SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

GLADSTONE'S DUNDEE SPEECH.

SOME AMAZING STATEMENTS AND STILL MORE AMAZING CONCLUSIONS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Mr. Gladstone's speech at Dundee on last Wednesday, as given by cable report in The Tribune of the 30th inst., presents, so far as it concerned our American tariff, some anomalous features; so much so, indeed, as to warrant the suspicion that the "Grand Old Man" is losing his intellectual grip.

The general tenor of British carpings and criticisms of our tariff has been such as to justify the conclusion that England still regards the United States as colonies of Great Britain, and that our National legislation must not be permitted to interfere with the paramount interests of the "mother country." Public meetings in that country have even gone so far as to call upon the British Government to protest against the passage of the McKinley bill; just as though England had still a voice in our Congressional legislation. This dictatorial treatment of our domestic legislation cannot fail to provoke resentment as well as contempt in the American mind. But Mr. Gladstone was, at least, sensible enough to enter a disclaimer of any purpose to "bring a railing accusation against the people of the United States" on account of our tariff. This was generous. It was magnanimous. "The people of the United States" ought to be thankful! This abstention from abuse of our people and our Congress for ordering their own affairs in their own way implies our right to legislate without consulting Gladstone or Great Britain. We commend his amiable moderation! The orator, moreover, assured his Dundee audience that "he was not going to treat them to the commonplaces of free trade." For this exemption from the infliction of such platitudes they should have been thankful.

Mr. Gladstone then proceeds to make some statements concerning free trade and protection that painfully indicate a lapse of intelligence. He said: "Protection, although it might inflict incidental collateral blows on other countries, did far greater mischief to the people of the country which adopted such a policy, and whose people it plundered and defrauded." If this be true, then, instead of being railed against by Englishmen, our people ought to be commiserated. But, unfortunately for the truth of the statement, our people have invariably prospered and grown rich under tariffs of protection. Not an instance to the contrary. Mr. Gladstone ought not to have been ignorant of that historic fact. He ought not to have been ignorant of the further fact that in every instance the cost of all commodities of necessity and requisite for comfort in living has been less to our people under the protective tariffs than under free trade. This does not look as though our people had been seriously "plundered and defrauded" by a system of protection. These historic facts flatly contradict Mr. Gladstone's statement in that particular.

The Dundee orator further said: "There were people who believed that the injurious effects of protection were chiefly felt in the countries dealing with the protected country. That was a fundamental mistake. There might be a deal of disturbance, and even demoralization, in trade, but it was not true at any time that the trade of any country on earth could interfere seriously with the prosperity of Great Britain." Then, why make such a fuss about it? If Mr. Gladstone's boastful statement be true as to Great Britain, it is equally true of France and Germany. And, if true, they should have congratulated themselves on the passage of the McKinley bill by our Congress. If it be true that we benefit ourselves without injuring them by that tariff, why should railing accusations and threats of retaliation be indulged in?

But Mr. Gladstone repudiates this by saying that "England should not be led into any such suicidal folly." And he clinches this view by further saying: "Every country giving greater stringency of protection within its borders, though damaging Britain within its own market, gave the British a freer and broader field in other markets. It was not possible for Great Britain to receive a vital or profound injury from any of these operations abroad." Certainly, under this view of the subject as expounded by Mr. Gladstone Great Britain, instead of querulous protests and railing accusations, owes us a vote of thanks and a debt of gratitude for giving to her trade "a freer and broader field in other markets" by a law protecting our own.

Mr. Gladstone further stated in that remarkable Dundee speech that "The probable tendency produced by the tariff among Americans would be toward the manufacture of coarser goods, thus degrading their productions, while the English improved theirs." Now, every intelligent American knows that the "probable tendency" of the new tariff is to be exactly in the opposite direction from degrading or manufacture of coarser goods. For we know that this tariff has already stimulated our manufacturers to the improvement, instead of the degradation, of their productions. Obviously, Mr. Gladstone's conclusions are no less erroneous than his statement of facts regarding the American tariff. As further evidence of this, he also said: "America must get paid for her exports to England, and must take payment either in British manufactures or in foreign or colonial goods through English markets."

The accuracy of the statement that America "must take payment" for her exports in British manufactures or foreign goods through English markets may well be challenged. We fail to see the obligatory element in thus receiving payment for our exports. Mr. Gladstone seems to have forgotten that there is such a thing as a "balance of trade" as between different countries; and that balance must be paid in gold, not in goods. We seek to secure that balance in our favor. A protective tariff is our only means of securing it. And under such tariff England will take just as much of our exports as she would under free trade—in no case any more than she must for her needs.

Mr. Gladstone does not leave his Dundee audience without further words of consolation. For he said: "The experience of the past ought to dispel alarms that the McKinley law would effect material injury. The harm to English commerce would be fractional compared with that done to the people of the protected country."

We rejoice that the experience of the past is so reassuring to English commerce; and we also rejoice that the same "experience of the past" is equally reassuring to ourselves, "the people of the protected country." I. J. ALLEN

Newfoundland, N. J., Oct. 31, 1890.

WHAT HAS VIVISECTION GAINED?

ALL ITS CLAIMS DENIED ON ITS OWN PROOFS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In an article in "The Herald" it was alleged that important benefits to mankind have been gained by vivisection; in other words, by the cruel and revolting practice of experimenting upon living animals. Will you allow me space for the reply that the publisher of this misstatement refuses to print? The writer of that article twice says that the circulation of the blood was discovered by means of vivisection by Harvey. This is afterward repeated in the list given by Dr. Shrady of the great discoveries made through this agency. This statement is most positively untrue, and I am surprised that any physician or any scientist should make it, after the contradiction that my colleagues and I have given to the assertion in pamphlets, in newspaper articles and in magazines. I quote Harvey's own words. Robert Boyle says in his book:

I remember that when I asked our famous Harvey, in the only discourse I had with him (which was but a little while before he died), what were the things that induced him to think of a circulation of the blood, he assured me that when he took notice that the valves in the veins of so many parts of the body were so placed that they gave free passage to the blood toward the heart, but opposed the passage of the blood the contrary way, he was incited to think that so provident a cause as nature had not placed so many valves without a design, and no design seemed more probable than that, since the blood could not, because of the interposing valves, be sent by the veins to the limbs, it should be sent through the arteries, and should return through the veins, whose valves did not oppose the course that way.

So this discovery was the result of Harvey's study of the dead body, and that alone.

The second claim to great benefits arising from vivisection on Dr. Shrady's list is the "function of the spinal nerves." It is evident that this "eminent surgeon" has not read the article written by me that appeared in "The Forum" of last March. Otherwise, he could not continue to repeat the hackneyed arguments of the vivisectors, which I there so conclusively disproved, by the words of the very men who made the discoveries. The "function of the spinal nerves" was first made known to the world by the great English surgeon, Sir Charles Bell. When speaking of this discovery in his work "On the Nervous System" he says:

In a foreign review of my former papers, the results have been conceded as in favor of experimenting on living animals. They are, on the contrary, deductions from anatomy, and I have had recourse to experiments, not to form my opinions, but to impress them upon others. It must be my apology that my utmost powers of persuasion were lost while I urged my statements on the ground of anatomy alone.

So this is another of the great results of a close study of the dead body, and has nothing whatever to do with vivisection further than that Sir Charles Bell made use of experiments to convince those who were incredulous of the truth of his discovery.

The third claim that Dr. Shrady makes is that of the action of galvanic currents, and this, too, is attributed to vivisection; whereas, if he had investigated the subject a little further, he would have found out that Galvani's discovery was not made through experiments upon living animals, but upon dead ones. Over the balcony of the house where he lived in Bologna is an inscription saying that Galvani made his great discovery by means of "morte rane"—dead frogs. His wife had prepared some frogs for supper, and hung them from a copper spit in the balcony. Galvani noticed that whenever the legs of the frogs in swinging came near the iron railing of the balcony muscular contractions took place, and this led him to form his theory of galvanic currents.

So, did space permit, I might go on to answer all Dr. Shrady's list of benefits from vivisection. I should particularly like to reply to his statement that the action of many important drugs has been learned from experiments upon living animals, for it would be easy to show how different is the effect of various drugs and poisons upon men and upon the lower animals, and how we can never be certain in trying any new medicine that its results will be the same when tested upon man as upon the dog, the cat or the horse. I must, however, say a few words with regard to Dr. Markham's prize essay. A less logical argument, or one less likely to appeal to any intelligent man, I cannot conceive. He says that we cannot kill animals for our food or other necessities without the infliction of some pain, and therefore vivisection is justifiable. We admit that it is allowable to kill animals for our necessities, when it can be done humanely, but there comes in exactly the distinction which we make; it is not allowable to inflict lengthened suffering upon them. What sort of proportion is there between infliction of pain lasting a few minutes or seconds and one that extends over days and weeks and months? When Mantegazza starved rabbits and guinea pigs and, while they were without any food, subjected them day after day to hours of excruciating torture; when Ferrier and Goltz and Munk deprived monkeys of a portion of their brains, and then kept them alive for weeks and months experimenting upon them in their mutilated condition, could this be compared to felling an ox with a blow, or even to the more cruel Jewish method of slaughter, by cutting his throat and letting him bleed to death, or to taking off the head of a chicken, or to "sticking a pig," as it is called? We consider it justifiable to put to death criminals that have committed certain crimes destructive of human life or human society, but we should think it an outrage to subject them to lengthened torture, no matter how great or how atrocious their offences. CAROLINE EARLE WHITE,

Corresponding Secretary American Anti-Vivisection Society.

Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1890.

LONG-LIVED CHILDREN CALL HER BLESSED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Reading of long-lived families reminds me of the descendants of Elizabeth Jesup Couch, of Green's Ferry.

One of her daughters married Hezekiah Banks, of Greenfield Hill, and was the mother of eight children. The oldest daughter of the eight died at the age of ninety-four, the third daughter aged ninety-seven. The oldest son died at the age of ninety-five, the youngest son at ninety-three.

The oldest daughter married Joseph Hill. Her maiden name was Sarah Banks. After the marriage they removed into the town of Liberty, Sullivan County, New-York. Sarah had eight children, five of whom are living, aged from eighty-seven down to seventy-six. Eliza, the oldest, married a son of Judge Crary, in Liberty, and has six sons living and two or three daughters. The oldest son, Horace Crary, lives in Binghamton, being sixty-eight years old. He and his five brothers average about six feet in height. Most of them are engaged in tanneries under the name of Crary Brothers, in Hancock, N. Y., and Horton Crary & Co., in Sheffield, Penn.

Aunt Sarah's descendants now number about 150. My honored deceased mother, Patty Banks Staples, left five children. Her oldest daughter, Deborah, is now ninety years and nine months old. The oldest son, Horace (the writer), is eighty-eight years and nine months old; the second son, Sidney, was eighty-seven in August; Alonzo, the third son, eighty-four in April; the fourth son, Edward Jesup, died in November, 1862, aged fifty years.

The other two daughters of Elizabeth Jesup Couch had ten children, and the four sons had fifteen. All those I have mentioned are the children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren of Elizabeth Jesup Couch, and besides these there are many of a later generation.

I well remember conversing with my great-grandmother, Elizabeth, eighty-three, eighty-four and eighty-five years ago, and how she always sat knitting with her large Bible in her lap. The Jesup family were noted for their veneration for divine things, as you must know from your honored citizen, Morris K. Jesup, whose grandfather was a grandnephew of Elizabeth. Elizabeth Jesup married Thomas Couch about 1740. Major-General D. N. Couch is one of her descendants; in fact, we ask, where can you name her equal as a progenitor?

It is not much in itself, yet a thing the like of which not many men may truly tell, that I have held frequent conversations not only with Elizabeth Jesup Couch, but also with many of her descendants down to seven generations. HORACE STAPLES.

Westport, Conn., Nov. 10, 1890.

GRANT'S PLURALITY AT LEAST 20,000.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Will you kindly publish in the next issue of your paper the actual number of votes that Hugh J. Grant received over Francis M. Scott for Mayor of New-York City, and by so doing you will settle a dispute and greatly oblige. A CONSTANT READER.

New-York, Nov. 8, 1890.

[The official count has not been made, and consequently the exact number of votes cast for the candidates is not known. It is certain, however, that Grant received at least 20,000 more votes than Scott.—Ed.]

A CHESS-LOVER'S DELIGHT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am very much pleased by seeing the chess column in The Tribune, and especially because it is written by Mr. W. Steinitz, the champion chess player of the world. I congratulate The Tribune on this success and hope you will continue to publish all the chess news, not only on Sundays, but on week days, too. CHESS LOVER'S ALSO.

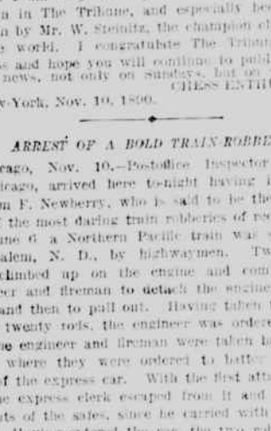
New-York, Nov. 10, 1890.

ARREST OF A BOLD TRAIN-ROBBER.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—Postoffice Inspector Watkins, of Chicago, arrived here to-night having in custody William F. Newberry, who is said to be the leader in one of the most daring train robberies of recent years. On June 6 a Northern Pacific train was stopped at New-salem, N. D., by highwaymen. Two masked men climbed up on the engine and compelled the engineer and fireman to detach the engine from the train and then to pull out. Having taken the engine about twenty rods, the engineer was ordered to stop and the engineer and fireman were taken back to the train, where they were ordered to batter down the door of the express car. With the first attack on the car the express clerk escaped from it and saved the contents of the safes, since he carried with him their keys. Having entered the car, the two robbers compelled the engineer, the fireman and the postal clerk to cut open the mail pouches and to carry the first-class registered mail matter to the robbers' horses. About 500 packages containing $15,000 in cash were thus secured. G. E. Bailey, one of the highwaymen, was subsequently captured, and is now serving a term in the North Dakota penitentiary. The search for Newberry has been carried on by the postal authorities ever since, and he was arrested at Plains, Va., Saturday. Newberry comes of reputable Virginia family.

GENERAL MILES TALKS ABOUT THE INDIANS.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—General Nelson A. Miles, Commander of the Department of the Missouri, has just returned from a trip through Dakota, Montana and Nebraska. When seen by a reporter the General talked entertainingly as to the strange fanaticism prevalent among the Sioux and Cheyennes. He says that many of the Sioux and Cheyennes now assert that they have already seen the Messiah, among others "Old Porcupine," a prominent Cheyenne chief who last winter made a trip with a large party of braves to Wyoming and said he had been taken to the Messiah by some Bannock Indians who came over the mountains to act as guides. "Old Porcupine" reports that the Messiah is the white man's Christ, returned after 1,800 years to visit the red man. The Messiah is white and wears his head muffled so that his face cannot be seen. His hands, however, still bear cruel scars from the wounds inflicted by the white man centuries ago. These scars serve to remind the Indian of his duty to the Messiah, who will bring all good things if he is only faithful to his old traditions and customs. "There is nothing particularly new in the latest craze," said the General. "The Indians are great dreamers. They seldom if ever work, and consequently have plenty of time to sit around and pray and dance and fast. This is all that they have been doing thus far and I don't know that they have done any different for the last fifty years. I do not anticipate any necessity for my visiting the affected tribes again, for the present at any rate."



Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken: it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c. and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW-YORK, N. Y.

MONTHLY PIPE LINE REPORT.

Oil City, Penn., Nov. 10 (Special.).—The complete returns of all the pipe lines for October are somewhat disappointing. The figures show that production is almost equal to consumption, the daily average excess of runs over deliveries being only 717 barrels. The excess of total deliveries is only 112,021 barrels, and the net stocks of all pipe lines show a decrease from September of only 95,312 barrels. The reports for the last two months compare as follows:

	Sept.	Oct.	Changes.
All pipe lines, bbls.—			
Total receipts	2,584,949	2,750,098 Inc.	165,149
Total deliveries	2,719,207	2,772,935 Inc.	53,728
Excess deliveries	134,258	22,837 Dec.	112,021
Daily average runs	86,164	88,732 Inc.	2,568
Daily average deliveries	90,640	89,449 Dec.	1,191
Daily average excess deliveries	4,476	717 Dec.	3,759
Total net stocks	9,794,097	9,699,385 Dec.	95,312

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD AND RANGE OF PRICES.

The National Transit report for October, issued yesterday, shows a decrease in gross stocks of oil of 329,701 barrels, but a decrease in the sediment and surplus account of 190,125 barrels makes the reduction in net merchantable stocks as compared with September only 139,576 barrels. This decrease is represented by a reduction in credit balances to producers of 392,076 barrels and a corresponding expansion in certificates outstanding of 252,500 barrels. The receipts for October were made up of 1,963,518 barrels from the wells and 865,552 barrels received from other lines, a total of 2,829,370 barrels, an increase of 114,468 barrels. The regular deliveries were 2,408,921 barrels, and 60,025 barrels were delivered to other pipe lines, a total of 2,368,946 barrels, an increase of only 22,012 barrels. Appended are the National Transit reports for the last two months and for October a year ago:

Nat. Tr. bbls., 42 gals.	Oct. 1890.	Sept. 1890.	Oct. 1889.
Gross stocks	12,886,908	9,191,617	8,881,916
Sediment and surplus	3,075,555	2,601,053	2,410,928
Net merchantable fluid	9,761,353	6,590,564	6,471,018
Certificates outstanding	6,41,750	4,893,892	3,311,392
Credit balances	3,314,577	3,727,782	3,035,656
Total receipts	1,554,393	2,114,902	2,229,376
Total deliveries	2,276,291	2,346,344	2,368,946
Excess deliveries	720,898	231,442	139,576

The Buckeye Pipe Line Company reports for October: Gross stocks 21,088,687 barrels, an increase of 487,414 barrels; sediment and surplus account 646,022 barrels, a decrease of 110,701 barrels; net stocks 20,442,665 barrels, an increase of 598,115 barrels. The increase in net stocks is represented by an increase in credit balances, the outstanding certificates remaining unchanged at 5,434,000 barrels. The runs from the wells were 1,342,158 barrels, an increase of 52,580 barrels, and the deliveries were 723,725 barrels, a gain of 209,869 barrels.

There was only little trading in National Transit certificates yesterday. At the Stock Exchange prices dropped 2 cents to 74 cents, while the options at the Consolidated Exchange receded from 75 7-8c to 74 1-2c, a reduction in average from last month of several points. Oats were comparatively steady all day, sympathizing rather with corn than with wheat. The provision market was a most surprising and erratic one. Considering the financial situation, it would have been natural for provisions to have also shown considerable weakness. Instead of that they made quite a remarkable advance. Pork at one time showed an advance of 35 cents, lard of 7 1-2 cents, and ribs of 10 cents. This was not all maintained, but even at the close prices still showed some gain over Saturday night.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS—BY TELEGRAPH.

Buffalo, Nov. 10.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,700 head; total for week thus far, 10,600; for same time last week, 10,950; consigned through, 4,100, of which 3,940 to New-York; on sale, 5,800; market opened with a fair demand for export and good to choice cows dull for other grades; fresh cows and springers in common and steady for top grades; export steers, good to extra, $4 15@4 70; choice heavy butchers' steers, $3 90@4 35; mediums, $3 50@3 80; light heads, $3 15@3 65; Michigan stockers, heavy, $2 60@3 20; do yearlings, $1 75@2 25; stock bulls, $1 75@2 50; fat, $2@2 65; export, $2 75@3 25; bologna $1 75@2 50; cows and heifers, good to extra, $2@3 35; milch cows and springers, $18@40; veal calves, $4 50@5 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 4,000 head; total for week thus far, 14,600; for same time last week, 17,600; consigned through, 2,000; of which 1,200 to New-York; on sale, 15,000; market opened with a fair trade on top grades, dull and easy for common grades; wood dull to heavy. Sheep—Choice to extra, $3 85@3 95; good to choice, $3 70@3 80; common to fair, $3 25@3 60. Lambs—Choice to extra, $5 75@6 10; good to choice, $5 60@5 70; common to fair, $4 75@5 35. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 20,040 head; total for week thus far, 30,800; for same time last week, 30,060; consigned through, 9,800, of which 6,800 for New-York; on sale, 21,000. Heavy opened in fair demand; light hogs and pigs dull, closed easier; heavy, $4 25@4 35; medium and mixed, $4 10@4 15; Yorkers, $4 75@3 90; pigs, $4 25@4 30.

Chicago, Nov. 10.—"The Evening Journal" reports: Cattle—Receipts, 19,000 head; shipments, 4,000; market unsettled, irregular; prime steers, $4 95@5 25; others, $3@4 85; Texans, $2 15@2 80; stagers, $2 30@3 60. Hogs—Receipts, 40,000 head; shipments, 6,500; market steady, lower; rough and common, $3 20@3 55; fair to good heavy, $3 60@3 90; prime heavy and butcher weights, $3 95@4 10; light, $3 50@3 80; pigs, $2 50@3 50. Sheep—Receipts, 6,600 head; shipments, 1,500; market slow, lower; natives, $3 50@5 25; Westerns, $4 10@4 40; Texans fed, $4 25.

COTTON MARKETS—BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Nov. 10, 4 p. m.—The sales of the day include 6,400 bales American. Futures closed easy: American middling, low middling clause, November delivery, 5 13-64d sellers; December and January delivery, 5 16-64d; 5 17-64d; January and February delivery, 5 18-64d buyers; February and March delivery, 5 20-64d buyers; March and April delivery, 5 22-64d buyers; April and May delivery, 5 24-64@5 25-64d; May and June delivery, 5 27-64d sellers; June and July delivery, 5 29-64d buyers.

Galveston, Nov. 10.—Cotton steady; middling, 9 9-16c; low middling, 9½c; good ordinary, 8½c; net and gross receipts, 9,721 bales; exports coastwise, 7,939 bales; sales, 569 bales; stock, 120,606 bales.

Norfolk, Nov. 10.—Cotton quiet; middling, 9¼c; net and gross receipts, 4,336 bales; exports to the Continent, 5,000 bales; coastwise, 1,067 bales; sales, 1,550 bales; stock, 42,837 bales.

Savannah, Nov. 10.—Cotton weak; middling, 9c; low middling, 8¾c; good ordinary, 7¾c; net and gross receipts, 11,961 bales; exports coastwise, 2,992 bales; to the Continent, 7,483 bales; sales, 1,975 bales; stock, 117,339 bales.

New-Orleans, Nov. 10.—Cotton irregular and easy; middling, 9¼c; low middling, 8¾c; good ordinary, 8¼c; net receipts, 14,511 bales; gross receipts, 14,815 bales; exports coastwise, 1,512 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; stock, 180,380 bales.

EUROPEAN PRODUCE MARKET.

Liverpool, Nov. 10, 3:45 p. m.—Beef, pork and hams in good demand. Bacon—The demand has fallen off; short rib, about 25 lbs., firm at 36s 6d. Cheese in poor demand; American finest white and colored dull at 48s 6d. Tallow is poor demand; prime city steady at 25s 6d. Turpentine in poor demand. Lard—Spot and futures in poor demand. Wheat in poor demand. Flour in fair demand. Corn—Spot in poor demand; futures in good demand; mixed Western, spot and November, firm at 4s 10½d; December firm at 4s 10½d; January firm at 4s 11d. Hops at London—Pacific Coast in good demand. Receipts of wheat for the past week from Atlantic ports, none; from Pacific ports, none; from other sources, 26,000 quarters. Receipts of American corn for the past week, 15,000 quarters.

THE MARKETS.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

B. E. Peas, bags	50	Mustard seed, bags	542
B. W. Flour, pkgs	38	Spirits turp., bbls	227
Beans, bbls	229	Rosin, bbls	556
Buckwheat, bush	60	Tar, bbls	30
Cotton, bales	9,137	Oil cake, pkgs	3,131
Cottonseed oil, bbls	1,633	Oil, lard, bbls	110
Copper, bbls	80	Oil, lubr., bbls	1,009
Dried fruit, pkgs	619	Oleo stock, pkgs	88
Eggs, bbls	474	Peanuts, bags	881
Eggs, cases	4,218	Pota. pkgs	274
Flour, pkgs	20,104	Beef, pkgs	298
Cornmeal, bbls	1,245	Cutmeats, pkgs	7,968
Cornmeal, bags	880	Lard, pkgs	2,294
Wheat, bush	84,900	Lard, kegs	1,225
Corn, bush	85,850	Butter, pkgs	4,079
Oats, bush	109,000	Cheese, pkgs	3,034
Malt, bush	35,000	Dressed Hogs, No	18
Barley, bush	22,100	Raisins (cal.), bxs	2,650
Peas, bush	4,800	Starch, pkgs	225
Oatmeal, bbls	510	Stearine, pkgs	193
Flaxseed, bags	15,500	Sumac, bags	140
Grass seed, pkgs	848	Tallow, pkgs	89
Grass seed, bags	570	Eggs, pkgs	2,099
Hops, bales	425	Tobacco, hhds	886
Leather, sides	34,567	Whiskey, bbls	824

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

COFFEE—Brazil growths on the spot ruled about steady and there was a moderate stir to the demand. No. 7 quoted 18c. Sales, 1,000 bags No. 6, 18¾c; 1,500 bags No. 7, 18¾c afloat; 500 bags No. 5 Santos, 19½c, and 500 bags No. 6 do, 18¾c. Mild grades steady. Sales, 500 picals Padang, 25c; 500 bags Linos at 23c; were exchanged for 500 picals Padang from September, sale 24½c; also 1,000 bags Maracaibo and 600 bags Savanilla, private terms. The option market was unsettled and only moderately active. Higher prices prevailed at the outset (most months showing a rise of 5@15 points), based on bullish gables and covering of "shorts." But late foreign accounts came easier and realizing set in, leading to a reaction; final figures being 5@10 points below the close on Saturday last. Have gained ½@1½ frs early, but closed with a decline of ½ fr. Hamburg advanced ⅛@¼ pfg. London was also stronger. Official quotations, 2:45 p. m.: November, 81c; December, 80c 6d; January, 77c; February, 74c 6d; March, 74c; April, 73c 3d. Rio quotes: Regular first, 7@8c; good second, 6@6 80c; exchange (gold), 24½; receipts (2 days), 9,000 bags; total stock, 1,147,000 bags; market firm; Santos receipts (2 days), 15,000 bags; Rio purchases for United States during the week, 19,000 bags; Rio purchases for Europe and other countries, during week, 15,000 bags; Rio clearances by (1) steamer for United States, 22,000 bags; Rio clearances for Europe and other countries, 8,000 bags; steamers loading at Rio for United States, 2; freight per steamer, 30c and 5 per cent primage per bag; total Santos stock, 410,000 bags; Santos purchases for United States, 30,000 bags; Santos clearances for Europe and other countries, 48,000 bags; Santos clearances for United States by (1) steamer, 20,000 bags; Santos clearances for Europe and other countries, 114,000 bags; steamers loading at Santos for United States, 2; Santos market firm; good average Santos, 7 8 000. Total sales here today, 34,000 bags, as follows:

	Closing prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	15.20@15.25	15.45	15.20	6,750
February	15.10@15.25	15.30	15.10	3,000
March	15.35@15.40	15.55	15.40	7,750
April	15.20@15.30	15.30	15.25	500
May	15.20@15.25	15.45	15.25	7,500
June	15.05@15.15	15.30	15.25	750
November	17.25@17.40			
December	17.10@17.15	17.25	17.10	7,750

Warehouse deliveries since November 1, 1890: New-York, 47,907 bags; Baltimore, 3,875 bags; New-Orleans, 11,125 bags; total, 62,708 bags.

COTTON—On the spot ruled weak and moderately active; prices unchanged. Sales, 400 bales for export and 501 bales for consumption; also 136 bales for consumption not before reported. Port receipts, 36,154 bales; stock, 93,088 bales this day last week and 62,386 bales this day last year. Crop movement:

	Bales. 1890.	Bales. 1889.
Visible supply	2,489,014	2,257,614
Receipts, one day	46,409	43,451
Exports to Great Britain, one day	35,019	10,152
Exports to France, one day	7,300	5,370
Exports to Continent, one day	1,928	16,068
Stock in New-York in bonded warehouses, counted daily	35,957	70,565
In other places (estimated)	15,634	23,677
Total stock in New-York, by running tally	51,591	93,642
Stock in all United States ports	61,303	65,443

Quotations are based on American standard of classification.

New Cotton.	Uplands.	Gulf.
Ordinary	7	7 3-16
Strict Ordinary	7 9-16	7½
Good Ordinary	8 5-16	8⅝
Strict Good Ordinary	8¾	8 15-16
Low Middling	9 3-16	9⅜
Strict Low Middling	9 7-16	9⅝
Middling	9⅝	9 13-16
Good Middling	10 1-16	10 1-16
Strict Good Middling	10 5-16	10⅜
Middling Fair	10⅞	10 11-16
Fair	11	11 3-16

STAINED.

Good Ordinary	6¾	Low Middling	8 5-16
Strict Good Ordinary	7⅞	Middling	9⅜

Options—More or less excitement prevailed in this line today, and the dealings were unusually heavy in a decidedly weakened market. The liquidation was very heavy, and there was free selling by small speculative people. The entire news of the day favored the "bear" side; but the most important factor was the bureau report, estimating a yield of nearly 8,000,000 bales. When this became known the market fairly went to pieces, prices dropping 40 points (11@16 points on cotton), along with very slight recovery. In addition to the crop news the port receipts were liberal and Liverpool weakened, both of which added to the depression. Sales, 180,400 bales.

	Closing prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
November	9.15@9.16	9.25	9.15	400
December	9.21@9.22	9.40	9.20	15,600
January	9.41@9.42	9.59	9.38	50,300
February	9.48@9.49	9.64	9.45	20,200
March	9.52@9.54	9.67	9.50	35,700
April	9.62@9.64	9.75	9.58	4,500
May	9.70@9.71	9.85	9.68	1,100
June	9.78@9.79	9.87	9.76	13,800
July	9.86@9.88	9.91	9.85	2,000
August	9.90@9.92	9.96	9.90	4,700

FLOUR AND MEAL—FLOUR—There was an unsettled and generally heavy market today, as affected by the demoralized state of affairs in Wall Street, yesterday, however, showed no material change. Exporters bought sparingly and the jobbing inquiry was only moderate. Sales, 22,500 bbls (5,000 bbls for export, including 1,200 bbls Low Extra, $3 60@4 10; 2,000 bbls City Mill, $5 15@$5 40; 2,000 bbls City Mill Patents, $5 50@$5 75; 1,500 bbls Superfine, $3 10@$3 30; 1,000 bbls Fine, $2 75@$3 00. Quotations: City Mill Extra, West Indies, $5 15@$5 40; do Patents, $5 50@$6 10; Low Extra, $3 60@$3 80; Winter Wheat low grades, $3 40@$3 60; Minnesota Extra, $3 60@$4 10; fair to choice, $4 15@$4 75; Patents, $4 75@$5 50; City Mill Patents, $5 50@$6 00; Superfine, spring and winter, $3 15@$3 50; Fine, $2 75@$3 00. Market closed heavy. MEAL—SOUTHERN FLOUR—Rather more inquiry, and prices were easier. Sales, 350 bbls. Quotations: Fancy, $3 85@$4 10; Trade and Family Extras, $3 15@$3 25; Patents, $4 25@$4 75. RYE FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged. Sales, 325 bbls. Superfine, $3 85@$4 25, and fancy, $4 30. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Somewhat stronger on light receipts; quoted at $2 60@$2 70 for new per 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT GRAIN—Quoted at 58c.

CORNMEAL—More active and firm. Yellow Western quoted at $2 55@$3 25, and Brandywine, $3 25. Sales, 1,600 bbls including 1,000 bbls Brandywine.

GRAIN—WHEAT—Wall Street affairs again furnished the chief topic of the speculative dealings, and the result was as variable and very frequently marked the entire session. At one period the temper was quite strong, and prices showed a rise of 2@3c, then again there was a decline of 1@1½c as compared with the regular close of Saturday last. Final figures, however, were only ½c lower on December, while late months gained an advance. The liquidation in these months set in strong on the rally, and this, in conjunction with the tight money market, had a depressing influence. In addition to the financial demoralization, the "bears" were aided by the increase in stocks in sight, besides which the interior movement continued fair. The visible supply in store last 3,056,000 bush was larger than expected, and adds, too, to the bearish feeling. Cables were quiet and firm, while the accounts were large and rather easier. The export demand continued moderate, upward of 64,000 bush being taken since our last, and this caused a rally shortly before the close, which, however, continued light. Receipts were quoted at 91,000 bush, and shipments at 16,000 bush, of which there was a reaction to $1 03⅞, leaving a loss, ever, at $1 01⅝. May, which opened at $1 08¼, advanced to $1 08⅞, and then declined to $1 02⅞, closing at $1 03. Interior receipts today were 410,174 bush spring and 99,418 bush winter, against 720,800 and 90,000 respectively a year ago. Receipts of flour, 20,000 bbls; clearances, 20,437 bush wheat and 7,000 pkgs flour. The spot market ruled unsettled and nominally following options, but the close was somewhat steadier. Shippers took 14,000 bush No 2 and ungraded red, and 20,000 bush No 2 spring, cost, freight and insurance. Millers bought 6 lots within the range of nearly 95c, afloat. 4,375,000 bush future, 1,800,000 bush spot and to arrive, including No 2 Spring, c. f. and i., private terms; Ungraded Winter Red at 90@91 05c; No 2 Red, f. o. b., December sold at $1 03⅞; and closing at $1 03⅝; do about $1 05@$1 05⅛; No 2 Red Winter, $1 11⅛; No 2 Northern, closing at $1 03⅞; do December, $1 03⅝@$1 04⅛, closing at $1 01⅞; do January, $1 05@$1 05⅛, closing at $1 05⅝; do May, $1 07⅝@$1 08⅞, closing at $1 08⅝; do July, $1 03⅞@$1 04, closing at $1 03.

RYE—Quiet, but firm in price. Western, in bond, quoted at 72@73c. Canada, 71@72c, to arrive, state, 70@72c. BARLEY—Quiet and steady at 50@52c. Sales, 100,000 bush Western private, f. o. b. Milwaukee quoted at 50@53c. Ungraded Canada, 90@91c. No 2 do, 88@89c. Extra No 2 do, 93c. No 1 Canada, 98@101c. BARLEY MALT—Quiet and unchanged. CORN—Worked irrespective of wheat, and at the close there was a general advance of ½@¾c. At one period, however, the market ruled 2@3c higher. Receipts were moderate and receipts continued moderate, while the stocks in store showed a decrease, all of which helped the rise. Besides this, the visible supply decreased 632,272 bush, and there was some talk of an unfavorable Government report (due today), which added to the buoyancy. Speculation reached a respectable size, instead of 1,100,000 bush changing hands. On the spot there was a rise of about ½c, with restricted offerings. About seven loads were taken for shipment and clearances aggregated 38,443 bush. Sales, 1,120,000 bush future, 144,000 bush spot, including Ungraded Mixed and White, 59½@61c; No 2 Mixed, 59¾@59⅞c, elevator, 60@60⅛c afloat; Yellow, 61½c; No 2 November, closing at 59⅝c; do December, 59½@59¾c, closing at 59⅝c; do January, 59½@59⅝c, closing at 60c; do May, 60⅛@60⅜c, closing at