THE DAILY EVENING BULLETIN—PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1869.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Secret of Strong Legs is the Use of Hamels Magnolia Balm for the Complexion. Roughness, Redness, Blotches, Sunburn, Freckles and Tan disappear when it is applied, and a beautiful Complexion of pure, satin-like texture is obtained. The softest features are made to glow with healthful bloom and youthful beauty.

Remember, Hagan's Magnolia Balm is the thing that produces these effects, and any lady can secure it for 75 cents at any of our stores.

Dr. Pierson's Hair Dyes the Hair use Lyon's Katharion. oct9-tu-th-s-1m

Albrecht,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
Manufacturers of
FIRST-CLASS GRAND PIANOS
PIANO FORTES
No. 610 ARCH Street,
Philadelphia.
oct6,s,m,tu,3m

Just Out!
"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES,"
For Sale, Coughs, Sore Throats, and Bronchitis. Most so good, none so pleasant, none cure so quick.
BURTON & CO.
MASON HORNE, New York.
oct6-m-tu-th-3m6

Pianos.

SALE.—The subscriber, being about to leave, has for sale one Rosewood Piano, in good order, for $75; one Grand square and upright Piano; also one Grand Piano, in good order, very low for an any former price, hoping that an attempt to get back to Old Times will be rewarded by a share of trade. Second-hand Pianos for sale cheap.
J. E. GOULD,
No. 23 Chestnut street.
oct 2 tf

Steinway & Sons, Grand Square and Upright Pianos, with their new patent improvements by which the original volume of sound can always be retained the same as in a violin. ELLIOTT BROS.
No. 1102 Chestnut street.

Dutton's Piano Rooms—First Class
PIANOS AT FAIR PRICES.
Pianos to Rent, Tuning and Repairing promptly done.
A Bargain—Rosewood Piano; Have a Sam's beautiful upright, at prices the very lowest. Call early.
DUTTON,
1124 and 1126 Chestnut street.
oct6-3m5

EVENING BULLETIN.

Monday, November 8, 1869.

STANDING ARMIES.

Considering that these are the piping times of peace in Europe, the armies of the great powers of the Continent cannot but be regarded as enormous by a citizen of this favored country, whose military force of only a few thousand men. A recent authority in Germany gives the following information concerning the existing military forces, active, reserve, and militia, of the four principal continental powers:

The North German Confederation has 380,000 men in active service, 380,000 reserve, 270,000 landwehr; total 1,020,000.

The Austro-Hungarian army consists of 368,000 men in active service, 450,000 reserves, 200,000 in frontier regiments, 200,000 landwehr; total 1,053,000 men.

The Russian army contains 1,200,000 men, and France 700,000 are in active service.

The French army is composed of 400,000 men in active service, 100,000 in the first reserve, 225,000 in the second reserve, 350,000 men in the garde mobile; total, 1,075,000. But this is believed to underrate the real strength of the French army.

The armies of Italy, Spain, Portugal, Bavaria, Sweden, and other States not included in the above, would number at least a million of men in active service. Add to this the forces under arms in other parts of the world, not enumerated by the German authority, and it may safely be said that in continental Europe, in this time of universal and profound peace, there are three millions of men pursuing the calling of a soldier. These, of course, the very flower of the male population, as to health and vigor. These young, middle-aged and hearty men, whose time and energy might very contributory nothing to the general industry of their respective countries, but all the other classes of people, including the aged, the lame and the poor, are heavily taxed to support them. If one makes only a rough estimate of the average product of a vigorous man's work in a year, and of its advantage in a community, and then multiplies this average by three millions, he can form an idea of the loss to Europe from its standing armies in time of peace. If to this be added the cost of feeding, clothing, equipping, keeping and paying these three millions of men, all of which must average a thousand dollars to a man, when the different grades from Field Marshal to common soldier are considered, there is the huge annual expenditure of three thousand millions of dollars in the continental Europe, and all this in a time of peace.

This annual outlay for the peace establishments of the continent is a greater one than the whole cost of the four years' war by which the United States put down the rebellion of the slave States. Whenever either of the great powers engages in a war, the military expenditure is, of course, greatly augmented. It is certainly doubled, for the time being; and then must be added the loss of valuable lives, the waste or destruction of government property, the spoliation by army contractors, and the devastation of private property in the region where the opposing forces are operating. These make a fearful aggregate of the effects of standing armies and wars. The Peace Society could make much more effective appeals in favor of their theory by presenting continually the pecuniary cost of armies and wars, than they can by offering sentimental essays on the inhumanity of war. With many people in the countries of Europe, especially young men who have had no real experience in war, soldiering is an elegant profession, which secures a comfortable living, with visions of promotion, glory, decorations and ultimate monuments. The argument based on the cruelty, the wickedness and the unreasonableness of the warlike profession has no weight with these. But the argument based on the expense of the business of armies and the burdens it imposes upon the masses, is one that appeals to all men. It appeals also to all women, and in many cases there would be no war if it were not for the women. There would most probably have been no rebellion in the slave States, had not the women, ignorant of the inevitable consequences, spurred on the men, young and old, until even those whose consciences and judgments told them there was a crime about, had to engage in the strife. If the women of Europe, those in low positions as well as in high, in hovels as well as in palaces, could always be made to calculate how wars derange industry, destroy fortunes, create beggary, and enhance the prices of the luxuries and necessaries of life, we should find few of them wishing their husbands, sons, lovers and brothers to advocate war or to engage in soldiering. The Peace Society should address women as well as men, and from a political, economical as well as a humanitarian point of view.

But after all, the best illustration of the inutility of a great standing army is that the people of the United States get along, in time of peace, without one. With an enormous territory, having population sufficient to justify, and a population equal to that of any of the first-rate powers of Europe except Russia, we had last January an army of only forty-three thousand men, and the number has since then been considerably reduced. This is a practical proof that the best way to avoid the necessity of great standing armies is to make governments republics. The huge armies of the continent of Europe are the creations of despots, and they are meant to maintain family dynasties against the people, in case they should ever venture to assert their natural rights. Having nothing of that kind in our country, and the only aristocracy that ever enslaved any portion of the people having been destroyed, the Government of the United States gets along with a military force barely sufficient to garrison its most important forts.

MASTERFUL INACTIVITY.

If Philadelphia has one point weaker than any other, it is presented by those dreadful relics of barbarism, the cobble-stone pavements. New York is really becoming quite a good-looking place, since it has done away those ancient nuisances, and replaced them with the firm, smooth pavements which are now found in all the principal streets. Philadelphia, as a city, has done nearly nothing to improve the condition of her highways, and, except on one or two streets, and where private enterprise has come to the rescue, in this important respect "all things remain as they were from the beginning." The City Fathers have pursued a system of masterly inactivity in this matter, with quite a happy result. Citizens and property-owners, no longer able to endure the dirt and jolting and dire and vexatious that are inseparable from the cobble-stone, have banded together for relief and self-protection, and Philadelphia is now being medled over with a variety of pavements, after the fashion of a gigantic mosaic. Wood and granite are running a neck-and-neck race for popular favor. The Nicholson and other wood pavements are proceeding in on some streets, while the Richmond granite blocks are supersedding the cobble-stone in others. Within gun-shot of the Bulletin office there are now at least five different styles of street pavement in use, two being of wood and three of stone. Even this patchwork is immeasurably superior to the old cobble-stone, but it is not pleasant to see four or five styles of pavement within two or three squares, inevitably suggesting that our City Fathers have left this important matter, very much to take care of itself. Their masterly inactivity has accomplished its legitimate result in forcing private citizens to incur the expense of new pavements; but might there not be some limit to the varieties now being introduced? Instead of a hundred feet of wood, and another hundred of Belgian, and another of square granite, and another of cobble-stone, and another of any other new contrivance that comes up, all close-packed together in an unsmoothed conglomerate, so that the wisest quadruped in Philadelphia does not know where he will put his foot, three minutes in succession, there should be some supervision of this paving business to secure not only permanence but uniformity.

The city goes solemnly on, paving its new streets and repaving its old ones with the traditional cobble-stone. Everybody knows that it is the most expensive, the most inconvenient, the most uncomfortable, the dirtiest, the ugliest, and altogether the worst pavement ever invented,—possibly excepting a Jersey one—but no one—but the Highway Committees and Commissioners and Supervisors and the Councils and everybody else who has anything to do with laying a cobble-stone on the brain, and the disease is hard to eradicate. The blockhead of Belgian and Nicolson and other modern improvements, now breaking out over the surface of many of our streets, indicate some change in the condition of the disease for the better, and we trust that, ere long, the cobble-mania will be extirpated, and some handsome, comfortable, permanent and uniform pavement will be adopted. The patchwork is well enough, by way of demonstrating the relative merits of the several claimants for public favor; but as soon as this point can be established we should have uniform wood or stone, in different parts of the city, according to the general character of the travel over the different streets.

WHAT IS BANK?

Mr. James Haig says, in his work on Symbolism, "The true and real inspiration of evil is and always has been the suggestion of some false word or image, which helps to hide the truth; and the inspiration of truth is only the suggestion of true words and true symbols."

Errors of every sort are often excusable by overlooking and undervaluing the exact import and significance of words. Until we have settled upon the precise meaning of terms we employ, it is idle to set to work debating about things or doctrines.

Several instances which sustain these views have recently occurred in our neighbor, the *Press*, in certain articles designed to instruct the public in reference to the claims of staff-officers to an established rank in the navy. One of these articles begins thus:

"Rank is expressive of a condition but little understood and not unfrequently disregarded. It is based upon and presumes merit. In a moral sense, for to this our discussion will be confined, it becomes amalgamated with discipline and all that effectiveness which makes an important arm of the government valuable."—*Editorial "The Press," Nov. 6, 1869.*

The three sentences quoted above are the first of an essay which occupies almost a column of the paper. They imply that the writer is not conversant with the subject he attempts to discuss with the airs of a master. He tells us that rank is a condition; and for the sake of elucidation he characterizes this condition as one which is little understood, and from being little understood, is sometimes entirely disregarded, but is nevertheless an auxiliary of naval discipline and effectiveness. This explanation, if it be correct, is not definite; but such appears to be the meaning of the word rank, as the *Press* understands it. A reference to any one of the modern unabridged dictionaries of the English language will suggest that he has fallen into error:

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Rank: A line of men placed abreast.

When it has blown his rank of noble breath."—*Shakespeare.*

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As a verb the word rank signifies, "to be ranged; to be in a rank or order; to be in a particular place or station; to be of a particular order; to place in order or place."—*Webster.*

The editorial of the *Press* does not recognize Webster's definitions to be correct.

In its military sense, the word rank signifies the established relations of each officer and private to all in the military organization. The officers of the same *grade* rank above and below each other; no two are of the same rank. The rank of officers of the same grade is arbitrarily fixed either on the base of seniority of commission or on the basis of comparative, but not positive, merit determined by competitive examinations, especially in the lowest grades.

The rank of an officer determines his precedence in his grade, and consequently the cases in which it is his province to command when placed on duty.

The rank of an officer—that is, his relative position in the military organization—defines his sphere of official action. A certain degree of rank is an essential qualification to command. But rank and the right to command are not joined together inseparably—they are not one and the same. While on leave of absence or waiting orders an officer has no right to command; nor has an officer under arrest or suspension a right to command, but his rank is in no manner or degree modified by any of these circumstances or conditions. The right to command, though incidental to his rank, is derived exclusively from specific orders or instructions given him by some superior authority.

The importance of the word rank in its military sense is plain, definite, easily understood, and by no means a vague and undefinable "condition," as the writer in the *Press* seems to imagine. Established rank is understood and is never disregarded among military men. If it were otherwise it would be folly for staff officers of the navy to ask Congress to assign them an established rank.

As this writer's premises are incorrect, his arguments are not likely to be conclusive. But whether they are or not, our only object is to indicate a very inaccurate use and definition of language in discussing a subject which requires the utmost precision and accuracy of terms.

PENNSYLVANIA'S THANKSGIVING.

Pennsylvania has one cause for a grateful remembrance of Thanksgiving Day peculiar to herself. The circular order just issued by the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, Colonel George P. McFarland, calls public attention to the extension and improvement of the patriotic beneficence of this Commonwealth to her children, and for the children of her dead soldiers. Thirty-seven hundred orphan boys and girls, but for the wise bounty of the State, destitute as well as fatherless, are now sheltered, educated, and prepared for the duties of future useful lives by the State of Pennsylvania, and the knowledge of the fact should be received with loyal and grateful pride by every true Pennsylvanian.

We should be thankful that the Heavens have inspired to establish this noblest of all our State institutions was implanted in the heart and mind of Pennsylvania's patriotic War Governor.

We should be thankful that our Soldiers' Orphan system has been confided to the hands of those who have so faithfully and successfully carried on a most laborious and difficult work.

We should be thankful that these Soldiers' Orphan Schools are training up a generation of men or women to love their country, and to contribute so largely to the virtue, industry and educated strength of the Commonwealth.

We should be thankful that the progress of the Soldiers' Orphan system has been marked with such rapid and gratifying improvement in the moral, mental and physical condition of its beneficiaries. This improvement has been of the most substantial character, and has not been, as it too often is, the warmest congratulation from all who have interested themselves to watch its development.

Pennsylvania has, in her Soldiers' Orphan system, a proud monument of her practical patriotism. May she never fail to preserve that monument untarnished by any hesitation to maintain it cheerfully and liberally, so long as there is a single child of one of her dead soldiers needing her aid.

MELODIOUS DYING.

When a sheriff in the interior of New York, some time ago, subjected a criminal to the influence of chloroform and executed him while he was in the stupor, it was thought that the art of hanging had reached the very acme of condition of refinement; but New Hampshire has produced a man with more delicate æsthetic sensibilities. In the Concord prison a murderer, named Pike, lies under sentence of death, and this is the day appointed for his execution. Pike has requested that as the trap falls and the rope tightens about his neck, the Unitarian quartette choir of the town may sing a choice selection. There is something grotesque about the suggestion, and it is intensified to horror by the reflection that the quartette may not have more than average ability. There are church choirs whose musical performances would only bring added misery to the dying man, and make his last moments the bitterest of his life. It may be, however, that this poor wretch, having heard the Unitarian choir sing, feels that its presence upon the scaffold will reconcile him more completely to leaving a world where such things are permitted to exist. At any rate this freak is singular and without a parallel in the history of executions, and we sincerely hope that it may remain so. Villains upon the stage usually die to slow music, and we submit to the arrangement because of its unreality. But when a miserable criminal is about to suffer actual death at the hands of the officer of justice, the occasion is too solemn, and the lesson taught too important, to be marred by a cheap musical performance, which really has its inspiration in that sickly sentiment sympathy for the criminal which is one of the worst characteristics of modern society.

There are no differences of opinion in the community upon the conduct of the medical students at the Pennsylvania Hospital on Saturday. The press and the people are unanimous in condemning the assault upon the defenceless women as brutal and cowardly. But this expression of public sentiment, overwhelming as it is, is not sufficient. It would be proper that the blackguardism of these youths should receive the attention of the faculties of their colleges, and be made the subject of stern reprobation. Indeed, we think the managers of these institutions owe it to their dignity to denounce this outrage explicitly, and, if possible, to inflict some punishment upon the offenders. The managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital also might with justice take some action in this matter, and distinctly declare that a repetition of this assault, or any attempt to insult the women students who visit the institution, will be followed by the exclusion of the male students from the hospital. We have not any doubt that the young women will still be subjected to petty annoyance, even if there is not another demonstration in force. For the credit of the profession, as well as for decency's sake, the gentlemen who have control of these young blackguards ought to put an end to the proceedings which they among their intellectual and moral superiors of the other sex.

CLOTHING.

NO MATTER HOW QUEER
A MAN'S SHAPE!
So ample and varied is our stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING
That we can FIT HIM to a dot. And if he would prefer being measured for his Clothes, we can give him particular fits in our
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.
Our specialties in elegant Overcoats
Made in every style,
Trimmed to suit every variety of taste,
And finished in exquisite perfection,
Are worthy of the attention
Of every gentleman
Who desires to combine
COMFORT with ELEGANCE.
Men of ALL shapes and sizes
Are freely invited to
Call and see how cheap the Clothes are
AT THE
GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESTNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF FRENCH BRONZES, CLOCKS, VASES, &c., &c.
James A. Freeman, Auctioneer, will sell on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 10th, at 10 1-2 o'clock, at the Salesrooms, No. 422 Walnut Street, a collection of Elegant Black Marble, Bronze and Gilt Clocks, Candelabras, Alabaster Statuettes, Hall Vases, ITALIAN MARBLE GARDEN STATUARY, Bronze Groupes and Figures, Bisquet Ornaments, Agate and a Marmo Vases, Mosaic Table, &c., &c., imported from France and Italy by
VITI BROS.
(Late Vito Viti & Sons).
The collection is now arranged for examination with catalogue.
nov 6 tu 2t5

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING TEETH WITH FRESH NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
ADMINISTERED BY
DR. F. R. THOMAS, Operator at Colton Dental Association Rooms, 1038 Chestnut, exclusively devoted to extracting teeth without pain. Office, 731 Walnut street.
COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION OFFICE
NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devoid of all unpleasant effects, is administered to extract teeth without pain.
Office, 731 Walnut street.
JOHN CRUMBY, JR.,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
NO. 1024 SANSOM STREET,
Above Twelfth, Philadelphia.
Mechanics of every branch required for house building and fitting; superior materials furnished.
POSTS AND RAILS, POSTS AND RAILS, all sizes. Rough Boards, Scantling, Joist and Shingles—Long and short; heart and sap. 60,000 feet for sale cheap.
Scaffolding and store-fitting promptly attended to.
N. B.—Jobbing in the country promptly attended to.
HENRY PHILLIPPI,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
NO. 1004 ARCH STREET,
Above Twelfth, Philadelphia.
1004 ARCH STREET 1004
RECOMMEND SHERMAN'S COG-WHEEL Clothes Wringer, with Patent Metallic Rubber Rollers on the shaft.
MAGAZIN DES MODES.
1034 WALNUT STREET.
MRS. PROCTOR.
Cloaks, Walking Suits, Hats,
Dress Goods, Lace Shawls,
Gentlemen's Underclothing
and Ladies' Furs.
Dresses made to measure in Twenty-four Hours.
H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR,
PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS,
641 and 643 North Ninth street.
BONES AND CHESTS OF TOOLS for Men, $1 to $50 each, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 55 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.
FOR MARKING NAMES ON CLOTHING, Use Marking Ink and Stencil Plates to order. Also, Brass Stencil Plates for Manufacturers. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 55 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.
BOY'S EYES, DARK POLICE GLOBE, Tents and other Lanterns, Lamps, Candlesticks, Tinware, etc., cheap at TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 55 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.
FRESH GRACAHAM BISCUITS, A remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Debility, &c. Prepared only by JAMES P. WILSON, Graham Bakery, 1307 Chestnut st. oct 19
WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS, Rings of solid 18 carat Gold—a specialty a full assortment of sizes. ASHTON & BROTHER, Makers, 1218 Arch street, below Twelfth.
SAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER, N. E. corner of Fourth and Spruce streets. Sales of Furniture and all that effectiveness which makes an important arm of the government valuable."—*Editorial "The Press," Nov. 6, 1869.*
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GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &C.

SEASONABLE FRUITS.
FLORIDA ORANGES,
ALMERIA GRAPES,
RAISINS, ALMONDS,
CITRON, CURRANTS, &c.
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
No. 1204 CHESTNUT STREET.

CHAMPAGNE.
KUPFERBERG'S IMPERIAL.
One of the finest Wines ever used in this country, and among the most popular known in Europe.
Received direct through the Agency, and for sale at the Agents' prices by
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
to
S. W. corner Broad and Walnut.

ON THURSDAY MORNING
We Shall Receive
THE CELEBRATED
SILVER FLINT BUCKWHEAT,
The Finest in the World.
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
ARCH AND TENTH STREETS.

FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED
BEST FAMILY FLOUR.
AND
"Sterling's Celebrated Mountain" Buckwheat Meal.
(In Sack and Half Barrels.)
Choice brands Ohio, Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, and "last but not least,"
"James S. Welch's" First Premium Flour,
which we warrant superior to any other in the market. All goods warranted as represented, and delivered free.
GEO. F. ZEHNDER,
FAMILY FLOUR DEPOT,
FOURTH AND VINE STS.
oct 19 tfrp

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMLESS FLANNEL UNDERCLOTHING AND COMFORTS JUST FROM PARIS.
Ladies are respectfully invited to examine the above ENTIRELY NEW STYLE OF DRESSES, unique, elegant, and at the same time comfortable and cheap. They will be found at
MRS. LEACH'S,
No. 1107 CHESTNUT Street.
WEDNESDAY, November 10th,
Between Chestnut and Walnut street.
"GLOVE-FITTING" CORSET STORE.
N. E. Corner Eighteenth and Chestnut streets.
Between Chestnut and Walnut street.

SECOND EDITION
TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.
Financial and Commercial Quotations
FROM HARRISBURG
Pennsylvania Soldiers' Orphans
A Circular from Superintendent McFarland
A Thanksgiving Day for the Little Ones
By the Atlantic Cable.
LONDON, Nov. 9, 11 A. M.—Consols, 93½ for both money and account. U. S. 5-20s, five-twenties of 1862, 83½; of 1865's, old, 82½; of 1867's, 82½. Ten-forties, 79½. Erie, 21. Illinois Central, 98½. Great Western, 26.
LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9, 11 A. M.—Cotton dull. Middling Uplands, 11½d.; Middling Orleans, 12d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 8,000 bales.
LONDON, Nov. 9.—Linseed cakes at £10 10s.
HAMBURG, Nov. 9.—Petroleum closed firm last night.
LONDON, Nov. 9, 1 P. M.—Consols for money 93¼; and for account, 93½. The market opened easier: Five-twenties of 1862, 83¼; of 1865, old, 82¼; of 1867, 82¼. Ten-forties, 79¾. Stocks quiet: Erie Railroad 20¾; Illinois Central 98½. Great Western, 26. U. P. 48. Atlantic and Great Western, 15. Pennsylvania Railroad was dull at 15. Mariposa Preferred, 42. Atlantic Valley, at 35¾. Philadelphia and Reading Railroad at 20¾ to 20¾, and sold for Northern, and 20¾ for Central-view preferred.
Bonds were quiet with no demand. It was offered for Schuylkill Navigation preferred, 19¾; and for the common, and 58 for Morris Canal preferred. Among the railroad bonds there was little or no demand. Stocks Break at 12½.
The receipts of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company for the month of October, 1869, approximate to $300,000 in excess of the receipts for the corresponding month last year. The total receipts to October 31 of the current year, exceed those of last year, in the same ratio, $440,200.
A dividend of five dollars per share has been declared by the Delaware Mutual Fire Insurance Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 15th instant.
Messrs. Bellman & Brother, No. 40 Sooth Third street, report the following rates of exchange: Gold, 133½ @ 133¾; U. S. 6's, 1881, Coupon, 119½ @ 119¾; do. do. 1862, Coupons, 119½ @ 119¾; do. do. 1864, Coupons, 119½ @ 119¾; do. do. 1865, Coupons, 119½ @ 119¾; do. do. 1867, Coupons, 119½ @ 119¾; do. do. 1868, Coupons, 119½ @ 119¾; 10-40's, Coupons, 109 @ 109¼; U. S. 5's, 1874, 113 @ 113¼; U. S. 7-30's, 1st series, 107 @ 107¼; do. 2d series, 107 @ 107¼; do. 3d series, 107 @ 107¼; Pacific Railroad 6's, 1895, 105 @ 105¼; Central Pacific Railroad 6's, 105 @ 105¼; Union Pacific Railroad 6's, 1895, 105 @ 105¼; Sixes, Coupons, 105 @ 105¼; Central Pacific Railroad Land Grant 7's, 1890