CURSED JUDGE FLAMMER.

BIG JIM CONNOLLY'S WIFE WANTED HIM LET GO.

She Declared that He Did Not Throw Her from the Fire Escape—Clung to Him in Court as She Begged for His Discharge—Police Had to Separate Them.

Big Jim Connolly, the gas house laborer, who was arrested last Tuesday night for throwing his wife from the fire escape of the flat where they lived at 645 West Forty-second street, to the yard, two stories below, was re-arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in Yorkville Court yesterday morning. Connolly happened to be brought before the Court yesterday morning because his wife Annie, who is only 17 years old, was discharged on Saturday afternoon from Bellevue Hospital, where she had been since the assault was made.

When Connolly was brought into court, his wife was asked to take the witness stand against him. This she refused to do. Nothing that the Magistrate could say would induce her to testify against her husband. Finally, after coaxing and pleading, Magistrate Flammer said:

"Young woman, if you do not tell us, under oath, the facts in this case I'll commit you to prison for contempt of court."

"I don't care for your commitment," said Mrs. Connolly. "Send me to prison if you like, you'll get nothing from me."

"Make out the papers and commit her," ordered the Magistrate.

With a vision of a term of imprisonment before her Mrs. Connolly concluded to go on the stand. She said that her husband had not thrown her from the fire escape, or even thought of it. "Bah!" exclaimed the young woman, "this trouble would never have occurred had my mother minded her own business. Jim and I never had any trouble till we went to live next to my people. My mother was mad because we eloped a year ago last May, and she's never got over it. Ever since we've lived where we have mother has done nothing but interfere between Jim and me. It's a case of too much mother-in-law."

Policeman Manning of the West Forty-second street station, who arrested Connolly, said that while no one actually saw the prisoner throw his wife down the fire escape, he could name the two women, tenants of the house, who heard Mrs. Connolly cry, as she clung to the escape before her husband pushed her off: "He's done it! He's done it!" The Magistrate directed the policeman to produce the witnesses in court at 9 o'clock this morning, to which time he adjourned the case.

Then there was a scene. Mrs. Connolly, finding that her husband could not go free, fell upon his neck and sobbed as if her heart would break.

"Oh, Judge! Let him go! Let him go!" she cried between sobs. "He didn't do it! He didn't do it! He wouldn't do it. Oh, Judge! Let him go, or let me stay with him! I won't leave him. He was always a good boy. He gave me all the money he earned at the gas house, and I put it in the bank in my name, and he never said a word."

The husband and wife had to be separated by court officers. When Connolly was led away to his cell the wife fairly screamed:

"Let him go, I tell you! If you don't let him go I'll go out and kill myself. Let him go! or my curse be upon you! May you never live to see the light of another day in this court! You're a fine Judge! You judge nothing. Let him go, I tell you! Oh, dear Judge, let him go!"

Then, as if suddenly catching a happy inspiration, she turned to a policeman standing near and asked:

"Will they let me take some food to him?" She was assured that she might bring to the court prison for her husband all the food she liked.

"Well, I know what I'll do, then: I'll go right home and fix up a nice big dinner—I know just the things Jim likes on Sundays—and I'll bring it here, and——But say, will they let me go in to sit with him while he's eating? You don't know? Well, you go find out. Because, if they will, it would take a dozen policemen like you and more men like that old Judge than he ever laid his eyes on to get me away. Go find out about that. I won't move from here till you do."

The big court officer said he didn't think Mrs. Connolly would be allowed to see her husband, although she might bring him the food.

"Well, then," cried the child wife, "go and get my father to come here and bail Jim out. He'll do it. He didn't like it when we eloped, but he hasn't acted like my mother has. He can afford to go bail. He owns a dozen lots up in Bedford Park, and they're good for bail, I know."

Mrs. Connolly was told that the Magistrate would not accept bail. When she heard this she began crying out again for her husband.

During all the time that Connolly was permitted to remain in the court room he did not utter a word. Neither by expression of the face did he show that he was affected by his wife's grief. All that he did do was to place an arm about her when she threw herself upon his neck. When he got back to his cell, however, as a policeman said, his eyes filled with tears, and he declared that if he ever got out of this scrape he would never give even his mother-in-law cause to complain again.

Finally she was removed by court officers, and the lawyer whom she had engaged to defend her husband took her home.

A TALE OF TWO USHERS.

Why the Wedding Was Delayed and Eventually Went On Without Them.

In the beginning it was the bachelor dinner. Previous to that the two ushers had been respectable and sober young citizens. But at the dinner they drank champagne and champagne and champagne, and then more champagne. To the bride they drank it, and to the groom, and to the bride's family, taking each member separately, and to the groom's family in the same way, after which the minister remained, so they paid their respects to him, and followed him up, with his family, member by member. By this time the other ushers had stopped drinking, and the best man had long since dragged the groom off and put him to bed. But the two ushers sat and drank to each other until they were in a frame of mind where they didn't care whether school kept or not, and said so with thick emphasis.

Eventually they went to their hotel together in a cab, and because it was then 4 A. M. and the wedding was to be at 11 they ordered up Scotch whiskey and soda—"for a settler"—they said—and played freeze-out poker until 9 o'clock. After that they went out to a drug store, where they imbibed ammonia cocktails and other deleterious concoctions until, as they informed the drug clerk, they felt like a pair of knockout drops. On their return to the hotel to dress they discovered a surprising phenomenon, two surprising phenomena, in fact; one each. This was the state of the case: That by virtue of the druggist's concoctions they were very sober as long as they remained upright, but as soon as they bent over to put on their shoes they became very dizzy and sprawled upon the floor, only reaching their normal condition again by the kind assistance of the furniture. They went to the church looking very serious, and proceeded to usher to the best of their ability.

If they had only remembered about those shoes all would have been well. For a time they ushered with exemplary propriety and dull, glassy stares of impeccable respectability. Then it happened that in coming down the aisle together after having put certain members of the bride's family in their proper places, they brushed against a rosette of white ribbon which designated the special seats, and it fell to the floor. This was the place at which they should have passed on, unheeding. But they forgot that they were sober only under certain conditions. Simultaneously they stooped down to pick up that bow of ribbon, and instantaneously they became unanimously drunk. Clasping each other about the neck, they subsided into the nearest seat with a graceful side swing, like a team of variety trick dancers. Then each put his heavy head in his clammy hands and thought and thought and thought. The organ began to play the preliminary strains, but it fell unheeded on their ears. People peered curiously at them. They never noticed it. The other ushers rushed up and in semi-tearful tones besought them not to be fools, but to get up and make a bluff at it. Profanity and exhortation passed above those bowed heads like a gentle breeze. The two ushers sat there and thought and thought and thought. Through the keyhole of the door at the front of the church the best man contemplated them with horror, while he assured the groom that everything was going on beautifully. The bride was waiting. The minister was waiting. The organist was waiting. The people were waiting. The groom was getting nervous and the best man was fighting against collapse, but the two sat with their heads in their hands and thought and thought and thought. Then, because there was nothing else to do, the other ushers seized them and haled them forth into the fresh air.

Inside, the wedding march pealed and the wedding procession went up the aisle, two shy, to find the two sat upon the stone steps of the church with their hands in their heads and thought and thought and thought. The people jeered them, but that made no difference. The sexton attempted to remove them, but they shook their weary heads with their clammy hands and remained wrapped in self-communion. And while they sat there and thought and thought and thought the pair inside of the church were married.

GERMANS GLOAT OVER BRYAN.

Their Editors and Correspondents Already Have Us Doomed and Divided.

Many newspapers in Germany display their feeling toward the United States by gloating over their own predictions of William J. Bryan's election. They reproduce in their columns the wildest ravings of American Populists and then comment upon them editorially as evidence of the desperate straits into which the North American Union has fallen. The Munich *Allgemeine Zeitung* has an American correspondent, who is a fair type of the men who are supplying most German dailies with news of this campaign. He is very prolific. He sends his letters by the column, and sometimes is able to monopolize a whole page with his doleful forecasts of the republic's ruin. This man, whose initials are H. S., learned recently that the McKinleyites were to buy the whole election with a fund of $50,000,000, collected from the bankers. Then he raised his figures to $100,000,000. Should this sum suffice to buy up the American voters and to defeat Bryan, says this sarcastic limb of German journalism, there would be war—civil war—and the great republic would go to pieces. Just how these pieces would be assorted, H. S. has not decided, or, if he has, he does not let the *Allgemeine Zeitung's* readers know. The South might go with the West or might go by itself. There might be two republics, one of the East and one of the West and South, or three republics, one each of the East, West, and South. The correspondent seasons these and other similar reports on the situation with the conventional matter about "corruption," "dollar chasers," "thieving officials," and so on.

The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* in Berlin publishes similar matter, but apparently has not had the enterprise to engage its own exclusive liar in Washington or New York. Most of its American correspondence bears the trade mark of Fleet street. It has been worked over from the most abusive of the English dailies, but without credit to the source.

APPLAUSE FOR REV. MR. DIAZ.

It Followed His Reference to McKinley and Free Cuba.

The Rev. Alberto J. Diaz, who spent most of his life as a missionary in Cuba, occupied the pulpit in the Hanson place M. E. Church, Brooklyn, last night, and spoke of Cuban affairs. He said:

"We pay $29,000,000 a year to Spain, and not one cent of this is expended in Cuba. In addition to this, $1,000,000 more is given to pay the interest on the Spanish debt. If Mr. Cleveland had permitted our belligerent rights to be recognized many lives would have been saved and the cruel war ended. If this had occurred Cuba would now be independent. But we hope the next Administration, when Mr. McKinley takes his chair, will put an end to our troubles."

The church was crowded and there were several outbursts of applause, the demonstration being especially marked when the Rev. Mr. Diaz referred to the prospect of McKinley's election.

Fell Down Stairs and Fractured His Skull.

Patrick O'Hara, 50 years old, fell down stairs, yesterday, at his home, 366 Warren street, Brooklyn, and received a fracture of the skull. He was taken to St. Peter's Hospital.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 29 | Sun sets.... 6 11 | Moon sets..10 57

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12 35 | Gov.Island.12 57 | Hell Gate. 2 46

Arrived—SUNDAY, Sept. 13.

Ss Massilia, Verrles, Naples Aug. 27.
Ss Astral, Richardson, Shields.
Ss Lackawanna, Robinson, Liverpool.
Ss Italia, Warda, Naples.
Ss El Norte, Hawthorne, New Orleans.
Ss Richmond, Davis, Norfolk.
Ss Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk.
Ss Iroquois, Kemble, Jacksonville.
Ss Mab, Rasmussen, Hamburg.
Ss Colombia, Berg, Bocas del Toro.
Ss Benefactor, Townsend, Philadelphia.
Ship Kistna, Smith, Calcutta.
Ss City of Kingston, Nickerson, Port Antonio.
Ss Aller, Christoffers, Bremen.

[For later arrivals see First Page.]

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss City of Rome, from New York, at Moville.
Ss La Bourgogne, from New York, at Havre.

SIGHTED.

Ss Fulda, from Genoa for New York, passed Gibraltar.
Ss Southwark, from Antwerp for New York, passed Isle of Wight.
Ss Saale, from New York for Cherbourg, passed the Lizard.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss El Sud, from Port Eads for New York.
Ss Lucania, from Queenstown for New York.

SAILED FROM DOMESTIC PORTS.

Ss Croatan, from Wilmington for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Sail To-morrow.

	Mails Close.	Vessel Sails.
Trave, Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Servia, Liverpool	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Nacoochee, Savannah	.....	5:00 P. M.

Sail Wednesday, Sept. 16.

Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
San Marcos, Galveston	.....	8:00 P. M.
Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Grenada, Grenada	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.

Sail Thursday, Sept. 17.

Fuerst Bismarck, Plym'th	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Edam, Rotterdam	9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Yumuri, Havana	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
City of Augusta, Savannah	.....	5:00 P. M.

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due To-day.

Aller	Bremen	Sept. 5
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Sept. 4
Nomadic	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Yumuri	Havana	Sept. 10

Due Tuesday, Sept. 15.

New York	Southampton	Sept. 8
Werra	Gibraltar	Sept. 7
Westernland	Antwerp	Sept. 5
Massachusetts	London	Sept. 5
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	Sept. 4
Lorenzo	Hull	Sept. 1
Philadelphia	Curacoa	Sept. 9
Knickerbocker	New Orleans	Sept. 9

Due Wednesday, Sept. 16.

Majestic	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Spree	Bremen	Sept. 8
Orizaba	Havana	Sept. 12
Nueces	Galveston	Sept. 9
Alamo	Jacksonville	Sept. 12
El Monte	New Orleans	Sept. 11
City of Augusta	Savannah	Sept. 13

Due Thursday, Sept. 17.

Munchen	Bremen	Sept. 5
Hekla	Christiansand	Sept. 4
Wordsworth	St. Lucia	Sept. 10
El Sud	New Orleans	Sept. 12

Due Friday, Sept. 18.

Lucania	Liverpool	Sept. 12
St. Louis	Southampton	Sept. 12
Columbia	Hamburg	Sept. 12
Prussia	Hamburg	Sept. 6
Marsala	Hamburg	Sept. 3
State of Texas	Galveston	Sept. 12
Prins F. Hendrik	Port-au-Prince	Sept. 12

Due Saturday, Sept. 19.

Panama	Bordeaux	Sept. 6
Orinoco	Bermuda	Sept. 17
Nymphea	Gibraltar	Sept. 5
Wells City	Swansea	Sept. 5

DIED.

BOWERS.—Suddenly, at Cooperstown, N. Y., Henry C. Bowers, in the 39th year of his age.
Funeral on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence in Cooperstown.

BRIGHAM.—On Saturday, Sept. 12, after a lingering illness, Caroline A. (Richardson), widow of William H. Brigham.
Funeral services will be held at 89 West 53d st., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 10:30 A. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. Friends will kindly omit flowers.

BYRNE.—On Friday, Sept. 11, Michael Byrne.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 5 West 132d st., on Monday, Sept. 14, at 10 A. M.; thence to All Saints' Church, 129th st. and Madison av., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment in Calvary Cemetery.

CUTTING.—In Newport, R. I., at Weebush, after four weeks' severe illness, Francis Brockholst, eldest son of Marion Ramsay and the late Brockholst Cutting.
Services at St. Leo's Church, New York, Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Friends are requested to attend.

VETERANS OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Announcement is made of the deaths of F. Brockholst Cutting (Tenth Company), funeral services at Newport, and Joseph W. Hale (Seventh Company), interment at Greenwood, Monday, Sept. 14, at 4 o'clock P. M. Members are invited to attend.
L. G. WOODHOUSE, Colonel.

DUNN.—Suddenly, on Sept. 13, Thomas, beloved son of Patrick Dunn and the late Celia Dunn, at his residence, 227 East 5th st.
Funeral will take place on Tuesday, Sept. 15, at 1:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

PURDY.—At Rockville Centre, L. I., on Sept. 12 Eliza H., wife of Samuel V. Purdy, Sr., aged 68 years.
Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery on Tuesday. Relatives and friends are invited to Grand Central Station at 10 o'clock A. M.

Special Notices.

A.—FALL STYLES IN GENTLEMEN'S HATS just introduced by ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau st.

THE FIRST EFFECT OF FREE SILVER.

The cheerfulness which has pervaded Wall Street ever since gold began to come from Europe, and which was heightened by the result of the Vermont election, received a little chill last Thursday from the raising of the Bank of England's rate of discount and from the suspension of the New Orleans banks. It is feared that the imports of gold will now cease and that the example of the New Orleans banks may possibly be followed by those of other Western and Southern cities. Still, no great depression has taken place in the stock market, which is sustained by the almost universal conviction that the silverites will be defeated at the November election, and that thereafter a new era of prosperity for the country will begin. Whether this conviction is justified by facts is another matter. The battlefield is not in this neighborhood, but in Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky, and without a knowledge of the predominant sentiment of the voters of those States no forecast of their action is trustworthy.

Great reliance is placed upon the making of speeches and the distributing of documents between now and election day in producing a majority against silver, but the efficacy of these agencies is doubtful. Men who want free silver in order to pay their debts with dollars worth only one-half as much as the dollars they promised to pay, are simply dishonest rascals upon whom argument is wasted, and it is equally in vain to reason with men who are silly enough to believe that doubling prices all round will add to their wealth. The most that can be hoped for is to strengthen the wavering, who are now on the right side, and to bring over to it the hesitating, who halt between two opinions. The single question for the voter to decide is whether he wants the present dollar cut in two or whether he wants to retain it as it is. Everything else is superfluous and embarrassing.

The one great topic dwelt upon by Mr. Bryan in his speeches, and by the orators and the newspapers which support him, is the low prices of agricultural commodities under the present gold standard and the higher prices which will prevail under free silver. Not a word is said on behalf of the earners of wages and salaries, and how they are to get an increase of earnings to compensate them for the increase in their living expenses when the prices of everything they eat, drink, and wear are nearly doubled, as they would be when measured in silver. It is, indeed, promised that in the remote future, after the rise in prices has had time to stimulate production, wages will be raised to meet an increased demand for labor, but this is a promise for the fulfilment of which no guarantee is given. Nor is it explained to the agriculturist how he will profit by getting double prices for his produce, when he will at the same time have to pay double prices for all the commodities he buys. In short, the "arguments" of the silverites are lies and evasions, eked out by the abuse of every one who has been industrious and thrifty enough to accumulate a little property. They are addressed, not to men's reason, but to their meanest passions, and no reasoning will avail to counteract their influence.

Nevertheless, it is an entertaining, if not a useful exercise of the intellect to set forth as a warning the probable effect of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, if it ever should be the misfortune of this country to be afflicted with it. The silverites are not all agreed in their views of the matter. Mr. Bryan has several times said in the same speech that the silver dollar, under unlimited coinage, would be equal in value to the gold dollar, as the present limited coinage dollar is, and, also, that prices measured by it would rise. These two assertions, evidently, cannot both be true except upon the wild assumption that the value of gold would decline by reason of the addition to the currency of an additional amount of silver. This amount, however, other silverites assert, would be very small, and, in any event, unless it displaced gold the world over it could not diminish the value of that metal.

On the other hand, some of the defenders of gold maintain that the unlimited coinage of silver would instantly drive gold out of use, and make of it mere merchandise, like tin, lead, copper, and iron. Hence they predict that the first effect of the measure would be a sudden and violent contraction of the currency, and a fall instead of a rise in prices. They estimate the amount of gold in circulation among us to be $600,000,000, and the immediate withdrawal of this amount, they say, would create a vacuum which it would take a long time for silver to fill, especially as the silver dollar, being only of half the value of the gold dollar, would go only half as far in performing the function of money.

Against this view, however, it may be urged, first, that the estimate of the gold in circulation in this country at $600,000,000 is a mere estimate, which has never been verified by actual count. It is made by guessing at the amount of gold which was in the country at the date of the resumption of specie payments, Jan. 1, 1879, and by adding to it, from year to year, the surplus product of our mines and the excess of imports over the exports of the metal. The room for errors in this mode of computation is very great, so that the result is far from being unimpeachable. The latest report of the Comptroller of the Currency gives the amount of gold in the banks, State as well as national, at $180,000,000, and adding to this the $100,000,000 in the Treasury, makes a total of $280,000,000. Calling this visible stock even $300,000,000, leaves $300,000,000 to be accounted for, out of the supposed $600,000,000, and that so large a sum is in people's pockets and in the money drawers of shop keepers is not for a moment to be believed. In California and in other mining States possibly $25,000,000 may be employed in daily transactions, but the remaining $275,000,000, if it exists at all, is hoarded in private depositories and forms no part of the currency. Supposing, therefore, the free coinage of silver to be actually begun, the only gold which it would displace would be the $25,000,000 in California and elsewhere, and as this resisted the attack of greenbacks during the war and afterward, it would resist that of silver now. As to the gold in the Treasury, it would be criminal folly in any Secretary of the Treasury to pay it out at par when it was worth a premium, and the banks could not be compelled to part with a single dollar of it. They would keep it as they did in suspension times, as a part of their reserve and loan upon it accordingly.

On this point the experience of the country from Jan. 1, 1862, to Jan. 1, 1879, is conclusive. On Jan. 1, 1862, when the banks of this city suspended specie payments, they had in their vaults $23,988,800 in gold. By Feb. 1 the amount had increased to $24,470,500, and thereafter it went on increasing, until by Nov. 1 it had become $39,348,900. During 1863 it fluctuated between $37,000,000 and $25,000,000, and stood on Jan. 1, 1864, at $25,161,900. Then it began to decline, and was at times as low as $5,000,000, being replaced by legal tenders, but all the while it was reckoned, together with the legal tenders on hand, as part of the banks' reserves, and served to maintain their loans and discounts. When specie payments were resumed on Jan. 1, 1879, it was about $40,000,000, and by the end of the year it became nearly double that sum.

A similar result may therefore be confidently expected in the event of a transition to the silver standard. Although gold would go to a premium corresponding to its value in the depreciated dollars, the stock of the metal held by the banks would be retained by them until they could exchange it advantageously for silver. At no time, therefore, would the unlimited coinage of silver cause a contraction of bank credits, but, since, when the banks began to sell their gold they would get two silver dollars for every one in gold, those credits would be expanded. This was what happened in 1862 and the following years. The bank loans as well as the currency were increased, the prices of all kinds of merchandise and property rose by leaps and bounds, to the great profit of speculators in them, and general financial exhilaration prevailed. It has been suggested that this inflation by means of unlimited silver coinage would be retarded by the physical difficulty of turning out silver dollars from the mints at a rapid rate, but it must be remembered that under the present law governing the coinage of gold, coin is returned for the bullion deposited out of the stock in the Treasury as soon as the bullion is weighed and assayed, so as to ascertain its coining value. Applying the same law to silver, the Treasury could turn out the $380,000,000 in silver, which it now holds in its vaults, as soon as the silver bullion deposited for coinage could be weighed and assayed, and thereafter the Mint could coin the bullion at its leisure. Besides this, a silverite Congress, backed by a silverite President, would be sure to provide that silver certificates should be issued, at once, against deposits of silver bullion, without going through the useless labor of counting out the dollars and taking them back again.

The unlimited coinage of silver, therefore, after it actually began, would produce not a contraction but an inflation of the currency, and would set in motion a speculation for a rise in all kinds of property except securities payable in currency. The real mischief of the measure would show itself in the interval between the election of Bryan and the inauguration of a silverite administration. As soon as it became certain that after the 4th of March, 1897, the dollar would be depreciated to the level of its bullion value in silver, every man holding dollars or entitled to receive them would hasten to exchange them for gold or for real estate or for some kind of property which would be easily and safely kept until the rise in prices from the substitution of the silver for the gold standard took effect. Bank deposits would be drawn upon, the collection of mortgages and other debts would be pressed, the creation of new debts would be impossible, and a financial chaos would be the result. Already we have foreshadowings of such a catastrophe in the hoarding of gold and in the depression of business produced by fear of a silverite success in November. Should the fear prove to be well grounded the present evil would be intensified, and there is no estimating the destruction of values that would ensue.

MATTHEW MARSHALL.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales and Range of Prices on All Securities Dealt in During the Week Ending Sept. 12, 1896.

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

Sales.	Name.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
47000	U S 4s, r, 1907	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
5000	U S 4s, c, 1907	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
70000	U S 4s, c, 1925	116	116⅛	115⅝	115⅝
50000	U S 5s, r	110	110¼	110	110¼
5000	U S 5s, c	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
5000	Va 6s dfd, TRS	5	5	4¾	4¾
5000	V Fd 2-3s, 1991	58	58	58	58

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

Sales.	Name.	Open-ing.	High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.
349	Atchison Adj 4s	34	34¾	33	33¾
129	Atchison gnl 4s	74⅝	75¾	74¼	74⅝
25	Atlantic & Pac in	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
73	Amer S M 6s	61	62	61	61⅛
1	Ann Arbor 4s	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
1	American C O 6s	105	105	105	105
20	Austin & N W 1st	83¾	83¾	83¾	83¾
1	B'ly & 7th av con 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
4	Bur, C R & N 1st	103	103¾	103	103¾
4	Brooklyn City 1st	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
10	Brooklyn L 1st	71	74	71	72¾
7	B'klyn Un Gas 5s	104	104⅛	104	104
1	Ches & O con 5s, r	99	99	99	99
28	Ches & O con 5s	105	105	104¾	104¾
21	Ches & O gnl 4½s	68⅝	68¾	67⅝	68
6	Ches & O, R & A 1st cn 4s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1	Ches & O 6s, 1911	116	116	116	116
5	Ches & O, R & A 2d cn 4s	80	80	80	80
2	C, B & Q 4s, Neb ex	85	85	85	85
16	C, B & Q 7s	113	113⅛	113	113
1	C, B & Q 4s, I div	103	103	103	103
3	C, B & Q deb 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
2	C, C, C & St L 4s, St L div	90	90	90	90
5	Clev, L & W 1st	103	103	103	103
3	C, C, C & I gnl	124	124	124	124
4	Canada So 1st	106	107	106	106⅛
5	Canada So 2d	100	100	100	100
18	Col & 9th av 1st	110⅝	101⅛	101⅛	110⅝
79	Chi & N P 1st, T R	39⅝	41	39⅝	40
1	Cen Pac gold, '97s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
12	Cent Pac, '98s	100	100	100	100
1	Chic & E Ill cn	125	125	125	125
6	Ch & E Ill gnl 5s	97⅝	97⅝	96⅛	96⅛
2	Col Coal 6s	95	95	95	95
5	Col Mid 4s, T R	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
2	Den & R G 1st	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
33	Den & R G cn	87	87¾	86⅝	87
5	Det M & M lq	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
3	Evansv & T H 1st	107	107	106⅝	106⅝
1	Ellz, L & B S 1st	97	97	97	97
8	Erie 5d ex	109	109	109	109
12	Erie prior bds	87⅝	87⅝	86⅝	86⅝
43	Erie gnl lien 3-4s	59⅝	60	59	59
1	Edison E Ill 1st	108	108	108	108
1	Edison E Ill cn 5s	100	100	100	100
2	Flint & P M 1st 6s	111	111	111	111
3	Ft Worth 1st, TR	51⅝	51⅝	50	50
1	Ft W & R G 1st	50	50	50	50
41	G, H & S A M P 5s	91	91	90¼	90¼
1	Ga Pac 1st 5-6s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5	H & St Jo cn 6s	110	110	110	110
11	Hock Val 5s	84	84	83⅝	83⅝
11	Hock Val 6s	81	81	80⅝	80⅝
12	Iron Mt 1st	99	99	98	99
6	Iron Mt 2d	100	100	100	100
2	Iron Mt 5s	69⅝	69⅝	69	69
3	Ill Cen 4s, 1952	100	100	100	100
5	Ill Cent 4s, 1953	100	100	100	100
11	Iowa Cen 1st	89	92	89	92
77	Kan & Tex 4s	80	80⅝	80	80⅝
122	Kan & Tex 5s	51	51⅝	50	51
23	Laclede Gas 1st	87	88⅝	87	88⅝
24	Lex Av & P F 1st	110⅝	111⅝	110⅝	111⅝
9	L E & W 1st	110	114	110	114
17	Lou & N g 4s	72	72	71⅛	72
2	Long Island 4s	90	90	90	90
7	L, N A & Ch 1st	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
18	L, N A & Chcn	80	80	80	80
5	L, N & Chgnl	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
5	Leh Val of N Y 1st	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1	Lo, Ev & St L 5s, TR	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
2	Mo, K & E 1st	86⅝	87	86⅝	87
10	Mex Int 1st 4s	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝
10	Morris & Es con	138	138	138	138
8	Morris & E 1st	137	137	136	137
4	Mo, K & T of Tx 5s	70	70	70	70
2	Man R'way 4s	89	89	89	89
16	Met El 1st	116	117	116	117
7	Mob & O 1st, N	114	114	114	114
15	Mobile & O gnl	60⅝	61	60⅝	60⅝
10	Mo Pac cn	80	80⅝	80	80⅝
5	Mil & L S 1st	127	128	127	128
9	Mil & L S ex 5s	107	108⅝	107	108⅝
3	Nor Pac 1st, c	114	114	114	114
10	Nor Pac 1st, r	114	114	114	114
17	N P 5d, c, T R, as	106	106	106	106
10	N P 5d, c, T R, as	66	66	66	66
184	N P cn 5s, T R, as	44⅝	45⅛	44⅝	45
2	N J Midland	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
5	N Y & S 1st, r, 5s	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
12	N Y Sus gnl	66⅝	67	66⅝	66⅝
12	N Y & Lack 1st	129⅝	129⅝	128	128
35	N J Cen gnl 5s, r	112⅛	113⅝	112⅛	112⅝
3	N J Cen gnl 5s	113⅝	114	113⅝	114
5	N Y Cent 1st, c	116	116	115⅝	115⅝
5	N Y Cent 1st, r	115	115	115	115
1	N Y Cen ex 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1	N Y Cen deb 4s, r	100	100	100	100
2	N Y Cen deb 5s	103⅛	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝
15	Nash & Chat 1st	126⅛	127	126⅛	127
29	Nor R R of Cal 5s	92⅛	92⅝	92⅛	92⅝
6	N Y, Ch & St L 4s	103	103	102⅝	102⅝
2	N Y, N H & H 4s, dctfs	127	127	127	127
3	N W cn	135	135	135	135
11	N W gold, c	117	117	117	117
10	N W s f deb 5s, 1933	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
4	N W deb 5s, 25 yr	105	105	105	105
13	N Y, O & W r 4s	82	83	82	83
14	N Y, O & W cn 5s	105⅛	106⅝	105⅛	106
1	Ohio & M cn, S F	101	101	101	101
4	Ohio & Miss cn	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
3	Ohio Southern 1st	81	85	81	83
11	Ohio So 1st, ex c	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
5	Oregon S L 6s	109	109	109	109
20	Ore S L 6s, T R	109	109	107	107⅛
79	Ore S L Un cn, TR	60	60⅝	59⅝	59⅝
4	Peo & East 1st	74	74⅝	74	74⅝
10	Penna 4½s	108⅛	108⅝	108⅛	108⅛
2	Pitts & West 1st	69	69	69	69
1	Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, S B	108	108	108	108
10	P, C & C 1st cn 6s	97	97	96⅝	96⅝
5	Ro, W & O ex 5s	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
19	Rock Isl ex 5s	100	100⅛	99⅝	99⅝
1	Rock Isl deb 5s	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
6	Rh & Dan 1st	115⅛	115⅛	115	115⅛
226	Read gnl 4s, T B	74	75	73⅝	74
118	R I 1st of In, 3d I P	33	34⅛	32	33⅛
104	R Rd pf inc, 3d I