

UN. N. B. FEBRUARY 3 1900.

at inches from the sill to permit
 Goebel should come within
 oth Chinn and Lillard assert
 de the first shot came from the
 of the window in the third
 no were other shots fired from
 portions of the same building.
 those who heard the shots say
 least one shot was fired from the
 f the secretary of state who rush-
 the window as soon as the shots
 heard and all of them declare that
 was no shot at all fired from that
 of the building.

Alive at Midnight.
 Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 30.—At midnight
 Goebel was resting easily but was very
 k. All of the physicians are agreed that
 he lives through the night the chances
 in his favor, but with one exception
 of them say he is certain to die before
 morning.

Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 31.—The gubernatorial
 contest here today seemed to point
 to a certain victory for W. S. Taylor, the
 present governor and the man who is in
 the contest for the coming term with Wil-
 liam Goebel, the leader of the Democrats.
 Goebel was shot yesterday and as he lay
 with his life ebbing away Governor Taylor
 adjourned the state senate to London, a
 Republican stronghold, where the lives of
 the Democrats would hardly be safe at
 this time. The Frankfort milita-
 ria were called out and
 gatherings of Democrats for organization
 were prevented. The Republicans were
 supreme all day. But tonight, on the
 strength of a statement that the board
 which had heard the contest had decided
 to report in favor of Goebel, Chief Justice
 Haselbriigg swore him in as governor of
 the State of Kentucky. Goebel could only
 raise his hand to acknowledge the oath and
 at effort exhausted him.

Goebel, as soon as he was assured
 a legally governor of Kentucky,
 action regarding the military
 service. Two orders were
 are for his signature, the
 h discharged Adj. General
 r from office, and appointed
 B. Castleman of Louisville.
 The second was directed to
 ers of the militia now sta-
 city, directing them to re-
 homes.

at once telegraphed to
 n of his appointment and
 the city tomorrow morn-
 possibility of trouble in
 of the state troops.
 he guard have lately
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 Taylor.

ANDS.
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Business on the London Stock Exchange
 does not begin, as it does here, with a
 low hubbub on the stroke of the clock.
 It commences in a desultory fashion any-
 where between 10 a. m. and noon; at the
 former hour, if the morning's news is
 such as to affect stocks, at midday if the
 weather is inclement, and the British
 dailies dull, and on Derby day scarcely at
 all. It ends, however, officially at 4 p. m.,
 though if our market is especially active
 and important events are expected to oc-
 cur during the night, London brokers do
 not leave the "curb" until long after the
 dinner hour.

The difference in time between New
 York and London and the perfection of
 the cable to a degree which brings the
 one city into almost instantaneous com-
 munication with the other, has developed
 a branch of Stock Exchange business
 which the layman can never comprehend,
 and which the average broker regards with
 wonder. It is technically known as "arbi-
 traging." According to a dictionary defini-
 tion, this means "the simultaneous buy-
 ing and selling of the same thing in dif-
 ferent markets, as, for instance, London,
 Amsterdam and New York, in order to
 make a profit from the varying quotations
 in different markets." There are so
 many circumstances limiting the chances
 of profit on such transactions, and in-
 creasing the prospects of losses that it is
 impossible to present the working for-
 mula of the "arbitrage" operator accu-
 rately and in such a way as to be intel-
 ligible to the man who understands the
 essential features of plain brokerage. The
 business of arbitrating is the most com-
 plex one in the world, and about all that
 can be done in a newspaper article is to
 indicate the most obvious parts of it.

The System of Arbitrage.
 Between noon today and Monday morn-
 ing Queen Victoria may die. This is not
 likely, but it is possible. As her majesty
 is reported dead on the New York Stock
 Exchange at least once a month the ac-
 tual event would probably occasion more
 grief than surprise. At all events it
 would cause a certain amount of senti-
 mental alarm, and securities would tem-
 porarily suffer. The London Stock Ex-
 change at 10 a. m. Monday morning would
 be in a state of universal excitement.
 There would be a general desire to sell
 stocks. If in the London market prices
 are down one, two and possibly three per
 cent, the prospects are that quotations
 here will show similar declines when busi-
 ness begins. St. Paul, a representative
 international stock, may fall to 115 in Lon-
 don (the actual quotations in New York
 and London differ on account of ex-
 change). The likely operation of the ar-
 bitrage brokers at such a time would be
 to buy St. Paul in London with the ex-
 pectation of selling the same stock at a
 higher price here at the opening—say 118
 or 119.
 Probably he would not limit his trans-
 actions to any individual stock, but would
 extend his operations to ten or a dozen
 securities. On to illustrate with New
 York as the theatre of the operations:
 Supposing the directors of some one of
 the American railroads should after 3
 o'clock announce an unexpected increase
 in a dividend rate, an event likely to pro-
 duce a sharp rise in the stock affected.
 Arbitrage houses here would cable buy-
 ing orders to be executed in London the
 first thing the following morning; the
 stocks purchased there to be sold in New
 York on the anticipated rise. The im-
 portance of these events is sometimes mis-

WAYS OF THE BROKER.

WALL STREET TRANSACTIONS THAT DEVELOP SHREWDNESS.

How Arbitrage is Conducted—Stock Deals Between New York and Europe in Which the Rapidity of the Atlantic Cable is a Prime Factor.

Persons who have only a casual interest
 in Wall street and its operations, says
 the New York Mail and Express, and who
 never read market reports, except when
 bold headlines in newspapers announce a
 panic, with its excitement and money
 losses, are apt to regard the life of a
 Stock Exchange broker as fascinating, full
 of sudden surprises and alarms, and ab-
 solutely free from that monotony arising
 from the daily performance of similar
 duties, which at intervals cause men to
 regret their choice of profession. They
 do not realize that there are days follow-
 ing many other days when the broker goes
 through a weary routine lasting for five
 hours, beginning at 10 o'clock in the morn-
 ing and ending at 3 in the afternoon.
 During those hours he executes a certain
 number of orders, most all of them in the
 same stock if he is a specialist, and nearly
 all at the same price if the market is
 narrow; checks up the day's business after
 the market closes, has his shoes cleaned
 and catches the 3.30 up-town train on the
 Sixth avenue elevated.

"How's London?"

There is one feature of the routine that
 the broker never misses, whether the mar-
 ket is in a pinicky state or suffering from
 total apathy. It is as preliminary to the
 day's work as the janitor's reading of his
 tenant's paper. Many times it gives him
 the cue for his early operations, so it is
 essential. It takes the form of an interro-
 gation, addressed perhaps to his partner
 or to one of the firm's customers, or to
 the office boy or the high stool overhcad
 cwing the "ticker" or to the "ticker" itself.
 The question always is: "How's London?"

The uninitiated may infer that the bro-
 ker's inquiry relates to the state of the
 weather at the English capital or the men-
 tal attitude of the inhabitants thereof.
 But it does not. It is seriously concerned
 only with the prevailing tendency for
 weakness or for strength of the London
 stock market. The difference in time of
 five hours between New York and Lon-
 don brings the 2 o'clock London quota-
 tions here by cable before most Wall
 street men have reached their offices. As American
 securities are dealt in in the foreign
 markets, as well as in this city, the fact
 that they are conspicuously higher or
 lower in London gives them first import-
 ance in the early transactions on our
 Stock Exchange.

English Influence.

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 low hubbub on the stroke of the clock.
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 first thing the following morning; the
 stocks purchased there to be sold in New
 York on the anticipated rise. The im-
 portance of these events is sometimes mis-

calculated by arbitrage, and errors of
 judgment result in losses, but the above
 are the general principles upon which their
 operations are conducted.

Expenses of the Arbitrator.

In making his transaction there are certain
 elements that the arbitrator must
 necessarily consider, beyond the actual qua-
 tations. These are the rates of exchange,
 the rate for money and cable tolls. The
 last named expense amounts to about \$2
 on each message. If stock is bought here
 for delivery in London, interest charges on
 the securities while in transit must be fig-
 ured. The time allowed is usually eight
 days. Charges for revenue stamps and in-
 surance, the latter item amounting to 1/16
 per cent. of the par value of the securities
 shipped, have to be reckoned with. If the
 operation is reversed, stocks being pur-
 chased in London for delivery here, the
 same charges obtain, excepting that for
 revenue stamps.

The part played by the Atlantic cable in
 arbitrating is of paramount importance.
 As the success of these international trans-
 actions depends largely upon the speed
 with which operators in London, working
 with operators here, can communicate the
 state of both markets, the cables' respon-
 sibility is immediately recognized. The
 cables that are especially occupied with
 arbitrage messages are located in the base-
 ment of the New York Stock Exchange
 and are under the guidance of the most
 expert operators in the employ of the
 cable company. Messages are always trans-
 mitted by code, each arbitrage house hav-
 ing its private code, in some instances
 of as many as 40,000 words. To master
 this and employ it at an instant's notice
 is almost a life work. There have been
 instances where cable messages sent from
 here to London have been delivered, the
 order to buy or sell in the foreign mar-
 ket executed and notice of the transac-
 tion returned to the brokers here in two
 minutes. The best record made under test
 conditions is one minute and ten seconds.
 Usually five minutes are allowed in which
 to complete the deal.

RIVER AND HARBOR WORK.

STATEMENT OF FUND-AVAILABLE FOR THE FIRST YEAR.

- Washington, Jan. 27.—Chairman Hur-
- ton, of the rivers and harbors committee,
- has received from General Wilson, chief
- of engineers, a statement of the funds
- available on the first of the year for the
- river and harbor works throughout the
- country. The statement includes the fol-
- lowing—
- Maine—Rockland harbor, \$293,297.
- Massachusetts—Harbor of Refuge, Sandy
- Bay, Cape Ann, \$240,509; harbor of Bos-
- ton, \$685,130.
- New York—East River and Hell Gate,
- \$245,587; New York harbor, East Channel,
- \$699,938; Bay Ridge and Red Hook chan-
- nels, \$100,000; harbor of Buffalo, \$788,294.
- Harbor of Refuge, Delaware Bay, \$308,-
- 445; Delaware River, \$301,330.
- South Carolina—Winyah Bay, \$388,842.
- Georgia—Savannah harbor, \$208,435.
- Florida—St. Johns river, \$243,556; Cum-
- berland Sound, Georgia and Florida, \$608,-
- 800.
- Louisiana—Bayou Plaquemine, Grand
- River and Pigeon Bayou, \$640,900.
- Texas—Harbor of Sabine Pass, \$471,857.
- Missouri—Mouth of Yazoo River and
- harbor of Vicksburg, \$501,594.
- West Virginia—Monongahela River, \$687,-
- 307.
- Pennsylvania—Locks and dams at Herr
- Inland, Six Mile Island and Springdale,
- Alleghany River, \$894,787.
- Kentucky—Kentucky river, \$379,684.
- Illinois and Mississippi canal, Illinois,
- \$1,033,703.
- Cleveland harbor, \$391,623.
- California—Deep Water harbor, San
- Pedro Bay, \$376,856; Oakland harbor,
- \$348,103.
- Washington—Gray's harbor and bar en-
- trance, \$247,960.
- Mississippi river, from Ohio river to
- Missouri river, \$483,154; Mississippi river,
- from Missouri river to St. Paul, Minn.,
- \$614,544; dams, Ohio river, \$1,500,000; ship
- channel, connecting waters of the great
- lakes between Chicago, Duluth and Buf-
- falo, \$447,579; Mississippi river, head of
- passes to Cairo, \$781,840.

HUTTON AND HUGHES

SAYS THE COLONEL WAS ALTOGETHER IN THE WRONG.

Ottawa, Jan. 28.—In regard to the Col.
 Hughes episode in not getting employment
 in Africa, General Hutton, in an inter-
 view, says: "The public so far has not
 become possessed of one side of the story.
 The other side is disclosed in the corre-
 spondence between the colonel and my-
 self. But I do trust, as I said in my
 speech on the occasion of the banquet of
 '07" Battery just before its departure,
 that no misquoting friends of Col. Hughes
 will call for the correspondence, as it en-
 tirely fails to place the colonel in a most un-
 favorable light. Those who have seen, he
 correspondence so far—all letters are now
 before the government—are of the opinion
 that Col. Hughes could not have been
 exactly in his right mind when he wrote
 in the manner in which he did.
 The incident possesses the most un-
 fortunate features, features that I trust
 will not again be repeated."
 General Hutton admits that he did not
 recommend General Hughes.

RUSSIA MOVING TOWARD INDIA.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 27.—The Herald
 publishes a pointed article discussing the
 recent experimental transfer of Russian
 troops to Kuskh, and says plainly: "Rus-
 sia is obliged to take precautionary mea-
 sures owing to the disturbance of the bal-
 ance of power in consequence of recent
 events. It is unjust, therefore, to blame
 Russia if she is making preparations re-
 garding the long strip between Persia and
 Afghanistan."

NICARAGUA IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

Advices from Nicaragua say Italy will
 join Norway in sending warships to Blue-
 fields to collect claims for damages to her
 subjects.