Watertown for 45 cents on account of importations from Canada. The White Brothers have stocked the Mundy malt house, also two in Adams, mostly with Canadian barley, because it can be bought cheaper in Canada than here."

On the day that Mr. Flower submitted the farmers' letter from which the above is an extract, Representative Lansing made a statement before the committee, and this colloquy took place:

"Mr. Flower—Are you acquainted with the Adams malt-house and the Watertown malt-house in your district?

"Mr. Lansing—I know both of them.

"Mr. Flower—What are they filled with?

"Mr. Lansing—I suppose they are filled with barley imported from Canada. What the proportion is I do not know.

"Mr. Flower—I have received a letter on this point, which I would like to file in connection with this, from the Farmers' Alliance, stating that these malt houses are filled with Canadian barley, and that barley in that district could not be sold."

The "district" comprises the counties of Jefferson and St. Lawrence, which so long ago as 1879 produced more than 500,000 bushels of barley. In 1890 Canada exported no less than 10,168,038 bushels of barley to the State of New-York, or nearly 1,300,000 bushels more than the total production of the State twelve years ago.

When the duty on beans was under discussion in the committee, Mr. Flower admitted that the farmers of New-York find their chief competition in Canadian imports. Among other things he said: "The bean crop is a safe crop in New-York; all the money they get, they get from their beans. I am not alluding to the seed peas and beans, but the regular old Boston bean. Where we get the competition is right from the Canadian bean, and it drove us out of the market." Canada exported nearly 900,000 bushels of beans and peas to New-York last year.

But Mr. Flower set his face like a flint against the barley growers and bean growers; he voted against them and in favor of their Canadian competitors. He did the same things with respect to the farmers and other men in this State who raise beans, peas, potatoes, hops, oats, rye, buckwheat, vegetables, poultry and eggs, hay, horses, cattle, sheep and wool, field and garden seeds, dairy products, leaf-tobacco, orchard products and other products which constitute the magnificent agricultural industries of the Empire State.

A FREE-TRADE "CALAMITY WAILER."

Among his earlier exhibitions of statesmanship in the 51st Congress was Mr. Flower's vote against the bill to simplify the laws relating to the collection of revenue from imports. This bill was designed and calculated to prevent frauds by means of undervaluations as well as to insure a better and more equitable and uniform administration of the customs laws. Mr. Flower offered several amendments which had been kindly drawn for him by New-York importers. The most important one was to strike out a definition of "market value" which the committee, of which Mr. Flower was a member, had adopted in accordance with the recommendations of both Secretary Manning and Secretary Windom, and which had been approved by decisions of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Flower did not take a prominent part in the debate on the bill, but he said enough to show that he knew just as much and no more about its provisions and the effect of them as certain importers in New-York chose to tell him. He was not so fluent then as he was when he let his mind and vagrant imagination wander over the domain of tariff and internal revenue legislation later in the session.

Referring to the proposition to increase the duties on Sumatra leaf tobacco, grown by foreign labor which receives extravagant wages amounting to 8 or 10 cents per day, Mr. Flower paid his respects to the leaf tobacco growers of New-York and other states. Among other things he said:

"It is another unwarranted interference of the Government with the tastes, aptitudes and occupations of the people. It will throw many persons out of employment, and will sacrifice large interests to the greed of a few growers of a kind of tobacco that consumers do not desire to purchase, and it is extremely doubtful if it will result in a benefit to even this small class of people."

Mr. Flower, it seems, had ceased to believe the statements made to the Ways and Means Committee by importers as well as manufacturers, to the effect that the proposed increase of duties would not prevent but only reduce the importations of Sumatra leaf, and therefore could not injure any domestic industry, although it would unquestionably benefit the growers of domestic leaf tobacco. In considering the proposed duties on double-barrelled shotguns, Mr. Flower's mind naturally reverted to the unhappy condition of "the man of small means, who is so discriminated against that his purchases are generally restricted to the barest necessaries of life." In concluding his speech against the bill on this occasion Mr. Flower's prophetic soul was stirred, and he said: "If it becomes a law in its present shape it will destroy many industries, throw out of employment the men engaged in same, and work a reduction of wages in nearly all. It will tend to restrict trade in every seaport town and to drive American commerce from the ocean."

Perhaps Mr. Flower will be kind enough to show in the next great campaign speech which he delivers before the election how many industries have been destroyed; how many men have been thrown out of employment; how many have suffered a reduction of wages, and to what extent the trade and commerce of New-York City have been injured by the law in partial fulfilment of his melancholy predictions.

On May 17, 1890, Mr. Flower moved to amend the bill "by striking out the last word." In order that he might get the floor and have printed in the "Record" a diffuse essay in favor of abolishing the duties on wool, which essay, of course, had been prepared by somebody else. It proved, to the satisfaction of Mr. Flower, at least, that the repeal of the duties would make wool dearer and woollen clothing cheaper.

When Mr. Flower took the floor, September 20, 1890, to deliver his final speech against the bill, he wore the mantle of a prophet as well as of a statesman; he seemed to feel inspired as, spurning the fetters of grammar, he thus began: "Mr. Speaker, it is probably unnecessary to say, for the minority of this committee, that we non-concur in this cyclonic, stone-wall bill. The reason why I call it a stone-wall, cyclonic revision, is because out West they build their walls four feet high and six feet thick, so when the cyclone strikes them and they blow over they are taller than ever. So they have revised this tariff, in every schedule, save one or two, higher than it is under the present tariff."

Whether by "they" Mr. Flower meant Western stone-walls, or "we, the minority of this committee," or some other persons or things, he did not stop to explain, but continued: "They have attempted by it to restrict trade, to fix it so that the coast States cannot trade with any foreign country; so that we cannot get what we want from abroad which we do not produce and pay for in our agricultural products and manufactures; so that in the future we will need no shipping and have no flag upon the seas. The theory of the majority of the committee has been to so arrange the bill that between the thirty different nations with which this country trades there shall be no trade at all, if they can possibly help it."

It will be observed that Mr. Flower placed no restraint upon his vagrant and riotous imagination. The tariff law which has increased the proportion of free imports to more than one-half of the total imports for the first time in our history, and which has been attended with an enormous increase of the foreign trade and commerce of New-York and other seaports within the short space of twelve months, is the same measure about which that persistent statesman, the present Tammany candidate for Governor of the Empire State, uttered such doleful prophecies one short year ago. Further on in the same speech he said:

"My honored friend, the chairman of this committee, expatiated largely on the question of free sugar below 16 Dutch standard. But that has a string on it. By the first of January, 1892, if it is thought necessary, the President may retaliate upon those countries from which we get free coffee, tea and hides by pulling the string and raising the duty to now nearly on sugar; and tea, coffee and hides which are now free, may be placed on the dutiable list again."

Perhaps, in view of the reciprocity agreements already concluded between the United States and Brazil, Spain and San Domingo and the reasonable probability that similar agreements with several other sugar and coffee producing countries will be concluded before January 1, 1892, Mr. Flower might now be willing to admit that, after all, "hindsight is better than foresight" in this as other cases in which he has assumed the role of a political prophet. In the speech of September 27, Mr. Flower also embodied a list of articles the duties on which, he asserted, were largely increased by the bill, which he denounced because it "increased the taxes to the poor man to the advantage of the rich." In the list submitted by him are found these items: Cigars, cigarettes, brandy and other spirits, champagne, velvets and plushes, laces, silk goods and wearing apparel, Aubusson, Brussels, and velvet carpets, etc., all of which, as everybody knows, are imported in large quantities to be sold to "the poor man."

Mr. Flower of course holds the theory which other Free-Traders strive to maintain despite the evidence of men's eyes and stomachs and pocketbooks to the contrary, that the protective tariff has been and is especially burdensome to the farmer, the mechanic and the day laborer, and yet here is a picture which he drew in a hearing of the committee when he compared the condition of the farmer in 1860 with his condition in 1890. He was engaged in a colloquy with Mr. Brown, a farmer, of York County, Pennsylvania:

Mr. Flower—Did you have any looms around York County?

Mr. Brown—In 1860?

Mr. Flower—Yes; in your family.

Mr. Brown—A few old-fashioned people did.

Mr. Flower—I know it; but I wanted to know whether it was different from what it was in my State or not. In 1856 to 1860 in my State the ladies of the family were engaged in making tow breeches and gray cloth. I suppose now they buy the clothing at the stores instead of making it?

Mr. Brown—Yes, sir.

Mr. Flower—You do not have any rag carpets on the floor like in 1860?

Mr. Brown—Yes, sir; we have them now.

Mr. Flower—In our State we have Brussels.

A TRIMMER ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

Mr. Flower's attitude on the question of coinage in the last Congress was regarded as equivocal and unsatisfactory, and as that of a trimmer, by many of the men who were opposed to the free coinage of silver. His close relations with Governor Hill, who was and is regarded by the "free-silver" men in Congress as their friend and ally, may have strengthened the suspicion against Mr. Flower, whose ambition to be the Hill-Tammany nominee for Governor of New-York was no secret. His own course in the House did nothing to allay, but much to make, the suspicion stronger. In the first session the danger that a free-coinage act would pass the House was imminent, and its friends were confident of victory, especially after the action of the Senate. When the Conger bill came back to the House with the Senate amendments, Bland, Mills and all the other free-silver fanatics were in high feather. It was evident that the very best that their opponents could hope to do was to effect a compromise, and every effort was bent in that direction. Those efforts received no aid from Mr. Flower. He voted against the motion to agree to the free-coinage amendment, but he also voted, or was paired, against the compromise bill, which alone averted the passage of a free-coinage measure. In that session he never lifted his voice or made any visible effort to use the vast influence which Mr. Cummings and other admirers now claim that he possessed to stem the Democratic tide against free and unlimited silver coinage.

It is not impertinent to say here that Mr. Cummings, who seems to have made himself the leading custodian and champion of Mr. Flower's record and reputation as a statesman in Congress, voted for the free-coinage amendment on the same day that Mr. Flower voted against it, and also voted with Mr. Flower against the compromise bill.

In the second session of the last Congress the House was again confronted by the question of free silver coinage. The Committee on Coinage, of which Mr. Bland was the most noisy, if not the most influential, member, had under consideration a bill providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Mr. Bland was dissatisfied with the attitude of the committee, and so, on January 21, 1891, he moved in the House to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the bill and make the same a special order for January 27 and following days until disposed of by the House. The Speaker ruled that Mr. Bland's resolution was not in order, and Mr. Bland appealed from the ruling. After some discussion a vote was taken on Mr. Cannon's motion to lay the appeal on the table. Roswell P. Flower voted with Messrs. Bland, Mills, Crisp, Springer, McMillin and all the other free-coinage men against Mr. Cannon's motion. That was his last vote in Congress on the question of free and unlimited silver coinage, and was in favor of it.

Many Democrats, Governor Hill and the Tammany Democrats especially, were extremely anxious to prevent the last Congress from performing its duty under the Constitution in regard to the apportionment of Representatives. They strove by all means in their power to throw the matter into the next Congress with it senormous Democratic majority, in order that they might reap a partisan advantage, and no man worked harder or with more zeal to carry out that purpose than did Roswell P. Flower. The full measure of his influence in the House of Representatives, of which his partisans are now so boastful, appeared when the vote was taken in that body on an apportionment measure reported by a Republican committee. The bill was carried by 157 yeas against 82 nays—more than two to one—and forty Democrats voted in the affirmative and not a Republican voted in the negative. So much for Mr. Flower's potential, overshadowing influence in the House of Representatives on that question.

NEW-YORK CITY LEGISLATION.

High praise has been awarded to Mr. Flower by his party friends and admirers for his part in the enactment of certain legislation in which the city of New-York was especially interested. One would infer from these encomiums that Mr. Flower did it all, when as a matter of fact his share of the work was an extremely modest one. To begin with, New-York would not have obtained the local legislation referred to if it had not been recommended and urged by a Republican Secretary of the Treasury, urged by Republican committees in both branches of Congress, and specially favored by a Republican Speaker of the House of Representatives who was sustained by a Republican majority in that body. Mr. Flower was not even a member of the committee which framed the legislation; neither was he influential in the effort to induce the House to consider it, and it was not clearly just and proper that no speeches were needed to persuade the House to pass it when it was brought to a vote. His friends do not seem to know it, but Mr. Flower was, so to speak, a fly on one of the driving wheels of the legislative locomotive and not the power which propelled it. There were many flies on the wheels at times in the last Congress—and Mr. Flower was often one of them—using every atom of their puny strength in futile efforts to block the business of legislation.

That this remark is not unjust to Mr. Flower two cases are sufficient to prove. On January 6, 1891, a motion was made by Mr. Farquhar, of New-York, to consider the Senate Shipping bill. Mr. Springer offered an amendment to consider the bill to define "options" and "futures" and impose a special tax upon dealers therein, whereupon Mr. Flower rose and said, out of order, "I am opposed to both these bills, but I hate this bill more than the other." Of course he then voted against Mr. Springer's amendment and followed that by a vote against the original motion, despite his anxious solicitude in behalf of the American merchant marine and his previous prophecies that the passage of the Tariff bill would drive American commerce from the ocean and destroy our foreign trade. Again he publicly admitted in the House, January 19, 1891, that the minority had filibustered for weeks against the consideration of any and all public business, and he in substance declared that he was proud to make the admission. In the first session of the last Congress as well as in the second one, Mr. Flower took part in and appeared to enjoy the performance of responding to his name on one roll-call and sitting mute during the next one in a feeble attempt to make a reality of what was the weakest and most transparent fiction in which men ever indulged.

The Democratic Congressional Committee, of which Mr. Flower was chairman, had hired a house near the Capitol and to this he and his fellow Democrats used to fly as a hiding place and refuge when, at last they discovered that they would no longer be counted as both present and absent at one and the same time when they were sitting or standing in the Legislative Chamber in full view of the Speaker and other members of the House. Mr. Flower devoted a good deal of his time, while Congress was sitting to his duties as chairman of the Congressional Committee, which time was paid for by the United States at the rate of $5,000 per year.

Mr. Flower has repeatedly asserted, and the assertion was recently published on the editorial page of a New-York Democratic newspaper, that for each and every day that he was absent when the House was in session he declined to receive pay from the Government. If he did, it was no more than the law requires, except when absence is caused by illness—although it must be confessed that if Mr. Flower did so he did something which no other Representative in Congress, within the knowledge of the writer of this article, has done within the last fifteen years. A well authenticated case of that sort would be so exceptional—so phenomenal in fact—that the assertions made by and in behalf of Mr. Flower appeared to deserve investigation with a view to give him the credit which he had so richly earned. It must be a matter of regret to Mr. Flower and his political friends, as doubtless it will be to men who are his personal friends, but who belong to another and a better political party, that the investigation has not resulted in establishing the absolute correctness of the statements to which reference has been made. The Sergeant-at-Arms is the paymaster of the House, and the law prescribes that he shall deduct from the salary of a member an amount equal to the pay of the member for the time he may be absent, unless said absence is caused by the illness of himself or one of his family. Of course the Sergeant-at-Arms can do this only when furnished by the Clerk of the House with a certificate showing the number of days that a member has been absent. No such certificate bearing the name of Roswell P. Flower app ars to have been given by the Clerk of the House to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the last Congress, and the accounts of the latter officer on file in the Treasury Department show that Mr. Fower receipted to him for the entire amount of his salary during said Congress, and also down to a recent date for his salary as a Representative in the 51st Congress, which has not yet assembled. An examination of the daily journal of the House shows that Mr. Flower was absent, with leave, fifteen days in the first session, and ten days in the second session of the last Congress. It is impossible to ascertain from the journal how many days he was absent without leave in either session, but an examination shows that, in the first session, he was recorded as "absent or not voting" on forty-nine days on which the roll was called—such days being probably considerably less than one-half of the whole number of days during which the House was sitting—and in the second session he was recorded as "absent or not voting" on seven days for which he had not obtained leave of absence. Of course his pay was subject to deduction when he was absent with leave; unless illness was assigned as the cause, which does not appear to have been the case. The figures given above, of course, do not include days when Mr. Flower was absent and on which the roll was not called, neither do they include days when he tried to be both absent and present in his seat at one and the same time, as, for example, on February 10, 11, 12 and 14, 1890. The record, however, imperfect as it is, discloses the absence of Mr. Flower for sixty-four days in the first session and seventeen days in the second session of the last Congress. These figures are far within the mark.

Now, the salary of a Representative is $5,000 per year, which is at the rate of $13 70 per day, including Sundays, holidays and long periods when Congress is not in session. The deductions from Mr. Flower's salary on account of absence during the first session, therefore, should have been at least $876 80—sixty-four days at $13 70 per day; and for the second session, $232 90—seventeen days at $13 70 per day, making a total of $1,109 70. This would be a big sum for many a Representative in Congress, to deduct from his salary in two years, but to a man of Mr. Flower's immense wealth it is a mere trifle. It seemed impossible, in view of the strong assertions of Mr. Flower and his friends, that he had forgotten or neglected to make the proper deductions. The Tribune correspondent being determined to do Mr. Flower no injustice, and knowing that money wrongfully drawn from the Treasury is frequently restored through the "conscience fund" and by other means, sought the proper accounting officers and asked that a careful search be made, in order to ascertain whether Mr. Flower had not repaid the whole or any part of the money which he had drawn as salary for days when he was absent. This search was followed by the discovery that, on September 30, 1890, the day before the expiration of the first session, Mr. Flower was credited with the sum of $250 on account of "deductions for absence." The amount thus restored to the Government was equal to Mr. Flower's salary for 18 248-1,000 days at $13 70 per day, and its payment shows that Mr. Flower had charged himself with 3 248-1,000 days' absence in addition to the fifteen days during which he was absent by leave of the House. If this account was correct, it shows that Mr. Flower's system of timekeeping is extremely minute and exact, for 248-1,000 of a day is equal to 5 hours 57 minutes 7 2-10 seconds, the pay for which time in round figures would amount to $3 40, which amount Mr. Flower, of course, refunded to the Government. It could not be ascertained that he refunded any part of the pay which he drew for days on which he was absent in the second session.

More space has been devoted to this feature of Mr. Flower's record as a statesman than would have been necessary had it not been made so prominent by himself and his friends.

So much for Mr. Flower's record as a statesman.

THE MOHONK INDIAN CONFERENCE.

CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS IN THE SERVICE—WHAT THE RED MAN NEEDS.

Lake Mohonk, N. Y., Oct. 8.—This morning's session of the Indian Conference was devoted to further discussion of the legal status of the Indian and the extension of Civil Service Reform in that department. A paper was read by Captain Pratt, of the Carlisle School, on "A Way Out." There was a brief and spirited debate on "The New-York Indians" between the Rev. Dr. Hubbell, of Buffalo, and Judge Draper, Superintendent of Schools. Senator Dawes, General Eaton, Mr. Meserve and others took part in the discussion of further legal provisions for the Indians while the allotment of lands is going on. Herbert Welsh opened the topic of Civil Service Reform in a ten-minute speech, in which he argued that the principle having been granted in the provision already made of extending the rules to certain employes of the Government in the Indian Service—teachers, matrons, physicians and farmers—the reform cannot stop there, but must cover the Indian Service, and that Indian agents who may not come under the Civil Service regulations should be appointed, not for the gratification of local politicians, but because they are especially fit for the office. They should be selected for the work in hand, and retained in their places during good behavior. This reform is only in the line of the same advance in other departments of the Government. This view was strongly maintained by ex-Commissioner Oberly, Philip C. Garret and Frank Wood, of Boston.

Captain Pratt's paper dealt with the outing system as the best way of dealing with the Indians—diffusing them through the community and bringing them into contact with civilization at every turn. Of the 768 Indian students at Carlisle, many have bank accounts—the result of money they have earned. During the last year the students have earned over $10,000 outside of the school. The outing system is a means of their acquiring English more perfectly and far more quickly than any other way. It broadens the whole Indian mind at home among the tribes, and slowly but surely the walls that surround the pen in which those at home are placed are lowered, hastening the time when they themselves will break away from their hindrances and become free men and free women. In closing, Captain Pratt said: "I have learned, more and more, to look upon our treatment of the Indians as being unjust and unchristianlike in its reservation methods. The solution of the Indian problem hings upon the destruction of the present systems and the devising of means that will disintegrate their tribes and bring them into association with the best of our civilization. Partial destruction of past systems and the seating on them of others with the same hand will not accomplish the purpose. Lands in severalty, unless the distribution of the land is properly managed, will only bind and confirm the tribal power and serve to continue the hindering of their civilization, absorption and citizenship. If it is inevitable that they must occupy land in severalty and not be allowed to get away and become individuals, then the distribution of their land should be in alternate sections, with the white men between each two Indians. Indian schools, especially tribal Indian schools, not supplemented by actual contest with the brain and muscle of the other youth of the land, will not bring them into possession of the courage and ability necessary for competition with a useful and component part of the inhabitants of a pushing and growng country."

Mrs. A. S. Quinton, president of the Women's Indian Association, made a strong plea for securing, in some way the possibility of making the office of Indian Commissioner a permanent one. Her experience in travelling seven months among Indian reservations convinced her that the element of uncertainty was one of the greatest obstacles in the way of progress.

MAYOR MATTHEWS INVESTIGATING.

Boston, Oct. 8.—Mayor Matthews is pursuing an investigation in the matter of the retirement of Police Superintendent Small before approving the action of the Police Commissioners in placing Mr. Small on the pension list. The Mayor to-day has had at his office the managing editors of the two Boston newspapers which have had a good deal to say about Small's friendship for an alleged "crooked" detective, and inquiries are being pursued in other directions. The Mayor says there is no immediate necessity of considering the question, and that he proposes thoroughly to understand the reasons for Superintendent Small's retirement at this time before he will either sanction or disapprove of the course pursued by the Police Commissioners.

ACCUSING HER LAWYER OF NEGLIGENCE.

Boston, Oct. 8.—Mrs. Eliza Taylor was in the Supreme Court to-day as complainant against John W. Pettingill, attorney-at-law and Judge of the Malden District Court. She claims to have retained Judge Pettingill to contest the will of her uncle, who left the bulk of $30,000 to another person; and that through the alleged negligence of Judge Pettingill to attend the hearings in the case the will was allowed. She asks leave to enter an appeal against the decree of the Judge of Probate allowing the will.

TRAINMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS CONSOLIDATED.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Oct. 8.—At a conference of the representatives of the Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors and Order of Railway Conductors, they decided to consolidate the organizations under the name of the latter, and it was agreed to work for the general federation of all train service organizations.

EXPULSION OF BISHOP DUBS.

Indianapolis, Oct. 8.—The committee of the German Evangelical Conference which has been investigating the case of Bishop Dubs for the last week, submitted its report yesterday. The committee declares that the trial proceedings were instituted and completed in strict accordance with the Church laws; that all the charges against Dubs were fully sustained; that after his trial and suspension he published a pamphlet which contained misrepresentations and defamations of the trial conference and its transactions; that he then travelled over the country and, under the pretext of delivering lectures, preached from Scripture texts, and in his paper and other ways slandered the conference of Bishops and the officers of the Church. The report closed with a resolution declaring that "not only his suspension be ratified, but he is hereby deposed from his office as bishop and preacher in the Evangelical Association and expelled from the Church." Concurrence in the report of the committee was then put to a vote, and the bishop was unanimously deposed and expelled from the Church.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED BIGAMIST.

Troy, N. Y., Oct. 8.—Joseph Fellows was arrested this morning in Cohoes on the charge of bigamy. About nine years ago Fellows married Miss Lottie Lowe, with whom he has since lived at irregular intervals. They have two children. She obtained the warrant for Fellows's arrest, alleging that last January he married Miss Maggie McGinn, with whom he lived a few months and then returned to wife No. 1.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD AND RANGE OF PRICES.

The crude-oil market suffered a setback yesterday on realizations by the Western trade. There was no discouraging news from the McDonald pool, but the incoming wells are likely to add materially to the production, and in view of the rally of 5 points from the lowest prices, the shrewder operators are preparing themselves for a possible reaction on bearish news. The transactions in options at the Consolidated Exchange amounted to 160,000 barrels, at 63 1-4@61 3-8 @61 1-2 cents. At the Stock Exchange there were sales of 30,000 barrels, at 61 1-2@61 cents, the closing price showing a net loss of 1 cent.

Refined oil was unchanged at 6.5 cents in barrels and 7.90 cents in cases. Foreign quotations were: Antwerp, 15 francs; Bremen, 6.05 marks; London, 5 1-2@5 9-16 pence.

EUROPEAN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Liverpool, Oct. 8, 4 45 p. m.—Beef—The demand has fallen off. Pork—In poor demand. Hams and bacon—In fair demand. Cheese—In poor demand; American, finest white and colored, steady at 49s. Tallow and turpentine—In poor demand. Rosin—In good demand. Lard—Spot and futures in poor demand; prime Western November and December steady at 35s 3d. Wheat—In fair demand; No. 2 red winter, firm at 8s 2d; No. 2 red spring, firm at 8s 11½d. Flour—The demand is improving. Corn—Spot—The demand is improving; futures in fair demand; mixed Western spot, firm at 5s 8½d; October, firm at 5s 7½d; November, firm at 5s 7d; December, firm at 5s 5½d. Hops, at London—Pacific Coast—There is nothing offering.

THE MARKETS

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

B. W. flour, pkgs	1,491	Spirits turp., bbls	878
Beans, bbls	291	Rosin, bbls	2,935
Cotton, bales	8,431	Tar, bbls	232
Cottonseed oil, bbls	402	Pitch, bbls	130
Eggs, bales	259	Oilcake, pkgs	1,064
Leaf tobacco	4,028	Oil, lard, bbls	90
Flour, pkgs	26,429	Oil, lubr., bbls	130
Cornmeal, bbls	1,145	Oleo. stock, pkgs	710
Cornmeal, bags	1,300	Peanuts, bags	60
Wheat, bush	323,000	Pork, pkgs	268
Corn, bush	174,275	Beef, pkgs	309
Oats, bush	74,825	Cutmeats, pkgs	6,907
Rye, bush	7,250	Lard, pkgs	2,081
Malt, bush	11,275	Lard, kegs	3,509
Peas, bush	3,850	Butter, pkgs	3,143
Oatmeal, bbls	275	Cheese, pkgs	10,143
Flaxseed, bags	48,672	Dressed hogs, No.	103
Grease, pkgs	105	Rice, pkgs	109
Grass seed, bags	840	Rice chaff, bags	150
Hides, bales	321	Tallow, pkgs	218
Hops, bales	59	Tobacco, hhds	123
Istle, bales	5	Whiskey, bbls	787
Leather, sides	3,050	Wool, bales	78

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS.

COFFEE—Rio on the spot had a very dull day, and the market ruled barely steady. No. 7 quoted at 12½@12¾c. Sales, 1,000 bags No 8 at 10¼c c. and f. Mild growths dull and heavy. Sales, 200 bags Maracaibo and 500 bags Central American, private terms. It was a "bear" market in the option line to-day despite the strong and higher cables. There was general liquidation of "longs" and more or less hammering by "shorts," in addition to which the foreigners were sellers in a liberal way. The result was a general break all around. October was especially depressed and closed fully 40 points lower. Later months lost 15@30 points. Exchange at Rio was reduced to 14½, and the receipts at Brazil aggregated 26,000 bags. Havre advanced 2¾ francs on October and 1¾2 francs on later months, closing with a slight reaction. Hamburg gained 3/4@1½ pfg. London also hardened. Official quotations at 2:45 p. m.: October, 54c; November, 51c; December, 49c 9d; January, 49c 9d; February, 49c 9d; March, 49c 9d. Rio quotes: Regular First (10 kilos), 7 @ 550 bags; Good Second (10 kilos), 7 @ 100 bags; Exchange (Private), 14½; receipts in Rio, 10,000 bags; Rio clearances to United States, 18,000 bags; Rio clearances to Europe, 5,000 bags; Rio stock, 815,000 bags; Rio market steady. Receipts in Santos, 16,000 bags; Santos stock, 2,740,000 bags; Santos market quiet; good average Santos, 7 @ 500 bags. Cleared from Rio for New-Orleans, October 6, steamship Gordon Castle, 9,000 bags. Receipts at Rio July 1 to October 7, 1891, 1,626,000 bags; same time 1890, 792,000 bags; same time 1889, 618,000 bags. Receipts at Santos, July 1 to October 7, 1891, 775,000 bags; same time 1890, 892,000 bags; same time 1889, 637,000 bags. Total sales here to-day, 44,250 bags, including October, 11,750@11,500c; November, 10.50@10.65c; December, 10.45@10.60c; January, 10.35@10.50; February, 10.35; March, 10.55@10.60c; April, 10.65c, and May, 10.65@10.75c; closing as follows: January, 10.45@10.50c; February, 10.50@10.60c; March, 10.60@10.65; April, 10.60@10.70c; May, 10.65@10.70c; October, 11.20@11.30c; November, 10.50@10.60c; December, 10.50@10.55c. Warehouse deliveries since October 1, 1891: New-York, 48,588 bags; Baltimore, 5,968 bags; New-Orleans, 5,298 bags; total, 59,854 bags.

COTTON—On the spot quoted steady at unchanged prices. Sales, 532 bales for consumption. The receipts at ports were 40,352 bales, against 25,709 last week and 37,030 a week ago.

Crop movement.

	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.
Visible supply	2,039,340	1,457,053
Receipts, five days	210,845	200,822
Exports to Great Britain, five days	41,852	79,503
Exports to France, five days	13,788	11,041
Exports to Continent, five days	12,407	23,036
Stock in New-York in licensed warehouses, counted daily	137,805	19,387
In other places (estimated)	24,953	4,872
Total stock in New-York, by running count	162,848	24,359
Stock in all U. S. ports	726,850	393,478

Liverpool telegrams, 1:45 p. m.—Receipts, 1,000 bales; of which American, ——— bales. Sales, 15,000 bales, of which for speculation and export, 2,500 bales, American, 11,000 bales. Spot market firm. Middling, 5-16d. Futures opened steady at 1-64d to 2-64d advance. Manchester market—Yarns, a hardening tendency. Cloths, buyers and sellers apart.

Quotations are based on American standard of classification.

	Uplands.	Gulf.
Ordinary	6⅛	6 9-16
Strict Ordinary	6 9-16	7
Good Ordinary	7 7-16	7⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	7 13-16	8⅛
Low Middling	8 3-16	8⅝
Strict Low Middling	8 9-16	9
Middling	9⅛	9 3-16
Good Middling	9¾	9 11-16
Strict Good Middling	10⅛	10 1-16
Middling Fair	10⅝	10 11-16
Fair		11 1-16

STAINED.

Good Ordinary	5⅞	Low Middling	7⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	6⅝	Middling	8 3-16

Options—There was a reaction to lower prices in this market to-day, and there was renewed excitement at times, with heavy selling by "longs," who loaded up yesterday on the frost damage. The latter, however, was not so severe as had been expected, and this served as the chief incentive to the depression. The start was at 2 points decline, from which there was a gradual break, October being especially pressed for sale, closing up fully 13 points lower. Later months closed 8@9 points down, however, but they were completely ignored. Sales, 125,000 bales.

	Closing prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
October	8.44@8.46	8.60	8.49	1,700
November	8.64@	8.75	8.63	15,400
December	8.81@8.82	8.92	8.81	13,300
January	8.99@9.	9.11	8.98	65,400
February	9.11@9.15	9.25	9.14	14,700
March	9.22@9.26	9.37	9.26	10,300
April	9.35@9.37	9.45	9.43	800
May	9.45@9.47	9.54	9.50	1,100
June	9.54@9.55	9.65	9.59	2,300
July	9.62@9.64	9.71	9.71	200
August	9.70@9.72	9.81	9.77	400

FLOUR AND MEAL—FLOUR—Had another active day, and though not radically changed, prices ruled very firm. The feature of the dealings was again the extensive buying of medium and high grades by the home trade. In addition to the sales reported below, there were fully 5,000 pkgs sold to arrive, chiefly spring wheat patents for local account. The export movement reached a respectable aggregate, including about 5,000 sacks patents shipped on that patent for European account. Sales, 10,200 bbls (12,200 bbls for export), including 1,000 bbls Low Extra, $3 65@$4 25; 4,100 bbls City Mill, $5 25@$5 35 for West Indies; 22,900 bbls Minnesota Extra, $3 65@$5 65; 10,200 bbls Winter Wheat Extra, $3 65@$5 25; 1,200 bbls Superfine, $3 30@$4; 1,400 bbls Fine, $3@$3 65. Quotations: City Mill, West Indies, $5 25@$5 35; Patents, $5 15@$5 65; Low Extra, $3 65@$4 25; Winter wheat, low grades, $3 65@$4 25; ordinary to choice, $4 30@$5; fancy, $5 10@$5 15; Patents, ordinary to choice, $4 60@$5 20; fancy, $5 25@$5 35; Minnesota Spring Wheat, low extra, $3 65@$4 35; clear, $4 40@$4 90; rye mixtures, $4 40@$4 85; straights, common to fancy, $4 05@$5 25; Patents, ordinary to choice, $4 75@$5 40; fancy, $5 50@$5 60; Superfine, $3 30@$4, spring and winter. Fine, $3@$3 65, spring and winter. Market closed firm.....SOUTHERN FLOUR—Rather quiet, but steadily maintained in price. Sales, 1,900 bbls, including Shipping grades, $3 65@$4 35; Trade and Family Extras, $4 40@$5 10; Patents, $4 70@$5 35.....RYE FLOUR—Moderately active and firm. Sales 600 bbls Superfine at $5 10@$5 25; Fancy, $5 30@.....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Made a further advance; quoted at $2@$2 25.....BUCKWHEAT GRAIN—Nominal, 55@60c.....CORN MEAL—Steady. Yellow Western quoted at $3 15@$3 75, and Brandywine at $3 80. Sales, 800 bbls, including 200 bbls Brandywine.

GRAIN—WHEAT—After the activity and excitement noted in our last, the speculative market relapsed into a comparatively quiet condition, and the volume of business fell below 3,800,000 bush. Trading for the most part was of a local nature, and there was little or none of that marked buoyancy, which characterized yesterday's dealings. On the contrary, the close showed not losses of ⅝@¾c. The start was firm on the influence of yesterday's bulge, coupled with higher cables; Liverpool came 1½@2½d up on spot, and London gained 3/4d per qtr, which led to some little covering of local "shorts." Private accounts were also better by 1@1½d. But the foreign advices failed to bring buying orders, and this seemed to check the firmness. Some exporters, in fact, had orders to sell, but their limits were too high. The weather in the United Kingdom was reported "fair after rain," and press cables denied in a semi-official way, the recent rumors respecting the prohibitive exportation of wheat from Russia, all of which tended to weaken the situation. Paris advices were quiet generally, though October flour showed a rise of 10 centimes. Late Liverpool cables came ½@1¼c better on futures. The "Cincinnati Price Current" was quoted as saying that the "injury in the Northwest from moisture was not likely to reduce the quantity, but lower the quality somewhat, and this, too, was regarded as a weakening element. Realizing by local "longs" and selling by parties who bought on yesterday's advance contributed to the late heaviness. Moreover, the clearances from the seaboard were smaller, and there was little life to the export demand. The interior movement was liberal. December opened at $1 10¼ and $1 10 almost simultaneously, and steadily broke until it touched $1 08¾, closing at $1 08⅞. May started at $1 13⅝, offered down to one sale was reported as high as $1 10. From this the market gradually rallied, and finally touched $1 14 9-16, leaving off at $1 14¾. Arrivals at interior points were 1,010,022 bush spring (including two days at Chicago, and 90,153 bush winter, against 395,286 and 28,915 bush respectively a year ago. Seaboard receipts, 444,686 bush; clearances, 367,586 bush wheat and 8,600 pkgs flour. On the spot the market ruled irregular, and closed ⅛c lower. There were 40,000 bush taken by shippers, including 2 loads No 1 hard spring and 3 loads winter red. Millers bought 2 loads No 1 Northern spring and 82,000 bush No 2 winter red, mainly No 2 afloat. Inspections, 3,768,000 bush futures, 139,000 bush spot, including No 1 Northern spring at $1 07⅞ afloat; No 1 hard spring, $1 09⅛ afloat; ungraded winter red at 95@96c; $1 06½; No 2 red afloat, $1 06½@$1 08, $1 07@$1 09 f o b; do in store quoted at $1 05¾; No 2 October, $1 05⅝@$1 06⅜, closing at $1 05¾; do November, $1 07@$1 07⅛; closing at $1 07⅛; do December, $1 08⅛@$1 10¼, closing at $1 08⅞; do January, $1 10¼@$1 11⅝, closing at $1 10¼; do February, closing at $1 12; do March, $1 13⅝@$1 14¼, closing at $1 13⅝; do April, closing at $1 14⅝; do May, $1 14 9-16@$1 16, closing at $1 14⅝.....RYE—A fair degree of activity noted in this line, at strong and higher prices. Sales, 72,000 bush