POPULAR OBSERVATIONS.

OPPOSED TO SCULPTORS AS JUDGES OF SCULPTURE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The following appeared as part of an article on bad sculpture in Central Park in "The New-York Herald":

"Therefore, bad sculpture, which is rampant in this city and notably in Central Park, must for the good of the people be removed. The Park Board, on the motion of Commissioner Henry Winthrop Gray, who has thus done great service to the public, has appointed a committee of sculptors of distinguished position, consisting of Augustus St. Gaudens, J. Q. A. Ward and Daniel C. French, to examine and report upon the character of all the statues, except their own, in the public parks of the city.

"Now let this committee not alone decide upon what is bad or mediocre that is standing, but have it replace the Park Board's Advisory Committee, which examines and reports upon the works offered, and let its decision be found not to be set aside by the board itself. And if the three sculptors report that an existing statue or group of sculpture is detrimental to the public taste let it be removed."

Any one with the slightest knowledge of artistic affairs would see that to give such power to three men who have shown their utter incapacity to judge, without personal motives, would be to erect a barrier against the influx of possibly good art in the future that might be beyond these gentlemen. All of these men are good artists in their own way. Reasoning humanity must acknowledge that art is broad and covers as many varieties of thought as individuality itself. This combine would no doubt work to splendid advantage for the combine; but, as in the case of judging for the Columbian Exposition, only themselves or their pupils or friends would be at all sure of any measure of success, no matter how excellent the work. Boston has but one sculptor and one painter on the advisory committee for its public monuments; one can do little harm and may be able to give good advice to other men who have a knowledge of art outside its technique.

The committee should be not all sculptors; but one, and that Mr. Ward, the rest of the committee to be men well known in the circles of the city who are not artists themselves.

There can be little question that this committee would be glad to be in a position to show how much they love their fellow-artists, but this should not be permitted—neither for them nor for the unfortunates. Would it not be a better plan to remove the objectionable statues to a more retired part of the parks and replace them by some of the works of the present committee. This, I am sure, would be quite acceptable to the public and to the committee themselves.

A case in point—when some would-be benefactor wished to remove the Jackson statue in Washington—would be well to remember. This statue marks a period in our art history that could not well be lost. This equestrian may not be up to modern artistic measure, but for its time it was a splendid attempt, and was a proud and noble thing for an American to do.

In another decade the works of St. Gaudens, Ward and French may be regarded as worthless, and some one may appear on the scene who will want to remove the works of these men. The Robert Burns is bad, but not worse than the pedestal of the Fargaut. The Dodge is a disgrace. The Chicago artist, D. C. French, has nothing here, so it is impossible to judge of his work.

It would seem that a wise course in this matter would be to have but one sculptor on the committee—for the good of sculptors in general and the public, who are to be benefitted by the removal of these works, that were erected in good faith and at their time represented the knowledge of the public. St Gaudens has done much to open the way for good, artistic sculpture in this country, but his nature is such that he could not be trusted with an important public decision without the aid of men of impartial opinion. So may it be said of all true artists. They are one-sided and incapacitated for public work because of their artistic natures, which one day may be just and reasonable and on another absolutely without reason. At least it will be wise to think well first before we drive out of New-York City the splendid material that will make great sculptors, and leave it to this trio, who have somehow got together lately as a sort of trinity.

A LOVER OF THE ARTISTIC.

New-York, Feb. 20, 1893.

1893 OR 1899?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Are we really in 1893? Considerable doubt exists with regard to the subject, which is now engrossing the attention of a number of the learned associations and scientific bodies of the Old World. It is claimed by those who have been led to institute researches into the matter that instead of being A. D. 1893, we are in the year 1899, within a few months therefore of the commencement of the twentieth century. This theory is based by them on the argument that the birth of Christ, instead of taking place in the year 753 of the Roman era as we have been in the habit of calculating, occurred in the year 747. In substantiation of this assertion they point out that the method of calculating the Christian era now in use originated with a monk who lived in the sixth century, and who bore the name of Dennis the Little, on whose account it is that the Christian era is sometimes described as the Dionysian era. The monk had evidently insufficient information with regard to the exact date of the birth of Christ, and seems to have selected the year 753 of the Roman era somewhat at haphazard.

The census of the Roman Empire, which is mentioned in the Gospels of the New Testament as having rendered necessary the journey to Bethlehem of Christ's parents for the purpose of having their names registered there took place not in the year 753, but in 746 of the Roman era. That is to say, the census was made for the Italian portion of the Roman Empire in 746, and for the outlying provinces such as Palestine, Spain, etc., twelve months later. There is no doubt with regard to this date of the census mentioned in the Bible, as it was the only one executed by order of Caesar Augustus individually, and it was moreover the only one which, according to the Latin historian Tertullian, took place under the supervision of Quirinius, who is mentioned by the Evangelist St. Luke as having been the Roman Governor of Palestine at the time. If any question were possible as to the date of this census, which is recorded by several of the ancient Latin authors, it would be definitely set at rest by the inscriptions which exist to this day on the six columns of the Temple consecrated to the memory of Augustus at Ancyra.

Another proof of the fact that Christ was born prior to the year 753 of the Roman era is that King Herod is shown by Josephus and his contemporary historians to have died in the year 750. Now, according to the Bible, the death of Herod did not take place until several years after the massacre of the Innocents, and after the flight into Egypt moreover it is expressly mentioned by the Evangelists that the Holy Family had been living in Egypt several years when the death of Herod enabled men to return to Syria. This would make Christ a child of two or three years old in the year 750, and, therefore, goes to confirm the theory that he was born in 747, instead of 753, and that instead of being in 1893, we are now in the last year of the nineteenth century.

EX-ATTACHE.

New-York, Feb. 22, 1893.

"THE BRIDGE MOB."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Permit us to thank you for your recent admirable leader on "the Bridge mob" between the hours of 5 and 7 p. m. Being residents of Brooklyn and, of necessity, forced to cross frequently between those hours, we speak feelingly. Truly may it be said that the Bridge cars have developed a new kind of brutality.

E. B. E. and S. W.

Brooklyn, Feb. 21, 1893.

IS THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER GIVING OUT?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: One of the leading questions in the financial world is the silver one. Is it understood by the great majority? I think not. As a practical worker, in opening mines, extracting ores and silver from them, having had twenty-five years' experience (thirteen of them in Mexico), seeing or knowing of all prominent old or new ones in five of its Northern States; visiting many of them in Nevada, Arizona and Utah, I should have gained not superficial ideas. My positive convictions are that the maximum of production has been reached. Gold, as we all know, has passed that point. Why? Clearly because we cannot find new mines to replace those exhausted. The world was startled by the discovery of the Comstock lode and Diedesheimer's report of 1,500,000,000 in sight—this in less than 2,000 feet of the four miles' extent of this lode. Did not this have a serious effect on silver? Less than 400,000,000, 45 per cent gold, has come from the Comstock. You will never see another bonanza there. It is worked out. Leadville came next, and is surely going very soon. Since then no great producer has been found. The mineral belts of the world have had thousands of scientific and practical prospectors, explorers, these later years. Millions have been expended in improved machinery and methods to separate silver from bases, old waste dumps concentrated, everything done that should make the product greater. In Mexico, who can tell me of a new discovery? They can have a margin of fifteen years. Tell me of an old one reworked that pays. I can cite twenty that have not. In South America nothing new is found. So from my standpoint of practice, study, comparison, this conclusion follows: The output annually must be less. We cannot find new ones to replace the exhausted ones. Mines or their ores do not get wider and richer in depth. A much larger proportion "give out" in less than 1,000 feet—and this is liberal. The closing of mines, on account of the low price of silver, is mostly nonsense. The truth, is—"worked out." If the actual condition was known, silver and anti-silver men could come to an easier solution of the question.

Burlington, Vt., Feb. 20, 1893. J. L. B.

NEW-JERSEY EXPERIENCE IN ROADMAKING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The multitude of the bills in the interest of road reform to which you referred yesterday as pending in Albany may have the effect to prevent any legislation on the subject, and as all such legislation would be in a measure experimental, it might be the part of wisdom to adopt some plan under which a successful experiment has already been made in another State. In this view I have had occasion to study the working of the recent road laws of New-Jersey, and I am strongly impressed with their practical value. They give a variety and freedom of initiative that have not been attempted in any other State. They provide, first, for an improvement by townships, with authority to issue bonds for the purpose. Under this act good roads have been built in Chester Township, Burlington County. They provide also a county bonding act, under which the roads of Union County have been built. They provide for State aid to the extent of one-third of the cost of roadbuilding, within a certain annual limit. They provide for the payment of all road taxes in money instead of labor; and last and best, it was enacted in March, 1892, "that whenever there shall be presented to the board of chosen freeholders of any county a petition signed by the owners of at least two-thirds of the lands and real estate fronting or bordering on any public road or section of road in such county, not being less than one mile in length, praying the board to cause such road or section to be improved under this act, and setting forth that they are willing that the peculiar benefits conferred on the lands fronting or bordering on said road or section shall be assessed thereon, in proportion to the benefits conferred, to an amount not exceeding 10 per cent of the entire cost of the improvement, it shall be the duty of the board to cause such improvements to be made."

Under this provision several sections of road have been built and others applied for, in various parts of the State. These roads and all roads built by the county are to be forever known as county roads and kept in repair by the county. The effect of this law will be to enable any enterprising and ambitious neighborhood to have good roads at a very moderate cost to itself, and thus the State will become dotted with object lessons in road improvement. If there is no constitutional objection, the friends of road improvement in New-York could make no great mistake in attempting, with such modifications as local conditions require, to carry on experiments which have been successful in New-Jersey, and the experience gained would be of value to the next Legislature.

New-York, Feb. 18, 1893. ROY STONE.

A SONG OF THE OLD SHENANDOAH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Will some reader of The Tribune give me through its columns the words of that famous old sailor's "chantie" beginning as follows: "O, Shenandoah, I love thy waters." It was sung, I think, by the sailors of the Upper ship Shenandoah, although the words were, I believe, slightly different.

New-York, Feb. 14, 1893. A WOULD-BE TAR.

PLAYS THAT ARE UNWORTHY OF PERFORMANCE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have to-day read with such infinite satisfaction the wholesome lesson taught and moral deduced by your dramatic critic from the performance of "Francillon," and plays of like caliber, that I beg to thank him in the name of "Reform," and to urge the continuance of his crusade. That Signora Duse traduces her art and descends to most unworthy depths in presenting such plays cannot be questioned, and it were well for her and others to take warning. Criticism of this nature does credit to the writer, and reflects the same upon the paper for which he writes. To one point only would I take exception. I fear he cannot with justice claim for the American public a taste above reproach, or say with honesty and truth that "nasty plays have never been successful in America." If this were so, one's proper sense of decency would not be outraged daily by such vulgar pictures as meet the public gaze on every other poster. And if your critic will look back over the list of plays which during the last ten years have had the longest run and drawn the largest crowds, he must admit that they have been a disgrace to the public who encourage and to the management that offers such. A depraved and morbid taste is the result, and only such managers as Mr. Daly and such artists as his or Signora Duse can lift us out of the slough.

S. W.

Brooklyn, Feb. 21, 1893.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL AND OTHER WATER WAYS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In the issue of The Tribune of Wednesday, February 15, it is stated that the Nicaragua Canal bill was up in the United States Senate, and that Senator Stewart submitted an amendment, to the effect that all money arising from the sale of lands to the construction and equipment of the canal shall be expended by the Secretary of War, and all existing contracts shall be conceded, regardless of loss that existing contractors suffer thereby. Shall it be said that the Secretary of War is responsible for the proper doing of all the waterways of our country and an economic expenditure of money therefor? Then, why is it that the Little Bell Gate channel, that could have been completed as a free gift in 1870, after an expenditure of well nigh $5,000,000, is not done yet. The Harlem River improvement that the Government could have had completed in 1890 for $970,000 will not be built for some years to come, at an expenditure of from $2,500,000 to $3,500,000. And if, by chance, the Nicaragua Canal should be as bunglingly done as the said two mentioned works have been, with the said slowness of time in doing of the work, commerce may have to wait for its use from fifty to one hundred years.

Shall it be said that the people have no rights that the Congress of the United States should respect?

CHARLES STOUGHTON.

New-York, Feb. 16, 1893.

DANGERS OF THE COOLIE SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The question of the annexation of the Sandwich Islands must be considered largely in reference to the interest of the islanders. It is manifest that they have not the character or political capacity to form an independent republic. If they come under the control of Great Britain, the present system of coolie labor will be maintained. This is the case with all English possessions which have not learned like Australia to act for themselves, independently of the mercenary policy of the home government. But it is acknowledged that this system will curse the islands with a hopelessly mongrel and debased population. Only from the United States can humanity hope for deliverance from this misfortune.

The admission of the Chinese in the Dominion of Canada is a similar evil which calls for the speedy union of that region with the United States.

Brooklyn, February 2, 1893. E. F. ZIEGLER.

ANOTHER PLEA FOR THE CITY HALL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Permit me to enter a protest in your columns against either the removal or destruction of the old City Hall so long the pride of every citizen born on Manhattan Island, and to deprecate the spirit manifested chiefly by our adopted citizens to wipe out every relic of the past in their effort to get up a big job to favor the interest of their political fortunes.

Nothing more need be said of the old historic building than has already appeared in your valued journal. It stands unique among the buildings of the city. Around it cluster associations of the "olden time," dear to the heart of every old New-Yorker, and I am sure they will join with me in saying "hands off!"

If we really need a new City Hall, of which there is much doubt, buy land contiguous to it and there erect such a building as may be required expressive of the present day and generation. It is true this would call for a large expenditure of money, but I am sure tax payers would submit more cheerfully to the payment of the interest on its cost than to see the breathing space of the park encroached upon and the venerated City Hall removed or destroyed.

It is quite time that "machine politics" was reversed, and the leader taught that there is a limit to the forbearance of the people; that government is by consent of the governed, not an irresponsible cabal seeking self-glorification and political aggrandizement.

New-York, February 11, 1893. J. W. H.

A REASON FOR OPPOSING CANADIAN ANNEXATION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In this morning's Tribune you quote from an address of John Crerar, Q. C., of Hamilton, Ont., delivered at Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Crerar is a clever lawyer, who holds a life appointment worth $5,000 per annum. Some years ago he was appointed by Sir Oliver Monot Crown Attorney for the county in which the city of Hamilton is located. His office does not prevent his practising his profession. Of course he does not wish his life income disturbed by continental union. In this respect his head may be level. He prefers status quo to any change which will disturb his life annuity from so sure a paymaster as the Province of Ontario. He is a genuine loyal Canadian patriot of the first water. He admits that things are so bad in Canada that 1,000,000 of his countrymen have left for the United States. That terrible fact does not interest him half so much as his life annuity. He is a loyal patriot for revenue only.

FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.

New-York, Feb. 23, 1893.

CATHOLIC MORALITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In an article published in The Tribune on February 14, headed "Morality Up To Date" the accusation that Catholic morality teaches the false doctrine that "the end justified the means" was made by a person who signs himself "An Observer." It is fortunate for the reader that he declares he is an observer, as no one, even with the aid of a magnifying glass, could possibly detect any power of observation in one who makes an assertion which only the grossest kind of ignorance could be guilty of. As a proof that he merits the title, will the gentleman kindly mention in your valuable paper the name and author of even one book of Catholic morality in which he has found the principle inculcated. Has he ever heard even one Catholic express belief in such a doctrine? If so, I shall be glad of the opportunity to condemn either or both publicly and emphatically, as teaching always held in abhorrence by the entire Church. If, on the other hand, the assertion is gratuitous, is it not evident that this so-called "Observer" is but following the morality which he denounces? For, provided Catholic interests are injured, its theology rendered contemptible, he does not hesitate to break the commandment: "Thou shalt not bear false witness." When Catholics are questioned courteously with regard to their belief, it gives them pleasure to answer and to do so in the same spirit of courtesy, but when such calumnies as the above are made they cannot protest with too much indignation against the injustice. A CATHOLIC.

New-York, Feb. 17, 1893.

THIS IS THE NEW ADDRESS

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In the early part of January I sent an appeal to The Tribune for clothes for the poor. It was published about January 12, just when I was moving my residence, and some of the packages failed to reach me, of which complaints were sent to The Tribune office. If they are sent now to my present residence, No. 56 East Eleventh-st., they will doubtless reach me, and through me, the worthy poor.

(Miss) C. M. GARRIT.

New York, February 15.

THE MARKETS

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Baltimore, Feb. 25.—Flour dull, unchanged. Receipts, 7,041 bbls; shipments, 8,281 bbls; sales, 300 bbls. Wheat steady; No 2 red spot, 75¼@75¾; February, 75@75¼; March, 75¾@75⅞; May, 78⅛@78⅛; steamer No. 2 red, 70¾@71; receipts, 29,768 bush; shipments, 24,651 bush; stock, 1,251,434 bush; sales, 12,000 bush; sulling wheat by sample, 70@72. Corn steady; mixed spot and February, 47¾@48; March, 47¾@48; May, 48⅛@49; July, 49⅛ bid; steamer mixed, 46 bid; receipts, 52,982 bush; shipments, 51,428 bush; stock, 932,915 bush; sales, 13,000 bush; white corn by sample, 49c; yellow do do, 48c. Oats dull, No 2 white Western, 40½@41c; No 2 mixed Western, 37@37½c; receipts, 2,000 bush; stock, 184,763 bush. Rye quiet and steady; No. 2, 62c asked; receipts, 888 bush; stock, 83,329 bush. Hay steady and firm; good to choice timothy, $15 50@$16 50. Grain freight dull and unchanged. Cotton nominal; middling, 9½c. Provisions dull; mess pork, $20 50. Lard, 13c bid; lard refined, 13½c. Butter quiet; creamery fancy, 30c; do do fair to choice, 25@30c; do imitation, 23c. Eggs quiet, 20@21c. Coffee dull; Rio cargoes, fair, 19c; No. 7, 18½c. Sugar steady; granulated, 4⅞c. Copper steady; refined, 11¼@11½c. Whiskey firm, $1 24@$1 25.

Boston, Feb. 25.—Markets quiet. Receipts—Flour, 2,650 bbls and 3,305 sacks; corn, 14,300 bush; oats, 6,757 bush; shorts, 12 tons.

Buffalo, Feb. 25.—Spring wheat quiet; most sellers ask 50 advance on bids. Sales, 9,000 bush No 1 Northern, 77½c; 12,000 do, 77c; receipts, 20,000 bush; shipments, 8,000 bush; No 1 Northern bought and Washburn, 77½c; No 2 Northern, 75½c. Winter dull; No 2 red, 77c; No 1 white, 77c asked. Sales, 1 car No 2 extra white, 76c; 1 car do No 2 white, 75c. Corn quiet, easier; closing nearly prices. Sales, 3 cars No 2 yellow, 50¾c; 17 cars No 3 do, 49¾@50c; 2 cars No 4 do, 49c; 3 cars No 2 white, 50½c; 1 car No 3 do, 50c; 1 car do, 49c; 2 cars No 4 do, 48½c; 1 car No 2 white, 51c. Oats dull, but firmer; No 2 sales, 40½c; No 3 do, 38¾@39c; No 2 mixed, nominally. Barley in good demand. Sales, 10,000 bush straight Western on 18,000 bush at 65c; quoted No 2 extra Western, 71c; No 2 Canadian, No 1 Canadian Michigan and Western, quoted 70@72c; malting No 1, 80c; No 2, 75c; No 3 extra, 68c; No 3, 65c; feed barley, No 2 quoted 70c. Flour dull; winter patents, $4 50@$4 75; do winter, $4@$4 10. Rye dull; No 2 western, $1 02@$1 03. Millfeed quiet, unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 4,000 bush; corn, 19,000 bush; oats, 6,000 bush. Shipments—Wheat, 10,000 bush; corn, 6,000 bush.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2				
February	74½	74¾	73	73¼
May	77¾	77¾	75¾	75¾@75⅞
July	77¾	77¾	75¾	75¾@75⅞
Corn, No. 2				
February	40¼@40⅜		40	40@40¼
May	43¼	43¼	42⅝	42⅝@42¾
July	43⅝	43⅝	43¼	43¼
Oats, No. 2				
February	30	30		29¾
May	33	33	32⅝	32⅝@32¾
Mess Pork, per bbl				
May	18 25	18 60	18 60	18 12½
Lard, per 100 lbs				
May	12 30	12 60	12 30	12 30
July	11 60	11 85	11 57½	11 57½
September	11 50	11 80	11 47½	11 47½
Short Ribs, per 100 lbs				
May	9 65	10 15	9 87½	9 90

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; winter patents, $4 60@$4 75; winter straights, $4 25@$4 40; spring patents, $4 75@$4 10; spring straights, $3 75@$3 85; bakers, $2 50@$2 75. No 2 spring wheat, 74¾@74¾; No 3 spring wheat, 65@67c; No 2 red, 74@74¾c. No 2 corn, 40c; No 3, 38c. No 2 oats, 29¾c; No 3 white, February, 32@32½c; No 2 white, 33@33¼c. No 2 rye, 52c. No 2 barley, 64c. No 3 do, 45@50c. No 4 do, f. o. b. 36@47c. No 1 flaxseed, $1 21. Prime timothy seed, $4 50. Mess pork, per bbl, $18 12½. Lard, per 100 lbs, $12 30. Short ribs, loose, $9@9 10. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, 9@9¼c. Short clear sides, boxed, $9@9 10. Whiskey, distillers' finished goods, per gal, $1 17; sugars unchanged.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	17,000	19,000
Wheat, bush	141,000	53,000
Corn, bush	141,000	79,000
Oats, bush	181,000	114,000
Rye, bush	9,000	1,000
Barley, bush	34,000	17,000

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was dull; creamery, 19@27c; dairy, 19@22c. Eggs easier; strictly fresh, 19@20c.

Cincinnati, Feb. 25.—Flour lower. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red, 72c; receipts, 5,000 bush; shipments, 500 bush. Corn firmer; No. 2, mixed, 45c. Oats quiet; lower to sell; No. 2 mixed, 31@31½c. Rye quiet, steady; No. 2, 60c bush. Pork nominal, $18 75. Lard heavy, $12 75. Bulk meats lower, $10 25. Bacon barely steady, $11 12½. Whiskey firm; in good demand; sales, 800 bbls, $1 17. Butter weak. Sugar easier, lower. Eggs, large receipts, lower, 19c. Cheese steady, firm.

Milwaukee, Feb. 25.—Flour quiet. Wheat quiet; May, 66½c; No 2 spring, 66c; No 1 Northern, 71@72c. Corn lower; No 3, 42c. Oats quiet; No 2 white, 34½; No 3 do, 32@33½c. Barley quiet; No 2, 62½@63c; sample, 50@58c. Rye quiet; No 1, 57c. Provisions lower; pork, May, 18 62½c; lard, May, $12 45. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls; wheat, 35,000 bush; barley, 55,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 2,000 bbls; wheat, 10,000 bush; barley, 6,000 bush; oats, 600 bush; cloverseed, 475 bags.

Minneapolis, Feb. 25.—May opened at 68½c, and closed at 67⅞c; July opened 70¾@70⅞c, and closed 70⅛c. The cash market was firm. No. 1 Northern sold at 68c, and No. 2 Northern at 65c. Receipts of wheat here were 253 cars, and at Duluth and Superior 3 cars.

Toledo, Feb. 25.—Wheat dull; cash, 72c; May, 72½c. Corn quiet; cash, 45c; May, 45½c. Oats quiet; cash, 32c; May, 32½c. Rye dull; cash, 58c. Clover seed active; prime cash, $8 35. Receipts—Flour, 140 bbls; wheat, 14,604 bush; corn, 28,213 bush; oats, 146 bush; rye, 400 bush; cloverseed, 305 bags. Shipments—Flour, 1,010 bbls; wheat, 400 bush; corn, 30,300 bush; oats, 600 bush; cloverseed, 475 bags.

COTTON MARKETS—BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Feb. 25, 1 p. m.—Cotton—The sales of the day included 3,400 bales American. Futures closed barely steady: American, middling, low middling clause, February delivery, 4 57-64d sellers; February and March delivery, 4 57-64d sellers; March and April delivery, 4 57-64d sellers; April and May delivery, 4 56-64@4 55-64d; May and June delivery, 4 56-64d buyers; June and July delivery, 4 62-64d sellers; July and August delivery, 4 63-64@5d; August and September delivery, 4 63-64d buyers; September and October delivery, 4 57-64d value; October and November delivery, 4 51-64@4 55-64d; November and December delivery, 4 54-64@4 55-64d.

Galveston, Feb. 25.—Cotton steady; middling, 9¼c; low middling, 8½c; good ordinary, 8½c; net and gross receipts, 217 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,973 bales; sales, 393 bales; spinners, 160 bales; stock, 70,092 bales.

Norfolk, Feb. 25.—Cotton quiet; middling, 9c; low middling, 8 9-16c; good ordinary, 7⅞c; net and gross receipts, 559 bales; exports coastwise, 43 bales; sales, 65 bales; stock, 47,234 bales.

Savannah, Feb. 25.—Cotton quiet; middling, 8⅞c; low middling, 8⅜c; good ordinary, 8⅛c; net receipts, 958 bales; gross, 958 bales; exports coastwise, 691 bales; sales, 175 bales; stock, 50,289 bales.

New-Orleans, Feb. 25.—Cotton dull and easy; good middling, 9 7-16c; middling, 9 1-16c; low middling, 8 13-16c; good ordinary, 8 7-16c; net receipts, 5,471 bales; gross, 5,736 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,450 bales; coastwise, 3,440 bales; sales, 650 bales; stock, 350,490 bales.

Market dull, but a little firmer for good lambs. Including state stock there were 35 cars on sale, and 25 cars were to sell at a late hour. Poorest to best sheep sold at $4 10@$5 80 per 100 ℔; fair to choice lambs at $5@$6 70. Dressed mutton slow at 8@9c, and dressed lambs dull at 9@10c.

Sales—R. Ripple & Co.: 228 Western sheep, 70½ ℔, average, at $4 10 per 100 ℔.

Wilkerson & Sherman: 113 Buffalo lambs, 75 ℔, at $5 37½.

M. Collins, late yesterday: 170 Western sheep, 117 ℔ average, at $5 80 per 100 ℔; 190 Ohio do, 97 ℔, at $5 30; 175 Western do, 78 ℔, at $4 10; 191 Ohio and Western do, 104 ℔, at $5 30; 207 Ohio lambs, 74½ ℔, at $6 75; 99 State do, 67 ℔, at $6.

D. Harrington: 191 Western lambs, 83 ℔, at $6 60; 186 do, 77 ℔, at $6 60; 195 do, 76 ℔, at $6 37½; 204 Western sheep, 96 ℔, at $5 75; 196 do, 91 ℔, at $5 75.

Hollenbeck & Hollis: 176 Western lambs, 85 ℔, at $6 40; 210 do, 82 ℔, at $6 05; 73 clipped State do, 81 ℔, at $5; 17 State sheep, 96 ℔, at $5.

Hume & Mullen: 86 State lambs, 69 ℔, at $6 18½.

HOGS—Receipts, 25 cars, or 6,310 head—23 cars at 40th-st., and 12 cars at Jersey City. No sales on live weight. Nominally steady at $8@$8 10 per 100 ℔.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS—BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago, Feb. 25.—"The Evening Journal" reports: Cattle—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, 1,000 head all sold, prices steady. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 6,000 head; market 5 to 10c lower; mixed and packers, $7 50@$7 75. Prime heavy, $5 85@$8 15; prime light, $7 60@$7 70; other light, $7@$7 40. Sheep—Receipts, 2,500 head; shipments, 2,500 head; market steady. Natives, $4 50@$4 90; Western, $5@$4 25.

St. Louis, Feb. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market firm; supplies light and no beeves furnished for general quotations. Hogs—Receipts, 19,000 head; shipments, 2,200 head. Market lower; 5@10c. Heavy, $7 65@$8; mixed, $7 45@$7 80; light, $7 50@$7 75. Sheep—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, none. Market steady, firm; no general quotations to be made because of light business.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD AND RANGE OF PRICES.

The speculation in crude oil certificates was held somewhat in check last week by the uncertainties and depression in the general Wall Street outlook. Strength continued to be shown, owing to the downward tendency of the production. Notwithstanding that there were several new wells opened in the McDonald district, the output of that pool remained in the neighborhood of 15,000 barrels and no important increase is believed to be possible. The cold weather is interfering with the work of development in the new West Virginia fields and the condition of the roads will, for some time, impede operations in all the fields. Refined petroleum shows no rising tendency, although the exports of crude, refined, etc., from the Atlantic ports from January 1 are estimated at 86,350,000 gallons, a gain of 12,642,000 gallons over the corresponding period of 1892. The ice in the bay and in the rivers contributes to check the outward movement. The crude certificate speculation closed strong on renewed activity, net gains of nearly 3 cents being recorded.

The partial returns of the pipe lines from February 1 to 23 (shutters to the 24th) were as follows:

	Runs.	Deliveries.	Excess deliveries.	Charters.
Total bbls	1,403,761	1,771,587	367,826	1,402,336
Average per day	61,033	77,025	15,992	58,431

The range of prices and the total dealings in National Transit certificates at the Stock Exchange and the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange for the last two weeks were as follows:

	Stock Exchange.		Consolidated.	
Week ended	Feb. 18.	Feb. 25.	Feb. 18.	Feb. 25.
Opening	54¼	59½	55⅛	59½
Highest	59¾	61	60¼	62⅛
Lowest	54¼	59⅜	55⅛	59½
Final	59¾	61	59½	62⅛
Sales, barrels	69,000	33,000	338,000	276,000

Refined petroleum was unchanged at 5.30 cents per gallon in barrels, and 2.80 cents in bulk at New-York, the Philadelphia and Baltimore quotations being five points under these figures. Cases were 6.15 cents a gallon. Crude oil held the advance of a week ago, at 5.50 cents a gallon in barrels and 3 cents in bulk, Washington crude being 5 cents and 2.50 cents respectively. Naphtha was unchanged at 5.50 cents a gallon.

Foreign quotations were generally easier at 12½ francs per 100 kilos at Antwerp, 5.35 marks per 50 kilos at Bremen and 4 7-16d per imperial gallon at London.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

FEATURES OF NEW-YORK DEALINGS.

The grain markets were almost neglected at the Produce Exchange on Saturday. There was no spot wheat business accomplished, and the sales and exchanges of futures amounted to only 100,000 bushels, while the fluctuations were restricted to ⅛ cent, and the market closed without change for the day on some months, and at an advance of ⅛ cent on others. Cable accounts were steady, and receipts were moderate in volume. March options sold at 77¾, May at 80 1-16@80 3-16, and July at 81 5-16@81½ cent.

For corn, the sales of future amounted to 165,000 bushels, and of spot lots, to 52,000 bushels. Prices were without quotable change. April sold at 51½, May at 55¾, and July at 51@51 1-16 cents.

Oats closed at an advance of ⅛ cent, and sold to the extent of 20,000 bushels; options were unchanged, with the sales amounting only to 10,000 bushels.

The final official quotations on Saturday were as follows:

Wheat—February, 77⅞; March, 77¾; May, 80⅛; July, 81½ cents.

Corn—February, 52⅛; March, 52¾; April, 51½; May, 55¾; July, 51 cents.

Oats—February, 32⅞; March, 33⅞; May, 37⅞ cents.

Pork—March, $12 75; May, $12 75; July, $12 65.

The receipts of grain and flour reported on Saturday at New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston were as follows: Wheat, 36,250 bushels; corn, 163,014 bushels; oats, 28,180 bushels; total grain, 189,033 bushels; flour, 31,651 barrels. At Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis the arrivals were: Wheat, 200,377 bushels; corn, 280,225 bushels; oats, 225,521 bushels; total grain, 706,150 bushels; flour, 26,628 barrels.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 26 (Special).—Wheat was weak within a narrow range. May sold from 77½ to 76⅝, and closed at 76¼ cents. "Puts" were in most instances good. Fine weather, the shakiness of Wall Street, the prospect of an increase in the visible supply on Monday, the indifference of cables and the sensible dullness, were the reasons for the little decline. The bull influence seemed to leave the market entirely alone; to be simply sitting still on a long line of possibly 10,000,000 bushels. The talk is that the former crowd, which is supposed to have 7,000,000 bushels of long wheat here, has given control of that line to Cudahy, and that another long line of possibly 4,000,000 bushels has also been given into Cudahy's control. The bushels are said to be put there to keep wheat down until some plan is supposed to be in vogue to change the sentiment; then to press that large line up. Cudahy is a very shrewd man in such things. Corn was dull and lower. May sold from 43⅞ to 43¾ and closed at 43⅝@43¾ cents. Since the Wall Street line was liquidated, there has been no reaction. Cudahy, Ream, and other local professionals are sellers on the ground that corn is away out of line with wheat. Receipts were 293 cars; the estimate for Monday, 325. Stocks here will increase on Monday; the visible supply will also increase. Oats break as fast as corn does. May sold from 33 to 32¾ cents and closed at the bottom. Receipts were 206 cars; the estimate for Monday, 200. Provisions had a smash, and it looks as if Armour did the selling. May pork closed at $18 25, sold between $18 60 and $18, and closed at $18 12. May lard sold from $12 60 to $12 30, and closed at $12 50. September lard from $11 62 to $11 25 and closed at $11 25. May ribs from $10 12 to $9 87 and closed at $9 90. Cudahy did some buying, but the market at so high a range is hard to support. There were 7,000 hogs. The estimate for Monday was 18,000; for next week, 95,000. Flax was dull early, but closed firm. May sold between $1 20½ and $1 21, and closed at $1 21.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

The wool market has been quiet since the close of the last series of sales, but a small business has been effected at the latest sale prices. The arrivals for the next series of sales number 156,000 bales, and the imports for the last two weeks were: From New-South Wales, 25,810 bales; from Queensland, 4,002 bales; from Victoria, 29,008 bales; from South Australia, 4,535 bales; from West Australia, 303 bales; from New-Zealand, [illegible] bales; from the Cape of Good Hope and Natal, [illegible] bales; from Persia, 1,030 bales; from France, 2,007 bales, and from various other places, 745 bales.

EUROPEAN PRODUCE MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 25, 2 p. m.—Beef and pork—Holders offer steadily. Ham—Holders offer freely; short cut, about 14 to 16 ℔, dull at 45s. Bacon—Holders offer freely; Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 ℔, dull at 53s; short rib, about 25 ℔, dull at 51s 6d; long clear middles, about 35 ℔, dull at 53s; long and short clear middles, about 35 ℔, dull at 52s. Shoulders—About 12 to 18 ℔, dull at 48s 6d. Cheese—Holders offer moderately. Tallow—Holders are not offering. Spirits of turpentine—Holders offer freely; steady at 25s. Rosin—Holders offer moderately. Lard—Spot—Holders offer moderately; futures—Holders are not offering; prime Western spot, dull at 61s 6d. Wheat and Flour—Holders offer mode ately. Corn—Spot—Holders offer moderately; futures—Holders are not offering; mixed Western February, steady at 4s 2½d; April steady at 4s 1½d. Hops at London-Pacific Coast—Holders offer moderately.

Amusements.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. FOURTH ANNUAL. POULTRY AND PIGEON SHOW. 4,000 BIRDS. ON EXHIBITION. Open from 9 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. daily. Admission 50 cts.

STAR THEATRE, Broadway & 13th-st. WM. H. CRANE And his Admirable Company in the Comic Play, ON PROBATION. Evenings, 8:15. Saturday matinee at 2. Seats on sale two weeks in advance.

STANDARD THEATRE, J. M. Hill, M'g'r. 3D LAUGHING WEEK. CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS. "It certainly does make people laugh."—Herald. THE SPORTSMAN, By WM. LESTO