STARVATION IN OKLAHOMA.

THE FAILURE OF THE FIRST BRAZOS CROPS MAKES DESTITUTION.

Only a Little Cotton and a Few Turnips for 40,000 People, the Resources of Most of Whom are Exhausted—How the Hot Winds Blasted a Fine Harvest.

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 27.—When the thousands of anxious settlers were camped along the southern border of Kansas anxiously awaiting the President's proclamation opening Oklahoma to settlement, they did not dream of the want and suffering which were so soon to overtake them in their promised land. The grand rush in there was inspired by a desire to get into a paradise. The opening of the territory was so late that no crops could be planted that year. In 1889 nothing was raised in the way of food for stock or settlers, and everything consumed had to be shipped in from the surrounding States. During the fall and summer a year ago thousands of acres were prepared for this year's crops, miles of prairie land being turned over for the first time and last spring all were hopeful of a fruitful harvest. Until June 15 prospects were flattering, but soon the hot winds from the barren plains on the south swept over the country, withering and blighting every vestige of green. The pioneers had starvation staring them in them in the face.

The Congressional appropriation was soon exhausted, and now that winter is here the people of Oklahoma are in a deplorable condition. Suffering is not confined to the rural districts, but to thousands who are trying to live in the half dozen cities and towns. Many of these have come in from the country to get employment. Ed. P. Greer, editor of the Winfield *Courier* and half owner of the Guthrie *Capitol*, is in this city and talked of the destitution of the people of Oklahoma. He said:

"There are hundreds of men begging about the streets of Guthrie for work, willing to do anything to buy food for their hungry children. The same condition exists at Oklahoma, Olty and Kingfisher. It could not be otherwise, for nothing has been produced in the Territory since the opening but a little cotton and a fair crop of turnips. Everything sold in the stores comes from outside, and prices are high." He told of a sixteen individual case of suffering. When the Territory was opened Isaac Phenis, a well-to-do farmer of Cowley county, sold his farm and went to Guthrie, going out seven miles and squatting on a claim in May, 1889. He took with him a complete agricultural outfit and household furniture. He was too late to plant a crop that year, but built a house, broke up prairie land, and in the fall sowed wheat. He had enough money to carry him through last winter, and put in his crop last spring. The hot winds in July burned up his crops. His horses died, and he sold his cows at a sacrifice. His Cowley county friends are sending him provisions to live on this winter. His children are without shoes—like thousands of other children this winter.

Several days ago a woman, with three small half-clad children, got off the Santa Fé north bound train at Winfield. She took the street car for the Southern Kansas depot, and when the conductor asked for her fare she broke into tears and said she was trying to get to her former home, having lost her all in Oklahoma. She had left her husband behind, without a dollar. They had been hungry for months, and had only had $3 in money during the past year for any necessaries.

These are not exceptional cases. Unless immediate aid is furnished the people of that Territory, many who are unable to get away will starve. In all the early history of the Western country there has not been such destitution as now prevails in Oklahoma.

The Territory, a block chiselled out of the interior of the Indian Territory, is surrounded by barren wastes. On the north is the Cherokee Strip, over thirty miles wide; on the east, south, and west the Territory proper. Within the bounds of Oklahoma Territory are 40,000 persons, three-fourths of whom are in need of proper food and clothing.

BIG PREY FOR HUNTERS.

Unusual Game Found in Some of the Wilds of Lower New York State.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Dec. 27.—There is a big black bear ranging the Vernon Mountains, just west of Greenwood Lake. His lair seems to be somewhere in the vicinity of Hawk Rock, a well-known landmark of the region. The bear has been seen by Pierson Tomer, Oliver Snyder, Kilbourne Wells, and other residents of the neighborhood, but as yet no one has got a shot at him.

John McConnell, a farmer of the town of Montgomery, Orange county, heard a great racket in his henhouse at daylight the other morning. He seized a loaded gun and hastened to the rescue of his fowls, which were being slaughtered by a big, savage beast, such as he had never seen before. He shot the animal, which had already killed thirty-four of his choice fowls. The marauder turned out to be a prairie wolf. Its appearance in this quarter is accounted for on the theory that it escaped from Robinson's menagerie while the show was in winter quarters at Middletown last year.

Several Canada lynx have been shot along the Shawangunk Mountain range this season. While Sidney Ayres was out fox hunting near Bearsville last week he shot a very large and handsome specimen. It required two loads of buckshot at close range to kill the animal.

Matthew Decker of Willowemoc, who is reputed to be the "boss bear hunter" of the Shawangunk Mountain region, shot a 300-pounder in the Sam Ives district. He claims that was the fifty-fourth bear killed by him during his hunting career.

More than a dozen snowy or Arctic owls have been taken along the Shawangunk range recently. Two fine specimens, with abundant white plumage, have been mounted and placed on exhibition in this city. Old-fashioned weather prophets say that the advent of these birds in unusual numbers indicates an uncommonly cold and snowy winter.

Miss Nettie L. Clark to be Tried Again for Passing a Forged Note.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 27.—Miss Nettie L. Clark, the young society woman who was charged with having forged a note for $6,000 on the Mechanics' Savings Bank of Weybasset street, this city, and who was tried at the September term of the Criminal Court, the jury disagreeing, must undergo another trial. The jury on the first trial stood 10 to 2 for acquittal. Attorney-General Blodgett Sloom, having discovered some new evidence within the past few days, has definitely elected to go ahead with a new trial in March. It has been contended all along that the action against Miss Clark could not be maintained without the joint prosecution of Dr. S. Alexander Smith, her former fiancée, from whom Miss Clark contends, she received the alleged forged note.

Was Prepared to Shoot a Thief, and Did So.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 27.—At 9:30 o'clock last night T. A. Seeley, driver of an English avenue street car, shot and killed an unknown man who attempted to hold him up at the corner of English avenue and Spruce street. Seeley had been warned early in the evening that an attempt would be made to rob him, and he was prepared. The only clue to the dead man's identity is a memorandum book, in which was written "Danville, Ill."

George F. Work Gets Bail.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—George F. Work, who was arrested about two weeks ago on the charge of rehypothecating stock and conspiracy to cheat and defraud the stockholders and others interested in the Bank of America and the American Life Insurance Company, and who in default of $12,500 bail has been in prison since, was released to-day, having finally secured bail in that amount.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Exchange—Sales Dec. 27.

CLOSING PRICES OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s, reg.	108½	—	U. S. 4s, 1925	112	113
U. S. 4½s, c.	109½	110	U. S. 4s, 1907	118	—
U. S. 4s, reg.	121½	122½	U. S. 4s, 1908	118	—
U. S. 4s, c.	119½	120½	U. S. 4s, 1925	123	124
U. S. 4s, c.	122½	123½	U. S. 4s, 1907	118½	*
U. S. 5s, c.	110½	110¾			

*2s interest.

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

10	Atchison 4s	79	1	Nerf. & W. 5s	89¾
11	"	79½	3	"	89
13	"	79¾	3	"	89
2	Atchison inc.	46¾	4	Nor. E. R. of Cal. 5s	100¼
15	"	46¾	1	"	100¼
15	"	46¾	3	N.Y., Ch. & St. L. 4s	92
40	"	46¾	1	"	92½
1	Chi. & O. cons. 7s	114	1	N.Y., L. E. & W. 5s	97
3	C. B. & Q. ds. Neb. ex.	99¾	1	"	97
3	C. B. & Q. 7s	124	6	Ohio & Miss. 5s	114
1	Den. & R. G. cons.	75½	5	Or. R. & N. 1st	106¾
1	"	75½	8	Rich. & W. P. T. 6s	67
1	Evans. & T. H. 1st	117	1	St. L. & S. F. 1st, g.	107
1	T. Haute 2d	101	1	"	107
1	F. W. & Nor. 1st	104½	1	"	107
2	G. H. & S. A. 1st, w. g.	90¾	11	"	79½
4	"	90¾	10	Read. 1st pf. inc.	48
1	Hock. Val. 7s	108½	1	Read. 2d pf. inc.	34¾
1	Iron Mt. 2d	104½	10	Ric. & W. 1st	77½
1	"	104	1	St. P. & Min'ps. 5s	116½
1	Tex. & Pac. L. G. 1st	111	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d, Cl. C.	108½
8	Ken. & T. 2d	72½	10	"	108½
4	"	72½	2	St. P. Minn. & M. L. G. div	99¾
1	"	72½	1	"	99¾
1	Lou. & N. cons.	113	1	Nev. & West. 1st	89
3	Lou. & N. gnl	111	2	Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	84¼
1	Long Island 5s	112	2	Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	38½
1	" Tex. 1st	77	1	"	38½
1	"	77½	10	"	38
1	Mil. & L. S. 1st	110¾	1	Tol., A. A. & G. T. 1st	67
1	Mil. & L. S. ex.	98	2	Tol., S. & C. 1st	108

2	Un. Pac. 1st "B"	114¾	1	Wab. 2d, ext.	91
1	U. P. D. & G. 1st	76	2	West Shore 4s, r.	109
3	"	76½	15	West. Union col. 5s	99
1	"	75¾	2	West Shore 4s, r.	100
1	Va. Midland gnl.	97¼			
1	Wabash 1st	91			

OTHER INACTIVE BONDS.

	—Closing.—			—Closing.—	
	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp.	143	147	Mich. Cent.	90¾	91¾
Alton & T. H. pf.	10	—	Mil., L. S. & W.	86	88
Am. Exp.	80	80	M., L. S. & W. pf.	104	110
American Ex.	111	115	Minn. & St. L.	4	5
Atlantic & Pac.	4¾	4¾	Minn. & St. L. pf.	8¾	—
Boston & L.	96	—	N. C. & St. L.	12¾	12¾
Buf., Ro. & P.	28¾	28¾	Nash., C. & St. L.	92	100
Burl., Ced. R. & N.	75	—	Nat. L. Oil	36	37
Burlington & Mo.	25	30	New Cent. Coal	11	15
Brunswick Co.	19¾	21	N. Y. Central	99	100
Cameron Coal	1¾	1¾	N. Y. & N. H.	250	255
Can. Southern	49¾	49	N. Y., C. & St. L.	10¾	11¾
Canadian Pac.	72¾	72¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	55	—
Cent. Pacific	28¾	29¾	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d	20¾	21
C. & East Ill.	36	39	N. Y., L. E. & W.	18¾	18¾
C. & East Ill. pf.	85	95	N. Y., S. & W.	6¾	7¾
Chic. & Alton	134	136	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	24¾	26
Chi. & Alton pf.	—	165	Norf. & W.	13¾	14¾
Chi. & N. W. pf.	138	138	Nor. & West. pf.	52	53
C., B. & Q.	101¾	101¾	Ohio Southern	13¾	15
C., St. L. & P. pf.	80	92	Ohio & Miss.	—	19
Cleve. & Pitts.	145	152	Ontario & Min.	39	43
Colorado Coal	32	33	Oregon Imp.	15	17
Col. & H. Coal	15	18¾	Oregon S. L.	17	20
Con. Coal	23	28	Peo. & Eastern	6	9
Den. & R. G. pf.	53¾	57¾	Peo., Dec. & Evv.	14¾	15¾
Des M. & Ft. D.	4¾	6	Pullman Coal	200	240
D. M. & F. D. pf.	10	—	P., Ft. W. & C.	148	152
E. T., V. & G.	6¾	7¾	P., C., C. & St. L.	12	14
E. T., V. & G. 1st p.	62	62	P., C., C. & St. L. p.	46	46
Edison G. E.	85	88	Quicksilver	5¾	8¾
Evans. & T. H.	100	110	Quicksilver pf.	36	38¾
Flint & P. M.	17¾	20	Rens. & Sar.	170	175
Gal., H. & S. A.	7	8	Rich. & W. P.	64	66¾
Gt. Northern pf.	70	72	R. W. & O.	98	101
Homestake	8¾	9¾	St. L. & S. F.	71	75
Houston & Tex.	1¼	4¾	St. L. & S. F. pf.	80	85
Illinois Central	98	98¾	St. P. & Om.	90¾	95
Ill. C. leased	80	—	St. P. & Om. pf.	78	80
Iowa Central	7	8	St. P., M. & M.	98	101
Iowa Cent. pf.	19¾	18	South Carolina	3	8¾
K. & D. M. pf.	7	16	Tenn. C. & I. pf.	74	—
Lou., N. A. & C.	20	28	Tol. & O. C.	80	90
Manhattan B.	5	6	Tol. & O. C. pf.	70	84
Maryland Coal	12	15	Tol., A. A. & N. M.	14¾	15¾
Minn. Iron	70	76	W., St. L. & P.	8¾	9
Mahoning Coal	50	—	Wells Fargo Ex.	135	145
Mex. Central	13	14	Wes. Cent.	17	17¾
Mex. N. & Ont. pf.	38	—			

BOSTON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Bos. & Albany	180	191	Erie Tel.	46¾	47
Bos. & Maine	186	202	New Eng. Tel.	44	—
Ch., Bur. & N.	40	—	West End Land	20¾	21
Central Mass.	16	17	Bos. & Mont.	40	—
Fitchburg	88¾	94	Calumet & Hec.	245	250
E. T. & E. pf.	108	110	Santa Fe M. Co.	40	42¾
Mex. Cent. 4s	69¾	70	A., T. & S. F. 4s	75¾	77¾
Old Colony	165	—	A., T. & S. F. 5s	46¾	46¾
Am. Bell Tel.	210	212			

PHILADELPHIA CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Ph. & R. gen. m. 4s	79¾	—	Lehigh Valley	48¾	48¾
Phil. & R. 1st pf.	52¾	53	L. C. & N. Co.	46¾	47¾
Phil. & R. 2d pf.	26¾	—	Pennsylvania	49¾	49¾
Phil. & R. 3d pf.	20¾	—			

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

Atchison	27¼	—	Lou. & Nashville	74	—
Atlantic & Gt. W. 1st	33¾	—	N. Y. Central	101¼	—
Atlantic & W. 2d	—	—	Norfolk & West. pf.	54¾	—
Canadian Pacific	74¾	—	Northern Pacific pf.	58¾	—
Erie Common	15¾	—	Ontario & West.	15¾	—
Erie 2d consols	99	—	St. Paul	80¾	—
Illinois Central	99¾	—	Union Pacific	44¾	—
Lake Shore	111¾	—	Wabash pf.	17	—

SATURDAY, Dec. 27.

The city banks have at last begun to feel the full effect of recent imports of specie. The weekly statement of averages published today shows an increase in lawful money of over $3,500,000, nearly all of which is specie. This increase, less a contraction of a little over $1,000,000 in the loans, should give an increase in the deposits of about $2,600,000. But the reported increase in that item is $1,729,000 or $869,000 smaller than is required to make the statement a consistent one. The final result is an increase in the reserve of nearly 3¾ million dollars, bringing the surplus of that item up to 7¾ millions, which is much larger than it was a year ago or two years ago.

The banks are now in good shape to meet all demands that may be made upon them incidental to the disbursement of many millions of dollars for interest the latter part of the coming week. It is computed that the aggregate January payments will be larger than ever before; hence they will cause an unusual shifting of funds, which will probably make next week's statement somewhat less favorable than the one now under consideration. Still it is hardly possible that the reserves of the banks will be as seriously depleted in the near future as they have been during the last two or three months. The crop movement is drawing to a close, and the South is returning to this centre the money which it required to move its enormous yield of cotton. Every Southern mail brings large batches of cotton bills, which, owing to the more settled condition of financial affairs abroad, are readily disposed of. In consequence the market for sterling exchange has yielded again until it has reached figures which make further imports of specie probable.

In addition to these seasonable movements of money it should be noted that the demands of general business for loanable capital are diminishing, owing to the contraction of operations. The result will probably be a plethora of loanable funds at this centre within the next thirty days. Expectations of such a condition are confidently counted upon as likely to form the basis for a better market for railway and other securities. Still, the street is not unmindful of the fact that easy money alone is not a sufficient argument for a bull market. It may check a decline and prevent extensive sales for short account, for there is always a certain element in Wall street which will buy stocks whenever it can find its way clear to carry them at rates of interest lower than 6 ⅌ cent.

Easy money, however, will not tempt investors or outside speculators to risk their money in stocks. They have become as critical as the average bear, and look to the earning capacity and the financial and physical conditions of properties as well as to the ruling rates for money. The tendency of the transportation industry the last few years has been in the direction of smaller profits, and in consequence the list of dividend-paying stocks has been shortened and the prospects of return to a place upon it have in very many cases been materially impaired. This tendency is so thoroughly appreciated by the public that in default of a revival of speculation a new crop of buyers is not likely to invade Wall street at an early day.

The argument is frequently advanced by dealers at the Stock Exchange that this or that stock is worth the price it is selling for simply for the purpose of control. The argument is falacious for two reasons. One is that the great majority of properties, the securities of which are listed upon the Stock Exchange, are already controlled by concentrated interests, or combinations, and it is difficult to discover that any one is particularly desirous of wresting such control from them. In the second place, the methods of securing the management of railway companies has undergone a radical change during the last few years. The former times capitalists bought railroads according to the established usages of trade; that is, they paid for them. The intention evidently was to increase the value of the purchased property in ways that will readily suggest themselves.

The first improvement upon that method was to buy moderately of the stock and to solicit proxies upon the balance. Then came the buying of proxies and the borrowing of stock pending the closing of the transfer books for an election. But all of these and other methods involving more or less outlay of cash and expenditure of energy are now old-fashioned. A comparatively small amount of money invested in the floating indebtedness of a company, where it is absolutely safe, or the uncovering of a vulnerable spot in the financial affairs of a corporation, is now sufficient to insure a change in the management of a railway, provided, of course, those who make the attempt are possessed of sufficient prestige and nerve. It is not even necessary to attack the credit of a company to carry one's point in these matters. If interested individuals can be intimidated or adroitly assaulted. The new method is simply the application of the adage that necessity knows no law.

In view of the radical change, or, more accurately speaking, the enlightened progress which has been made of late in the matter of controlling corporations, it must be admitted that the value of non-dividend paying stocks as a basis for balloting has been seriously impaired. The indifference of the average shareholder contributes to the success of the new method even more than it did to the old. It would be easy to name any number of corporations which are managed by those who have no special interest in the securities, but who hold their offices for what the property will yield them simply because the stockholders give their proxies for the asking. And there is no end of raillery at the mismanagement and worse of these very companies. Now that business on the Stock Exchange is practically at a standstill, and every one having money or seeking to obtain it is waiting for something to turn up, the time seems opportune for reflection upon developments of this character.

To-day's stock market was in the main the result of a single room trader's exertions. According to his own assertions he has been longing all the week for an opportunity to whoop up prices. Aided by a favorable bank statement, he was able to do so to-day, and probably frightened some of his brother traders into covering a few of their shorts. The brief performance was the clearest case of dog eat dog that the Stock Exchange has witnessed for a long time. Business was resumed on the London Stock Exchange to-day, but very little was done there, it being the first making up day for the fortnightly settlement. Money engagements on American stocks for the new account were 5 to 5¾ ⅌ cent. The local market closed strong at about the best prices, which showed fractional advances upon the final figures of yesterday. Sugar Refineries stock was an exception, closing at a decline of 2½ ⅌ cent.

As compared with the final prices of last Saturday, the majority of stocks are lower. The more important net declines are in Union Pacific, 4¾; Pacific Mail, 2¾; Rock Island, 2¾; St. Paul, 1¾; Chicago Gas, 1¾; Atchison, 1¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 1¾; Northwestern, 1¼; and Missouri Pacific, ⅞ ⅌ cent. The noteworthy advances are in Sugar Refineries, 4¾; Lead Trust, 1¾; Lake Shore, 1¾; Reading, 1¼, and Lackawanna, ¾ ⅌ cent.

Final sales compare with those of yesterday as follows:

	Dec. 26.	Dec. 27.		Dec. 26.	Dec. 27.
Atch., T. & S. F.	28¾	27¾	N. Y. & N. Eng.	30¾	31¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	58	58¾	Ontario & West.	14¾	14¾
C., B. & Q.	87¾	87¾	Pacific Mail	33¾	31¾
Chicago Gas	34¾	34¾	Rock Island	78	75¼
Del., L. & W.	128	128¾	Rich. & W. P.	15¾	15¾
East Tenn. pf.	15	14¾	Reading	34¾	35¼
Hocking Val.	24	24	St. Paul com.	49¾	49¾
Lake Erie	71¾	72¾	Tenn. C. & I.	26¾	28¾
Lake Shore	109¾	109	Union Pacific	41¾	41¾
Manhattan con.	95	94¾	Un. Pac., D. & G.	15	15¾
Michigan Cent.	90¾	90¾	Wabash pf.	18¾	18¾
Northwest com.	102¾	103¼	W. & L. E.	28¾	28¾
Nor. P. com.	20¾	21	W. & L. E. pf.	60¾	60¾
Nor. Pac. pf.	61¾	62			

Government bonds steady at unchanged quotations. Railway bonds generally strong. The more important advances were Northern Pacific 2ds, New Jersey Central general 5s, Atchison, Kansas and Texas and Reading issues. The more important net advances were in Atchison 4s, ¾ ⅌ cent., to 78¾, and incomes, ¾, to 46¾; Kansas and Texas 2ds, ¾, to 38; Northern Pacific 4s, ¾, to 80; New Jersey Central general 5s, ¾, to 108¾; Reading general 4s, ¼, to 79½, and Texas Pacific 2ds, ¾ ⅌ cent., to 30.

In bank stocks 20 shares of Western National sold at 98 and 25 shares of New York National Exchange at 140.

Silver bullion certificates for 132,000 ounces sold at 102¼@102¾. Bar silver in London 47⅛d. ⅌ ounce.

Money on call 5 ⅌ cent. Time money, 6 ⅌ cent. Commercial paper quiet. Prime endorsed bills receivable are quoted at 6@7 ⅌ cent. and first-class single-name paper at 7@8 ⅌ cent.

Sterling exchange weak. Posted asking rates $4.80½ for long bills and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates are: Long bills, $4.79@$4.79⅞; sight drafts, $4.82½@$4.83¼, and cable transfers, $4.83½@$4.84.

The amount of 4½ ⅌ cent. bonds redeemed to-day under the circular of Oct. 9 was $33,400, making the total to date $7,835,400.

The weekly bank statement shows:

	Actual.		*Changes.*	
Loans	$386,378,000	$385,321,800	Dec.	$1,056,200
Deposits	380,321,000	382,049,300	Inc.	1,729,300
Circulation	8,584,100	8,580,000	Inc.	4,100
Legal tenders	25,102,200	25,425,900	Dec.	323,000
Specie	74,476,700	77,812,300	Inc.	3,335,600
Reserve	$99,578,800	$103,237,900	Inc.	$3,658,600
Reserve req'd	95,080,000	95,312,325	Inc.	232,325
Surplus	$4,498,900	$7,725,175	Inc.	$3,426,275

The surplus a year ago was $3,021,675, and two years ago $6,293,325.

The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 4 ⅌ cent. on its preferred stock, payable Jan. 15, 1891.

The Union Pacific Railroad system, in a preliminary statement for November, shows gross earnings of $3,993,124, an increase of $270,618 as compared with the same month of last year, and net $1,170,332, a decrease of $164,240. For the eleven months to Nov. 30 the gross earnings were $39,852,907, an increase of $5,756,116 as compared with the corresponding period of last year, and net $13,189,626, a decrease of $947,836.

The gross earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for November were $2,538,970, an increase, as compared with the same month of last year, of $25,517.

A meeting of the Advisory Board of the new Western Railroad Presidents' Association is to be held in this city at the Windsor Hotel on Jan. 5 at 10:30 A. M.

The receipts from internal revenue for the five days ending to-day were $2,512,195, and from customs $2,940,953, a total of $5,453,148, against $6,490,508 last week, and making the total from both sources since July 1, $195,482,166.

National bank note circulation outstanding, $177,465,384; received during the week for redemption, $781,710; amount reissued, $497,220, and destroyed, $414,660. Balance of deposits in the Treasury to redeem national bank notes, $51,515,776, a decrease as compared with last week of $403,910.

Treasury balances compare with those of last Saturday as follows:

	Dec. 20.	Dec. 27.
Gold	$151,717,975	$148,802,712
Silver	2,027,063	1,866,428
Legal tenders	3,818,803	3,518,947
Totals	$157,458,441	$155,188,787

Deposits in national banks, $28,984,351, against $28,775,808 last Saturday. Bonds deposited to secure the same, $27,958,000. In addition to the foregoing the Treasury reports silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, 54,873,172, and notes outstanding against the same, $21,488,952.

Money in London, 3@3½ ⅌ cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 4½ ⅌ cent. The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 5 ⅌ cent. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the bank on balance to-day £50,000. The proportion of its reserve to liability is 41.56 ⅌ cent., against 44.44 ⅌ cent. last week and 38.27 ⅌ cent. last year. Bullion in the Bank decreased last week £1,036,000, and reserve decreased £1,868,000. Paris advices quote 5 ⅌ cents at 94 francs 77½ centimes, and exchange on London at 25 francs 22½ centimes. The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany for the week shows an increase in specie of 8,680,000 marks.

The sales of mining stocks at the New York Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.	*Name.*	*Opening.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Closing.*
100	Alta	80	80	80	80
15	Allouez	15 37	15 37	15 37	15 37
$000	Asteria	4	6	4	5
500	American Flag	96	96	96	96
100	Best & Belcher	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25
100	Brunswick	10	10	10	10
100	Choller	2 25	2 25	2 25	2 25
10	Crown Point	247 25	247 25	247 25	247 25
100	El Cristo	60	60	60	60
$800	Freeland	26	28	26	27
100	Gould & Curry	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50
80	Seersage	12 12	12 12	12 12	12 12
500	Julia	36	36	36	36
100	Huron	8 25	8 25	8 25	8 25
100	Mexican	2 40	2 40	2 40	2 40
$800	Middle Bar	5	6	5	6
300	Mutual S. & M. Co.	1 45	1 45	1 45	1 45
100	Ophir	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
100	Potosi	9 25	9 25	9 25	9 25
$00	Phœnix of Ariz.	63	63	63	63
100	Sar Nevada	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70
100	Sutter Creek	1 05	1 05	1 05	1 05
150	Union con.	1 70	1 70	1 70	1 70
$00	Utah con.	55	58	54	54
100	Yellow Jacket	1 85	1 85	1 85	1 85

The total trat sactions were 12,915 shares.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

SATURDAY, Dec. 27.—FLOUR AND MEAL.—The market was very dull; prices, even on the basis of the late decline, were barely maintained; still, there was no great pressure to sell. Quoted: Flour, ⅌ bbl.—Fine, $3@$3.40; superfine, $3.60@$4.60; No. 2 extra, $3.60@$3.80; No. 1 extra, $3.90@$4.25; clears, $4.10@$4.70; straights, $4.50@$4.80; patents, spring, $5@$5.60; winter, $5@$5.20 (the same qualities in sacks sell below the price in barrels); city mills, shipping extras, $3@$3.20. Rye flour, ⅌ bbl.—Superfine, $4@$4.40. Corn meal, ⅌ bbl.—$2.80@$3 for Western and $3.25 for Brandywine. Buckwheat flour, ⅌ 100 lbs., $2.10@$2.30.

COTTON.—Futures opened at 1 to 2 points advance, closing easy at 1 point advance on near and 1 point decline on late months from yesterday's closing prices. The early advance and the subsequent weakness were without apparent cause, and there was very little of a market any way, most operators preferring to await the reopening of the Liverpool market on Monday. Spot cotton was dull; middling uplands, 9 3-16c.; do. Gulfs, 9⅜c. The following are the details of the transactions in futures:

Month.	*Closing prices.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Sales.*
December	8.81@8.82	....	....	....
January	8.82@8.83	8.87	8.82	5,000
February	8.90@8.91	8.95	8.92	6,600
March	9.00@9.10	9.19	9.15	9,800
April	9.30@9.31	9.38	9.30	1,700
May	9.40@9.41	9.44	9.41	3,500
June	9.50@9.51	9.53	9.50	1,700
July	9.59@9.60	9.61	9.61	1,900
August	9.60@9.60	9.64	9.59	2,700
September	9.60@9.61	....	....	....

Total sales, 34,200 bales. Transferable notices not issued on Monday.

	Seasons of	
	1890-'91.	1889-'90.
Receipts at the ports this day	*Bales.* 45,647	*Bales.* ....
Previously from Sept. 1	4,221,129	4,096,025
Since in United States ports	804,048	732,409
Exports since Sept. 1	2,871,653	2,857,339
Visible supply—American	2,848,859	2,755,128
Visible supply—Other	467,000	404,000

PROVISIONS.—Lard futures were somewhat depressed by a freer selling movement; sales, 4,750 tcs. at 5.80c. for January, 5.82@5.85c. for March, and 5.85c. for May. After 'change the close was easy at 5.80c. for January, 5.82c. for February, 5.85@5.87c. for March, 5.87c. for April, and 5.85c. for May. Spot lard was easier and quiet; sales 60 tcs. prime city at 5.50c. and 350 tcs. prime Western at 5.65@5.70c. Pork was regular; refined steady; sales 300 bbls. Quoted: Mess, $11.25@$11.75; old, $10@$10.75; extra prime, $9@$9.75, and short clear, $11.75@$12.75. Cut meats dull and nearly nominal. Quoted: Pickled bellies, 4@4¾c.; pickled shoulders, 4@4¼c.; hams, 7@8½c.; smoked shoulders, 4@4½c.; hams, 9½@10½c. Dressed hogs steady at 5c. for 60 pounds. Beef inactive and easier at $7.50@$7.75 for extra mess, $8@$8.50 for packet, $9@$11 for family ⅌ bbl., and $18@$21.50 ⅌ tce. for India mess. Beef hams quiet; quoted at $12@$12.50 ⅌ bbl. Tallow quiet at 4⅝@4¾c. Stearine dull; quoted at 6¼@6½c. in hhds and tcs., and oleomargarine at 5¾@5⅝c. Tallow firmer at 4⅝c. Butter is dull; creamery, 20@28c.; State dairy, 16@26c., and western factory, 10@24c. Cheese quiet, but firm; State factory, full cream, 8¼@8½c.; skims, 3@7c.; Ohio flat, 8@8½c. Eggs firm, strictly fresh, 28@30c.; fresh gathered, 24@27c.; Western, 24@27c.

GRAIN.—Wheat futures were dull and depressed, in the absence of supporting European advices; sales 564,000 bush. Quoted: Spring, 81@81½c.; red winter, 80c.@$1.01; for March, $1.01@$1.04¾; for May, and $1.04@$1.05; July. Spot wheat was also dull, but pretty steadily held. Quoted: Spring, 83c.@$1.12; red winter, 80c.@$1.01; white, 80c.@$1.07. No. 2 red winter in elevator, $1.04¾. The sales were 16,000 bush. Indian corn futures were very dull and prices weak and unsettled; sales 224,000 bush. Quoted: For December, 58@58½c.; for January, 57¼@58½c.; for May, Spot corn was dull and barely steady. Quoted: Western mixed, 56@56½c.; do. yellow, 57@58c.; do. white, 58@59c. Sales in store, 20,000 bush. Corn in elevator and afloat, steamer do., 57½c. in elevator, No. 3 do., 56½c. in elevator; steamer yellow, 57½c. on track. Oats were very dull and prices firmer on the spot; sales 165,000 bush., including options. No. 2 mixed, at 43@43½c. for January, 43½@44c. for February, and 44½@45c. for May; and on the spot, mixed at 47@48c., and white, 47@51c., according to quality; also 1,000 bush. No. 2 white, 47½c. in elevator, and No. 2 mixed at 47½@48c. in elevator. Rye quiet at 78@80c. for Western and State. Barley dull; Western, 75@80c.; Canada, 87@90c. Barley malt, 85@95c. Buckwheat, 58@60c. Hops, 8@15c. Hay steady. Quoted: Shipping, 75@80c.; good, 85@90c.; prime, 95@$1.05. Straw, $1@$1.20.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine was dull and unchanged at 34c. for regulars and 36½c. for machines. Rosin was dull and unchanged at $1@$1.05 for common, $1.05@$1.42½c. for "E," $1.35@$1.45 for "F," $1.40@$1.70 for "G," $1.80@$1.90 for "H," $2@$2.25 for "I," $2.25@$2.45 for "K," $2.45@$2.75 for "M," $3@$3.75 for "N," $3.75@$4.25 for "W G," $4.25@$4.75 for "W W