CITY GOVERNMENT COST.

VIEWS OF THE COUNCIL OF REFORM.

THIRTY-FOUR MILLIONS TOO LARGE A SUM TO SPEND ANNUALLY.

The Police Commissioners yesterday appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and presented their provisional estimate for the expenses of the department for 1884. The total amount is $3,879,263 11. The amount asked for salaries is $3,368,332 41. This estimate includes 37 captains, 152 sergeants, and 2,572 patrolmen, providing for an increase of 1 captain, 8 sergeants and 100 patrolmen and 2 doormen. For supplies, etc., $79,742 10 is asked; for salaries of the clerical force, $49,900; for laborers, cleaners, steamboat force, etc., $18,371 20; for construction of station-house, lodging-house, etc., for Twenty-eighth Precinct, $70,000; for rents, $5,680; for alterations and repairs, $20,000; for altering and fitting up Union Market for the Eleventh Precinct, $12,000; for contingent expenses, $17,000; for Bureau of Elections, $163,400. The entire amount allowed for the present year is $3,426,130.

A communication was received from the Committee on Departmental Expenditures of the Council of Political Reform, E. A. Morrison chairman. It sets forth that because of political demands on the heads of departments the requisitions of the latter are always excessive, and are steadily increasing year by year out of all proportion to the growth of the city. It was in evidence before the Senate Committee of 1881 appointed to investigate the public affairs of the city, that more than one-third of the public money was either wasted or fraudulently spent. The memorial continues in substance:

"This Council has attempted for several years past to meet the obligations imposed by law on citizens to influence proper appropriations by your Board, by presenting estimates founded on a careful inquiry into the proper cost of performing the duties of the several departments. For the last two years it has varied its practice from a somewhat general review of the departments to an examination of one department as a type of the others, in order that the fact of these exaggerated estimates and excessive expenditures of the heads of the departments might be reduced to a demonstration by facts that could be easily verified. The Park Department was selected for such an illustration. It was shown, from official documents wholly, that this department had been spending for several years past three times the sum that the same amount and kind of work has cost on private places, parks and cemeteries in the vicinity of the city; twice the amount for which the same work was better done in 1877; three times the amount that three of the most intelligent and experienced commissioners that have ever had charge of the city parks certified was sufficient for these purposes. We showed from reports furnished to us by the park officers of all the large cities in this country that are maintaining Parks that the Park Department of this city has spent for the last three years for maintenance per acre eight times more than the average of these cities; fifteen times more per acre for salaries; ten times more per acre for labor; that it has spent five and a half times more per acre for maintenance than was spent by Brooklyn for better service. It was shown that a corps of engineers and architects were employed costing the city $37,000 a year, while all the engineering and architectural work of the parks had long since been completed; that $400,000 has been spent by the department in surveying and mapping the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, the most of which had been done on contract for one-quarter of that sum more than twelve years ago, and that engineers of the highest standing have assured us that this work should not have cost more than $125,000, and could have been completed within two years. Whatever influence this showing may have had on the Board, it effected a far smaller reduction of appropriations for this department than the facts presented called for.

"It is clear, then, if these statements be correct, that some other and better evidence should be furnished that $34,000,000 is annually required to govern this city than the requisitions of the officers who have the sole discretion in spending. And if citizens can throw no light on the case, there is no recourse left but that your Board, by an independent inquiry, should become informed of the real necessities of the departments. The scrutiny into the accounts and operations of the departments may add somewhat to the duties of the members of your Board, but any other duty could be better neglected than this. If $34,000,000 is every year to be wrung by law out of the incomes of the people of this city, simply for carrying on its government, there should be unquestionable evidence that this sum is absolutely needed and honestly applied. This sum produces a per capita tax five times as great as that of the General Government with all the enormous entailment of the War—a per capita tax far in excess of any other municipal tax in the world. It compels a rate of taxation equal to more than one-half of the investment value of money, which keeps out of the reach of taxation the largest part of the enormous amount of the personal property of this city. It so increases rents and the cost of living and labor as to drive a large percentage of manufacturing and the great producing and conservative middle and laboring classes beyond the limits of the city. This sum of $34,000,000 is $29 for every man, woman and child of the city's population, which is more than one-fifth of the average income of the laboring classes who are indirectly and at last its principal taxpayers."

THE COURTS.

THE KILBOURN CASE ON TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The suit of Hallet Kilbourn against John G. Thompson, ex-Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, was called for trial to-day in the Circuit Court before Judge Cox. Mr. Kilbourn was summoned as a witness before the "Real Estate Pool" Investigating Committee of the House, but declined to testify in relation to business of the firm of Kilbourn & Latta or produce the books and papers of the firm. He was arrested by resolution of the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and, again refusing to submit his books and papers, was committed to the District Jail, where he remained for forty-five days, when he gained his liberty through a writ of habeas corpus. Mr. Kilbourn entered suit against Mr. Thompson for $150,000, and was, in April, 1882, awarded $100,000 by a jury. This verdict, however, was set aside by Judge MacArthur, and the case now comes to trial under an amended bill claiming $350,000 damages.

Some legal questions, growing out of the pleas of the defendant to the amended bill, to which the plaintiff demurred, were taken up to-day, argued and overruled. To-morrow the work of securing a jury will begin.

THE INFANT ASYLUM CASE DECIDED.

Judge Donohue, on application of the managers of the New-York Infant Asylum, some days ago, issued an injunction restraining the Board of Health of East Chester from interfering in any manner with the management of the Mount Vernon branch of the Asylum. The matter was referred to Justice J. O. Dykman of the Supreme Court, and it came up for a hearing at White Plains yesterday on a motion to have the injunction granted by Judge Donohue made permanent. The Asylum was represented by ex-Judge William A. Beach, ex-Congressman B. A. Willis, John Delahanty and Clark Bell, and the Board of Health by ex-Corporation Counsel and ex-District Attorney P. L. McClellan and Robert B. Bach.

For the managers of the asylum affidavits of Drs. George B. Fowler, F. R. Warren, A. N. Bell and Dr. Caroline G. Marr were read. In behalf of the Board of Health, Mr. Bach read the affidavits of Dr. Nicoll, late one of the managers of the Asylum; Dr. A. M. Campbell and Dr. S. A. Carlisle and Justice C. H. Bigelow.

Judge Dykman decided that the Board of Health has no authority to investigate the professional conduct or competency of those in charge of the institution. The Board of Health could visit the Asylum to ascertain whether any contagious disease prevailed and if so they could quarantine the buildings and grounds; they could prevent people from visiting the place and prevent inmates of the Asylum from going outside, and even should the inmates be poisoned there by mistake, the Board of Health had nothing to do with it, except to reach the managers or others at fault by indictment or other forms of law. The injunction is therefore perpetuated.

CIVIL NOTES.

Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, allowed Mrs. Anna J. McConkey a counsel fee of $100 in the suit for divorce brought against her by her husband, Edward McConkey. An application for alimony was denied. The plaintiff and defendant were married about eighteen years ago. The suit was begun last June.

Justice Donohue, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, appointed Henry Allen receiver of the affairs of the Climax Mining Company, in the suit of the Attorney-General for the dissolution of the company, and granted an injunction restraining the officers and stockholders from interfering with the assets of the company.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The proceedings of the United States Supreme Court to-day were as follows:

No. 27—Oliver Finnie & Co., plaintiffs in error agt. the Rumford Chemical Works for use of J. N. Payne et al. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the western district of Tennessee. Judgment reversed with costs, and cause remanded with directions to award a new trial. Opinion by Mr. Justice Blatchford.

No. 35—W. D. Porter, assignee etc., plaintiff in error, agt. Charlotte C. Lazear. In error, to the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania. Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Gray.

No. 10—Augustus Laver, appellant, agt. Robert Dennett et al., etc. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of California. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Matthews.

No. 20—Wendell R. King, appellant, agt. August Gallun, etc. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin. This was a suit for infringement of a patent on "baled plastering hair" issued to the appellant, W. R. King, June 20, 1874. The decree of the Circuit Court is affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Woods.

No. 43—Robert C. Hewitt, appellant, agt. Peter Campbell. Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. Decree affirmed with costs. Opinion by Mr. Justice Harlan.

No. 225—The County of Greene, plaintiff in error, agt. John Conness. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the western district of Missouri. Judgment affirmed with costs and interest. Opinion by Mr. Justice Bradley.

No. 15—Sarah B. Haskins, appellant, agt. the St. Louis and Southeastern Railway Company (consolidated), and James H. Wilson, receiver of said Company. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the middle district of Tennessee. Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Waite.

No. 21—The City of Opelika, plaintiff in error, agt. Richard C. Daniel. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the middle district of Alabama. Dismissed for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Mr. Chief Justice Waite.

Nos. 898 and 899—Benjamin F. Lee, plaintiff in error, agt. Francis F. Morton et al. Motions to advance granted.

No. 1186—Fannie P. Lawrence et al., plaintiffs in error, agt. Ferdinand Reis. In error to Supreme Court of the State of California. Docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 529—Sarah E. Johnstone et al., appellants, agt. the Robinson Consolidated Mining Company et al. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of Colorado. Dismissed with costs.

No. 1137—W. W. Brown et al., plaintiffs in error, agt. R. S. Carey. In error to the Supreme Court of the State of California. Docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 130—The Alabama Gold Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, agt. Mary Alice Nichols in her own right and as guardian, etc. Motion to dismiss submitted.

No. 214—William T. Ward et al., appellants, agt. George W. Berlin. Motion to dismiss submitted.

No. 9—Original—Exparte—In the matter of Harriet A. Mead, executrix, etc., petitioner. Leave granted to file a petition for a writ of mandamus, and motion for rule to show cause submitted.

No. 1138—James C. Gray, appellant agt. Alexander Cochran. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania. Docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 87—The United States to use of N. Wilson, administrator, etc., plaintiff in error, agt. David Walker. Argument concluded.

No. 86—William Bailey et al., appellants, agt. the United States. Submitted.

No. 71—The Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company et al., plaintiffs in error, agt. the Desmoines Valley Railroad Company. Argument begun.

COURT CALENDARS—OCTOBER 30.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Before Barrett, J.—Nos. 120, 121, 126, 204, 313, 316, 317, 336, 339, 341, 344, 345, 346, 347, 350.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.—Before Donohue, J.—Set down causes.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—Before Rollins, S.—Contested will of Frederick Grote at 10 a. m. Estate of Amelia Wilson at 10:30 a. m. Estate of William E. Duffy at 11 a. m.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Before O'Gorman J.—No calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.—Before Truax, J. Case on. No calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Before Van Brunt, P. J.—Daly, J.—Nos. 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 47, 49, 50, 52, 53, 57, 58, 59.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.—Adjourned until to-morrow.

SPECULATION IN CHICAGO.

CONTINUED RISE IN WHEAT — TRADE IN CORN AND PROVISIONS DULL.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—At one time wheat to-day was at 94⅜ cents for the November option, 96½ cents for December, and 97½ cents for January. The regular close was about a cent lower; but later, on the curb, there was such an advance that prices really left off at night only ½ cent under the very highest point of the day. "Kent to-night," says the crowd, "is trying to sell wheat." This verdict makes it very plain that the same crowd is of the opinion that Kent has been a buyer, and there is very little reason to doubt that he has been buying. Worst, the statistician and wheat expert, who is in the joint employ of Armour and "Sid" Kent, has returned from the country, and has reported that 80 per cent of the wheat in farmers' hands has been threshed, and 35 per cent has been sent to market—a large share for so early in the season. His report has been a "bullish" one. His employers (at least one of them) have pretty certainly acted upon his report. Kent, it is believed, has been buying for nearly a week, and was a very large buyer on Friday, Saturday and this morning. To-night a dozen brokers are believed to be selling for him, or attempting to sell.

The weakness of wheat for a month or more, after the sharp decline was stopped, has been popularly attributed to the absence of rich men from the market. "No big men are under wheat," is the way in which the circular writers have put it; yet now that "Sid" Kent, a millionnaire professional speculator, has entered the market, everybody admits that he rather imperils and ensnares the safety of buyers. "Sid" Kent is a great manipulator of produce, and ranks next to Phil Armour. He runs no sustained deals, and when wheat advances a few cents is likely to sell a part or all of his holdings.

There has been a "revival" among the intemperate sellers of grain within the last forty-eight hours. Apparently it is confined to no locality. Traders all over the country, if the commission men are to be believed, have suddenly become converted and are sending in orders to buy. Aside from the manipulation of "Sid" Kent, this is the feature of the situation. There has sprung up a wholesale buying, and a faith in the "long" side of the trading suddenly has become enormous, and interest in produce speculation which a week ago seemed to have ceased—except here where the quotations were made—has apparently all at once sprung up everywhere again.

"Has anybody been squeezed very badly?" was asked by a half dozen brokers to-day. They seemed to think not. There was a very large "shortage," but it was scattered. Ream was "short," and Swartz & Dupee and the little Cincinnatian, Matthews; but the great bulk of the "shortage" was scattered. "The market," said one broker, "whirls about quicker now than it did six months ago. The 'shorts,' for instance, who have been caught by this last 3½ cent up turn in wheats have pretty generally covered, and yet there may be as great a 'shortage' almost as ever, but it is wheat put out at higher figures. Commission houses which went through the McGeoch panic call their customers sharper than they used to, and brokers call each other closer than they used to. Losses run mighty quick, and for that reason you will hear of no very great losses on this up turn, although I doubt not there were a dozen operators who had out 'short' lines as big as a million bushels."

"The situation now," said Broker McHenry, "reminds me of the state of affairs which existed when we ran the corner for Handy. There were big stocks, and the carrying charges were over 3 cents a month; yet at the close of the Handy corner the Cincinnati crowd, which sold the market 'short,' bursted themselves and bursted me, too. No, I don't think that 'Sid' Kent can manipulate this market so as to keep outside buyers from making money. If Kent tried at any time to depress the market by heavy selling he might get caught just as the Cincinnatians were. He might not be able to get his wheat back."

Novembers closed on the call to-day at 93⅜, December at 95⅝, January at 96⅞, May at 103⅞. On the curb prices ran ⅛@⅜ cent higher; but because there appeared to be some anxious sellers as night came on, there was a little weakening. There was nothing in the immediate natural situation which warranted an advance. The shipments were less than half the receipts. A private dispatch from New-York said that most of the wheat there was held by foreign owners and was awaiting vessel room for shipments, the contracts for which had been made.

It looks to-night just as it did on Saturday, as if there should be a decline after the very sharp advance. It looks even more so to-night than Saturday, because to-day added another cent to the prices. The men who are buying wheat and urging their friends to buy wheat, simply on their confidence in the natural situation, are rather alarmed than pleased by this recent very considerable advance, caused by purely speculative influences. They desire a slower movement, and believe such a one less likely than the present one to be beset with discouraging set-backs. Armour says that he does not pretend to know what wheat will do, but that it ought to sell up. It will be worth $1 15, he says; but, as it has sold 10 cents and over lower than it ought to sell, it is likely to sell when it advances up 10 cents higher than it ought to. The failure of Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., a very large stationary house, had in the excitement caused by the scrambling of the shorts absolutely no influence at all upon the market.

Corn was very dull; it closed exactly where it did Saturday, after having during the day sold at a little advance, because of the strength in wheat. November stopped at 47⅜, May at 48⅝. Oats were a little higher, too, but featureless. Provisions were dull. The range of their fluctuation was ridiculously small, and the closing figures almost identical with last Saturday's, and pork did close identically the same. Lard closed within 2½ cents of Saturday. Ribs were 5 cents higher for November.

A HOMING PIGEON RACE.

The entries in the Red Star show race to be flown this morning from Philadelphia, if the weather is at all suitable, were counternarked in this city yesterday, and the final arrangements were then concluded. It was decided in this race to have the competition between the lofts engaged, instead of between the entire entry of birds individually. Six prizes are offered to be awarded in the order of the average speed. The lofts engaged are the Bennert and Butts of Newark, the Husson of New-York, and the Lamberson, Ward and Conover of Keyport.

Besides this general race other races were arranged between individual birds, one engaging Keyport and New-York birds that have never been trained. Another is between a Husson and a Conover bird that returned to the loft in Bordentown, N. J., from which they were liberated in the storm of last week, and were sent home by express. Both birds attempted to make the journey for which they were turned out and were very tired when they sought shelter. Neither had ever seen the outside of the loft except as they were liberated in front of it. It is considered a mark of great intelligence when birds return to a loosing point because of unfavorable weather or lack of condition. If allowed their liberty such birds always go home of their own accord as soon as the conditions are favorable.

WENDELL PHILLIPS'S MEMORIES OF FANNY KEMBLE.

From a Boston Letter in The Philadelphia Press.

Some time since it was my good fortune to be present at a private luncheon when Wendell Phillips was the only other guest. The great orator was in the best of spirits, talking, as few men can talk, of things past, present and future. Some chat of theatrical matters started him upon reminiscences of the days of Fanny Kemble.

"We saved all our money," he said, "to buy tickets. I was in the Law School, and some of my friends sold everything they could lay hands on, books, clothing or whatever came first, to raise funds. Then we walked in from Cambridge; we could not afford to ride when tickets to see Fanny Kemble were to be bought. I went nineteen nights running to see her once, Sundays, of course, excepted. After the play we used to assemble where the Parker House is now—it was the rear entrance to the old Tremont Theatre then—to see her come out. She would be so muffled up that we could not even see her figure, but we used to find great satisfaction in seeing her walk by on the arm of her escort up to the Tremont House. Then we would give three student cheers for her, and walk out to Cambridge to bed.

"Such audiences as she had, too! If you'd put a cap sheaf down over the theatre you would have covered about all Boston had to boast of in the way of culture and learning—Webster and Everett and Story. Judge Story used to be so enthusiastic that he'd talk about her all the time of the lecture. Next morning he'd say: 'Phillips' (or somebody else, as the case might be), "were you at the theatre last night? Well, what did you think of the performance?" I said to him once: 'Judge Story, you come of Puritan ancestors; how do you reconcile all this theatre-going with their teachings?' 'I don't try to reconcile it,' he answered, striking his hands together, 'I only thank God I'm alive in the same era with such a woman.'

"There is no such enthusiasm nowadays," Mr. Phillips concluded, "and I fear there are few actresses so well worth it."

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE, OCTOBER 29, 1883.

THE GENERAL LIST.

Name.	Actual Sales. O'p'g.	H'g'st.	Low'st	Final	Closing Bids. Bid.	Ask'd	Shares Sold.
C St L & P pf	40	40	40	40	39	45	100
Canada Pacific	63⅝	64½	61⅞	62⅝	62⅞	62⅝	18,670
Canada South	53¾	55	53¾	54	53¾	54	6,400
Central of N J	85	85¼	84¾	85¼	84⅞	84⅞	900
Central Pacific	65¼	65¾	65⅛	65⅛	65¼	65⅝	1,195
C & O 1st pref	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	27	100
Chic & Alton	133¼	133¼	133¼	133¼	132	133	50
C & N W	122¾	122¾	122½	122½	122½	122¾	4,200
Do pref	140½	140½	140½	140½	140½	141	500
C M & St P	98¾	99	98	98¼	98¼	98⅝	21,200
C St P M & O	36	36⅝	36	36⅛	36¼	36⅝	1,700
C St P M & O pf	97¼	97½	97¼	97⅜	97¼	97½	800
C B & Q	125½	125½	125½	125½	125	125½	400
C R I & P	120	120½	120	120½	120½	121½	32
Cleve & Pitts	133	133	133	133			100
C C C & I	61	61	63½	60½	60	61	212
D L & W	116⅞	117	115½	115⅞	115⅞	116	45,900
Den & Rio G	25½	26	25½	26	25½	26	2,350
E T Va & Ga pf	12¼	12¼	12	12	12	12½	500
I B & W	21½	21½	21½	21½	21	22	200
Lake Shore	100	100⅛	99¼	99⅝	99¼	99⅝	15,550
L E & W	17½	17½	17⅜	17⅜	17	17½	500
Long Island	65½	67	65½	66⅞	65½	67	700
Louisv & Nash	49¼	49⅞	49⅛	49¼	49¼	49¼	4,420
Man & Char	41	41	41	41	40	41	600
Michigan Cen	92	94	92	92¾	92¾	93	5,100
M & St L	23¼	23¼	22	22	21¾	22	1,210
M & St L pref	44⅞	44⅞	42⅞	42⅞	42½		1,150
M K & T	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24⅛	24½	24⅝	8,690
Mo Pacific	95⅞	97⅛	95⅞	95½	95½	95⅞	3,200
Morris & Essex	121	121½	121	121½	121½	122	220
N Y S & W	5½	5½	5½	5½	5	5½	500
N Y Central	119	119⅝	117¾	118¼	118	118⅛	25,000
N Y C & St L	8½	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8	8⅜	300
N Y C & St L 1st pf	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	14⅞		500
N Y L E & W	30	30½	29⅞	29⅞	29¾	29⅞	2,000
N Y & N E	25½	25½	25	25½	25	25½	940
N Y O & W	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	21	500
Northern Pac	29⅞	30¼	29½	29¾	29⅞	29⅞	11,805
Do pref	65	65⅞	64¾	65½	65½	65¾	5,110
Oregon Im	76½	76½	76½	76½	76	77	200
Ohio Central	4	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	4	780
Ohio Southern	8	8	8	8	7½	9	100
O R & N	115	115	115	115	114	115	100
Oregon Trans	46⅞	49⅞	46⅞	49⅞	49¾	49⅞	73,087
P D & E	15¼	15⅝	15	15	14½	15⅝	300
Phil & Read	52⅛	52⅛	*51⅞	51⅞	51⅝	51⅞	1,300
P F W & C	132	132	130¼	130¼			200
P P C Co	127¾	128	127¾	127¾	127¾	128¼	825
R & W P	29	29	29	29	28½	30	100
Rech & Pitts	15¾	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15¾	525
St L A & T H pf	91	91			90	95	100
St P M & M	107¾	108	107¾	107¾	107⅞	107¾	1,700
Texas & Pac	23¼	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	23⅜	23½	6,000
Union Pac	88⅞	89	88¼	88½	88½	88¾	13,010
Wabash	21	21⅜	20⅞	20⅞	20¾	21	1,810
Do pref	33	33¼	33	33⅜	33¼	33½	2,400
Am T & Cable	62	62	62	62	61	62½	130
Bank of Mer	135¼	135½	135¼	135½	135¼	135½	500
M U Tel	17	17	17	17	17½	18½	50
W U Telegraph	79¼	79¾	79	79⅛	79½	79¾	10,750
Pacific Mail	38¼	38¼	38	38¼	38	38¼	1,100
Colorado Coal	19	19	19	19	18½	19¼	100
Total sales of the day							312,001

* 51½ seller 10 days.

GOVERNMENTS.

U S 4½s Coupon 2,000	114⅞	U S 6s Currency 10,000	126½
U S 4s Registered 5,000	122	10,000	126½

BONDS AND BANK STOCKS.

Metropolitan Bank 6	155	Mil & St Paul 1st Ch & Pac W'n div 3,000	94
Atlantic & Pac inc 5,000	24½	3,000	94⅛
15,000	24⅞	1,000	94⅛
At & Pac W'n d 1st 2,000	94¾	3,000	94⅛
Bur C Rap & N 1st 1,000	102⅞	4,000	94
5,000	102	Wis & Minn div 4,000	90½
Ch St P M & O con 15,000	103⅝	La C & D div 2,000	93½
20,000	108½	N Y Lake E & W'n New 2d Consol 7,000	95
Ch St L & N O 5s 10,000	105¾	1,000	95
Chic B & Q deb 5s 25,000	91⅞	N Y N H & Hartf 1st 15,000	74¾
25,000	91¾	13,000	74¼
15,000	92⅛	10,000	74¾
2,000	92½	2,000	74½
5,000	92¼	1,000	74½
6,000	92⅞	1,000	74⅞
17,000	92⅞	60,000	74⅞
Den & R G 1st con 5,000	90	11,000	74⅛
33,000	90	12,000	74¼
E Ten Va & Ga 5s 10,000	72¼	N Y Ch & St L 1st 15,000	89⅞
Eliz Lex & Big Sandusky 6s 1,000	97½	5,000	90⅛
Erie 7s consol gold 30,000	125½	1,000	90⅞
Flint & Pere Marq 1st 1,000	108⅝	2,000	130⅞
Ft Worth & Den 1st 4,000	103⅝	N Orleans & Pac 1st 4,000	82
2,000	66⅞	2,000	82⅛
10,000	67	5,000	82⅛
Gulf Col & S Fe 1st 1,000	112	3,000	82½
Ind Bloom & West 1st East div 6s 10,000	90½	2,000	82¼
16,000	91	Northwest Sing Fd 6s coupon 2,000	107½
4,000	91¼	Northwest consol coup gold bonds 10,000	126
Kan Pac 1st con 19,000	100½	Nor Pac 1st coup 1,000	102⅞
8,000	100¾	2,000	102⅞
La & Mo Riv 1st 9,000	114⅛	15,000	102⅞
Louisville & Nashv gen mtg 6s 2,000	93	5,000	102⅞
3,000	93⅛	1,000	103
Mo Kan & Tex 2d 10,000	60	Pacific of Mo 1st 1,000	105½
10,000	60½	3,000	105¼
Mo Kan & T con 5s 10,000	106½	St P Min & Man 1st con 6s 15,000	100¼
30,000	106¼	10,000	100⅛
M U Tel 5,000	78⅞	20,000	100⅜
10,000	79⅛	South Carolina 1st 1,000	102¼
30,000	108¼	5,000	102
Morris & Essex 1st 500	137⅜	Texas Pac consol 2,000	91
Morris & Essex 2d 4,000	114⅜	1,000	90¾
Mil & St Paul con 2,000	122¾	Tex Pac inc L Gts 30,000	50
8,000	123	5,000	50½
Mich Cent 5s coup 5,000	99⅞	Union Pacific 1st 6,000	114
Metropolitan El 1st 2,000	100⅛	Am Dock & I 5s 1,000	91
Utah So'n Gen Mtg 7s 1,000	106	Wab St L & Pac Chicago div 2,000	75
Wab St L & Pac Canada South'n 1st Guaranteed 5,000	95⅞	2,000	95⅞
2,000	95⅞	16,000	95¾
Chic & N W'n con 1,000	132½	Chic St L & N O 1st 2,000	118½
Chic St L & N O 1st East Tenn Va & Ga incomes 10,000	29	Han & St Jo 6s con 5,000	104½
Han & St Jo 6s con 5,000	104½	Internat'l comp 6s 9,000	50¾
Internat'l comp 6s 9,000	50¾	Laf Bloom & M 1st 5,000	90
Laf Bloom & M 1st 5,000	90	Mo K'n & T Gen 6s 4,000	81⅞
Mo K'n & T Gen 6s 14,000	81⅞	Mo K & T con 6s 4,000	106¼
Mo K & T con 6s 1,000	106¼	1,000	106⅜
9,000	106¼	Mo Pacific 3d 1,000	116¾
Mo Pacific 3d 1,000	116¾	Met Elevated 2d 1,000	89
Met Elevated 2d 9,000	90	Rich & Dan 1st 3,000	96⅞
Rich & Dan 1st 6,000	74⅞	St L & San Fr 2d Class B 3,000	98
St L & San Fr 2d Class B 6,000	74	Texas Pacific 1st Rio Grande div 2,000	74⅞
Texas Pacific 1st Rio Grande div 6,000	74	Wabash gen mtg 6s 3,000	71
Wabash gen mtg 6s 2,000	71	Col Hock V & T 1st 20,000	95⅞
Col Hock V & T 1st 10,000	95⅞	Cent Pac Gold Bds 5,000	112⅞
Cent Pac Gold Bds 5,000	112⅞	Ches & Ohio 1st Series B 5,000	95⅞
Ches & Ohio 1st Series B 4,000	67¼	Mich Cent con 5s 30,000	105½
Mich Cent con 5s 30,000	105½	N J Cent Adjt'mt 2,000	108⅞
N J Cent Adjt'mt 2,000	108⅞	N Y cent 1st reg 40,000	130¾
N Y cent 1st reg 40,000	130¾	Ohio Central inc 5,000	13
Ohio Central inc 5,000	13	St L & Iron Mtn Cairo & Ful'n 1st 5,000	100½
St L & Iron Mtn Cairo & Ful'n 1st 5,000	100½	5,000	100⅞

CLOSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOCKS.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 29, 1883.

	Saturday.	To-day.		Saturday.	To-day.
Water Power	2¼	2¼	N Y & N England	25	25½
Boston Land	5⅝	5⅝	Old Colony	137½	138
A & Top. 1st pf	120	120¼	Allouez M Co. N	1¾	2
Eastern R R 6s	112	111½	Calumet & Hecla	238¾	238½
N Y & N Eng 7s	99⅝	99⅝	Catalpa	25	30
A & Top R R	82¼	82⅞	Franklin	11	11
Bos & A R R	173½	173½	Pewabic (new)	2½	2½
Boston & Maine	160	160	Quincy	60	59
Chic Bur & Q'cy	124¾	125½	Silver Islet	2½	2½
Cin San & Clev	18	18	Flint & P Marq pref	101½	101½
Eastern R R	39	39	Osceola	1¾	1¾
Flint & Pere Mar	28½	28¼	Huron	1	1¼
Lit R'k & Ft S	27	25			

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

Reported by JOHN H. DAVIS & Co., 17 *Wall st.*

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	131	131½	North Pac. pref.	65¼	65½
United RR., N. J	194	195	North Penn RR.	55⅝	56
Penna'n Rail'd	50⅛	50¼	Lehigh Nav.	45¾	45¾
Reading	25¼	25⅜	Buff. N. Y. & Pa.	11½	12
Reading gen'l mt.	95½	95¾	Do., Preferred	24	25
Lehigh Valley	69¾	70	Hestonville Ry	13	14
Catawissa pref.	37½	38	Philad'a & Erie	14½	15
North Pac. com.	29⅝	29¾			

MONDAY, Oct. 29—P. M.

The dealings in stocks to-day degenerated into what commonly is designated as a brokers' market. First prices generally were higher than Saturday's last figures, and in the first half-hour of business there were some further improvements recorded. After 11 o'clock the movements were dull and irregular, and with few exceptions the fluctuations were small. On the one side, the stock of Oregon and Transcontinental was exceptionally active at advancing prices. The reported sales of the stock amount to 73,000 shares (nearly one-fourth of the whole day's business in stocks) and its price ranged from 46⅞ to 49⅞, and closed at the highest figure asked. Reports were current of a remarkably favorable statement of the company's financial condition, that is about to be made, the character of which, seemingly, was certified to by the apparent class of buying. The Northern Pacific stocks were dull, but record final advances of ⅜ for the common and ⅞ for the preferred. Canadian Pacific stock was another feature on the same side of the market; it opened up 1⅝ per cent at 63½, and rose to 64½. It later sold at 61⅞, and closed at 62¾. As we understand the case, the Canadian Government will guarantee 3 per cent dividend for a period of ten years on the company's entire capital stock of $100,000,000, which will require $30,000,000. The balance of the Government subsidy due to the company is only $15,000,000, or only one-half of the amount of the sum guaranteed to be paid in ten years. The amount of capital stock outstanding now is $55,000,000, leaving the company $45,000,000 which it intends to sell with the Government guarantee. To indemnify the Government for its guarantee, in excess of the remaining $15,000,000 of subsidy, which it will retain to pay out in annual dividends instead of paying it to the company in a lump, we understand that the company gives to the Government some kind of a lien, either on its land grant or upon the proceeds of sales from it. In other words, the guarantee is, for the company, a case "when you can't eat your cake and keep it too." The trunk line shares, except Michigan Central, and those of the coal stocks, except Central of New-J