VIEWS RESPECTING CHINA

THAT A VISITING NATIVE OBTAINED AFTER A LONG ABSENCE.

What Mr. Ar Showe Thought of his Native Country and People after a Residence in Boston of Thirty Years—A Man with Plenty of Money Can Live Happily There.

From the Boston Herald.

In 1847 Mr. Charles Ar Showe (well known to the people of Boston and vicinity as a tea merchant and the first native of China who became a permanent resident of Boston) came to this country and established himself in the tea business, which he has carried on for over twenty years on Union street. Mr. Ar Showe married in American lady, who died of cancer nearly two years ago, leaving three children by their union—a son and two daughters. About nineteen years ago Mr. Ar Showe became a citizen of the United States, being the first of his race to apply for citizenship in this country. After the death of his wife he sold out his interest in the business he had been engaged in for so many years, and prepared to visit his native land. Something over a year ago he went to China, and remained in that country eleven months, visiting his native place and other parts of the "Flowery Kingdom." He returned to Boston a few weeks ago, and proposes to resume business here. He is 55 years of age, but does not look much over 40. He was sought out by the *Herald* last week, and gave his impressions on China after a long absence. Said he:

"Everything in China seemed almost as strange to me when I returned there, after an absence of over thirty years, as it did to me when I first came to Boston. Living here during the most active and mature portion of my life, I imbibed the tastes and habits of the American people, and only thought of my native land as a memory of long ago. Everything, almost, seemed strange to me when I returned, and for a time I felt like a stranger among a strange people, though after a time the old habits and old associations seemed to come back to me and reconcile me in part to my surroundings. I, however, found some difficulty in speaking the language, when speaking to people of education."

"Would you like to live again in China?"

"Well, I don't know. A man can live there, I think, as happily as here, though, after becoming accustomed to the conveniences of American civilization, there are many things in that country that would not suit him. There is not the opportunity for business there that there is here. Still, if a man has plenty of money, he can live well in China and enjoy himself."

"Do you think the Chinese civilization is equal to ours?"

"I think it is not, especially so far as the liberty and individuality of men and their opportunities for self-development and enterprise are concerned. The Chinese are a very conservative people. They have their classes or castes, and, if a man outside the treaty ports or cities—that is, among the unadulterated Chinese population—were to attempt to assert his individuality by cutting off his pigtail, wearing his hair like an American or dressing like one, he would be laughed at and made fun of by everybody. Individual taste, if it leads to a deviation from the set forms of society, is frowned down, and so long as this feeling is prevalent in China, its people are slaves to custom, opinion, and usage. But Chinese civilization has its good points. Family ties, blood relationship, and filial respect and affection are strong in China. The father is not held responsible for his son's debts, but the son is responsible for the debts of his father. He is bound to support his father, if necessary, until he gets married and has a family of his own to support. If he abuses his father—and even should the latter become dissipated and seem to deserve it—the law punishes him, and not only is he punished, but his neighbors living within all sides of him are fined, in addition, for not interfering and preventing the ill treatment."

"Are quarrels, assaults and murders of frequent occurrence?"

"Among the lower and more brutal classes these things occur as they do here, but usually the people are quiet, and not given to strife."

"How are criminals dealt with? Have they juries in China?"

"No, there are no juries. Cases are tried before a mandarin appointed for this purpose, and the result is a good deal like it is here. The smartest lawyer wins the cases."

"Has money much influence in securing immunity from punishment?"

"Money is all-powerful in China. It will do anything there as well as in other countries."

"You don't mean to say that Government officials are corrupt in China?"

"I mean to say they are as corrupt there as anywhere. Here is a high officer who has charge of some large Government work. He lets it out at such a price to some favorite, who gives him so much for the job. Or, if a fort or point is to be built, the mandarin who has charge of the work may get another to take the contract, while he is really doing it himself."

"You spoke of castes in China. What are they?"

"There are three general castes below the Emperor, none of them hereditary. The first is the nobility. These are of two classes—those who are in the Government service and acquire their title of nobility by learning and scholarship, and those who can purchase the title. Of the latter, six grades, namely of the red, blue, glass, porcelain, and gold buttons. A mandarin with the red button ranks highest, while that of the gold button ranks lowest. In the higher class of mandarins the gold button differing in form from that of the other class altogether is worn by men of the highest rank. The second caste comprises the merchants and men of wealth, and the third the artisans and laborers."

"When you returned to China, were your people inquisitive in regard to this country?"

"Yes. They asked all kinds of questions about it. They wanted to know if the people of this country treated me well. I told them that I was as well treated as any man could be in this country, and afforded every opportunity to make a good living. But the people in China are beginning to know a good deal about the United States from the letters of their friends and relatives who have come here."

"In your return to China did you note any great change in the country and people—I mean any evidence of progress?"

"In the seaport cities I noticed a good deal of progress, but in the country places things were about the same as I remembered them. There is little progress to be looked for among the masses of the people, who are content to follow in the footsteps of their fathers. But in the matters of commerce, shipping, &c., there have been progressive changes. The Government ships of war and merchant ships are nearly all together modern, with equipments and discipline somewhat like those of the United States. The armies of China have European equipments and systems of formation and drill, and discipline. But the country has no railroads. My journeys on land were made in a bamboo basket or palanquin, slung on poles, and carried on the shoulders of two men. I found it slow coaching. I assure you, after being so accustomed to rapid transit by rail in this country. They are about to build a railroad, I understand, from Tain-Tain, which is some six or seven hundred miles inland from Shanghai, to a point on the northern frontier of the kingdom. The bulk of the heavy transportation from the interior of the seaboard is done by water, the rivers navigable."

"Have they any newspapers in China?"

"They have none."

"How is news of things of interest spread?"

"Every town has its market, and two markets are held daily—morning and evening. All events of importance are bulletined in the market-place, every day at the expense of the municipality."

"There is, I suppose, a great deal of correspondence carried on among the people?"

"The amount, considering the population, is small. There is no mail system in China. If a man wishes to write to a friend in a distant place, he must wait until he finds some one going to that place, and intrust his letter to him for delivery. In such service there is no surety of the letter reaching its destination. This is realized by Chinamen in this country, who get only very few of the letters sent them by their friends, while their letters, in turn, very frequently miscarry."

"Then the people of China are not troubled with curious orders from a post office department in regard to the directions on their letters, and perhaps that is a comfort. Are the masses of the Chinese well educated?"

"No; but a good proportion can read and write."

"Is there any public school system in China?"

"No. Education is all paid for by the parents of pupils. Only college graduates, however, are allowed to compete."

"How do people live in China?"

"In their way much as people do here, according to their means. The poorer classes live on two meals a day. The hard workers, on farms, on the waters, and in factories, however, must have three meals a day. Rich people have four meals, namely, breakfast only in the morning, lunch at about noon, dinner at 4 o'clock, and supper at night."

"Have they temperance societies and prohibitory laws in China?"

"No, indeed! They do not need anything of the kind. There are no liquor saloons in China. The people make from rice, as well as sin, and, among the wealthy, wines, liquors, brandies, &c., are used; but this use of spirits is mostly during meal time. Tippling is unknown in China. If a man wants to drink, he can buy his liquor at the grocery store and carry it to his house for use. No license to sell is required. Any dealer can sell free."

"Is intemperance prevalent in China?"

"It is not. During my stay of eleven months in that country I did not see an intoxicated person."

"What is the staple food of the people?"

"Rice, meats of various kinds, poultry, and fish. A man can live on fifteen cents a day in China—twelve for meats and three for rice. All classes use rice, which is the main article of food in the kingdom."

"The Chinese have some peculiar religious rites as well as social customs, have they not?"

"Yes, many very curious ones—that is, they might seem curious to Americans. As marriage and death are two of the three great events in human life—birth being the first, or greatest, to the individual—perhaps the readers of the *Herald* would like to know something about them. There is no such thing as courting among young people in China. The bride and bridegroom never see each other until they are about to become man and wife. Their courting is all done by their parents. Let us suppose that you have a son and I a daughter of marriageable age, and we are friends. You tell me you want to get your son married, and ask if I am willing to give my daughter to him. I say yes. I have seen your son and like him, but you have not seen my daughter. But you hire a female broker to go and inspect my daughter, which she does for a consideration. Indeed, this is a regular business, and many make a good living out of it. She visits my house, sees and talks with my daughter, finds that her feet are so small that she can hardly walk—that absurd custom of deforming the feet is still very prevalent in China—and returns and makes a most flattering report. Then you and I come together, and I give you a written paper embodying my consent to the union, while you, in like manner, signify your approval, and give me the paper signed by you, and the engagement is completed. You then cause a great number of sweet cakes to be sent to my daughter from your son, and these are given around to our friends as an announcement of the betrothal of our daughter. The marriage itself may not take place for a month, six months, or a year after the engagement, according to agreement. There is no religious ceremony of marriage in China. A friend of the bridegroom's family—usually a man of respectability and position—is chosen, who reads the marriage ceremony from a book, which binds the couple, who, before that time, had been strangers to one another, to live together during life."

"Are there not frequent instances of unhappy marriages in this way?"

"No, indeed. On the contrary, such marriages are nearly always happy. The young couple soon learn to love one another, and live in harmony together."

"Do men give dowers to their daughters in marriage?"

"Quite often; but if a parent dies without giving anything to his daughters, his property all goes to the sons. The daughters get nothing. The father of the newly-wedded young man furnishes his house, though if he be poor the father of the bride does so secretly, so as not to expose his poverty. The bride, however, is expected to furnish her chamber and bedding."

"How is business in China?"

"In the seaports it is very active. Since the duties on teas imported into this country have been abolished there has been a large speculative demand for teas and other commodities of the kingdom usually exported. In the interior the usual industries go on all the time."

"Is money plenty?"

"There is plenty of money, but outside the seaport cities very little business activity. The Chinese are generally too much afraid to risk their money to be enterprising."

"What interest is paid for money in China?"

"To brokers or money lenders about fourteen per cent. per annum, with good collateral. In pawn shops the rate is three per cent. a month."

"That is better than five per cent. a week in Boston. Are there any usury laws in China?"

"None. All the Government does is to enforce a contract made between individuals."

"Are teas adulterated in China?"

"Yes, but not until they reach the factories. The adulterations, which consist principally of coloring matter, are usually harmless. The best and purest teas are the black teas—the oolongs, &c. There are tea factories where the teas are sorted, graded, and boxed for shipment to foreign countries, in Foo-Chow (the most extensive in China), in Canton, Shanghai, Amoy, and Chew-Shan (Formosa). The green teas and some of the Japans are the ones that are doctored the most."

"What kind of tea do you use in your family—that is, drink yourself—Mr. Ar Showe?"

"I use black tea, oolong principally, in my family. Formosa tea is pure and generally of a good quality."

The Dispute Over Egypt's Finances.

VIENNA, Nov. 8.—It is asserted that France and England have accepted Austria's view of the Rothschild loan, that the Rothschilds must redeem the prior liens, amounting to £1,400,000, in the first place, with the security on the surrender of the Khedival estates, and that Austria and Germany will accept Anglo-French representation in the commission of liquidation and the resulting control over the Egyptian financial administration. This agreement, if accomplished, removes the threatened hitch in the Anglo-French scheme.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales Nov. 8.

UNITED STATES, STATE, AND CITY BONDS (IN $1,000s).

15 U. S. 6s, '81, c	100¾	12 La. consols	43¾
105 U. S. 4s, c	102¾	2 Mo. 6s, '87	104¾
50 U. S. 4s, r	102¾	2 Mo. 6s, '88	105¾
10 U.S. cur. 6s, '98	124		

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS (IN $1,000s).

10 B., H. & E. 1st c	46¾	93 Mo., K. & T. con.	
10 B., C. R. & N. s f	90	as	91¾@91⅞
10 Ch. & Alton, sc. B. 5%	86	29 Can. So. 1st	86
30 C. B. & Q. j c ex as	102	11 N. Y. El. 1st	112⅝@113
10 L. S. & M. S. con. c	110	5 A. & M. 2d	110
17 Am. D. & I. 1st	109¾	5 Cen. P. Gold	110¼
2 Am. D. & I. 2d as	103	1 Cen. P. L. G	102
1 N. W. 1st	118	7 West. Pac. 6s	109¾
1 N. W. conv. s f	114	10 Pac. Pac. 1st	110⅝@111
7 Del., L. & W. 2d	104	4 U. P. s f	113¾
7 D., L. & W. 7s	112⅞	20 K. P. D. D. C.	
11 Ill. C. & E. 1st con	105¼@105⅞	as	101⅝@100⅞
5 Ala. & S. 2d	107	5 C. & I. C. 2d	37
125 D. & R. G. 1st	94⅛@94⅞	1 C. & I. C. 1st, T. Co. cert as	79
262 N. J. Cen. 1st	84⅛@84⅞	5 R. W. & O. 1st	65
35 N. Y. L. E. & W. 2d funded	81⅛@81⅞	2 St. L. & I. M. 2d 7s	96
2 Han. & St. Jo. 8s ex int	66	7 St. L. A. & T. H. 2d	90
38 Tex. P. 1st inc	69⅝@71	1 T. & W. 2d 7s	90
15 Mich. C. O. 1st	93⅝@94	9 Gt. W. 2d 4s c	95¼
20 Mich. C. S. of Deb	61	1 Nash., Ch. & St. L. 1st	105
5 Lake S. r. 1st	117⅞	5 St. P. & Minn. 1st	101
20 Met. El. 1st	113¾	2 Min. & St. L. gr.	80
1 Mich. Cent. 7s	117	50 O. C. & I.	99⅝
125 Mo. K. & T. 2d in	46⅛@46⅞	1 Pullman's deb	100¼

RAILROAD AND OTHER STOCKS.

350 Bos. A. L. pf	54⅞@53	1700 N. Y. Elev	132⅝@130⅞
400 Bos. W. P.	113⅞@111	3600 Nash., Ch. & St. L.	64⅝@63
250 R., C. R. & N.	61⅞@61⅛	300 North. Pac.	35⅞@35⅛
2685 Central N. J.	84⅞@84	800 Pac. Mail	36⅞@36
100 Ches. & O.	14	100 N. Y. Cent.	132⅞
200 Ch. & Alton pf	86	470 Ohio & Miss.	27⅞@27⅛
100 Ch. B. & Q.	110⅞	100 O. & Miss. pf	57
580 Ch. & N. W.	90⅞@90	1090 Pacific Mail	36⅞@37⅛
600 Ch. & N. W. pf	104⅞@104⅛	200 Quicksilver	15⅞@15
10 Rock Isl.	147⅞@147	200 Quick. pf	47⅞
162 St. Paul	78⅞@77⅞	300 L. M. S. as	40⅞@40
1000 St. Paul pf	100⅞@100	440 Kan. & N. 4s	44
100 St. P. & P.	30⅞@30	4500 K. C. & N. pf	70⅞@69⅞
100 P. & F. W.	112	2400 Union Pac.	91⅞@90⅞
2900 C., C., C. & I.	76⅞@71⅞	100 St. P. & Minn.	40
6600 C., C. & I. C.	19⅞@19	1100 Sutro Tunnel	3⅞@3
9300 Del., L. & W.	95⅞@94⅞	200 St. P. & Sioux City	32⅞@28⅞
600 Del. & Hud.	70⅞@77	1000 St. P. & Sioux City pf	85
3610 Erie com	41⅞@40⅞	200 Wabash	50⅞@50⅛
7400 Erie pf	67⅞@66⅞	2200 St. L. & S. F. pf	87⅞@88
200 Han. & St. Jo.	38⅞@38	100 St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	93
1900 H. & St. Jo. pf	64⅞@63⅞	1060 Wabash	50⅞@50⅛
100 Ill. Cent.	97	3600 West. U. T.	104⅞@103⅞
1000 Lake Shore	110⅞@110	350 At. & P. Tel.	41⅞@40
800 Kan. & Tex.	29⅞@29	100 Pull. Co.	100
1420 Lake Sh.	100⅞@99⅞	200 Amer. Exp.	58⅞@57⅞
3100 Lou. & N.	77⅞@77	100 Ho. M. Co.	40
100 Lac. Bl. & M.	66⅞@65	200 Stand. Min.	20
540 Mich. Cen.	90⅞@90⅛	500 Cent. Cl. Co.	37
400 Mor. & Ess.	101⅞@100⅞	15 Pa. Coal	47
100 Pa. & O.	32⅞@32	6 Fourth N. Bk.	100
620 O. Manh. A.	63⅞@60⅞	Total sales, 242,175 shares.	
400 Met. El.	124⅞@124⅛		
100 R., W. & O.	24		

CLOSING PRICES.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s, '81, c	100¾	101	Mil. & St. Paul	77¾	77¾
U. S. 6s, '81, r	100¾	101	Mil. & St. P. pf.	100¾	100¾
U. S. 5s, '81, c	102¾	102¾	Mo., K. & Tex.	29	29¼
U. S. 4½s, '91	102¾	103	Morris & Essex	84¾	85
U. S. 4s, '91	100¾	100¾	Mob. & Ohio	25	25¼
U. S. 4s, '97, c	100¾	100¾	N. J. Central	86¾	86¾
U. S. 4s, '97, r	102¾	103	Northwestern	87¾	88
U. S. 6s, '67, c	102¾	103	Northwest. pf.	108	110
U. S. Cur. 6s	122	125	N. Y. C. & Hud.	129¾	130
Alt. & T. H. com.	16	18	Nor. Pac.	35¾	35¾
Alt. & T. H. pf.	40	45	Ohio & Miss.	29¾	29¾
Boston Air L. pf.	53¾	54¾	Ohio & Miss. pf.	57	57¼
Canada South.	55¾	56	Ontario Mining	30¾	40
Central Pacific	75¾	76	Stand. Mining	20	20¾
C., C. A. & I.	19¾	19¾	Pittsburgh	100¾	101
Chic., B. & Q.	118	120	Pacific Mail	37¾	38
Chic. & Alton	97¾	99	Rock Island	146¾	147
Chic. & Alton pf.	135	140	St. Paul & Minn.	40¾	41
Del., L. & West.	95¾	96¼	St. L., K. C. & N.	45	45¼
Del. & H. Can.	79¾	79¾	St. L., K. C. & N. pf.	70¾	70¾
Erie Railway	40¾	41	St. L. & S. F. pf.	87¾	87¾
Erie Railway pf.	65	65¼	Union Pacific	90¾	91
Fort Wayne	112	113	Wabash	50	50¼
Han. & St. Jo.	38¾	38¾	St. L. & Sax. c.	20¾	41
Han. & St. Jo. pf.	64	64¾	At. & Pac. Tel.	41	41¼
Harlem	150	155	West. Un. Tel.	104	104¼
Ind. Cin. & Laf.	10¾	11	Adams Ex.	105	106¾
Illinois Cen.	96¾	98	Am. Express	57¾	58¾
Iron Mountain	40¾	41¾	U. S. Express	50	50¼
Kansas Pacific	82	83¾	Wells Fargo Ex.	102	104
Kan. & D. M.	17	20	Quicksilver	15¾	15¾
Lake Shore	109¾	109¾	Quicksilver pf.	50¾	50¾
Lou. & Nash.	78	78¾	Sutro Tunnel	3¾	3¾
Mich. Central	95¾	95¾			

SATURDAY, Nov. 8.

The stock market opened strong, even buoyant, and quite active, the coal shares making the most advance, with a large business done in Jersey Central and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western. Other active stocks were Erie common, Lake Shore, St. Paul common, Wabash, and Kansas and Texas. There was more doing in Cen. Pacific, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, and at the close there was an advance of 3¾ from the opening figure. After meridian, under a bank statement still unfavorable and some stiffening up in the rates of money, irregularity and weakness were developed in the prices of securities. After the second board Erie common declined and preferred advanced. The final changes were: Advanced—New York Central, 1¼; Northwestern common, ¾; St. Paul preferred, ¾; St. Paul common, ½; Lake Shore, ¼; Michigan Central, 1¼; Western Union, ¾; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 2¼; Delaware and Hudson, 2¾; Morris and Essex, ¾; Union Pacific, ¾; Erie common, ¾; Erie preferred, 2; Jersey Central, 3¾; C., C., C. and Indianapolis, 5¾; Ohio and Mississippi common, ¾; Ohio and Mississippi preferred, 1¼; Iron Mountain, 1¼. Declined—Rock Island, ¾; Northwestern preferred, ¾.

Governments were firmer. Railroad bonds were fairly active and firm. Money on call ruled generally at 7 ⅌ cent, but an extra commission was occasionally paid. The close, however, was at 4@5 ⅌ cent, for brokers' balances. The bank statement was as follows:

	No. 1.	No. 2.	Difference.
Loans	$271,838,900	$270,676,800	Dec. $1,162,100
Specie	23,078,300	33,023,800	Inc. 4,145,500
Legal tenders	28,613,000	23,488,900	Dec. 5,120,000
Deposits	238,412,000	231,027,700	Dec. 2,484,300
Circulation	22,860,500	22,341,500	Dec. 259,000
Deficit in legal reserve	311,800	671,225	Inc. 359,425

Bids for banks stocks are: America, 140; American Exchange, 110; Butchers' and Drovers', 104; Chase National, 120; Chemical, 1,630; Citizens', 102; Commerce, 131; Continental, 108; Corn Exchange, 138; Fourth National, 105; Gallatin, 138; Hanover, 114; Importers' and Traders', 210; Marine, 106; Mechanics', 135; Mercantile, 87; Merchants' Exchange, 70; Metropolitan, 131; Nassau, 84; New York, 130; Ninth National, 93; North America, 80¾; Republic, 97; State of New York, 105.

The *Financial Chronicle* furnishes the following report of railway earnings. The comparisons are with corresponding periods in 1878:

GROSS EARNINGS IN OCTOBER.

Atch. Topeka & Santa Fe	$79,000	Inc.	$312,472
Bort. Cedar Rap. & No.	171,524	Inc.	29,905
Cairo & St. Louis*	23,958	Inc.	8,300
Central Pacific	1,063,000	Inc.	50,011
Chicago & Alton	451,293	Inc.	107,907
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	92,977	Inc.	19,309
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	1,230,000	Inc.	400,278
Chicago & N. W. (all lines)	1,905,000	Inc.	361,000
Chic., St. P. & Minneapolis*	54,852	Inc.	21,852
Chicago & Western Mich*	44,827	Inc.	7,980
Clev., Mt. Vernon & Del*	28,942	Inc.	2,349
Grand Trunk (Canada)	857,493	Inc.	77,010
Great Western (Canada)	443,000	Inc.	65,424
Hannibal & St. Joseph	208,411	Inc.	9,621
Illinois Central	560,241	Inc.	79,401
Ill. Cent. (Iowa lines)	170,932	Inc.	22,715
Int'rnational & G. North*	158,041	Dec.	3,024
Missouri, Kansas & Tex.	387,700	Inc.	37,800
Mobile & Ohio	294,401	Inc.	102,000
Paducah & Elizabethtown*	20,000	Inc.	6,142
St. L., Alt. & T. H. (branches)	69,127	Inc.	6,570
St. L., Iron M. & Southern	215,000	Inc.	19,217
St. Louis & San Francisco	219,712	Inc.	26,514
St. L. & S. E. (St. L. div.)*	61,000	Inc.	7,100
St. Paul & Sioux City, Ad.	110,931	Inc.	8,700
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	52,372	Inc.	27,872
Union Pacific	1,543,500	Inc.	270,700
Wabash	660,023	Inc.	146,319
Total	$13,537,067	Inc.	$2,606,580
		Dec.	11,798
Net increase			$2,597,786

GROSS EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO OCT. 31.

Atch., Top. & Santa Fe	$5,968,940	Inc.	$1,916,602
Bur., Cedar Rapids & No.	1,216,000	Dec.	62,597
Cairo & St. Louis*	210,500	Inc.	23,510
Central Pacific*	14,420,000	Dec.	210,277
Chicago & Alton	4,576,484	Inc.	646,491
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	7,847,000	Inc.	920,002
Chicago & Northwestern	12,232,029	Inc.	741,209
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	7,940,357	Inc.	1,000,000
Chic., St. P. & Minneapolis*	800,000	Inc.	145,432
Chicago & West Michigan*	400,504	Inc.	81,177
Clev., Mt. Vernon & Del.*	300,120	Inc.	14,504
Grand Trunk (Canada)	7,160,437	Dec.	27,071
Great Western of Canada	3,508,085	Dec.	174,994
Hannibal & St. Joseph	1,558,000	Inc.	129,896
Illinois Central (Illinois line)	4,500,000	Dec.	41,604
Ill. Cent. (Iowa leased lines)	1,100,240	Dec.	91,230
International & G. North.*	1,222,021	Inc.	135,009
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	2,576,000	Inc.	326,000
Mobile & Ohio	1,670,000	Inc.	180,000
Paducah & Elizabethtown*	240,744	Dec.	16,411
St. L., Alt. & T. H. (branches)	444,282	Inc.	32,847
St. L., Iron M. & Southern	3,308,000	Inc.	458,000
St. L. & S. E. (St. L. div.)*	582,811	Inc.	60,105
St. Louis & San Francisco	1,241,000	Inc.	2,575
St. Paul & Sioux City, Ad.	896,938	Inc.	75,000
Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw	1,125,138	Inc.	49,972
Wabash	4,171,220	Dec.	39,608
Net increase			$4,978,885

*Three weeks only of October in each year.

Gas stocks are quoted: New York, 90 to 94; Manhattan, 150 to 154; Metropolitan, 115 to 123; Mutual, 55 to 60; Municipal, 145 to 153. None of the companies are earning any money at the present ruinous competing rates for gas, but stockholders are especially confident of consolidation such as is making in Brooklyn or a combination like that of the trunk railroad lines.

The stock market closes strong and buoyant in expectation of a better supply of money next week. Gold continues to come from Europe, the Neckar to-day bringing $712,500, and the total arrivals this month, so far, about $7 to $8,000,000. This, with the money to be received from the Treasury in purchases of 6 ⅌ cent. bonds, is reckoned upon to relieve the stringency which has prevailed now for ten days and more.

The often-deferred opening of the Erie route to Boston, by way of Albany and the Hoosac Tunnel, is again announced, this time for December next. Let us see what new obstacle will arise to further postpone it.

Joseph A. Blair of Montclair, N. J., late First Teller of the Mechanics' National Bank, has associated himself with the firm of Talcott & Sons, bankers and brokers, of 38 Broad street.

Silver is quoted in London to-day at 53¾d. ⅌ ounce.

The London *Times* this morning says: "More gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for New York. This was fully expected, and probably there will be further withdrawals. If they continue, the Bank will have to supplement its decision of Thursday by absorbing the surplus supply of money in the open market, and, as on former occasions, force the outer rate up nearer to its own minimum, and thus try to make shipments impossible." Mr. Mundella, Chairman of Manchester, says: "The cotton market retains the characteristic feature observable throughout the early part of the week—great firmness, but marked by the absence of anything like activity."

We find in a recent number of the London *Pall Mall Gazette* a correction by Mr. Keller of the report of his interview with Prince Bismarck on the silver question. The Prince did not say that he would adopt bi-metallism. But he admitted that Germany had made a mistake in not sending delegates to the Paris Monetary Conference, held in August, last year. He added that Herr Delbrück's money policy "had been unwise and destructive;" that Germany would reissue her thalers, coining her silver, as has been done; and that she would certainly be represented if the United States got together another conference.

At noon to-day there were opened at the Sub-Treasury over thirty-four proposals to sell the Treasury Department an aggregate of $10,000,000 of the 6 ⅌ cent. bonds of the United States, in accordance with the notice of the Secretary of the department. It was found that the offers aggregated $11,110,000, at prices ranging from 105.59 to 110, the majority being above 106. The offers were from nearly every house that deals largely in Government securities, with the First National Bank at the head of the list. It was also found that the proposals included every issue of 6 ⅌ cents, of 1880 and 1881, which seriously complicated matters. The result was telegraphed to John Sherman in Washington, who rejected all the bids. Subsequently he authorized the purchase of not more than $10,000,000 of 6 ⅌ cents, the July, 1881, at 106 or less. This announcement was made just at the close of banking hours. By 4 o'clock proposals for $6,122,950 had been received at the Sub-Treasury. Among the larger offerers were, it is understood, the First National Bank, $2,500,000; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $1,750,000; Hatch & Foote, $1,000,000; Fisk & Hatch, $600,000; White, Morris & Co. and Morton, Bliss & Co. Pending the opening and rejection of the first proposals about $550,000—5 ⅌ cent. of the amount of each offer—was held by the Sub-Treasury in certified checks, as a guarantee under the terms of the circular.

The exports of fresh meats by to-day's steamers were 60 tons, 1,342 quarters of beef, and 600 bullocks and 300 dressed sheep.

The imports for the week were: Dry goods, $1,275,153, and merchandise, $5,222,388; total, $6,497,541.

The net earnings of the Boston and New York Air Line Railroad for September were $17,951.52, an increase of $13,013.07 upon the net earnings of the corresponding month of last year.

The production of anthracite coal for the week ending Nov. 1 was 377,417 tons, as compared with 535,703 tons in the corresponding week of 1878, and the corresponding week of last year. The total output from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31 was 21,585,147 tons as against 13,817,399 tons for the same period of last year, showing an increase this year of 7,767,288 tons. The production of the several interests last week was as follows: Philadelphia and Reading, 109,157; Central of New Jersey, 100,097; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 93,622; Lehigh Valley, 95,166; Delaware and Hudson, 76,427; Pennsylvania Coal, 33,061; Pennsylvania Canal, 13,736; Shamokin, 13,290; Sullivan and Erie, 1,253, and Pennsylvania and New York 648. The most notable increases for the year have been Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 1,410,367; Delaware and Hudson, 1,089,174; Central of New Jersey, 1,492,127; Lehigh Valley, 931,712; Pennsylvania Coal, 359,282; Shamokin, 142,841; Philadelphia and Reading, 2,148,473; Sullivan and Erie, 11,314, and Pennsylvania and New York, 2,094.

The Treasury now holds $363,179,559 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation, United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, $971,500, United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $889,550, National bank circulation outstanding, $322,000, United States notes, $336,343,308; gold notes, $1,447,120.

The Russian Government is contemplating a new tax from which bondholders will suffer. The tax is to be levied upon the dividends payable on bonds and other securities.

A despatch from Berlin says: "The loan issued by the Government to cover the deficit of the Prussian budget, which was offered at 96 6-10, has been subscribed three times over."

The London *Economist* of this week says: "The rates of discount for bank bills, 60 days, is 2¾ per cent., and for three months, 2 15/16 per cent., and for trade bills, 3 months, 2 13/16 per cent. On the Stock Exchange there has been more business this week than last. United States bonds were more in request, the promised redemption being regarded favorably. There have been many fluctuations in American railways, but the most part rose during the week. The most striking feature in continental railways has been a rise in Grand Trunk stocks on official notification of the purchase of a connection to Chicago. An issue of half a million 6 per cent. bonds is now offered at 94, redeemable in 1900, as a part of a first mortgage of £1,240,000 on the 330 miles of road which are to be consolidated, under American laws, into a temporary company, under the control of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and to be known as the Chicago and Grand Trunk Railway Company (Limited)."

New York Markets.

SATURDAY, Nov. 8.—FLOUR AND MEAL—Quiet, but holders very firm. Wheat—Spring firmer—No. 2 spring, $1.23@$1.23½; $1.24½ for extra lots, $1.25@$1.30; Western winter XX and XXX, $1.24@$1.30; winter shipping extras, $5.30@$5.40; do. XX and XXX, $5.50@$7.50; Minnesota patents, $5.75@$6.50; city shipping extras, $5.30@$5.40; Southern bakers' and family brands, $5.75@$7.75. Southern shipping extras, $5.30@$5.40. Rye flour, superfine, $3.40@$3.60. Corn meal—Western, &c., $2.40@$2.70; brandywine, $3.00@$3.25. Wheat—Red, ⅌ bu, $1.04@$1.05. Buckwheat flour, $2.00@$2.10@$2.25. COTTON—Spots more or less higher but quiet; middling uplands, 11 9-16c. Futures advanced 10@20 points, closing at 11.60c. for November, 11.65c. for December, 11.17c. for January, 11.95c. for February, 12.10c. for March, 12.25c. for April, and 12.40c. for May; sales 211,600 bales. Receipts at the ports, 28,302 bales. PROVISIONS—Pork higher and firmer, with sales on the spot of 200 bbls. mess at $10.00@$10.75, and fancy at $11; 1,000 bbls. to arrive shortly on private terms; for future delivery, sales 2,000 bbls. January, old and new, $10.35@$10.65. Beef firm, with 200 tcs. city refined sold at $9@$27. Lard advanced 20 to 25 points ⅌ 100 lbs.; sales on the spot, 1,600 tcs. prime Western, $6.92½; do. to arrive, 6.00@7.00; do. city, 6.80; off grade, 6.80@, and No. 1, 6.85@; for future delivery, sales 11,000 tcs.: No. vember, 6.90@; December, 7.05@7.07½; seller year, 6.87½@; January, 7.05@7.07½; February, 7.22½@7.25@; and buyer year, 7.05@. 1,000 tcs. refined for the Continent sold on private terms. Bacon dull and nominal. Cut meats more active and easier; sales 300 bbls. pickled bellies, 7½@7¾@; for 10 lbs., 10@10 lbs. rib bellies, 12 lbs., 6⅞@; 16 lbs., 6@; and 10 lbs., 6⅛@; 20 lbs. do., 12 lbs., 7@; 1,000 fresh hams, 8@; 25 lbs. light hams, 8½, 8¾@. Dressed hogs steady at 5¾@5⅞, and plus 5½c. Butter firm and in demand: State, pails, 27@33c.; creamery, 32@40c.; Western, 20@30c.; dairy and factory, 18@25c. Cheese quiet; State factory, fancy, 9@9½c.; good to prime, 8@8½c.; others, 10@12½c.; limed, 10@10½c. GRAIN—Wheat irregular; red winter dearer; spring and white barely steady; sales on the spot, 231,000 bush, including No. 3 spring, $1.23@$1.28; No. 2 do., $1.30@$1.31; No. 2 red winter, $1.30½@$1.40½; No. 1 white, $1.40@$1.40½; No. 2 amber, $1.30; No. 1 do., $1.40; and no offers for delivery, 47,000 bush., including No. 1 white, $1.38½ for November, $1.42½@$1.41⅞ for December, and $1.46 for January, and No. 2 red winter, $1.30@$1.40 for November, and $1.43½@$1.42⅞ for December, closing at middle price. Rye steady in good demand, 70@74c. for nominal. Barley unsettled, 10@15c. higher and in demand, with offer