak to the French Ambassador again that evening. Two days later came peremptory orders from Paris for M. de Mandat de Grancey to report to the Minister of Marine, and thence he was sent to Cherbourg. Lieut. Buchard, who has been designated to succeed him, has not yet gone to Berlin, where his reception is regarded as somewhat problematical.

Prof. Röntgen's great discovery is not the only new marvel in photography. Humanity, indeed, is being rushed from one novelty to another in this branch of science with a rapidity which is bewildering and which for the moment has made people credulous of every wild tale that gains the dignity of print. Europe hesitated for a few days over the appalling announcement that Prof. Salvioni had robbed us of all privacy by providing an instrument which enabled the human eye to pierce every obstacle that might be opposed to its searching gaze. Incredulity, it proves, is in vain. Like military science, which, when a new gun or projectile is invented, promptly turns to providing a more efficient armor plate, so society at large must now search for the priceless defence of privacy—a material that is absolutely impervious to Röntgen rays.

But there is nothing sinister about the discovery to which I wish to call attention. It is a report from the Berlin Photographic Club that photography in natural colors is a fully accomplished fact. Rumors about the system used by Dr. Selle of Brandenburg have already been circulated, in fact the process is not new in idea, but it was only this week that the full results were exhibited and explained. Dr. Selle bases his process on the three primary colors of Helmholz, that is three colors which, combined together, must produce a pure white. The primary colors which he uses are crimson, pale yellow, and a peculiar blue-green. He takes three photographs of an object, the first with all except the red rays cut off, the second under yellow light, and the third with blue-green. These photographic positives are taken upon exceedingly thin films, which are stained each with its aniline color. The three films are pasted over each other and the result is an exact reproduction of the colors of nature in the original object.

The results which Dr. Selle exhibited are said to be wonderful. Dark red roses, photographed from nature, had even the rich peculiar violet hue which the artist with brush and palette despairs of reproducing. Photographs of butterflies and of peacock feathers astonished the spectators most of all. Photographs of paintings and of buildings and landscapes were equally true to nature. Dr. Selle has not yet succeeded satisfactorily with human portraits, though that, of course, is his ultimate ambition. The difficulty is to take the three photographs in succession so quickly that the expression shall not change in the mean time. It is necessary, of course, to change the plate in the camera twice without the slightest movement on the part of the object to be photographed. This difficulty, however, is only a mechanical one, and it ought to be surmounted before long.

The English law of libel, or the judicial interpretation of it, is a strange thing. A firm of publishers in London and two or three eminent legal experts have recently been struggling with the problem whether a sheet of blank paper with a man's name at the top of it is libellous. Opinions were divided, and, in order to be on the safe side, the publishers have assumed the affirmative answer to be correct. The point arose in this way:

Stuart Cumberland, the thought reader, is just bringing out a book entitled "What I Think of South Africa." The author discusses pretty much everything of interest in that very obtrusive section of the globe, until there comes a chapter about the man who, after all, embodies the whole of South Africa in his own personality. The chapter is entitled "What I Think About Cecil Rhodes," and it consists simply of a blank leaf. The publishers had retained the right to reject anything in the manuscript which they might consider libellous, and, some doubt arising in their minds, they submitted the question to two firms of solicitors who make a specialty of libel law. One held that the blank sheet was perfectly innocent, the other declared that it was undoubtedly libellous.

This year marks the practical disappearance, unnoticed and unmourned, of what only a little time ago was a much observed anniversary. St. Valentine's Day no longer exists, as far as England is concerned. The hideous penny monstrosities were the last to disappear, and they have scarcely been seen in the shops this year. The report of the Post Office Department settles the question of the complete innocuous desuetude into which the popular observance of the festival has fallen. The Post Office employees say that the mails on Feb. 14 were no heavier than on any other day. H. R. C.

MRS. HEAD'S STOCKINGS.

Did Blumstein Assault on the Ground that She Didn't Pay for Them?

Mrs. Bridget Head of 416 West Sixteenth street went to Louis M. Blumstein's dry goods store at 629 Hudson street late on Saturday afternoon to buy a pair of stockings. After getting the stockings at one counter, Mrs. Head walked to another to look at some goods displayed there. While she was examining the goods, Mr. Blumstein walked up to her and tapped her on the shoulder.

"When are you going to pay for those stockings?" he asked.

"Why, I paid for them at the counter I bought them at," answered Mrs. Head.

"You did not," said Blumstein, "and you must pay for them now."

"Well, I won't pay for them a second time," said Mrs. Head hotly, "and you can't make me."

Blumstein, she says, grabbed her roughly by the arm and escorted her to the door. Then he put her out, and slammed the door shut. Mrs. Head returned the store, and, as she did so, Blumstein, she says, rushed at her, and struck her in the face with his fist. Mrs. Head left the store, and, getting a policeman, had Blumstein arrested.

When arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, he insisted that he had used no more force than was necessary to get Mrs. Head from his store, but Mrs. Head had a pair of black eyes. He was held in $500 bail for trial.

Sneak Thief in a Church.

While the choir of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn were rehearsing on Saturday night a sneak thief entered the church and stole Walter Draper's $15 overcoat.

THE SILVER CLOUD.

How completely Mr. J. P. Morgan's masterful personality has dominated the Treasury Department, was again shown, on Wednesday, in the award to his syndicate, at its own price, of the $4,500,000 and upward of the so-called "defaulted" new Government bonds. By all the rules of law, these bonds should have been sold for the account of the purchasers, after due notice to them, on the best terms attainable, and if the sale resulted in a loss to the Government, proceedings should have been taken to make them pay it. The assertion that the Morgan syndicate was "entitled" to the bonds, under their bid for $100,000,000, is without foundation. No bidder became entitled to anything by virtue of his bid. The Treasury circular of Jan. 6 not only did not promise to award the bonds to the highest bidders, but it distinctly reserved the power to reject any or all of their bids. It was only when the allotments were made to them, that they acquired any rights, and the allotments closed the bargain on both sides. The pretence that the Morgan syndicate bid remained open, and that under it the syndicate could, at any time after it was made, have been compelled to take and pay for bonds in excess of its allotment, is absurd. Equally absurd is the claim that the contract made by the first allotment of the defaulted bonds was abrogated by the mere default in making the first payment on them. The Secretary of the Treasury failed to stipulate that such should be the penalty of a default, and his action in refusing to accept payment for the bonds after the day fixed for it, was an exercise of purely arbitrary power which, in the case of private citizens, a court of equity would have restrained. The upshot of the matter is, that the Administration has succumbed to Mr. Morgan's demands in a most cowardly fashion, and has made a present to his syndicate of over $250,000 which should have gone into the national Treasury.

Now that the disgraceful episode of this bond issue, with all the blundering mismanagement attending it, has, apparently, been closed, the public may more profitably, if not more agreeably, occupy itself with considering the possible future of our whole financial system. That no legislation, bad or good, is to be expected from the present Congress, is pretty certain. The House of Representatives and the Senate are in direct antagonism to each other, and even if they were to agree upon any measure the President would probably veto it. The Senate demands the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and the House refuses it by a vote of two to one. The House, in turn, demands an increase of revenue from duties on imported goods and the Senate will not grant it. As to reforming our banking and currency laws, the House committee on the subject is still engaged in a discussion which will result in nothing more than the report of a bill which will be as summarily suppressed as Mr. Carlisle's was, a year ago.

This legislative inaction, however, does not hinder natural causes from continuing their work, and sooner or later they will bring about a successful solution of our difficulties. The vote of the House of Representatives on the Senate's free silver coinage bill demonstrates a gain for the cause of sound money among the people, which is very encouraging. Not only was the majority against free silver large, but it was larger than that by which, in 1893, a similar measure was rejected when offered by Mr. Bland, as a substitute for the repeal of the Sherman act. Moreover, the speeches against the silver standard show that the wage earners and savings bank depositors have at last made their influence felt with their representatives in the popular branch of Congress, and that they are determined to prevent, if they can, the adoption of a measure which, they well understand, would rob them of half their earnings and of half their accumulated savings.

The speeches of the silverite Representatives show that ther, too, begin to recognize the struggle for the silver standard as one exclusively for the benefit of mine owners and agriculturists against citizens engaged in commercial and manufacturing pursuits. They cannot dispute the overwhelming proof that under the present gold standard the wages of labor are not only higher, measured in dollars and cents, than they ever were before in the history of the country, but that these dollars and cents buy more of the necessaries of life than they did, so that labor is doubly benefited. Therefore, they fall back upon the low prices of wheat and cotton and descant upon the woful plight of the cultivators of the soil. This is virtually raising a sectional issue between the South and the West on one side, and the North and the East on the other, and some of the more impetuous silverites plainly avow that they intend, in the coming Presidential campaign, to do it formally.

As evidence that under our present monetary system manufacturing industry is unfairly benefited at the expense of agriculture, the Hon. Patrick Walsh, in an address delivered at Augusta, Georgia, last December, adduced these statistics:

"The total value of the mechanical and manufactured products of the United States in 1870 was $4,232,000,000; the total value of the agricultural products of the United States in 1870 was $2,447,000,000. In 1880 the value of the manufactured products was $5,310,000,000; the value of the agricultural products was $2,212,000,000. In 1890 the value of the mechanical and manufactured products was $9,056,000,000; the value of the agricultural products was $2,460,000,000. Add to the value of the farm products $29,000,000 for such products as vegetables and fruits and $500,000,000 for the value of animals for slaughter and $120,000,000 for the value of all products of the forest sold or consumed; $60,000,000 for the value of orchard products not included in the above, and you have an aggregate of $3,229,000,000. Add to this $500,000,000 for the value of all of our mineral products and you have a grand total of $3,729,000,000 for the products of the labor of 9,000,000 of people engaged in the industries enumerated, as against the aggregate products, amounting to $9,056,000,000, produced by 5,000,000 people engaged in mechanical and manufacturing industries."

These statistics are not strictly correct, since they reckon the value of manufactured products many times over, in their successive stages of advancement, but conceding their correctness, all that they prove is that manufacturing is a more efficient mode of employing human labor than agriculture and mining. Yet, because 5,000,000 hands engaged in manufacturing can produce $9,000,000,000 worth of goods, while 9,000,000 hands engaged in agriculture and mining can turn out a product worth less than $4,000,000,000, Mr. Walsh proceeds to argue, that "the South and West have everything to gain by the remonetization of silver," and he still more illogically asserts that the measure would be "the greatest blessing to this country." This is a fair sample of the present line of reasoning of the advocates of silver. They desire to raise the prices of agricultural and mineral products, and thus, at one blow, to increase the earnings of farmers, planters, and miners, while they reduce those of artisans. It is a good thing to have their purpose thus plainly stated, for the mere statement of it insures its defeat.

Another valuable result which the slow but sure working of natural forces is bringing about, is the dissipation of the bugbear that in the fields of industry this country will suffer from the competition of those in which the silver standard prevails. It has been repeated over and over, that, since the Indian rupee, the Chinese tael, and the Japanese yen will pay for the same amount of labor now as they did when silver was worth twice as much, compared with gold, as it is now, that, in those countries, wheat can be profitably grown and sold, and manufactured goods produced at half the price it costs us. The advocates of the gold standard have all along insisted that this disadvantage would be only temporary, and that wages in India, China, and Japan would eventually rise to meet the depreciated standard by which they are measured. They have had to wait a long while for the fulfilment of their theory, but it has begun to come at last. In Japan, workmen and employees of all kinds are striking successfully for higher wages. The price of wheat in India has risen in company with that of wheat in London, and the exports of it are less than they were ten years ago; while there are signs of like changes in China. In Mexico, which has been depicted as the paradise of labor under the silver standard, the discovery has been made that the condition of the laborer there is daily becoming more and more wretched, and that his pay must be increased if he is to continue to live.

A similar refutation of silverite sophistry is taking place in regard to the course of the prices of commodities in this country. Our exports of breadstuffs last month were of the value of $14,684,392, against $9,423,777 in January, 1895; those of mineral oils amounted to $5,377,559, against $3,860,429; those of provisions to $16,354,389, against $13,712,375, and, though we sent abroad only half as much cotton, we received for it over 8 cents per pound, against 5¼ cents in January, 1895.

As a consequence of this rise in agricultural commodities the burden of debt upon farmers and planters, which has heretofore been a prominent topic of silverite declamation, has been appreciably lightened. Excepting in regions afflicted with drought, the crops of late years have been good enough to enable the farmer and planter to pay his expenses and have something left over. The number and amount of farm mortgage foreclosures have diminished, the price of land, especially in the Indian corn belt, has risen, and the lower rates of interest upon borrowed money have appreciably lessened that charge upon earnings.

Here at the East the continued increase in the number and average amount of savings bank deposits furnishes an unanswerable argument against the necessity of free silver coinage. The silverites having been forced to admit that their purpose is to raise the prices of every commodity consumed by the workingman, all the compensation they offer him is relief from the depression in trade which they say is caused by adherence to gold. Since, now, the workingman prospers and is getting rich with the currency as it is, the effort to make him believe that he is a victim to the greed of money lenders has little success. He himself is a lender of money in a small way, and will not attack his own partners.

Thus, the silver cloud, which has for so many years darkened the financial sky, is beginning to break. Nothing is needed to dissipate it entirely but a courageous declaration by one of the great political parties not only against free silver coinage, but against its specious twin delusion, bimetallism, international or of any other kind. With the fear of silver out of the way, not only will our home capitalists take heart and embark in enterprises from which they are now deterred, but those of Europe will renew the investing here of their now unemployed capital, from which, in time past, the country has derived so much benefit. It remains to be seen whether our political leaders are awake to the signs of the times, and will heed them.

MATTHEW MARSHALL.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange — Sales and Range of Prices on All Securities Dealt in During the Week Ending Feb. 21, 1896.

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

Sales.	Name.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Close-ing.
95000	U S 4s, r, 1907	110¾	110	109¾	109¾
3441000	U S 4s, c, 1925	118	118	116¾	117
95000	U S 4s, r, 1925	116¾	117⅞	116¾	117⅞
66000	U S 5s, r	113¾	113¾	113⅝	113¾
69000	U S 5s, c	113¾	113¾	113⅝	113¾
10000	U S Cur 6s, '98	105	105	105	105
47000	Louis cn 4s	99	99	99	99
51000	Tenn Set 3s	80¼	88	80¼	88
10000	Va F 2-3s, c, 1991	62	62	62	62
10000	Va 6s def'd, T R S	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾

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

Sales.	Name.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Close-ing.
408	Atchison gnl 4s, W I	78	80¼	78	80¼
185	Atchison Adj 4s, W I	47¼	49¾	47¼	49¾
492	Atchison 4s, T R	26¼	28⅛	26⅛	28⅛
15	Atchison 4s, r	26¾	27	26¾	27
503	Atchison 2d 4s, T R	27¼	27¾	27¼	27¾
158	Ann Arbor 4s	70¼	72	70	71¾
10	Atchison & C 1st	39	39	39	39
10	Austin & N W 1st	86¼	87	86¼	87
4	B'way & 7th av cn 5s	115	115	115	115
66	Brooklyn W & W 5s	99	100¼	99	100
15	Brooklyn El 1st	100	101¾	100	101¾
5	Brooklyn El 2d	72	72	72	72
15	Bur, C R & N 1st	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
13	Bur, C R & N, C T 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
5	Chic & W Ind gnl	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
26	Che & O cn 5s	108¾	109¼	108¾	109¼
1	Che & O cn 5s, r	107	107	107	107
250	Che & O gnl 4½s	76¾	77¾	76¾	77¾
2	Che & O, P M 1	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
25	Che & O, R & A 1st cn 4s	95	96	95	96
10	Cleve, L & W 1st	106¾	107	106¾	107
8	Cin, I & D 1st 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
20	Con G of Chi 5s	83	83¼	83	83¼
2	Col & Hck av 1st	114	114	114	114
92	C, C, C & St L 4s, St L div	93¾	93¾	93	93¾
87	C, B & Q cny 5s	103¾	104	103¾	104
10	C, B & Q 4s, Neb ex	91	91	91	91
65	C, B & Q 7s	117½	117¾	117	117¾
80	C, B & Q 4s, I div	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
8	C, B & Q deb 5s	99¾	100	99¾	100
5	C, C, C & I con	137¾	137¾	137¾	137¾
14	Canada Southern 1st	108¾	109	108¾	108¾
5	Canada Southern 2d	107	107	107	107
517	Chi & N P 1st, T R	42¾	45¾	42¾	45
1	Cleve & Canton 1st	80	80	80	80
8	Cent Pac, '06s	101	102	101	102
9	Cent Pac, '97s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
12	Cent Pac, '95s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
15	Chic & E Ill gnl 5s	100¾	101	100¾	101
1	Ch, St L & N O 5s	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
16	Col & Hck 1st, T R	76	80¼	76	80¼
24	Clev Cin Chi & St L 1st	92	92	92	92
	Chic & Erie inc	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
87	Chic & Erie 1st	110	111	110	111
10	Cen & Wash 1st	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
18	Den & R G imp 5s	88¾	89¼	88¾	89¼
94	Den & R G cn	89¾	90¼	89	90¼
10	Det & Iron 2d 1st	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
7	Detroit Gas 5s	77	77	77	77
7	Det M & M ltd	20	20	20	20
6	Det & Man 1st, T L	82	82	82	82
5	Det & Mac 1st, Ddiv	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
10	Det, S S & Atl 5s	97¾	98	97¾	98
60	Erie prior lien	95½	95½	95½	95½
84	Erie 2d, D M ctfs	73	73	70¾	73
5	Erie cn 1st	138	138	138	138
9	Erie cn 2d, D M ctfs	74	75	74	75
75	E Tenn 5s	108¾	109	108¾	109
12	E Tenn 1st	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
50	E Tenn R Ben 4 5s	92¾	93¼	92¾	93¼
8	Edison E Ill 1st	108¾	109	108¾	109
20	Edison E Ill cn 5s	109	109¼	109	109¼
4	Ft W, C & Ind 1st	109	109	109	109
	Ft W & D C 1st	58¾	58¾	58¾	58¾
110	Ft Worth 1st, T R	68	70	68	70
17	G, H & S A 2d	100	101	100	101
40	G, H & S A 1st M P 5s	91¾	92¾	91¾	92¼
1	Ga Pac 1st 5-6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
6	Gen Elec deb 5s	99	99¼	99	99¼
21	Harlem 1st	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
7	Hock Val 5s	89	89	89	89
8	Hock Val 4s	88	88	88	88
12	Housto & T C Gulf 4s	80¼	80¼	80	80¼
29	Iron Mt 1st	100	100¼	100	100¼
16	Iron Mt 2d	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	Iron Mt 5s	90	90	90	90
11	Int & Gt N 1st	117¾	118	117¾	118
8	Ind, D & S 1st, T R	28	28	28	28
24	Iowa Cent 1st	94	94	93¾	94
10	Kan Pac 1st 7s	105	105	105	105
199	Kan Pac con, T R	74	77	74	77
24	Kan Pac 2d 4s	107¾	109	107¾	109
48	Kan & Tex 4s	85	86¼	85	86¼
10	Kan & Tex 2d 4s	60¾	62¼	60¾	62¼
1	Kan City & P 1st	70	70	70	70
99	Kanawha & M 4s	80	81	80	81
20	Laclede Gas 1st	95	95¼	95	95
28	Lex av & P F 1st	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾
15	Lish Val of N Y 1st	104	104	104	104
90	Lake Shore 1st, r	113	113¾	113	113¾
10	Lake Shore 2d, r	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼
1	Lou & Nen	107	107	107	107
7	Lou & N 4s	79¾	80¼	79¾	80¼
1	Lou & N gnl	114	114	114	114
1	Lou & N, P & A 1st	101	101	101	101
7	Long Island 5s	120	120	120	120
7	L N A & Ch 1st	118	118¼	118	118¼
18	L N A & Chen	102	102¾	102	102¾
21	L N A & Ch gnl	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
10	Mo, K & E 1st	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
5	Mo, K & T of 5s	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
25	Mex Int 1st 4s	75¼	75½	75¼	75½
28	Minn & St L cn 4s	101	101	101	101
1	Minn & St L 1st 1s ex	125	125	125	125
15	Minn & St L, S W ex	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼
10	Manhattan R'wy 4s	97¾	98	97	98
4	Met El 1st	118	118	118	118
4	Met El 2d	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Mob & O 1st N	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
11	Mob & O gnl	68¾	68¾	68	68¾
1	Mich Cent 5s, 1902	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
5	Mich Cent 5s, 1931	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
17	Mo Pac cn	94¾	96	94¾	95
9	Nor Pac Ter 1st	104¼	104¼	103¾	104¼
24	Nor Pac 1st, c	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
10	Nor Pac 1st, r	116	116	116	116
182	Nor Pac 2d, c	109¾	112	109¾	111¾
871	Nor Pac 2d, c	74	78	74	78
10	Nor Pac 2d, r	78	78	78	78
10	Nor Pac 3d, c, T R	74¼	75	74¼	75
808	Nor Pac cn 5s	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¾
641	Nor Pac cn 5s, T R	89	89	89	89
156	Nor Pac, C T N	85	87¼	85	87
20	Nor R R of Cal 5s	94	94	93¾	94
10	North Mi 1st	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
11	N Y, N H & Hard ctfs	137	137	137	137
80	Nor Pac & M 1st, T R	84	84¾	84	84¾
12	N Y & Sus gnl	75	75	74	75
8	N Y & Sus Ter 1st	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	N Y & Lack 1st	131¼	131¼	131¼	131¼
21	N J Cent cn, 1899	110	110	109¾	109¾
40	N J Cen cv, 1902	115¾	116	115¾	116
105	N J Cen gnl 5s, r	116¾	116¾	116	116¾
33	N J Cen gnl 5s	118	119	118	119
6	N Y Cen cv 4s	103	103	103	103
1	N Y Cen deb 5s	108	108	108	108
11	Nash & Chat 1st	127	127	127	127
25	Nash & Chat en	101	101	101	101
44	N Y, Ch & St L 4s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
7	N W s f deb 5s, 1923	111	111	111	111
20	N W deb 5s, 30 yr	109	109¼	109	109¼
5	N W deb 5s, 20 yr	109	109	109	109
15	N Y, O & W 4s	93	93	93	93
1	N Y, O & W cn 5s	109	109	109	109
3	Ohio & Miss cn, S F	104	104	104	104
23	Or R & N 1st	109	110	109	110
5	Or R & N con 5s, T R	92¾	93	92¾	93
11	Or R & N con 5s	96	96	95	96
7	Ohio Southern 1st	93	93	92¼	93
250	Oregon S L Un cn, T R	63¾	69	63¾	69
27	Oregon S L 6s	110	111¼	110	111¼
303	Oregon S L 6s, T R	110	111¼	109	111¼
18	Oregon Imp 5s	28	29	26¾	26¾
95	Oregon Imp 5s, T R	29	29	25¾	27¼
1	Oregon Imp 1st	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
8	Pen & Eastern 1st	70	70	70	70
8	Peo & Eastern in	20	20	20	20
19	Pitts, C, C & St L 4s, S A	110	110¼	110	110¼
12	Pitts, C & Y 1st on 6s	102	102¼	102	102¼
20	P S & L E 1st	84	85	84	85
1	Pen, D & E 1st	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
50	Pitts & West 1st	25½	26	25½	26
2	R & G 1st cn	119¾	119¾	119¾	119¾
9	Ro, W & O ex 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
54	Rock Isl ex 6s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
8	Rock Isl deb 6s	96¾	97	96¾	96¾
15	Rh & Dav 1st	117¾	118	117¾	117¾
35	Read gnl 4s, T R, U S	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
816	Read gnl 4s, T R	79¾	80¼	79¾	80¼
59	Read 1st pf inc, 1st P	83¾	84¼	83¾	84
30	Read 2d pf inc, 1st P	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
85	Read 3d pf inc, 1st P	17¾	18	17¾	18