PRISON AND FINE FOR BISSERT

DIAMOND'S WARDMAN GETS FIVE YEARS AND SIX MONTHS.

His Counsel at Once Secures a Temporary Stay From an Up-State Justice—Commissioner Murphy Says Trial Was Fair and That the Sentence Will Stand.

George Bissert, Capt. Diamond's wardman, convicted about ten days ago in General Sessions of accepting a bribe of $550 from Lena Schmidt to allow her to run a disorderly house at 27 Stuyvesant street, was sentenced yesterday by Recorder Goff to State's Prison for five years and six months and fined $1,000. As soon as the sentence was imposed Abraham Levy hurried to a nearby long-distance telephone and secured a temporary stay of execution of the sentence from Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker at Fredonia, N. Y. Justice Hooker set Aug. 21 as the time for argument as to whether the stay shall be made permanent pending the issue of appeal proceedings in the Supreme Court. Until then Bissert will lie in the Tombs. If the application for a permanent stay is then granted Bissert will be released on bail until the Supreme Court's decision is made.

The court room of Part I., General Sessions, where Recorder Goff is sitting, was crowded when Bissert was brought over from the Tombs yesterday morning. Bissert appeared to be entirely at ease and after greeting his counsel, Mr. Levy and Mr. Unger, looked about the court-room for acquaintances. He heard the sentence unmoved. Assistant District Attorney Gans asked the Recorder for a week's postponement of sentence, saying that all the additional evidence likely to affect the sentence had not yet been secured. Mr. Levy insisted upon immediate imposition of sentence and the Recorder refused Mr. Gans's request. Recorder Goff then said:

"Bissert, the crime of which you have been convicted is one of the most heinous that can be committed against society. A sense of humiliation must be felt by the people of the city at the spectacle of one of their police officers being convicted of receiving bribes from the proceeds of women's shame. Undoubtedly there are honest and faithful men on the police force who must feel that the uniform which they wear is disgraced by your act. It is to be hoped that your conviction will produce good, not only to the police force in particular, but to the city in general.

"The people of New York would much prefer to have confidence in their police than to regard it with aversion and suspicion. The law measures a severe penalty for the offence you have committed, but it reposes a discretion in me which I will exercise in mercy to you. I take into consideration the fact that your conviction deprives you of your office and its emoluments. I am also mindful of the fact that it prohibits you from ever holding public office again. I must, however, impose such a punishment upon you as will prove a substantial admonition to all like you in the department, if any such there be, that when they come into a court of justice the law will deal with them severely but justly. The sentence of the Court is that you be fined $1,000 and confined in State's prison for a term of five years and six months."

Commutation for good behavior will amount to one year, seven months and fifteen days, so that Bissert's sentence, under the most favorable circumstances to him, will be three years, ten months and fifteen days.

Shortly before noon the news of Bissert's sentence reached Police Headquarters and Commissioner Murphy sent for Clerk Kipp at once and ordered the wardman's name stricken from the rolls of the department. Col. Murphy told the reporters that Bissert had had a fair and impartial trial before a fair Judge and had been convicted by a fair jury.

While remarking that this was the first conviction for taking money in the department since the Lexow investigation, Commissioner Murphy said that the Lexow convictions didn't seem to have much effect, inasmuch as many of the convicted men got back on the police force. Asked what the difference was between the conviction of Bissert and the Lexow convictions, Col. Murphy replied:

"Well, Bissert has been convicted by a fair Judge. The trial was calm and deliberate. There has been no excitement. I think his conviction will stand. In Lexow's days a great many officers were tried and found guilty, whether they were guilty or not. However, I don't think Bissert will get back to the force."

The presentation to the Grand Jury by the District Attorney of evidence tending to show neglect of duty on the part of Capt. Diamond of the East Fifth street station has been temporarily sidetracked by the unexpected revelations of the Parkhurst society. Assistant District Attorney Gans, who has the Diamond matter in charge, is one of those detailed to investigate the Parkhurst society's charges. He says, however, that the Diamond case will be presented to the Grand Jury this week, probably to-morrow.

HAD TO HIT A COP.

Newspaper Account of Police Scandal Too Much for Ferryboat Passenger.

Policeman John McGee of the Seventy-fifth precinct, Long Island City, who lives in Manhattan, was crossing the East River on a Thirty-fourth street ferryboat, accompanied by a friend, on Saturday night, on his way to report for duty. McGee was reading an evening newspaper with startling headlines about the police scandal. When the boat was near the Long Island City side a passenger in the same cabin rushed across and grabbing the newspaper from the policeman's hands, slapped him in the face with it vigorously, saying:

"You are one of Devery's scoundrels and this paper contains your record."

The policeman's friend pushed the passenger back into the crowd that gathered and cautioned him to behave himself, but the man renewed the attack on shore and McGee arrested him. Another man stepped up and was arrested by Roundsman Miller of the same precinct for interfering. The man who had assailed the policeman described himself as Michael Brooks, a collector of Seventh street, Woodside. The other man said he was Robert E. Parker of 31 Davis street, Long Island City. Both were released under $500 bail. Magistrate Connorton suspended sentence on Brooks and dismissed the complaint against Parker.

TO REDEEM IMPRINTED STAMPS.

The Return to Holders Will Be Conditional on Action by Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that all unused checks, drafts and certificates imprinted with internal revenue stamps, which are sent in to the bureau by bankers and other holders, will be conditionally redeemed for the face value of the stamps.

The Commissioner held some time ago that there was no authority for refunding the value of these imprinted stamps and this caused much complaint from persons who had obtained a large supply of such checks and drafts before the repeal of the stamp taxes. The present decision is that these stamps will be redeemed conditionally in the expectation that when Congress convenes the action will be sustained by the passage of a special law.

Failure of Potato Crop.

The potato crop is a failure throughout many parts of New Jersey, as well as in parts of neighboring States. The effect upon the market has been to raise the price from $2 to $5.50 a barrel.

FRENCH WHEAT CROP SHORT.

There Will Be Demand for Importation of 50,000,000 Bushels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—There is a shortage of wheat in France according to a report to the State Department from Consul-General Skinner at Marseilles. The report says:

"The French wheat crop began to be harvested the 20th of June, which was considerably earlier than usual, and on July 12, the date on which the information in this report was taken, three-fourths of the entire yield had been cut—that is to say, the harvesting has been practically completed at about the time when it usually begins. It is no longer doubtful that there will be a very serious shortage, and that the country will become again an importing nation.

"The expectations of those who have given the matter study based upon previous experience is that France will be obliged to look abroad during the coming year for perhaps 50,000,000 bushels, including the hard wheat not produced in this country and usually imported for semolina manufacture from Russia and Algeria. Of the total importations, probably 32,000,000 bushels will be entered through the port or Marseilles, of which one-third will consist of hard macaroni wheat, such as cannot be supplied by the United States, at least for the present.

"This leaves about 20,000,000 bushels of soft wheat required for this port, the most of which will certainly be forwarded from the United States, if prices so adjust themselves that Russian wheats are not lower. Soft wheats entering Marseilles other than those from the United States come mainly from the Black Sea region. Already at least one cargo of American wheat of the new crop is on its way to this port and has been sold in small lots to about fifteen dealers purposely, in order to disseminate practical information as rapidly as possible concerning the real quality of the new crop, upon which they will probably depend to an important extent.

"The importers hope that the Americans will not force prices to a point that will abnormally strengthen competition from Russia, and anticipate that the business of the year will be compared to that of 1898, when the French crop was also short and large quantities came in from the United States."

TO CARRY LAKE FREIGHT.

National Transportation Company Organized at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The organization was completed here to-day of the National Transportation Company, with a capital of $2,500,000, for the purpose of carrying freight by means of vessels over the Great Lakes. Lyman C. Smith of this city, who recently organized the Globe Navigation Company, to run freight steamers on the Pacific coast, is the President and principal stockholder, Capt. W. W. Brown of Cleveland, Ohio, is the Secretary and H. W. Smith of this city is Treasurer.

Contracts for the fleets of vessels have been let to the American Shipping Company, and they are to have a capacity of 27,000 tons. They are to be completed on March 15, 1902, so as to be available at the opening of navigation next year. Chicago, Duluth, Buffalo and intermediate points will be the ports visited. Attorney William Nottingham will take out articles of incorporation under the laws of the State of New Jersey.

The directors are: L. C. Smith, William Nottingham, Charles M. Warner, George B. Leonard, H. W. Smith, Horace W. Wilkinson of Syracuse; W. W. Brown and J. B. Cowle of Cleveland, Ohio, and Dr. A. G. Browe of Utica.

TO LAUNCH HAT TRUST SOON

Dunlap and Knox Expected to Join—Objects of Combination.

The Hat Trust will be incorporated soon under the laws of New Jersey. Herbert Knight, a lawyer of 20 Broad street, Manhattan, is organizing the combination of hat manufacturers. In speaking of the new trust, Mr. Knight said:

"The object of the combination is so to organize the hat business that the owners can carry on the manufacture and sale of their products in a way that will save money to themselves and at the same time give the public better hats for the same money.

"Every factory that is a part of the combination will manufacture a distinctive style of hat and not infringe upon the style of other manufacturers. This is one of the important objects of the consolidation.

"The corporation will be financed on the basis of the capital of the companies that are comprised in the organization. Each manufacturer will have a certain valuation given to his factory and will be a stockholder in the trust."

Dunlap & Co. and Edward M. Knox & Co. of Brooklyn are expected to join the new combination, but they declined to discuss the matter yesterday.

EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS.

Great Increase Over a Year Ago, Particularly at New York.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The total exports of breadstuffs from the United States in the month of July last were about 30 per cent. greater than in the same month of last year, and for the first seven months of the current fiscal year they were about 22 per cent. greater than in the corresponding months of 1900.

According to the Treasury statistics on the subject the breadstuffs are barley, corn, corn meal, oats, oatmeal, rye, wheat and wheat flour. The gain in July exports of this class was most notable at New York, at Superior and at Puget Sound, there being a decided falling off at Norfolk and Portsmouth. There was also a small decline in foreign shipments from San Francisco, due in part to the sharp rivalry of Seattle and Tacoma.

The exports of breadstuffs from New York in July were $6,062,280, as against $4,966,058 in the same month of last year, and from Puget Sound, $669,148, as against $366,640. The July shipments from all the ports were $24,163,076, as against $18,669,175 last year, and in the last seven months $168,907,596, as against $133,655,392 in the same period of 1900.

PHILLIPS MAY RESUME.

Accountants Find Him $134,000 Better Off Than Was Supposed.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Four experts who have been at work on the books of the George H. Phillips Company have practically completed their work after working all yesterday and last night. It is probable that the firm, in reorganized condition, will resume business to-morrow.

The George H. Phillips Company has found itself better off by $134,000 than it thought by the discovery of two errors in the books. An error of $100,000 occurred in one case where the firm deposited in the bank $133,000 in cash, for which it received credit by the bank, but which appeared on the books of the firm as a deposit of $33,000. Another mistake of the bookkeeper was the failure to credit the firm for $34,000 of warehouse receipts deposited in the bank early in April. The deposit of these receipts is the same as a deposit of cash.

Henry O. Havemeyer Not Ill.

It was reported yesterday in Wall Street in the course of a raid on Sugar stock that Henry O. Havemeyer was seriously ill at his summer home at Bayberry Point, Islip, L. I., but a member of the household who answered the telephone there last night told THE SUN that Mr. Havemeyer was not ill at all.

Our Locomotives for Japan.

The American Locomotive Company has secured contracts over the heads of British and Continental builders for eighteen locomotives for Japanese roads.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY, Aug. 12.

Although to-day's stock market was narrow and largely professional, it furnished strong circumstantial evidence upon two points, namely, that the damage to the corn crop, even if it should prove as serious as indicated by the Government monthly crop report, has been pretty thoroughly discounted, and that dealers in securities are beginning to anticipate the formal termination of the steel strike. The almost complete ineffectiveness of the strike extension proclamation of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers had a greater influence upon speculative sentiment than the official and unofficial estimates regarding the condition of the corn crop. There was some selling of the shares of the Western trunk lines, which would naturally be most affected by a smaller yield of corn than the average, but it was not sufficiently extensive or vigorous to carry the prices of those stocks much below the final figures of Saturday.

There appeared to be no concerted opposition to the selling movement, and it ran its course in the first hour of business presumably because those who were responsible for it discovered that they were unable to start any new liquidation. This circumstance supports the view recently expressed in this column, that the liquidation of speculative holdings of stocks of all kinds that took place last month because of the damage to the corn crop and because of the labor troubles in the iron and steel industry was unusually thorough. As there has been no marked advance in prices since then and no redistribution of stocks among outside buyers and weak speculative holders, it follows that there is now very little material for the advocates of lower prices to work upon. Moreover, crop conditions are improving, and there is a decided change for the better in the labor situation, notwithstanding the desperate efforts of Mr. Shaffer and his associates to paralyze completely one of the most important industries of the country. Incidentally, a fairly large short interest in stocks appears to have been created.

The most important dealings in stocks were in the United States Steel issues; still the transactions in them were not large, as they aggregated only 57,000 shares. They closed at the highest prices recorded for them, which showed a net gain for the common of nearly 2 points and for the preferred 2½ per cent. In the railway list the heaviest trading was in Union Pacific, but the greatest net gains were enjoyed by Southern Pacific and by St. Paul. The only other issues in which the transactions exceeded 10,000 shares, viz.: Atchison common and Missouri Pacific, closed fractionally higher than on Saturday. Less active shares that scored noteworthy net gains were dealt in to the extent of only a few hundred shares. Sugar Refining was a marked exception to the prevailing tendency. In the early dealings it sustained a net loss of more than 4 points, but subsequently recovered half of it. The selling of this stock was accompanied by rumors of the serious illness of the President of the company, but when it was authoritatively stated that there was no basis for them the price rallied sharply.

In view of the failure of the final effort that the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers can make in hopes of winning its unjust fight against the United States Steel Corporation, it is possible to foreshadow some of the beneficent results that seem certain to follow the unqualified defeat of Mr. Shaffer and his associates. In the first place, these labor agitators have demonstrated that, so far as they can control their organization, contracts between it and employers have no value whatever as binding upon employees. The President of the association has stated this repudiation of contracts most explicitly in his efforts to get his fellow members to ignore or abrogate their obligations. It is to the credit of a considerable proportion of the membership in Chicago, Milwaukee, Joliet and in other localities that they have not accepted this anarchistic view. The fact that thousands of others have done so paves the way for the United States Steel Corporation and other large employers of labor to insist hereafter upon the execution of individual contracts with each employee.

The adoption of this policy means the absolute obliteration of an organization that has already sounded its own death knell. The ultimate result will be even more sweeping, for in making contracts with labor organizations hereafter employers, whether they be individuals or corporations, are certain to raise the point as to what guarantees those organizations can and will give that they will live up to their side of the contract. It is conceivable that public opinion will demand that labor organizations shall be placed upon the same legal basis as corporations and individuals. In other words, that since they assume to control and virtually have for sale large quantities of labor, they shall be incorporated, so that they can give substantial guarantees as to the fulfilment of their part of such contract as they may enter into; and that, if they do not, they can be proceeded against by injunction and for damages, the same as any other corporation.

Legislation of the character indicated would obviously minimize the chances of such a disturbance of business as the Amalgamated Association has brought about, and would absolutely preclude so-called sympathetic strikes. Now that the Amalgamated Association has done its worst and failed signally the next development will doubtless be a gradual movement on the part of the army which it has called from work to seek reinstatement in their previous positions. In due time the movement will become general, but it will not be universally successful, because many places will have been filled satisfactorily by non-union men. In the end the leader in this unfortunate struggle will be as severely anathematized as he is now vociferously applauded by those who have obeyed his orders. They will also perceive that he has dealt the cause of organized labor a well-nigh fatal injury, and at the same time really given a most important advantage to those whom he sought to ruin.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales Aug. 12.

UNITED STATES AND STATE BONDS (IN $1000s).

9 Tenn Set 3s 96

CLOSING PRICES OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U S 2s, r.			U S 4s, r.		
1930	107¾	108½	1925	137	138
U S 2s, c.			U S 4s, c.		
1930	107¾	108½	1925	137	138
U S 3s, r, 1908			U S 5s, r.		
1918	108¾	109	1904	107¼	108¾
U S 3s, c, 1908			U S 5s, c.		
1918	108¾	109	1904	107¼	108¾
U S 4s, r			U S 3-65s, r.		
1907	113	113½	1904	124	---
U S 4s, c.					
1907	113	113½			

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS.

American H & L		Chi & N W sf 5s		SL Southwest 1st	
5000	95½	1000	108½	10000	97
Atch T & S F 4s		E T V & G 1st		2000	97⅛
7000	103½	5000	114⅞	5000	97½
12000	103⅜	Erie prior lien 4s		St P & S City 1st	
Atch 1 & 2 7s		5000	99	10000	120
stamped		Erie gen lien 4s		San A & A P 4s	
6000	94⅜	11000	85½	20000	85⅝
Balt & O S W 3½s		1000	85⅝	So & N Ala 5s	

4000	89¾	Erie Penn Coal		1000	111
25000	90	gen 4s		South Pacific 4s	
Balto Un R 1st		5000	92⅝	1000	99
1000	100⅝	10000	92½	South Railway 5s	
4000	100⅝	Leg N cat 4s		1000	110½
2000	100⅝	2000	100⅝	10000	110⅝
6000	100⅝	Mo Pac 5s 1917		Tennessee Set 3s	
Cent Pacific 1st		1000	107	5000	96
21000	87⅝	Mohawk & M in		Union Pacific 4s	
Cent Ry Ga m 5s		5000	106⅝	10000	104⅝
5000	106½	NashCh&StL 1st		5000	104⅝
CentRyGa 1st in		2000	126½	1000	104⅝
2000	78	Na Starch Mf 6s		1000	104⅝
Ches & Ohio 4½s		2000	110	5000	104⅝
5000	107⅛	Norfolk & West 4s		Union Pacific cv	
Chi Bur & Q con		10000	101⅞	78000	106⅝
2000	107	1000	101½	100000	106⅝
Chi Bur & Q 4s		North Pacific 3s		50000	106⅝
7000	97⅝	5000	72	5000	106⅝
1000	97⅝	1000	72⅛	15000	106⅝
36000	97⅝	4000	72	2000	106
10000	97⅝	Or Rail & Nav 4s		30000	106⅝
126000	97⅝	5000	102⅝	10000	106⅝
registered		Peoria & East 1st		1000000	106⅝
1000	96	10000	97⅛	5000	106⅝
Chi Mil & St Paul		Peoria & East in		10000	106⅝
H & Dakota 7s		10000	68⅛	Wabash 1st	
15000	20⅝	Reading gen 4s		9000	118
Chi Mil & St Paul		10000	96	Wabash deb sr B	
C & P 6s		5000	95⅛	25000	61
5000	116⅛	Rio Grande W 4s		11000	60⅛
Chi Rk Isl & P 4s		1000	101⅝	1000	60⅝
2000	106⅝	St L & Iron M 5s		25000	61⅛
10000	106⅝	2000	116	5000	61
Colo Southern 4s		St L & San Fran		WisconsinCent 4s	
1000	87⅛	gen 6s		2000	88
3000	87⅝	2000	125		

Total sales of bonds (par value) $1,036,000.

RAILROAD AND OTHER SHARES.

Sales.		High-est.	Low-est.	Clos-ing.	Net Ch'ge.
5200	Amal Cop	11 2⅛	11 1⅛	112	+ ⅛
1000	Am C&FCo	29	28⅝	29	+1
300	Am Cot Oil	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	+ ⅛
100	Am Ice	33	33	33	+1
100	Am Ice pf	69	69	69	+ ⅛
200	Am Loco	25	25	25	
600	Am Loco pf	84⅛	84	84	− ⅛
100	Am Malt	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
3200	Am Smelt	51⅛	50⅛	51⅛	+ ⅝
500	Am Smelt p	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝	− ⅛
27400	Am Sugar	133⅝	129⅝	131	−2
900	Am Tob ctf	132	131	132	
26600	A T & S F	72⅛	70⅞	72⅛	+ ⅛
4900	A T & S Fp	94⅛	93⅝	94⅝	− ⅛
1000	Balt & Ohio	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+ ⅛
200	Balt & O pf	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	+ ⅝
1000	Brk'n R T	73⅝	72⅞	73⅝	+ ⅛
1100	Can Pacific	108½	108⅛	108½	+ ⅛
1100	Chi & Alt	37	36⅛	36⅝	− ⅝
500	Chi & Alt p	77	76	77	+1⅛
1500	Chi Gt West	21⅝	21	21⅛	
300	Chi I & L	34⅝	33⅛	34	
20000	Chi M & St P	158⅝	156	158⅝	+1⅝
200	Chi M & St P p	182½	182⅛	182½	
1100	Chi R I & P	138	136⅛	137⅛	−1⅛
1600	Chi Term	18	17⅝	17½	− ⅛
400	Chi Term pf	36⅛	36⅛	36½	
100	CCC & StL	90	90	90	−1⅛
200	Cle Lor & W	33	32	33	
300	Cle L & Wp	70	69	70	+3
800	Col South'n	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	− ⅛
700	Col So 1st pf	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
600	Col So 2d pf	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	− ⅛
500	Con Gas	220	219	220	+1⅛
200	Con Tob ctf	66	66	66	
4900	Erie	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+ ⅝
700	Erie 1st pf	64⅛	63⅛	64⅛	+1
100	Gas & EBCo	35	35	35	
300	Gen Elec	250⅛	250	250⅛	+1
400	Glucose	56	55	55	−1⅛
400	Great Nor p	178	178	178	+2
400	Hock Val	53	52	53	+1
100	Hock Valpf	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	+ ⅝
1300	Illinois Cen	143⅛	142	143⅛	+1⅛
800	Int Paper	21⅝	21½	21½	
200	Int Paper pf	76⅛	76	76⅛	+1⅛
500	Int Power	91⅛	90	90	− ⅛
400	Iowa Cen pf	72	72	72	−1⅛
400	K & Pem Ry	9	9	9	−1
100	L E & West	60	60	60	
100	L E & W pf	126	126	126	+ ⅛
2600	Lou & Nash	101⅛	100⅛	101⅛	+1
100	Met St Ry	166	166	166	+ 1⅝
2500	Manhattan	116⅛	115⅛	116	− ⅛
300	Mex Cent	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
200	Mex Nat	10	10	10	
600	M & St L	107⅛	107	107	− ⅝
200	MSPSSM p	71	70⅞	71	−1⅛
600	M K & T pf	52⅛	51	52⅛	− ⅝
10250	Mo Pacific	100⅛	98	100⅛	+ ⅝
1100	Nat Bis Co.	42⅝	41⅝	42⅛	
1000	Nat Salt pf.	77½	76	77½	+2
300	NJ Central	157	157	157	−1
100	NY Central	150⅛	150	150⅛	− ⅛
800	N Y C & StL	40	39	39⅝	+ ⅛
300	NYC & StL 2p	80	78	80	+ ½
1400	Nor & West	51⅛	50⅝	51⅛	+ ⅛
200	No Amer Co	99	96⅞	99	+2
100	Nor Pac pf.	96	96	96	− ⅛
1400	Ont & West	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅝
400	Pac Mail	40	39⅛	40	+2
3300	Penn R R	143	142	143	+ ⅛
8200	Peo Gas	110⅛	108⅛	110⅛	+2⅛
200	Pres St Car	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	−1
2400	Reading	40½	39⅞	40⅝	+ ⅝
300	Reading 1p	76½	76⅛	76½	
1100	Reading 2p	51	51	51	+ ⅝
600	Rep Steel	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
200	Rep Steel p	74	73⅛	74	+ ½
200	Rub Goods	27⅝	27	27⅝	− ⅝
100	StJG&I 1p	65	65	65	
1300	St L & Ad	115⅛	114⅝	115⅛	
400	St L & S F	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	
100	StL&SF 1p	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	+ ⅛
300	StL&SF 2p	67½	66⅝	66⅝	
500	St L S W p	61	60	61	+ ⅛
19600	South Pac.	54⅞	52⅝	54⅞	+1⅝
3000	Sou Ry Co.	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
1200	SouRyCo p	84⅛	83½	84⅛	+ ⅝
700	Tenn C & I	61	60⅛	60⅝	+1⅛
4400	Texas Pac.	42⅛	40½	41⅞	+ ½
2000	Twin C RT	95⅛	94⅞	95⅛	+ ⅝
30000	Union Pac.	95⅞	93½	95⅝	+ ⅝
300	Union Pac p	89	88½	89	+ ⅛
400	US Leather	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
100	US Leath p	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝	
100	U S Rub p.	56	56	56	
39800	U S St Co.	43⅛	42	43⅝	+1⅛
16500	U S St Co p	92½	91⅝	92½	+2
100	Va-Ca Chem p	121	121	121	
700	Wabash	21⅛	20⅝	21	+ ⅛
4700	Wabash pf	38⅝	37⅝	38	− ⅛
2300	West U Tel	92½	91½	92⅝	+ ⅛
300	W & L E.	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
100	W & L E 1p	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	
100	W & L E 2p	29	29	29	
1000	Wis Cent	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	− ⅛
200	Wis Cent pf	42	40⅝	42	

Total sales of stocks, 288,400 shares.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am H & L	8⅛	9⅛	Kan City,		
Am H & L			Ft S & M	73	74
pf	36⅛	38	Kan C. Ft		
Am S B pf	97½	—	S & M bds	85	87
Am C Ce	24	24½	Nat Gram.	3	5
Am C C pf	73½	74	Nat Su pf	107⅝	109
Am G bds	108	108½	New E Tex	⅛	⅝
B Col Cop.	13⅝	14⅝	N Y T	10⅝	11⅝
B & N Y E	19	22	Ohio Ele	32	33
B & N Y E			Ohio E pf	95	97
bonds	89	91	Peo. D & E	⅛	⅝
Bay S G	⅝	1	Phenix pf.	6	10
Cal Copper	⅛	⅝	P, B & L E	34	35
Cast I P c.	6	7	R B P c	100	105
Cast I P pf	33⅛	34	R B P pf	99⅝	100
Com Alr	15	16	S Cl. & H Cl	150	152
Com'l Cap	2⅝	2⅞	St L T c	26⅝	27⅝
Con Refrig	6	6⅝	Sev A L c.	27	27⅝
Con Rub	3	4	Sev A L pf	47⅝	48⅝
C R T pf	27	33	Seal Lb 4p c	81⅝	82
Con T 4p c	66⅛	66⅝	Stan Co	32	35
D & S R R c	12⅝	13⅝	Stan C pf	122	125
D & S R R pf	38	40	S O of N J	772	776
Elec Boat	17	20	Stor Power	5	7
Elec B pf.	45	47	T, T & C.	3	4½
Elec Veh	5⅛	6⅛	Tenn Cop.	17⅝	18⅝
Elec V pf	12	15	Union Cop	4⅝	5⅛
E L R O	1⅛	1⅝	U R y of St		
E L R O pf	2	2⅝	L pf	79	81
Em Sugar	82	85	U R y of St		
Em Su bds	94	96	L bonds	89	89⅝
Em Steel	4	5	Un Tob c.	---	17
Em Steel pf	35	40	Un Tob pf.	---	55
Elec Pneu.	1⅛	1⅝	US Cot Ds	30	30⅝
Flem C & O	1	3	US C D pf.	90⅝	91⅝
Gen Car	1	1⅝	Val, C & C	8	9⅝
Bay Come	8⅝	10	Val, C & J		
Hav Compl	44	45⅛	5s	40	45
H Trans.	⅛	1	W Knob C	15⅝	17
Int Um	1⅝	2	Woman pf	111	113

CHICAGO CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Can Co	24	24½	M W S "L"	36	36⅛
Am Can pf	73⅛	74	Met W S		
A Strawb.	24	25	"L" pf	92½	93½
Am Rad c	35	39½	Nat Bis	42⅝	43⅝
Cons & Dk	70	74	Nat Bis pf	101⅝	102
Ch Un Trac	15⅛	16	N Carb c	17½	17⅞
Ch Un T pf	58	60	N Carb pf.	83	86
City R'wy	200	---	St Stab C.	21½	22
Dia Match	145	146	W C St R	100	---
Lake S'L	12⅝	12⅞			

PHILADELPHIA CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
A Co A 5s	55	55½	Leh V RR	35⅛	35⅝
Beth Steel	23	23⅛	Marsden	5⅛	5⅝
Camb Stee	22	22⅛	Phila Ele	5⅛	5⅞
C O & G c	59⅝	60⅝	Phila Trac	95⅞	96
C O & G pf	52	53½	Un Trac	26⅛	26⅞
E L C of A	7⅛	7⅝	U G I Co	114⅝	116
E P T 4s	96	96⅝			

BOSTON CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Boston L'd	4	4⅛	Bingham	41⅛	42⅛
Brook'nL	2⅝	—	Cal & Hec	700	—
E Bos L'd	7	8	Centen Cop	26⅛	27⅛
W End L.	1	1⅛	Central Oil	6	8
A Ag Ch c	28	29	Cop Range	74	75⅛
A Ag Ch pf	88	89	Elm River	4	4⅛
Am T & T	160⅛	160⅝	Franklin	17	18
Erie Tel	—	50	Isle Royal	41	42
Mex Tel	2	2⅛	Mass Cop	20⅛	20⅝
N E G & C 3	5⅛	5⅝	Mered	—	5
Bos Elec L	252	—	Michigan	12⅝	12⅝
Dom Coal	38	39	M C & Colz	—	5⅝
Dom Steel	25⅛	26⅛	Mohawk	41⅛	41⅝
Mass Ele	37⅛	37⅝	Mayflower	1⅛	2
Mass El pf	92⅛	93	O C (cop'r)	2⅝	3⅛
Indo-E C C	2	4	Old Dom	29⅝	30⅝
Plant C Co	12⅝	14	Osceola	96	96⅛
Swift & Co	106⅝	106⅝	Phœnix	4⅝	4⅝
Merg'n'ler	168	--	Parrot	50	51
U Shoe c.	37⅝	38	Quincy	170	173
U Shoe pf.	26⅝	27	Rhode Isl.	4	4⅛
UnFruitCo	70	70⅝	Santa Fé	6	7
Bos & A	256	258	Sn Ysabel	—	50
Bos & Me	192	193⅝	Tamarack	343	350
Boston El.	—	180	Tecumseh	1⅛	2
Fitchb'g pf	144	145	Trinity	34	35
W E St RR