## DECERET EVENING NEW aursday, . . . . May 28, 1968.

THE LONDON STOCK FIXCHANGE

## ITS PECULIARITIES - PUBLIC SECURI-TIES-ON THE LONDON MARKETS.

The present Stock Exchange in Lon-is a large vaulted hall of white stone, with a floor of the same material, and roofed by a skylight. It is very plain and offers no attraction either in architecture or decorations. Crusty door-keepers, with long coats of black and red, and gold hat bands, guard the en-trance, rudely repelling all strangers who come without an "order." The hours for business are from 11 a.m. to hours for business are from H a.m. to A p.m., except on Saturday, when the Exchange closes at I p.m. As there are at present four hundred and fifty-five securities dealt in, it would be im-possible to call stocks in turn as in the United States, therefore a president is dispensed with, and the fifteen hun-dred members, who are either broken or Jobbers, with the understanding that they are to be reported to the clerks for publication. This rule is not complied with in all cases. Each class of securi-ties has a certain place in the room assigned to it, where dealers can always be found. A few tables and chairs are scattered along the walls, but no deaks are seen. The aspect on entering is simply that of an ordinary merchant's exchange, where men are found stand-

tional debt. The Exchange is regulated by a com-mittee of thirty members, including a chairman and deputy chairman, who have power to expel or suspend. The institution recognizes no transactions with any person except its own mem-bers, and every bargain must be made in accordance with its usages. No firm is allowed to send a single partner as a member; all the partners must belong to the Exchange. Each member must be recommended by three members, independently of his own firm, of not less that two years' standing, and each person giving such a recommendation must piedge himself to pay three hundred pounds to the creditors of the applicant in case the latter should be applicant in case the latter should be declared a defaulter within two years. No foreigner is admitted, unless na-turalized, or a resident of the British Islands for five years previously; nor can an applicant become a member if either himself or his wife be engaged in any other business. No bankrupt can be received unless he has compounded for at least six shillings and eight pence in the pound, nor then until two As well as a Complete Assortment of years after his certificate of bankruptcy has been obtained, unless in the mean-time his debts may have been paid in GENERAL MERCHANDISE time his debts may have been paid in full. If rejected he is not again to be ballotted for until the following year. An applicant gives his name, and that of his banker, his address both of residence and office, and declares whether he is married or single. A defaulter can only be re-admitted upon a report of the sub-committee, that all liabilities have been discharged in full. The entrance for a member is twenty guineas, or twenty one pounds, and the annual subscription is ten guineas. If the latter is not paid during two years, the member must r-eapply entirely as a new applicant. "Time" transactions at thirty or sixty days rarely take place, but although nominally for each, stocks are not pay-ed for until the "settling days," which occur twice a month, usually towards the middle and end, and are fixed by a committee. Consols are an exception to the rule. But one monthly settling day is allowed for these, generally between the 6th and 11th. Outside speculators in stocks are nominated "stags." The terms "buil" and "bear," with "puts," "calls" and "options" are understood as in New York. Added to these is "contango," or the sum paid per share or per cent or the sum paid per share or per cent on settling day, for continuing a "bull" account of the next settlement; and "backwardation" paid by the "bear" or speculation for a fall, in order to postpone delivery till that period. All the trickeries known to the stock exchanges of other effies have full play in London, and false reports, are coined in abundance, in order to raise or de-press securities. There are no standing footballs like the Erie of the New York Exchanges, but individual stocks fluctu-Exchange, but individual stocks fluctu-ate violently as elsewhere during limit-ed periods. The commissions charged by brokers vary from. one half to an eighth per vary from, one half to an eighth per cent, or lower, according to the security deit in, and to this is added a heavy government. Among the four hundred and fifty-five stocks on the list are Eng-lish and colonial railways, comprising those of Canada, Guinea, Australia, the East Indies, and the Cape of Good Hope, foreign railways in all parts of the world, including several in the United states; colonial and foreign government securities, colonial and foreign mines, English dock compan-ies and banks, a long list of miscellane-ous companies, domestic and foreign, and the English funds. These last are composed of consols, Exchequer bills, Bank of England stock, india stock and India enfaced paper. The term "con-India enfaced paper. The term "con-sols" is an abbreviation of the Consoli-dated annuities upon the national debt of Great Britain. The Interest is three of Great Britain. The Interest is three per cant. They are of several degrees, and their prices are usually an index of the general market. Under the head of miscellaneous companies may be found solid institutions, together with those of the wild cat order. The Con-federate and Mexican debts are not the least noticeable. Tea companies, water companies, those of agriculture, steam telegraphs, irrigation, trading, land and gas, belting the world from London to Chine, and on again to the Atlantic are

1161 late £4,500,000 Orel Vitelsh loan....

be found. A few tables and chairs are scattered along the walls, but no desks are seen. The aspect on entering is simply that of an ordinary merchant's exchange, where men are found stand-ing in conversation. The capital ap-plied at present to speculation in rail-ways alone, British, colonial, and foreign, equals the amount of the na-tional debt. The Exchange is regulated by a com-







Has already gained great popularity.

## Correspondence, (Home and Foreign.) And Educational, Agricultural, Railway and Domestic News, Discourses of the First Presidency and of the

3 00





AND