ALL GAMBLERS TOGETHER.

MR. HINCKEN'S OPINION OF ADVENTURERS IN COMMERCE.

His Attempts to Corner Freights—Losing a Bet on the Wind—The Former who Speculates by Burying his Potatoes for a Market.

Senators Boyd and Browning of the Committee on Corners and Futures continued their investigations yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel. William E. Ferguson, who is engaged in fitting vessels for the transportation of grain, testified that he remembered the 1880 corner in grain, called the Keene corner. A large fleet of vessels in this port were tied up from December, 1879, to March, 1880, because they could not get freight to carry. The vessels were obliged to take low freights to get away from New York, and the effect was to keep them away. There were two or three hundred vessels sent away from this port by that corner. That was the only instance he knew of where corners had affected commerce.

Edward Hincken of the firm of Boyd & Hincken, a President of the Produce Exchange for two terms, testified: "For the last thirty years, you may say, I have been trying to corner the freight market. Sometimes I hit it and sometimes I don't. I look upon it as a legitimate business for me to make contracts to carry freights at a price named. That seems to me to be perfectly right. If I name a price that is too low I must stand by it. It seems to me that it is legitimate for the so-called corners in grain to do the same. Sales have always been made in that way so long as I can recollect. The Keene corner in grain in 1880 had the effect of decreasing our commerce 50 per cent. The ships all got some sort of freight. Some of them came back, and some did not. Those that were here when freights began to move got the benefit of it. It's like a pendulum, you know. Sometimes it swings one way and sometimes the other, and I think the thing regulates itself. The Keene corner lasted from December, 1879, to April, 1880. I have had a transaction in cotton where the property was simply sixty-four bales without delivery. The same house was in it several times. I look upon a cotton certificate as merely a medium of exchange. I saw a farmer burying his potatoes this morning waiting for a good market. He was just as much a speculator or a corner as a man who buys a thousand bushels of grain for a future. As for legislative action, I think the best thing the legislators can do is to compel men to keep their contracts, and not let a man make a contract and then plead the baby act."

"Has that ever been done?" asked Senator Browning.

"Yes, it was done last winter by a man whose name, unfortunately, differs only one letter from mine. His name is Hencken. He was expelled from the Produce Exchange. I do not think it would be right for the Legislature to stop the Produce Exchange from expelling a member for such violation of contract. I have been gambling mostly lately on the wind. I took a contract for a vessel to reach a certain place at a certain time, and the northeast wind has been against me. The result is I have got to pay for it. I don't see where you are going to draw the line between speculative and legitimate transactions. In fact, all commerce is gambling. It is taking risks on future prices, which is the same thing."

Henry W. Edye of the firm of Funch, Edye & Co., 27 South William street, testified that when the Keene corner began to work, at the close of canal navigation in 1879, Funch, Edye & Co. had 120 ships in port which were loaded-up till the corner broke up in March, 1880. There was great injury to commercial interests. The bulk of the grain was in Mr. Keene's hands. Ships were driven away from this port until trade was resumed. Mr. Keene shipped fifty or sixty cargoes to the other side. He put up wheat twenty-five cents a bushel, and compelled the English to send to Calcutta, Bombay, and wherever they could to get grain. The corner was broken, and it was understood that Mr. Keene lost something. England is our steady customer, and will always import our grain. France will import it when her own crop is short. Portugal is importing some now. Our principal competitors are Russia and Hungary. The amount of American production is annually increasing, but the system of corners and futures tends to lose us our customers by making them uncertain that they can be supplied. Corners and dealings in futures, as conducted now, are generally contrived to punish those who have sold what they have not got, and do not have much effect on prices permanently.

Horace C. Smith of New London, Conn., interested in boating on the Erie Canal, and ex-President of the Boat Owners' Association, said that the transportation of grain had therefore been done by middlemen called "scalpers." These men had reduced the price of transportation until there was nothing left for the boatmen. He thought the scalpers "ought to be driven off the track."

"If the scalper did not hunt up cargoes would not the boatmen lose much time?" asked Mr. Browing.

"We used to get cargoes before there were any scalpers," said Mr. Smith. "If the free canal amendment does not make the business better, some of the owners will go out of it."

The witness admitted that some of the scalpers are boat owners.

William H. Macy, President of the Seaman's Savings Bank, said that in his opinion dealing in corners and futures was injurious to the public welfare. Like other witnesses, he could not suggest legislation to prevent the evil.

BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE.

The Explosive with which a Man Intended to Kill Fish Killing his Family.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25.—In Belleview, about twenty miles from this city, on the Monongahela River, near the coal mines of Gumbert & Huey, lived Hale Forsythe, a miner, with his wife and three children. A fortnight ago some friends visited him, and they amused themselves by fishing in the river, not with hook and line, but by a shorter and more effectual method. They procured some dynamite and blew up some 500 pounds of fish. Yesterday morning Forsythe thought he would do a little dynamite fishing on his own account. He procured four sticks of dynamite weighing about a pound, at the quarry of Mr. Fleming, on the Youghiogheny River, saying that he wanted it to blast some rocks near his house. As Forsythe was ignorant of the nature of the explosive Fleming explained it to him and counselled great care in its use. He told Forsythe that it was frozen and must be thawed out before it could be used; that he must place the sticks in a warm place, but not too near a fire, and there would be no danger.

Forsythe went home and told the family about the dynamite, but, as none of them knew its dangerous qualities, they were not alarmed. He then placed the sticks of dynamite in the oven of the kitchen stove and went off to work. In about fifteen minutes after this he was startled by a loud explosion, and, hurrying to learn the cause, was told that his family had been killed and his house blown to atoms. On reaching his home he saw his wife horribly mangled, lying insensible, and their youngest child, aged 5 years, terribly bruised and cut, and unconscious. The other two children, Robert and William, were more or less seriously hurt, but it is not thought that their injuries will prove fatal. It seems that after Forsythe had left the house Mrs. Forsythe and the children sat down to dinner at a table which was standing near the stove. Mrs. Forsythe, who was sitting nearest to the stove, was struck by about thirty pieces of iron. Forsythe was nearly crazed at the spectacle, and wanted to commit suicide.

BERTHA MUNZ, WHO CANNOT READ.

Telling how She Lived in Brooklyn Without Going to School.

Christian Munz, a German Socialist tailor of 348 Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, was sent to the penitentiary for four months on Thursday, by Justice Fisher, for stabbing his wife with a pair of shears. He objected to the testimony of his 18-year-old daughter, Bertha, because she could neither read nor write. She has three younger sisters and four little brothers who are equally as illiterate.

Miss Bertha has assumed the control of her father's business since his departure. She is a comely, flaxen-haired girl, with a high, wide forehead and bright blue eyes. She was born in Germany, but she came to America when 4 years of age. She speaks English fluently. She said to a reporter yesterday:

"I have always wanted to go to school, but every time I asked father to let me go he would say no. He wanted to pay my mother's wages the boys to school; he thought it was better for them to work for him. I do not know one English or one German letter from another. I would have a hard time if I wasn't terrible smart. I picked up my English from father's customers and girls I met on the street. Neither father or mother can speak English. I found out what was going on by hearing mother read the German papers. As I know all the figures, I have no trouble in telling the difference between different kinds of paper money. You might fool me with a good piece, but I know all about ten-cent pieces, quarters, and half dollars. As for the streets in Williamsburgh, I used to ask their names at first, but I soon got to know them by their looks the kind of houses they had, and the way they were paved. All my little brothers and sisters are going to school on Monday. As I can't go to school in the day, because of all this work" (pointing to a pile of half-finished garments), "I am going at night. I'm awful anxious to learn to read and write, and I know I'll learn fast, for I'm terrible smart."

WORK OF THE FRONT PLATFORM.

Showing that there are Times when it is as Well to Let a Car Driver Alone.

A car driver on the Sixth avenue line stood with his coat collar up and his cap drawn down over his eyes yesterday, mumbling deep-voiced and earnest execrations at his bay team. The off horse was somewhat exasperating. He developed a tendency to trot on the rail, which the driver endeavored to counteract by vocal and muscular exhortation.

"You poor, miserable divil, git aff that track or I'll come out there and sit on your neck!" yelled the driver. Then he jerked the near rein violently, which brought both horses sharply around, and the driver had to jam down the brake to prevent the car from running his team down. Then he gazed at the mild and inoffensive horse on the near side and said: "You're at it, too, are you?" and fell upon it with the whip. The near horse looked around with an air of injured astonishment, while the off horse danced back until it had all the hind feet over the traces and firmly planted on the rail. At this moment the conductor began to ring the bell violently, which struck the driver as such a deadly insult that he turned sharply about and faced a strong stare on the conductor, who was advancing through the car. The conductor yanked open the door and yelled in a voice that was pitched two octaves above zero and was distinctly heard three blocks off:

"Why don't you go on?"

To which the driver replied howling:

"Bekase I don't!"

"Oh, ye don't, don't you; well, why don't ye?"

"Well, bekase I don't; that's why I don't."

"Oh, it is, is it?"

"Yes, it is!"

"Oh!"

Upon which the conductor yanked the door to, and, returning to the rear platform, fell to ringing the bell with the utmost vigor.

The driver slowly and with great dignity partook of a vast quantity of tobacco, gared for a moment at the conductor, and then descended from the platform, kicked the off horse back into his traces, wandered casually around the heads of the team, slugged the near horse in the ribs, returned to the platform, and again fixed his stony gaze on the conductor. When the conductor stopped ringing the bell the driver gathered up his reins, loosened the brake, and started off with a low howl of:

"Gi yep."

BEATING SULLIVAN'S TIME.

The Pugilist Elliott Knocking Capt. Dalton Out with the First Blow.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—James Elliott, the heavy weight pugilist, had a benefit last evening, and, to draw a crowd, advertised that he would give $50 to any pugilist who would stand before him four rounds under the Marquis of Queensberry's rules. The place was packed, as it was pretty well known that Capt. James Dalton would attempt to capture the money. The bout closed the performance. Paddy Ryan acted as referee. Dalton struck Elliott twice in the first round and dodged one very neatly, but then received a punch in the neck which laid him unconscious on the stage. There were cries of "foul" from the audience, but it was unfounded. Ryan declared Elliott the winner as Dalton didn't come to time. He wasn't hurt, coming to in a few minutes very much astonished at the result. A few months ago it took Sullivan 11 minutes and 20 seconds to knock Dalton out, and there is a great deal of astonishment in sporting circles in consequence of Dalton's defeat last night. The blow which Elliott gave him was one of the Sullivan patent, which is warranted to kill once in three times. When Dalton fell he lay so still that the crowd thought he was dead. Elliott is training for his forthcoming fight with Sullivan, which is to take place in Chicago, Milwaukee or Pittsburgh. Elliott's friends have every confidence in his being able to stay the fight out. He intends to take the aggressive. Confidence in Elliott has materially increased since the latter's fight with Capt. Dalton last night. Elliott is not training fine, but is taking good care of himself, and expects to be in condition.

AN INTERESTING DECISION.

If a Husband Prosecutes his Wife he Must Pay for her Defence.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—An interesting decision, as affecting the legal relations of husband and wife, was handed down by the Supreme Court yesterday in the Franklin county case of Chester C. Conant *et al.* against Frederick L. Burnham. It is to the effect that if a husband prosecutes his wife he must pay for her defence, but if she prosecutes him she cannot expect him to pay for his own prosecution.

The defendant is the husband of Kate A. Burnham. He committed an assault upon her in October, 1881. She employed Conant as counsel to make a complaint against and to prosecute her husband. For these services Conant charged $75. It would appear that immediately afterward the husband brought a charge against his wife of being a common drunkard. She engaged the same attorney to defend her. She was convicted in the lower court, but the case having been appealed to the Superior Court, she was acquitted. For these latter services Conant charged $40.

Probably she was not personally able to pay him, and accordingly he brought an action in the Superior Civil Court for Franklin county against her husband to compel him to pay the fees for the prosecution of himself by his wife, and also for the defence of his wife when he had brought a prosecution against her. The Court ordered the payment of the full bill. The case went to the Supreme Court on appeal and that tribunal decides that the husband should not pay the first item of $7, but should pay the second of $40. Judge Charles Allen indited the opinion.

SPARE THE HEPATIC DIASTASE.

Science Sits Down to a Dish of Oysters Raw and Sends Away the Brandy.

Why oysters should be eaten raw is explained by Dr. William Roberts in his lecture on "Digestion." He says that the general practice of eating the oyster raw is evidence that the popular judgment upon matters of diet is usually trustworthy. The fawn-colored mass, which is the delicious portion of the fish, is its liver, and is simply a mass of glycogen. Associated with the glycogen, but withheld from actual contact with it during life, is its appropriate digestive ferment—the hepatic diastase. The mere crushing of the oyster between the teeth brings these two bodies together, and the glycogen is at once digested without any other help than the diastase. The raw, or merely warmed, oyster is self-digestive. But the advantage of this provision is wholly lost by cooking; for the heat immediately destroys the associated ferment, and a cooked oyster has to be digested, like any other food, by the eater's own digestive powers.

"My dear sir, do you want to ruin your digestion?" asked Prof. Houghton of Trinity college one day of a friend who had ordered brandy and water with his oysters in a Dublin restaurant.

Then he sent for a glass of brandy and a glass of Guinness's XX, and put an oyster in each. In a very short time these lay in the bottom of the glass of brandy, a tough, leathery substance resembling the finger of a kid glove, while in the porter there was hardly a trace of the oyster to be found.

THE PANIC IN OIL.

Hundreds of Operators Financially Wrecked—A Calm after the Storm.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25.—The exciting scenes witnessed at the Oil Exchange the past few days were succeeded to-day by a painful calm. The storm seems to have spent its force, and, as a prominent dealer remarked, "It is very likely that the next few days will be comparatively dull, as the time will be occupied in clearing away the debris. There is no disguising that we have just passed through a fearful panic, and if the truth was known the losses that many have sustained would be greater than there is any idea of. Why, I know parties who scraped together every cent they owned, borrowed all they were able to from their friends, and even pawned their jewelry to keep up their margins. One of my customers who any day last week could have had from me $35,000, to-day, if I should settle with him, he would not get more than $1,000 out of the wreck.

This morning when the session opened, the first sales were made at 97, and with slight fluctuations it remained at this until it declined to 95½, but recovered to 96. It then became firmer and advanced steadily until the close, when 100¼ was bid. There was very little trading done and the crowd in the lobby was quite still, evincing little interest in the market. Sales for the day were 1,686,000 barrels.

In Prison Long Enough to Die.

Michael Murray of 9 Varick street was taken to the Tombs yesterday. His wife said he had been on a long spree, and that she was afraid to have him at large. Justice Morgan fined him $10 and told him he must find $500 bail for good behavior or go to prison.

"For God's sake, don't send me to prison! I'll never drink again," said Murray, turning pale.

In the prison Dr. Hardy gave him some bromide of potassium to quiet his nerves. In the afternoon the prisoner became violently ill, and was removed from the ten-day prison to the corridor of the main prison, where he could have more exercise and fresh air. A few minutes before 2 while Deputy Coroner Waterman was talking to Warden Flinn, a prisoner ran up and told the Warden that Murray was "out." Taken to the office of the cells, Warden Flinn and the Deputy Coroner hastened to the cell and found it empty.

"He died," said the Deputy Coroner.

"No, Murray came and took away the body."

SEVENTH REGIMENT ATHLETES.

Foot and Bicycle Races—Putting the Shot and Tugs of War.

The second annual games of the Seventh Regiment Athletic Association last evening drew a large and fashionable attendance, including a great number of ladies. Before the games began every available space in the armory for spectators was filled, there being about 3,000 in the building. The entries were rather light, but the games were hotly contested.

The opening mile walk had four starters. The smooth floor prevented extraordinary time being made. P. C. Todd, Co. H., won in 8m. 57s.; B. W. Anderson, Co. B., second.

C. E. Schuyler, Co. B., won the quarter-mile run in 59 3-5 seconds; Edward Merritt, Co. B., second. Merritt was amateur champion before Myers's day.

Mr. Henry S. Cark, Co. B., ran a mile in 5m. 13 3-5s., defeating E. Davidson, Co. L., and C. F. Muller, Co. G.

J. Irving Smith won a 220 yards race handily in 27 seconds. W. G. Morse, Co. B., second.

J. N. Stearns, Jr., Co. L., won a two-mile bicycle race, making the first mile in 5:11 2-5, and the second in 5:07 1-5. E. E. Davidson, Co. B., fell and lost his chance in this race.

W. D. Preston and G. R. Preston, Co. L., won a fast three-legged race against two other pairs of competitors. They ran nearly the length of the armory in 8 seconds.

Much interest was shown in the efforts of half a dozen competitors in putting the 16-pound shot. W. G. Morse, Company B, tossed it 32 feet 4 inches, Sergeant E. D. Appleton, Company H, coming next with 31 feet 10 inches.

C. E. Schuyler, Company B, took the first heat in a 90 yards dash in 11⅝; J. Irving Smith, Company I, took the second heat in 12s., and C. E. Schuyler won the third heat and race in 9 2-5s.

J. Irving Smith captured the 220 yards hurdle race in 32 2-5 seconds. W. G. Morse a good second.

A comical potato race, with ten potatoes laid in a straight line two yards apart, each potato to be picked up separately and placed in a basket at the head of the line, was won by G. R. Preston, Company I, in 51 1-5 seconds. Mr. Preston toppled over and nearly fainted from exhaustion at the end of the race.

Fierce tugs of war resulted in a team of four from Company F pulling a team of four from Company A nearly one foot in five minutes. Then Company B team extended the rope one inch in a five minutes' pull with Company F team. Company B drew a bye in the first trial.

FOOT BALL MATCH.

Yale Wins by a Score of 1 Goal and 3 Touchdowns to Nothing for Harvards.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 25.—Yale won the foot ball match with Harvard this afternoon, in the presence of three thousand spectators. Before the game betting was 5 to 4 in favor of Yale. Play was called at 2:21 by Referee Winston of Princeton, and the ball was all the time near the Harvard goal, until Hall got it and ploughed his way through the crimson rushers, and secured the first touchdown just twenty-one minutes after game was called. Then the ball was placed in mid a. Beecher, "grave Yale got a good chance for a goal, which Richards failed to secure. Five minutes later Harvard had to score a second safety, closely followed by a fumble by a Harvard man, which gave the ball to Yale, and then touchdown No. 2 was made, Beck being the lucky man. Another try by Richards was equally futile, and then came the Harvards' third safety. Both sides were nervous, and unnecessary blows were too often interchanged.

Play on the second three-quarters was begun at 3:22. The ball wandered about the middle of the field, and very soon a kick by Twombly sent it down to Edmonds, who fumbled it. Beck rushed in, and a wrestle right over the goal post, and an early goal for Yale was kicked by Richards. Some lively but uneventful playing ensued, and then Yale got another touchdown. Farwell being the man. A long try for a goal from the field by Richards was another narrow escape for the Harvards. The game was quiet. Result—one goal and three touchdowns for Yale to nothing for Harvard.

The game, as a whole, was the roughest and most unsatisfactory seen at Harvard this year. The rules were systematically broken by Yale all through the game. Twombly was jumped upon nearly every time he went to catch the ball, and this practice was the cause of most of the hissing; but Harvard must confess that they played a weaker game even than with Princeton last week.

Columbia and Princeton at Football.

The Columbia College football eleven visited Princeton yesterday to play their championship match with the Princeton team, and although they returned home defeated they solaced themselves with the knowledge that they pushed their opponents harder and played a better game than they had done before this season. The Princeton eleven succeeded in scoring two touchdowns from the visitors, and only one of these yielded a goal. Two lucky kicks from the field, however, gave the Princeton team the couple of goals without the preliminary touchdowns, the result being the success of the Princetons by three goals and a touchdown to nothing. The Columbias were charged with the game by the Princeton eleven. The fine play of Morgan was the feature on the Columbia side. Peale, Hazell, and Moffat bearing off the palm on the part of Princeton. The Columbias will play the Harvards at the Polo grounds on Wednesday, the contestants being the class eleven of '85.

A New Base Ball Association.

A new inter-State Base Ball Association, independent of the League, was organized yesterday in Philadelphia with the following officers: E. W. Fox of the Reading Club, President; F. B. Fielders, Vice-President; H. F. Richter, Secretary, and Treasurer. Application for membership was made by clubs from Paterson, N. J., Baltimore, Washington, and this city. The admission fee will be fifteen dollars, and no one allowed to represent the association at the next meeting of the American Association.

Racing in England.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—At the Manchester November meeting to-day, the race for the Manchester November Handicap was won by Lord Ellesmere's 4-year-old chestnut gelding Roswell. Mr. J. B. Houldsworth's 3-year-old bay colt Palermo came in second, and Lord Rosebery's 4-year-old chestnut filly Vista third. Sixteen horses ran. The betting at the start was 6 to 1 against Roswell, 14 to 1 against Palermo, and 12 to 1 against Vista.

Thirty Sinners.

Thirty boys stood in a double row before Justice Smith at Essex Market yesterday. The big ones Justice Smith fined $2 and 5 cts. each, the little ones $1, and the sickly ones he let go. The boys had been arrested for continuously throwing stones during the election night celebration of making bonfires in the street.

The List of Referees.

Following is a list of referees appointed in actions in the State courts during the past week:

SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Donohue, sitting in Chambers.

Cases.	*Referees.*
The N.Y. Life Ins. Co. agt. Sexton	Richard M. Henry.
Monson &c. agt. Darling, et al.	J. Sanford Potter.
New agt. Fowler	Richard M. Henry.
Emmet agt. Emmet	E. N. White.
Kenny agt. Whitmarsh	Richard S. Newcombe.
Hamilton agt. Morton	Hamilton Morton.
Craig agt. Chatfield	C. A. Lane.
Powers agt. Powers	James C. Southees.
Bogert agt. New	J. H. Reubert.
Cassidy agt. Wallace	T. R. Westbrook.
Smith agt. Rowe	R. B. Shafer.
The Union Mutual Life Ins. Co. agt. Hodson	Chas. Crary.
Holmes agt. Park	Frederick A. Ward.
Baker et al. agt. Barney et al.	Hamilton Cole.
In the matter of Sec. Sec. v. Sands	Hamilton Odell.
Kenny agt. Whitmarsh	Richard S. Newcombe.
Maidinger agt. Maidinger	Sidney H. Stuart.
Schultz agt. Wessel et al.	Joseph Kirby.
Roder agt. Roder	Henry McCarthy.
Southerton agt. Stursberg	John P. Gaw.
Mace agt. Rowland	Harvey N. Sparks.
Albright agt. Albright	William A. Boyd.
Schmidt agt. Siegel et al.	Richard M. Henry.
Smith agt. Smith et al.	Jesse K. Farlong.
Stagg agt. Sanborn	Miles F. Biggles.
Bodemann agt. Hooke	Hamilton Morton.
Monson, &c., agt. Darling et al.	J. Sanford Potter.
D. Plane agt. D. Plane	Thomas Nolan.
Conkey agt. Conkey	Harry H. Morange.
Tyler agt. Tyler	Thomas Nolan.
In the matter of Ninety-first St.	Benjamin Wright.
Harding agt. Harding	William Sinclair.
The People agt. The Open Board of Stock Brokers; Binding Co.	Henry E. Howland.
Mail agt. The German Uptown Savings Bank, &c.	Philo T. Buggles.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Truax, sitting in Chambers.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company agt. Fields	Henry Rorison.
Slocum agt. Slocum	J. W. Van Wagenen.
Williams agt. Williams	Thomas Allison.
Earle agt. German	Joseph S. Howorth.
Fisk agt. Washington	Artemus H. Holmes.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Beach, sitting in Chambers.

Richmond agt. The Providence and Stonington Steamship Co.	Silas B. Brownell.
The Greenwich Bank agt. Fell	Henry Wilder Allen.
Henshaw agt. Hawkes	Louis M. Fulton.

By Chief Judge Daly.

King agt. Reed	Philo T. Buggles.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales Nov. 25.

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

20 U. S. 4s, c.	119	119½	20 La. consols	98
10 U. S. 4½s, r.	111½	111½	10 S. C., Brown con.	105
1 La., class 3	95			

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

1 Bos. R. & L. 1st	44		6 L. N. A. & Ch. 1st	103½
7 Chic. & O. so. A	104		10 M. & St. P. con.	124½
7 Chic. & O. so. B	75		22 Mil. & St. P.	99¼
8 "	75½	2	7 Mil., L. S. & W. 1st	97½
60 Chic. & O. 1st	50		21 Mont. Un. Tel.	93½
10 C., B. & Q. 4s	111		21 Nor. Pac. 1st	103½
Debs. d.	83		21 N. Pac. 1st	103½
3 C., R. & Q. 4s (A.)	94½		2 N. O. & Pac. 1st	92½
1 C., R. & N. con.	130		1 N. Nor. J. & W. (end.)	90½
1 Chic. & Alt. 1st	120		31 N. Y. L. E. & W. 2d	18
21 Chic. So. 1st	94½		24 do	18¼
3 Del. & Hud. 7s	118½		1 N. Y., L. B. & W. 2d	18
5 Del. L. & W. 7s	120		2 N. Y. Cen. & Hud.	102½
25 Den. & R. G. 1st	91		1 San Francisco	52½
4 Erie 2d	102		1 San Jan. 1st	95
Mortgage 7s	130		1 Texas Pacific	35½
Memp. & Chas.	44		2 Union Pacific	102½
Missouri Pac.	98½		6 Wabash & Pac.	25½
Mob. & Bir. 1st	60		2 West. Un. Tel.	85½
Mil. & L. Pant. 1st	108½		2 West. Un. Tel.	85½
Mil. & St. P. pf.	118½		* Ex-dividend.	

SATURDAY, Nov. 25.

The stock market opened weak, and there were, during the morning hours, sharp declines in Illinois Central, Union Pacific, and Missouri Pacific, and values were generally depressed, the exceptional strength being shown by Burlington and Quincy, Texas and Pacific, and Kansas and Texas. Union Pacific was very heavily sold, and dropped steadily from 102½ at the opening to 100 at noon. The market then became generally better, and between 1 and 2 o'clock the part of the market decline was recovered, with moderate business. In the last hour the market was buoyant with great activity in St. Paul, the close being at about the best prices of the day. The more important changes for the day were as follows: Lake Shore, 1½; Chesapeake, Ohio, Del., and Western, Denver and Rio Grande, 1¼; Erie, ¾; Kansas and Texas, ¾; Louisville and Nashville, 1; Lake Shore, ¾; Michigan Central, 1; Missouri Pacific, 1; Northwestern common, 2; Northern Pacific common, ¾; Northern Pacific preferred, ¾; N. Y. Central, 1; N. J. Central, 1¾; Omaha common, 1; Omaha preferred, ¾; Reading, 1¾; St. Paul common, 1¼; Texas Pacific, ¾; Wabash and Pacific common, ¾; Wabash and Pacific preferred, 1¼; Western Union Telegraph, 1; Illinois Central, 1¼; C., B. and Quincy, 1¼; Reading, 2¾; Rochester and Pittsburgh, 1. Declined—Union Pacific, 1¼.

Governments were slightly easier. State bonds selling fairly at steadier prices. Railroad bonds were selling more freely at the late decline, but did not recover in value.

Money on call, 6@10 ⅌ cent., closing at 6@7. Sterling exchange weak; sight drafts, $4.85⅞@$4.84; 60-day bills, $4.79½@$4.80.

Bids for bank stocks are: America, 151; American Exchange, 129½; Broadway, 220; Central, 120; Chase, 170; Chemical, 2,001; City, 245; Citizens', 110; Commerce, 149; Continental, 118; Corn Exchange, 170; East River, 110; Fourth, 126; Gallatin, 160; German American, 95; Hanover, 136½; Importers' and Traders', 240; Irving, 135; Jackson, 105; Manufacturers', 170; Manhattan, 148; Market, 135; Mechanics', 151; Mercantile, 120; Merchants', 131; Metropolitan, 169; Nassau, 120; New York, 144; Oriental, 140; Pacific, 150; Park, 157½; Republic, 130; St. Nicholas, 125; State of New York, 125; Union, 131; Wall Street, 106.

Gas stocks are quoted: New York, 110 to 114; Manhattan, 210 to 215; Metropolitan, 175 to 180; Mutual, 102 to 104; Municipal, 170 to 175; Harlem, 91½ to 93; Brooklyn, 105 to 110; Jersey City, 150 to 160.

The bank statement shows:

	Nov. 18.	Nov. 25.	Differences.	
Loans	$349,100,900	$349,916,800	Dec.	$183,700
Deposits	284,504,200	277,936,600	Dec.	6,567,600
Circulation	18,065,700	18,050,200	Dec.	15,500
Specie	50,095,400	48,245,500	Dec.	2,779,900
Legal Tenders	18,284,600	15,165,900	Dec.	3,118,700
Total reserve	$70,380,000	67,411,400	Dec.	$2,968,600
Reserve regd.	71,146,575	69,492,300	Dec.	1,654,275
Deficiency	876,675	2,081,300	Inc.	1,204,625

The directors of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of 3½ ⅌ cent. on the common and a quarterly dividend of 2⅞ ⅌ cent. on the preferred stocks, payable Dec. 27.

At the special meeting of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in New Haven to-day the ninety-nine-year lease of the Air Line road was ratified, the vote being 76,807 for and only 40 against it.

The production of anthracite coal for the week ended Nov. 18 was 704,394 tons, against 650,285 tons for the corresponding week of 1881. The total product from Jan. 1 to Nov. 18 was 25,770,651 tons, against 24,827,454 tons for the like period of last year, showing an increase this year of 943,197 tons.

The imports for the week were: Dry goods, $1,778,793, and merchandise, $5,745,880, a total of $7,522,673.

Receipts of internal revenue to-day, $432,616; customs, $458,829; national bank notes for redemption, $313,000, making for the week $2,141,000.

The national bank circulation outstanding is $362,422,969, against which the Treasury holds $362,193,350 in bonds and $37,700,088 in lawful money.

In lieu of a call for bonds of the 5 ⅌ cent. funded loan of 1881, continued at 4½ ⅌ cent., by highest numbers, as modified three months as required by law, and then in anticipation of payment, without rebate of interest, the Secretary of the Treasury will, on Feb. 28 next, receive and pay $10,000 of those bonds which have not been called for payment, without specifying numbers and without regard thereto, if the holders present them for payment, and he will, any time from now to that date, pay that amount of those bonds without rebate of interest, if they are presented at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in this city. This announcement gave a strong upward impetus to prices in the Stock Exchange during the last hour of business. The amount of called bonds presented at the Sub-Treasury to-day for prepayment was $1,601,650, making the total bonds of the 117th, 118th, and 119th calls prepaid here $17,797,000.

The directors of the Chicago and Atlantic Railroad Company met today. Hugh J. Jewett President, S. B. Smith Vice-President, and the following directors to fill vacancies and complete the Board: J. H. Adams, President of the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad; C. C. Waite of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad; T. A. Lewis, Manager of the principal fast freight line on the Erie; Adam and J. R. Townsend of Lima, O. The entire road of the company, 269 miles, between Marion, Ohio, and Chicago will be completed and ready for business the last of next month. The road, which has been built in the interests of the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad, has entered into a close traffic arrangement with that road and the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The latter is the connection between the Erie and the new road. These arrangements not only give the Erie an independent through line to Chicago, but will, it is said, bring it considerable local traffic from points reached by the new road. The changes in the directory made to-day also indicate that favorable relations are to be maintained with several of the lateral roads which are crossed by the Chicago and Atlantic.

The Joint Executive Committee (passage department) of the trunk line railroads and their Western connections continued to-day the discussion of differential rates without taking decisive action, and adjourned to Dec. 5.

Paris advices quote 3 ⅌ cents at 80.80, and exchange on London 25.23½.

New York Markets.

SATURDAY, Nov. 25.—Flour steadier for the low grades: No. 2, $2.10@$3.50, supers, $2.50@$3.80; fine extras, $3.85@$4.25. Corn meal dull and unchanged.

Corn—Spots unchanged; sales 472 bales; middling uplands, 69 c. in c. de. Futures dearer; closing firm at 10.86c. for November, 10.93c. for December, 10.97c. for January, 10.99c. for February, 10.04c. for March, 10.06c. for April, 10.08c. for May, 10.01c. for June, 11.02c. for July, and 11.12c. for August; sales 50,000 bales. Receipts at the ports to-day, 43,434 bales.

Provisions—Pork dull and nearly nominal; futures neglected; on the spot 150 bbls. old mess sold at $20.25@$21.25, as to quality; new quoted $19.50. Beef, beef hams, meats, and bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard was still the centre of interest in this market; it declined after some early advance, and the close was dull; on the spot, 200 tcs. prime Western sold on p. t. and 75 tcs. city at 11c.; of options, 29,000 tcs. sold at 11.03c. for November, 10.93@11.02½c. for December, 10.93@10.97½c. for the year, 10.70@10.80c. for January, 10.80@10.85c. for February, 10.75@10.90c. for March, 10.97½@11c. for April, and 10.90@11.02½c. for May. Dressed hogs in fair demand at 8⅝@9c.; prime, 9c. Butter in fair demand; creamery, 26@32c.; State half tubs and pails, 27@33c.; firkins, 26@32c.; Western dairy, 17@28c.; do. factory, 16@18c. Cheese in better demand; State factory, 7@13c. Ohio do., 5@12½c.; skimmed, 2@6c. Eggs still quiet; New Jersey, 32@33c.; New York and Pennsylvania, 29@30c.; Canada and Western, 24@28c.

Grain—Wheat moderately active at an advance of ¼@¾c.; spot sales 160,000 bush. at 88c.@$1.12 for red, including No. 2 red in elevator at $1.10 and do. delivered at $1.10½@$1.11½, and No. 3 at $1.06@$1.07½, and $1.13 for white, including No. 1 at $1.12@$1.12½, and No. 2 at $1@$1.04½ for mixed winter, and $1.10 for No. 2 Chicago; options opened quiet, 1,044,000 bush. No. 2 red at $1.09⅞ for November, $1.10⅞@$1.10⅞ for December, $1.12⅞@$1.12⅞ for January, and $1.14⅞@$1.15⅛ for February. Rye quiet; 80,000 bush. Canada, in bond, sold at 73c. Oats firm; sales 420,000 bush. including spots at 49@49½c. for mixed and 49½@50c. for white; No. 2 mixed at 49½@49⅝c. for November, 49½@49⅝c. for December and the year, 49⅝@49⅞c. for January, 49⅞@50c. for the year, 48⅞@48⅞c. for January, and 48⅞@49c. for February. Corn dull and weak; sales on the spot 30,000 bush. quoted at $1.02½@$1.03 for No. 2 mixed, 87@92c. for ungraded mixed, 87c. for new No. 2 white, 90@93c. for Southern yellow, and 95@96c. for Western yellow; options opened dull; 1,280,000 bush. No. 2 mixed at $1.02@$1.04 for November, 80½@80¾c. for December and the year, 69⅝@69⅞c. for January, 69⅞@70c. for February, and 70@70½c. for May. After "Change—Wheat closed firmer; No. 2 red winter, cash, $1.11½; November, $1.10⅞; December, $1.10⅞; January, $1.12⅞; February, $1.15⅛; Corn dull and weak; No. 2 mixed, cash, nominal; November, 81¾; December, and the year 80½c.; January, 69⅝c.; February, 69½c.; May, 69c. Oats closed steady; No. 2 mixed for December, 49½c.; January, 44¾c.; February, 44½c.

Groceries—Rio coffee was dull and nominal at 7½@9c. for fair cargoes; Cuba quoted at 8¾@9c. Sugar—February, 8.90c. for March, 9c. for May, 9.05c. for June, 9.10c. for August, and 9.20@9.25c. for October; 5,500 hhd. sold to-day, mostly refined, at 8¾@9c. for refined, and 9c. asked for November; refined firm and nearly nominal. Molasses—Cuba, 30@35c. on private terms; foreign and molasses quiet and unchanged. Sugar was dull, unchanged, and nominal.

Spirits turpentine was quiet and unchanged, although the tone was easy; common to good strained, $1.75@$1.85. Spirits turpentine easy at 34½@35c. in yard. Refined petroleum quiet at 7½@7½c. as to test; home trade lots 10c. Crude certificates declined from 18c. to 18c., and recovered to 18c., closing $1.00@$1.00⅛. Tallow dull at 7⅞c. for prime. Stearine quoted 12½c. for prime. Tobacco—Sales of 300 bales of regular; clean Cuba at $1.45@$1.60;