CRITICISM BY AN EXPERT.

GOOD AND BAD MEN AND WAYS AMONG THE POLICE OF THIS CITY.

Hundreds of Officers who are not Clubbers Sharing the General Odium—Some of the Rotten Spots that are in the Department.

"All policemen are not clubbers," said one of the sergeants at an up-town station one day last week. "Although the public seem to think they are. There are hundreds of men in police uniform who have never beaten any one on the head with their clubs, and who never use their clubs at all when they can help it. But they get no credit for it. Because a minority of brutes and roughs abuse their authority, the whole force are denounced as scoundrels, and held up to public execration. All this is wrong. Why, there are some of the noblest, bravest men in this city or in the world on the police—men who would no more misuse their clubs than they would cut off their hands! Look at that officer on the east side who was shot by a burglar, and who, though dangerously wounded and bleeding copiously, dragged his man to the station without once raising his club. He got $100 from the trustees of the Riot Fund for that, and he deserved every cent of it. There are plenty like him, too, only you never hear of them. I've seen them have their coats torn off their backs before using their sticks on a man's head, even when he's resisting. It's this skull smashing and cracking that does the harm; it never ought to be resorted to, and it never can be legally or rightly, except in self-protection against a dangerous assault. And then it ought to stop as soon as resistance ceases."

"How about refractory prisoners?"

"In nine cases out of ten clubbing on the arms or body is sufficient even for the most violent. If you doubt it, just heft one of the night sticks, and estimate the blow that a powerful man can strike with it. What's the use of cracking a man's skull, and making him an idiot for life, when you can disable his limbs, if necessary? You can mend a fractured arm, but you can't mend a shattered brain. Take the case of young men, decent fellows enough, coming home a little the worse for liquor. An officer attempts to arrest one of them. The man squares off at him, or shows fight. Instead of striking smartly over the arms or rapping for assistance, the officer is too many cases takes the law into his own hands, smashes away at the prisoner's head, and before he knows it inflicts injuries which can never be repaired. There is hardly a station in the city where men have not been brought in beaten and cut about the head in the most shocking manner, bleeding like slaughtered cattle, simply because when under the influence of liquor they resisted arrest. An officer might always to remember that he has assistance at hand if he needs it, and that it's better for a man to be taken to a station house than one to take him in with a broken head.

"That new rule about the clubs in the belt is a great blessing."

"Of course there are localities where an officer is justified in a more speedy resort to the club. A man patrolling James Slip at midnight can keep his club in hand under the new rule, because it is literally a case of need. But even there he can wait for some overt, hostile act before he strikes. In Broadway, in Fifth avenue, or in any respectable neighborhood the club is rarely if ever needed, and should be worn in the belt always."

"How do you account for the frequent clubbing of late years?"

"When you think of the kind of men that the policemen are constantly putting on the force you wonder is that there isn't more of it. Big, hulking loafers who are good for nothing but standing in corner groceries on deadhead liquor, who browse off of peanut boys' stands and eat up the profits of the candy peddlers, who carry pocket flasks on their posts at night and snooze in doorways or behind dry goods boxes, who blackmail for their collars, cuffs, furnishing goods, and cigars and tobacco, who prod and poke decent people in the ribs for the crime of standing on the sidewalk, who are in with thieves, burglars and policy men, and who betray the way, in uniform, in which they think it disgrace the force—is it any wonder that such men misuse their clubs? How do you expect a grogshop politician, a heeler of some ward gang, to be honest, temperate, prudent, courteous, and keep his temper under control, when a place of the importance of a police job is put before him? Why, the politician can't do anything else with a man, when he's fired out of some office in the City Hall or the Court House, they always put him on the police. Sometimes he pays for his place, and sometimes he doesn't. Four or five years ago you could pay anywhere from $150 to $300 and get railroaded on to the force in no time. You might be six feet high, strong, stalwart, weigh 200 pounds, and have the best of characters and recommendations, but if you couldn't raise the cash you stood no chance to back you, you stood no chance. Look at the way the Aldermen and politicians protect these fellows when they get into trouble! There isn't a day passes that you can't find half a dozen of them sneaking in and out of Headquarters trying to beg off their pets. Then there are certain men who are backed by political rings that it is impossible to break them. No matter how clear anything is proved against them they manage to get off. There is hardly a Captain in the city but has men in his squad that he knows are bad, and yet he can't get rid of them because of their backers. Nugent, at Headquarters, indicted for the Manhattan Bank burglary, was reported as a dangerous man by Capt. Saunders and other Captains for years, but a Commissioner always threw the reports into the waste basket.

"Is there any pay for police protection?"

"Of course it is. But there are two sides to that question that the public ought to bear in mind. I haven't a word to say for the brutal, railroading Captain who hounds and terrorizes people into paying blackmail, and who puts up the screws if they refuse to pay, and if they refuse. The man who does that is liable to the penitentiary, and will be wearing striped jacks one of these days, sure. And if the detectives and inspectors and politicians that there with him were sent there, too, it would be a New York police or to the pawnbrokers in this city. They would have liked to warn the pawnbrokers here, but didn't, because the minute they did they would have a clumsy and corrupt issue from the Central Office buzzing about their ears like so many hornets, and the whole hunt would have been spoiled.

"Take the case of the burglar Billy Porter. He had been riding for two days on the most public cars in the city, those on Fourth and Sixth avenues, getting on and off frequently in the most public places. If the people at headquarters had had an ounce of brains they would have had a photograph of this fellow, for whom every city in the United States and Canada were on the lookout, posted up publicly in each station house, so that his face would have been known to every patrolman. As it was, he kept up riding the cars for two days, until finally, at 1 o'clock in the morning of the third day, he ran smack into the arms of Detective Wade of the Tenth Precinct!

"What would reform the force?"

"Just one thing. Let the Governor and Legislature put a live, active, enterprising man—a man with honor, talent, and courage—into the marble building in Mulberry street. Don't be afraid to pay him a good salary—give him $15,000 a year, for, if he's worth anything, he's worth that. He should have a complete control of the force, concentrating in one head the authority now wielded by the four Commissioners. He should be responsible directly to the Mayor, who in turn is responsible to the people. Then let that man go ahead; kick the politicians out; appoint none but good and competent men; weed out the bad, the lazy, and the corrupt members of the force (about one-third) and replace them with good material; promote the younger men, the men with pluck, and vim, and honesty; break half the Captains and double the pay of the rest; appoint his own detectives and pay them $2,000, $3,000, and $4,000 a year, according to ability and skill. Let him do this, and the police will be in reality 'the finest in the world.' It sounds like a big thing to talk about, but one of those days the man will come along who will do it, and when he does New Yorkers will build a monument to him in Central Park that will beat Daniel Webster's."

A MAD WOLF RUNNING A MUCK.

Twenty-two Peasants Bitten in a Russian Village.

From the Globe.

On the 7th of October, about 7 A. M., the peasants from the adjoining villages had collected together at a fair which was held at the settlement of Barvenkoff, district of Izume, and the male portion of the assembly had dispersed to the drinking shops, to make bargains and drink each other's healths, leaving the women and children in charge of the carts. Suddenly there resounded through the square a heartrending shriek for assistance, and then all was quiet. The peasants rushed out of the drinking booths into the street, and before they had time to collect their thoughts there appeared behind a building situated on the edge of the square an enormous wolf.

Everybody rushed in great confusion to their carts, shouting, "Mad wolf!" Meantime the gigantic wolf, frothing at the mouth, and with his tongue hanging out, made for the carts. A dreadful tumult occurred. The horses and oxen dashed in all directions, but the majority, getting entangled, fell, overturning the carts, while the noise made by the pigs, sheep, geese, fowls, &c., added to the uproar and confusion. The wolf, when within a short distance of the first group of carts, turned round, sprang on to a wagon, and, seizing a woman running past, and in a moment she was prostrate on the ground, having lost her nose, scalp, and lower part of her face. The wolf then ran further, and attacked a small lad of about 7 years of age; but just at that time a pig rushed at the wolf and bit its tail. The wolf turned on his assailant, but not before it had bitten the boy's face and hand. Leaving the pig, the wolf ran down the main street, attacked a woman with a baby, then two boys about 12 and 14 years of age, and having bitten their heads through to the brain, rushed up the street, and, after biting several other persons, turned off on the railroad.

By this time a large crowd, headed by the village elder, and armed with whips, guns, scythes, &c., gave chase to the terrible animal. They came up with the wolf about one mile from the village, and a peasant, allowing it to approach within about fifteen paces, shot the animal straight in his open maw. Notwithstanding the wound he had received, the wolf sprang up and attacked the peasant. The latter, with great, almost blind presence of mind, and struck the animal with the butt end of his gun, which shattered at the blow, and the wolf seized the peasant by the side, but owing to the man wearing three coats, his skin was only scratched. The courageous man then firmly gripped the animal with both hands. During this struggle between a man and a mad wolf the crowd which had come up hesitated, through fear, to attempt the rescue of their comrade. Fortunately a local policeman galloped up at this juncture, and, drawing his revolver, shot the wolf through the head.

The wolf had bitten no less than twenty-five persons, ten of whom are in a dangerous state. The sufferers were isolated from the rest of the inhabitants, and medical aid was at once administered to them. It is reported that the wolf came from the settlement of Bovgenik off isituate about 18 miles from Dargenkoff, where a mad ox had died, and had been buried, but so carelessly that on the following morning his body was found scattered about.

A Month With a Bullet in his Heart.

From the New Haven Courier.

In July, 1878, Amos June of Greenwich was carelessly shot in the left breast by a colored boy named Elias Forrest. The bullet remained in the body, and on the last day of August, 1878, June fell dead while working in the field. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered charging Carpenter with the criminal act. It was found on the post-mortem examination that the bullet passed through the left lung, ruptured the pericardium, and lodged in the heart. The heart was subsequently taken to the Pathological Society of New York, and the bullet was found. On Wednesday, Oct. 29, Carpenter was arrested while passing through Mystic, and committed to Bridgeport jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Divorces in Washington.

From the Hartford Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—It is really surprising how the divorce business is increasing in our courts. The general charge is desertion, though in cases where contests are made the charges are more aggravated. The divorce business has increased so much that several legal firms devote their entire time to it to the exclusion of all other business. There is more money in divorce cases, as a rule, than in the ordinary cases. While there are some good cases, many of them are very crooked, and are based upon testimony that is furnished by private detectives, who make a business of working up divorce cases and supplying missing links in the testimony with perjured affidavits.

Whipped to Death for Chicken Stealing.

From the Wilkes County Patriot.

About two weeks ago Jerry Colquitt, an old negro, was caught by two men, at night, and severely whipped, near the depot at Walton, Ga. It is said that he was found in a gentleman's hen coop, where he had collected ten or a dozen chickens, and was preparing to make off with them, and that it was for this that he was whipped. He was a notoriously bad negro. Dr. Gibbs was called to attend him, and found him partially paralyzed, and he remained in this condition until Sunday night last, when he died.

SPORTING NOTES.

Brown Dick, a great racehorse of the past, died in Tennessee last week.

Mr. L. Lorillard has purchased Vagrant, and sent him to the Parkers' stable in Rutherford Park.

Count Potocki of Russia, recently paid 74,000 francs for the trotter Nova, to look after a stakes of 2,000 francs.

Costello, Peakes, Murphy, and McLaughlin carried off the most prizes on the American turf this year.

The three jockeys, Hughes, Barrett, and Fisher, have gone to England to brace up for next year's contests.

The Australians propose to place First King, Chester, and a lot of their best trotting horses on the English turf.

John Keen, the English bicyclist, recently rode 765 miles in 5 hours 8 seconds. The last 26 miles were the fastest on record.

The Jockey Club is said to have on its list of members 2 sovereigns, 36 baronets, 23 princes, 95 marquises, 387 counts and viscounts, and 81 barons.

Mr. F. Gretton lately paid over $30,000 for Preston Pans, son of Prince Charley and Beatrice, who won the Criterion Stakes. Mr. P. Lorillard's colts will meet the Jerseyites next season.

Homer Peacock, a New York athlete and gymnast, went to Colorado a few months ago with his things tied up in a cotton trunk, and now returns with a present in come of $1,000 per day. He is said to have struck it heavy on the Bob Lee mine.

It is said that Mr. Morrow, owner of St. Julien, offers to trot him against any horse in the world for $20,000 a side. He might as well offer $20,000,000, for he knows that Harness and Flying Feet, who have trotted in faster time than St. Julien, in store and stall, are gentlemen who would not trot his horses for a purse if he was certain to win millions of dollars.

An upstart once said to Douglas Jerrold, "You and I now in the same boat." "Yes, but with different skulls," replied Jerrold. Courtney needs a new skull more than a new boat. First he lost a race by having his rowlocks unbolted; next Hanlan's boat was honeycombed with small holes; then he tried to balance on a wire in duck water; and finally he saw that there was no chance for him in the boat race. Now everybody sees that he has no business with scullers.

An immense interest centred in the late contests in England between Mr. H. L. Cortis, amateur bicycle champion, and Mr. Wm. Rowe, the professional bicycle champion, to test the relative capabilities of the amateur and professional at twenty miles, five miles, and one mile. Cortis won the twenty mile match, Keen taking the two last. Six thousand spectators were present at the five and one mile matches. The mile was made in 2m. 52 1-5s.; the five in 13m. 30s. Time of the twenty miles not given.

The Glories of Scotland.

From Collier's Opera of the Lancashire Witches.

On the ither side o' Tweed are the bonny hills and heather,
And the rivers and the plains o' the mighty land o' cakes,
Where sowens, brose, and haggis, knit the body well to gether,
And whiskey for the mind o' man is plentiful as lakes.
On the ither side o' Tweed.

Stalwart giants are the lads, strappin' angels are the lasses;
Thr' to suit 'em to the men they're a little dash o' dell,
Where are your southern heads wh'n it comes to thistle glasses?
Where are your English legs when it comes to fling and reel?

On the ither side o' Tweed.

On the ither side o' Tweed
You'll find the cream o' livin',
To be found 'twixt here and hivin,
On the ither side o' Tweed.

Where'er the Scotsman roams—for the benefit of others, He never forgets the country which he ne'er may see again.
He always lo'es mankind far better than his brithers,
And if he's fond o' siller, why, it's got without a stain.

When English swords are rust, and English bows are rotten,
The stout auld Scottish claymore will conquer e'en the best.
When violins are dust, and organs lang forgotten,
Our own celestial bagpipes shall soothe the soul to rest!

On the ither side o' Tweed.

BEGINNING A BIG LEGAL BATTLE.

Oswego County's Effort to Recover from a Defaulting Treasurer's Bondsmen.

OSWEGO, Nov. 13.—The county of Oswego has commenced suit against the bail of Luther H. Conklin, deceased, late Treasurer of Oswego County, to recover $87,000, in which sum he is alleged to have been a defaulter. Mr. Conklin, who had been Treasurer for twenty-one years consecutively, died suddenly and rather mysteriously in December, 1878, soon after the discovery of his alleged defalcation. A committee of the Board of Supervisors, acting with an expert accountant, after a long and careful examination of the Treasurer's accounts, reported that he was a defaulter in the sum of about $109,000. Early this season the Board of Supervisors held several special sessions with a view to escape a suit by arranging a compromise between the county and the bondsmen, and finally appointed a committee to negotiate a settlement at the sum of $40,000. Some of the bondsmen are dead, others are bankrupt, but a few, it is urged, are able to make good the county's loss. Counsel for the estate also made an examination of the books and discovered credits enough to reduce the gross sum of the deficit to $87,000, which amount the Board of Supervisors agreed to. All efforts at a compromise failed, the bail never offering to exceed $10,000 in settlement, which the Board of Supervisors refused to accept, and directed that action be begun. The bail previous to 1876 is sued for $20,000, and the bondsmen for the first official term, from 1876 to 1879, for $67,000. The best lawyers in the county have been engaged by the respective parties, and a great legal battle must be the result.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales Nov. 15.

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

14 U. S. 6s, '81, r. 105¾@106	10 Va. 6s, old 25
50 U. S. 4s, c. 103¾	10 La. consols 45
10 Dist. C. 3-65s 84¾	3 S. C. 6s, non f 3¾

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

518 R., H. & E. 1st c.. 50@51¾	7 N. Y. El. 1st 114
249 Ch. & O. 6s, sc. B.. 61@65	220 O. & M., Sp'g d.. 70@70¾
109 Ch. & O. 6s City	240 A. & N. 2d c 110
int. d. ..... 37¾@40	2 Cen. P. g. c 110¾
7 K. & D. M. ..... 92¾@92	17 Un. Pac. 1st ..... 110@110¾
10 C. R. N. J. con. as.. 104	4 U. Pac. l. g. 112¾
9 L. & W. R. con. as.. 103¾	4 U. P. L. G. 8s 114¾
9 C. R. N. J. c. ex. as. 103¾	3 Pac. of Mo. 2d 107¾
10 St. P. 1st L. G. d.. 112¾	5 K. P. 1st, '98, c.c. .. 114
5 St. P. 1st M. L. M.. 114	20 L. Erie Min. 7s 87
10 St. P. S. W. div. .. 103	75 K. P. D. Ds. ..... 102@102¾
13 N. W. coup. g 118	67 C. C. & I. C. 1st 83¾@87¾
11 Mor. & Ess. cons.. 107	130 C. C. & I. C. 2d,
1 Mor. & E. 1st con.. 101	T. Co. cer. as. 40@42¾
12 D. & R. G. 1st.. 97¾@97	52 C., C. & I. C., T.
40 E. con. 1st 115¾	Co. cer. as. 83¾@80¾
308 N. Y. L. E. & W.	77 C. C. & I. C. T. Co.
2d con. ..... 90¾@91¾	cer. as. sup. .. 83@84
131 N. Y. L. E. & W.	3 R. W. & O. 1st 66
2d Sa'mud.. 87¾@88¾	24 R. L. & I. M. 2d p. in.. 70
5 Han. & St. Jos. c v. 107¾	11 R. L. & I. M. 1st p. in 90
208 Oregon R. & N.	1 A. & T. H. 2d pf.... 97
1st ..... 92¾@97¾	5 Ill. & So. Iowa 1st .. 75
10 Mob. & O. 1st 80	6 Ill. C. scrip, 6s, L.
32 Mob. & O. 1st Deb.. 67	D. x. m. c. 102¾
2 Mob. & O. 2d	5 T. & W. con. cv. x c. 90
Deb ..... 47@46¾	4 Wabash 7s 85
15 St. L. & S. K. City 1st.. 56¾	2 Ok. & Ark. 1st c 58¾
10 Laf., Bl. & M. 1st .. 92	19 Tex. P. l. g. inc.. 71@70¾
10 Nash., Ch. & St.	4 Minn. & St. L. 1st .. 99¾
L. 1st con. 107	1 St. P. M. & M. 1st .. 130
12 Chi., St. L. & N.	2 St. P. & Minn. 1st.. 100
O. 1st con 101¾	3 Ind., B. & W. inc 40
1 L. & W. R. inc 51	5 Ind., B. & W. inc 41
1 Ill. & So. Iowa 1st sc. 98¾	2 St. L. & S. F. 2d, cl. A.. 87
1 Nash. & D. 1st 103¾	5 St. L. & S. F. 2d, cl. B.. 68
50 Mar. & C. 1st 105¾	20 L. E. & W. inc 63
45 Met. El. 1st.. 103¾@103¾	5 Clin. J. & Sp., cr.
5 Mo., K. & T. con. as.. 91¾	by C., C., C. & I. 100
40 Mo. K. & T. 2d m. as. 62¾	

RAILROAD AND OTHER STOCKS.

100 Alb. & Sus. 100¾	2700 Or. R. & N. 120@119
200 Alb. & T. H. 246¾	600 North. Pac. 37¾@37
600 Al. & T. H. pf.. 96¾@94	3300 N. Pac. pf. 61¾@60¾
120 Albany & Susq.. 150¾	300 N. Y. Central. 131¾
600 Bos. W. P. .. 12¾@12	26500 Ohio & Miss. 29¾@29¾
400 B., C. R. & N. 92¾@91	4300 O. & Miss. pf. 94¾@95
1400 Can. South.. 77¾@76¾	100 Panama 170
400 Canton 55¾	15600 Pacific Mail. 37¾@36
500 Cent. N. J.. 97¾@98¾	3600 Quicksilver.. 25¾@25
1700 Chic. & O. .. 23¾@19¾	3400 Quick. pf. .. 60¾@60¾
2300 C. & Alt. 1st pf.. 93¾	15300 Ill. Cent. .. 86¾@84
900 Ch. & O. 2d pf.. 29¾@28	3880 Wab., St. L. &
400 Chic. & Alt. 109¾@98¾	Pac. ..... 47¾@46¾
100 Ch. & Alt. pf. .. 115	3500 Wab., St. L. &
1000 Ch. & N. W. .. 93¾@92	Pac. pf. .. 72¾@71¾
200 Rock Isl. 149	2200 Union Pac. .. 92¾@91
500 C., B. & Q. 120¾	4900 St. P. & Minn. 56¾@55
8200 St. Paul. .. 81¾@88¾	1500 Adams Express. 44¾@43
340 Clev. & P. 90	4400 St. L. & Sioux
2900 C., C., C. & I.. 85¾@84	City ..... 45¾@43¾
7200 C., C. & I. .. 81¾@80	4600 St. L. & Sioux
7200 D., L. & W. .. 93¾@92	City pf. .. 70¾@68
3300 Del. & Hud.. 88¾@87¾	4200 St. L., A. & T. .. 13¾@10
12810 Erie pf. ..... 39¾@37¾	8300 St. L., A. & T. pf. 30¾@30¾
1300 Han. & St. Jo.. 41¾@40	2200 St. L. & K. C.
5600 H. & St. Jo. pf. 70¾@69	1st pf. .. 78¾@75
1100 Illinois Central.. 95¾	7600 Wabash .. 60¾@59¾
200 Ill. Cent. 1st.. 110	9600 West. U. Tel. 103¾@102¾
900 Ind., Ch. & L.. 19¾@14	1800 Amer. Dis. T. .. 79¾75
100 Keokuk & N. W. .. 27	3300 At. & P. Tel. 49¾@47¾
100 Lake Sh. Pac. .. 99	1300 Full. Co. Tel. 109¾@107¾
1200 Kan. & Tex.. 33¾@31	1300 Mariposa .. 5¾@5¾
19100 Lake Sh. 104¾@103¾	800 U. S. Exp. .. 55¾@55
1400 Lake S. & M. S. 92¾@92	500 Rome & W. .. 26¾24
1100 Lake R. & W. 24¾@22¾	200 Rome & Min. .. 50¾
300 Laf., Bl. & M.. 90¾@83	2500 Excel'r Min. .. 25¾24
16700 Missouri Pac. 94¾@87	7000 Cent. Ch. Co.. 45¾43
3200 Mich. Cen. .. 97¾@96¾	600 Consolid'd .. 34¾34
900 Mor. & Ess. .. 108¾@107	50 Mech. Bk. .. 77
900 Mob. & O. .. 29¾@28	50 Greenwich Bk. .. 112
3100 Mob. & El. .. 77¾@75	7400 Marietta 1st
500 Met. El. .. 128¾@127¾	pref. .. 18¾@17¾
8000 Reading .. 74¾@73¾	1100 Marietta 2d
3600 Nash., Ch. &	pref. .. 15¾@13¾
St. L. .. 78¾@77	Total sales, 510,500 shares

CLOSING PRICES.

U. S. 6s, '80	104¾	104¾	Mil. & St. Paul	89¾	89¾
U. S. 6s, '81	105¾	105¾	Mil. & St. P. pf.	101	101¾
U. S. 5s, '81	102¾	102¾	Mo., K. & Tex.	32¾	32¾
U. S. 5s, '81, r.	102¾	102¾	Mob. & Ohio	25¾	25¾
U. S. 4½s, '91, c.	106¾	106¾	Morris & Essex.	102¾	102¾
U. S. 4½s, '91, r.	106¾	106¾	N. Y. Central	98¾	98¾
U. S. 4s, r.	105¾	105¾	Northwestern	92	92¾
U. S. 4s, c.	105¾	105¾	Northwest. pf.	105	106
Can. So. 6s	105¾	105¾	Ohio & Miss.	29	29¾
Alt. & T. H. 1st pf.	45	45	N. Y. C. & Hud.	130¾	131¾
Alb. & Sus.	102	102¾	Nor. Pac.	37	37¼
Canada South.	77	77¾	Ohio & Miss.	29¾	29¾
C., C. C. & I.	83¾	84	Ill. Cent. & Miss. pf.	92	93
C., C. & I. C.	24¾	24¾	Pacific Mail.	36¾	36¾
Chic., R. & Q.	120¾	120¾	Rock Island.	149	149¾
Chic. & Alton	98¾	98¾	Pacific Express	74¾	74¾
Clev. & Pitts.	91¾	92	St. Paul & Minn.	55	55¾
Del., L. & West.	92	92¾	Union Pacific.	91¾	91¾
Del. & H. Can.	87	87¾	Sutro Tunnel.	4¾	4¾
Erie Railway	48	48¾	Wabash	59¾	59¾
Erie Railway pf.	76¾	77	At. & Pac. Tel.	47	48
Fort Wayne	112¾	—	West. Un. Tel.	107¾	107¾
Ill. Central	86¾	86¾	Am. Dist. Tel.	75	75
Han. & St. Jo. pf.	68¾	69¾	Mar. & Cin. pf.	17¾	18
Harlem	160	160	Mar. & Cin. 2d pf.	14	14¾
Iron Mountain	94¾	95¾	Del. L. & W. pf.	58¾	58¾
Illinois Cen.	86¾	86¾	Wab. & Pac.	46¾	46
Ind. Cin. & Laf.	14¾	15	Wab. & Pac. pf.	71¾	72
Kansas Pacific.	37	37¾	Quicksilver	25¾	24¾
Lake Shore	103¾	104	Quicksilver pf.	60¾	60
Louis. & Nash.	86¾	86¾	Pacific of Mo.	14	—
Mich. Central	97	97¼			

SATURDAY, Nov. 15.

The stock market opened steady, and the favorable bank statement caused a very buoyant market in several of the leading fancies. The latest dealings were very active, but without conspicuous feature, except large transactions and a material advance in Lake Shore, with higher prices paid for Quicksilver preferred, Pacific of Missouri, Ohio and Mississippi preferred, and a decline in St. Louis and San Francisco preferred.

Governments were dull. Railroad bonds were very active, with a notable advance in Boston, Hartford and Erie first, Chesapeake and Ohio issues, the new Erie, and C., C. and I. C.'s. Money on call, 5@7 ⅌ cent., closing at the lower or *inside* rate for average collaterals. The imports of general merchandise the past week are valued at $6,520,025.

The bank statement was very favorable:

	Nov. 8.	Nov. 15.	Differences.
Loans	$270,076,800	$268,838,800	Dec. $1,238,000
Specie	31,243,900	31,340,800	Inc. 96,900
Legal tenders	29,831,100	29,931,300	Inc. 100,200
Deposits	231,027,300	229,201,200	Dec. 7,275,500
Circulation	22,341,900	22,475,300	Inc. 134,200
Differences not in general review.	671,225		
Excess of reserve		5,788,300	Dec. 6,459,525

Gas stocks are quoted: New York, 80 to 86; Manhattan, 140 to 150; Metropolitan, 110 to 120; Mutual, 50 to 57; Municipal, 150 to 155; Jersey City, 135 to 145. The shares of the Brooklyn companies are lower in consequence of the obstacles to consolidation mentioned in THE SUN, and those of the New York companies sympathize with them.

Bids for bank stocks are: America, 144; American Exchange, 113¾; Butchers' and Drovers' 105; Central National, 106; Chase National, 121½; Chemical, 1,619; Continental, 105; Fourth National, 106½; Hanover, 117; Manhattan, 142; Marine, 106; Market, 115; Mechanics', 135; Merchants', 128; Merchants' Exchange, 73; Metropolitan, 131; New York, 135; North America, 82½; Park, 140; Phenix, 98; St. Nicholas, 105; State of New York, 114½.

The week closes with a strong and buoyant stock market, and all the signs point to higher prices next week. As we have repeatedly said, it is useless to attempt to stem the tide. The public for the present are determined to look upon only the favorable side of things, and will continue to do so until no further improvement is possible.

It is reported that Jay Gould has bought a majority of the capital stock of the old Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company—now the Central Branch of the Union Pacific. If the report is true, it shows that Mr. Gould is seeking the control of all the railroads west of the Missouri River. He already has the Kansas Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Missouri Pacific, and the acquisition of the Central Branch road nearly accomplishes his purpose. A St. Louis despatch says: "Interviews with Oliver Garrison and Carlos S. Greeley confirm the reported sale of Commodore C. K. Garrison's entire interest in the Missouri Pacific Railroad to Jay Gould." It is understood that the interest purchased by Mr. Gould is between three-quarters and seven-eighths of the road, and amounts to much more than Mr. Garrison's stock. The entire stock of the road is only $800,000.

The recent large advance in the St. Louis and San Francisco stocks is ascribed, not only to the increased earnings of the road since Aug. 1, but also to its strategic value as a link in a new through line to the Pacific Ocean, which is said to be in contemplation by certain powerful railroad men.

The Germania, which arrived to-day, brought $255,000 gold coin.

The London *Standard* this morning says: "The quantity of gold for export to America yesterday would have been doubled but for the simultaneous shipment of $1,000,000 in various American bonds."

The New York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company is to be reorganized by issuing preferred stock for the $2,000,000 receiver's certificates, and common stock for the $12,000,000 bonds and interest. By the terms of the agreement between the holders of the receiver's debts and the bondholders, the common stock can be further increased by the payment of $20 per share by the junior securities of the old company which are not represented in the reorganization, and the old common stock can come in by the payment of $20 per share.

The Paris *Cote Européenne* says that $2,800,000 in French gold will go to America, by the steamer Lessing, which will sail to-day from Havre for New York.

The Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railroad suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will come up before Judge Harlan for a further hearing Dec. 1.

The subscriptions to the Philadelphia $10,000,000 loan at 4 ⅌ cent. now amount to $6,000,000.

But little flour has been shipped from St. Louis for the last three weeks, and large amounts are in store—more than enough to supply all demands for some time. The millers are satisfied that there must be a decline in wheat pretty soon, and will not purchase until the price falls or there is a margin on flour.

First mortgage 40-year 7 ⅌ cent. bonds of the St. Louis, Hannibal, and Keokuk Railway Company are offered for sale at 90 and interest, by Amerman & Burwell, 16 Broad street. See their advertisement elsewhere.

According to reports received by the Department of Agriculture, there was a decided increase in the condition of cotton during the month of October. The returns indicate a yield of 176 pounds against 191 last year. This yield, estimating the area planted at 2 ⅌ cent. more than last year, would make a deficit in this year's crop of 290,000 bales of 450 pounds each. The returns to Nov. 1 show an increase in the wheat crop of 26,000,000 bushels over that of last year. The indicated product of tobacco for the entire country is 98 ⅌ cent. of that of 1878. The corn crop promises an increase of more than 200,000,000 bushels, or 15 ⅌ cent. more than last year.

The Treasury now holds $363,577,550 in United States bonds to secure bank circulation, United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, $1,329,000, United States bonds deposited for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $925,000. National bank circulation outstanding: currency notes, $337,125,858; gold notes, $1,447,120.

The cental system still continues the chief topic of interest to the grain trade of the Produce Exchange. At the last call to-day, the Chairman read a personal letter from the Secretary of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary of the Produce Exchange, in which he advocates the cental system. A series of resolutions adopted by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, approving the system and promising co-operation with the Produce Exchange "in its efforts to establish the cental system at as early a date as may be practicable," were enclosed. The reading was interrupted by jeers, howls, and hisses, and when concluded it was moved that the letter be rejected and the resolutions tabled. The motion was unanimously carried amid great confusion. Broker Rosenfeld then asked permission to read a communication, but the privilege was not granted. He insisted in reading, however, in spite of the pounding of the Chairman's gavel and the yells of his fellow brokers. The communication was a letter from the Peoria, Ill., Board of Trade, denouncing the system, and as soon as the brokers caught the drift of the letter they listened, and at its conclusion cheered heartily. The Chairman then remarked that he had not suppressed the last letter on any personal grounds, but by direction of the managers.

The imports received at New York for the past week were: Dry goods, $1,620,923, and merchandise, $6,520,023; total, $8,140,946.

The London *Economist* says: "The rate of discount for bank bills, 60 days, is 2¼ ⅌ cent., and 90 days, 2¾@2¼ ⅌ cent., and for trade bills, 90 days, 2 and ¼ cent. Business on the Stock Exchange on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday was buoyant, but since then it has been irregular, with a downward tendency. On Friday afternoon there was a universal depression, commencing in Paris and Berlin, in consequence of fears of an Anglo-Turkish difficulty, and all speculative values suffered, including home, American, and Canadian railways. The result, however, of the week's variations is mostly in favor of holders of railway securities, while United States railways have been so extraordinarily buoyant that a conspicuous rise was recorded in almost all American investments. The week's changes in European Government securities are generally adverse. Russian, Turkish, French, Italian, and Egyptian are all lower. Chilian responded favorably to the news of the capture of Pisagua, and, rather strangely, Peruvian are also higher. United States Government bonds have been in strong request for America, where the fact of the Government buying has increased the demand for the funded issues. This week will be memorable in the American Railroad Department. Erie preference stock has risen 9, and Central Pacific, Central Railroad of New Jersey 10, Reading 6, Illinois Central 2, and Pennsylvania Central 1½. A host of mortgage bonds also advanced, some very extensively, and the excitement ruling in New York and Philadelphia is described as intense."

The great Council of Berne, Switzerland, has requested the Government to prepare a scheme for the execution of public works, with a view to provide employment for the destitute during the winter. Of a dozen glass and iron smelting works that a few years ago were in active operation in the Bernese Jura, all but two are entirely closed, and these two are working at a loss, finding it impossible to compete with foreign manufactures.

The work of laying double tracks between Pine Grove, Pa., and Stockport, N. Y., on the Delaware division of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, a distance of forty-two miles, is completed, and trains over this division, a distance of 104 miles, will have the benefit of a double track by Sunday night.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

(Advertisement.)

McDOWELL'S "FINANCIAL REPORT" CONTAINS A complete copy of the plan of the reorganization of the N. Y. and O. M. R. R. Co. Apply at room 11, Coal and Iron Exchange, 17 Cortlandt st.

New York Markets.

SATURDAY, Nov. 15.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—Flour active for export and low, and medium grades advanced fully 10c. Rye flour and corn meal steady. We quote: Flour—No. 2, $4@$4.50; superfine, $4.8@$5.25; extra State, &c., $5@$5.75; Western spring, XX and XXX, $5@$7; do. winter, $5@$7.50; City mills extras, $5.50@$7.50; do. XX and XXX, $6.25@$7.25; Minnesota patents, $6.50@$8; city shipping extras, $5.50@$6.40; Southern bakers' and family brands, $5.50@$7.25; Southern shipping extras, $4.75@$5.25; do. XX and XXX, $5@$6.50. Corn meal—Western, &c., $2.90@$3.15; Brandywine, $3.30@$3.35. Wheat flour, ⅌ bbl, $14.50@$21. Buckwheat flour,