THE COMMISSIONERS.

(Concluded from First Page.)

of three sixty-five bonds, all other outstanding bonds of the District. Such a consolidation at the present market rates of its bonds would not, it is believed, very materially increase the aggregate of the bonded debt of the District, while it would probably result in a considerable reduction of the large annual appropriation now required for the uses of the sinking fund. This appropriation, taxes to meet the requirements of a debt which, members and resources considered, is unparalleled in any other civilized community, and for which the taxpaying citizens of the District are not responsible, now absorbs more than one-third of the entire revenue of the District, including the Federal contribution of 50 per cent; and it leaves the Commissioners without adequate means for the proper support of education, for the improvement and extension of streets and avenues, and for other indispensable works with which the city is charged. Congress alone can supply the deficiency

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Under authority of the fourth section of the act of 21 March, 1881, making appropriations for the government of this District, the parcels of land therein described have been sold by the chief of Engineers, United States army, and the proceeds of the sale, amounting to the sum of $7,452, have been deposited in the Treasury for the erection of a high school building in Washington. Under authority of the act of 23 March, 1879, granting to the District of Columbia for school purposes square No. 109, known as Holmead's Cemetery, and of appropriations made in pursuance of said act, the bodies interred in that cemetery have been removed to Rock Creek and other cemeteries; and a valuable property is now available for the uses to which it has been dedicated, whenever the Commissioners shall be authorized to dispose of the same. The four new school-houses mentioned in our last annual report as in course of erection have been completed (except two rooms in one of the county buildings) at an aggregate cost, not including sites and furniture, of $89,552.31. The two located in the second school district contain twelve rooms each, with an aggregate capacity for the accommodation of about 1,500 pupils, and are models of convenience, comfort, and the most approved school-architecture. One of them is for colored pupils. The two in the county are plain but convenient and substantial brick buildings, and will accommodate about 400 pupils. The five additional houses, including the high school provided for in the appropriation for schools for the current fiscal year, are progressing satisfactorily, and will be ready all be ready for use at the beginning of the next school year; thus adding, since 1878, eleven first-class buildings, including a spacious and commodious edifice for a boys' high school, to the accommodations of the public school of the District of Columbia. But more are needed. While this evidence of progress in the work of public education at the Capital is a subject for congratulation, it is to be regretted that thus far it seems to have been regarded by Congress as a matter of merely local concern, and not as a subject, as it really is, of the highest national importance. While many millions have been lavished by the Federal Legislature to foster education in the States and Territories, the burden of this labor and responsibility at the National Capital has been thrown upon the scanty and wholly inadequate resources of the people of this District. Is it unreasonable to ask and expect that the Capital of the Union shall receive from Congress equal consideration with the States and Territories of the Union; and that its common schools, under Federal care and nurture, shall be made convenient steps to the vestibule and halls of a great National University? This was the wise and patriotic counsel of Washington, and its value and obligation have already been acknowledged by the establishment of a National Bureau of Education. The wisdom, culture, and worth of the Union may reasonably be supposed to be more fully represented at its capital than elsewhere; and the people of the Union, therefore, will naturally look to the Capital for the highest types of their institutions and the most perfect methods of national development and progress. It is not possible that the local resources of the District of Columbia can ever meet this popular demand; nor ought it be expected. For detailed information in regard to the public schools reference is made to the appended report of the Board of School Trustees.

WASHINGTON ASYLUM.

The south wing of the work-house, which is a part of the asylum, has been completed, making the total cost of the building $37,065.32. In a few days the female convicts, now confined in the almshouse, will be removed to this wing, and the evil, heretofore the subject of just complaint, of keeping offenders against the law in contact with the honest poor will be abated. Many other important improvements, as reported by the commissioner and intendant of the asylum, have been accomplished during the past year; and it is believed that this valuable institution has never been in a condition of equal efficiency and usefulness as at present. Much more, however, remains to be done, involving increased expenditure, to meet the increased demands for accommodation and for needed and indispensable reforms and improvements. We invite careful attention to the intelligent and practical suggestions of the Intendant on this subject. He again recommends the purchase of a farm for the use of the asylum, and for the more profitable utilization of its unskilled laborers, in which the Commissioners heartily concur.

INDUSTRIAL HOME SCHOOL.

The new building, for the erection of which provision was made in the District appropriation bill for the current fiscal year, is nearly completed, and will be ready for occupancy before the 1st of January. During the past year, also, other minor improvements, including a conservatory, have been added. The new building will provide accommodation for about thirty additional inmates, and is intended as an experiment of the cottage, or family, plan of administration adopted in other reformatory institutions. The economical management of this home for destitute and neglected children and youth of both sexes has enabled its public-spirited and self-sacrificing managers, at very small cost, to dispense lasting and wide-spread benefits to the helpless and unfortunate, as well as to the public who indirectly share the beneficent results of their labors.

CHARITIES.

We again recommend the establishment of a board of charities, to whose supervision the management of all charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions, supported in whole or in part by the District of Columbia, as well as all expenditures of money for the relief of the poor, may be committed. The reasons for this recommendation are given at large in our last annual report, to which attention is invited. Such boards exist in many of the States and cities, and have, as we are informed, been attended by favorable results.

INSPECTOR OF BUILDINGS.

The Inspector of Buildings reports that permits have been issued during the year for building improvements of the estimated value of $1,951,970, which embraces the sum of $1,877,400 for new brick buildings whose character and value favorably compare with those of like structures erected during any preceding year. The revenue to the District from fees for these permits was $6,297. The Inspector includes in his report a statement of the damages to property in the city by the storm of June 27, 1881, which amounted in the aggregate to $36,943, and accompanies the same with a map on which the course and extent of the storm are indicated. He also gives much interesting data in connection with the erection of new school buildings, and the condition and needs of other public structures.

COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

The Collector of Taxes reports the collections during the year, and submits a detailed statement of his accounts. He again refers to the necessity for additional clerical force in his office to secure a satisfactory discharge of the duties devolving upon it.

ASSESSOR.

The Assessor reports the transactions of his office during the year, including statements of receipts from taxes, &c., and the value of taxable real and personal property in the District. In connection with the subject of personal tax, he states that the returns from intangible property are rapidly diminishing, in consequence of investments being made in exempt securities, and asks attention to recommendations on the subject contained in his previous annual reports. He also recommends the employment of additional facilities for increasing the revenue from licenses.

ATTORNEY

The Attorney makes an extended report of the business of his office for the year, and transmits a list of judgments against the District for which provision should be made.

SALE OF PROPERTY.

Under sections 3 and 6 of the act of Congress making appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, the Commissioners were authorized to sell to the highest bidder at public auction certain property belonging to the United States and District of Columbia, situated in the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and apply the proceeds of such sale to the purchase of a lot in Georgetown and the erection of an engine-house thereon, and the erection of two police station-houses in the city of Washington. The property named in sections referred to was offered for sale as directed, except the fish wharf in Georgetown. The Commissioners thought it best to hold this property, with the hope of commanding a better price. A fair valuation limit was placed on all the property authorized to be sold. Only two pieces of that offered reached a fair market price, viz: lot 3 in square 382, and a certain parcel of land in the square south of square 181, belonging to the United States. The amount received for the property in square 181 has been placed to the credit of the District of Columbia for the purposes named in the act. The purchaser of the property in square 382 has not yet complied with the terms of sale, alleging as a reason for his non-compliance that there was no authority given in the act of Congress to the Commissioners to convey the said property. The balance of the property was withdrawn for the reason stated, and will be offered again when a better market can be obtained.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The Major and Superintendent of Police reports the operations of the force under his charge, and renews his recommendations for an increase of the same. The extraordinary extent of the territory embraced in the police jurisdiction amounting to over seventy-two square miles, embracing the cities of Washington and Georgetown and all of the county of Washington, makes the duty to be performed by the very small number of men exceedingly arduous, and does not afford the protection demanded by the citizens. The Major's appeal for an increase of men is just and well founded, and is strongly recommended to the attention of Congress. The thorough discipline and effectiveness of the entire police department is worthy of all commendation.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Fire Commissioners report upon the condition and needs of the department, and forward the reports of its subordinate officers for the year. The high character of the fire department for discipline, efficiency, and untiring zeal which has characterized it heretofore is fully maintained. The small amount of loss by fire and the low rate of insurance upon property in the District furnishes abundant evidence of the department's faithfulness in the discharge of duty. An additional company in the city is recommended by the Fire Commissioners, is much needed, and the favorable action of Congress is respectfully invited.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Health Officer is very thorough and complete, giving in minute detail the working of this most important branch of the public service. The tables and tables afford reliable evidence of the healthfulness of the District, and its freedom from epidemic diseases during the year. The intelligent manner in which this department has been managed gives very general satisfaction, and a liberal feeling on the part of Congress will make it more efficient. The suggestions of the Health Officer should receive careful and thoughtful attention.

WATER DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Water Registrar shows that the number of persons using the Potomac water for domestic and mixed income purposes on the 30th of June, 1880, was 18,332. Of this number 604 have been connected during the year. The receipts of the department, independent of the tax for laying water-mains, were $112,228.99. The expenditures for all purposes, except for interest and sinking fund, were $86,614.76. The amount due for interest and sinking fund for the ensuing year is $43,526. Owing to arrears due to the sinking fund, the amount paid during the year on account of interest and sinking fund was $74,123.77. The debt of the water department, which was incurred for the purpose of laying the thirty-six-inch main, is now $339,000. The stock bears interest at 7 per cent., and cannot be called until maturity (October 1, 1901, and July 1, 1903). For this unfavorable condition of the debt of the water department there appears to be no immediate remedy. Under a late decision of the District Court the fiscal year of the water department begins on the 1st of January. The Commissioners have no discretion in the matter. It should be made by law to conform to the usage of the other departments of the District government. The total length of water mains in this District is 175.7 miles. Of this total 17.7 miles, consisting of 36, 12, 6, and 4 inch mains, were laid by the United States. The remainder, including the thirty-six-inch main, have been laid by the corporation of Washington and the District of Columbia. There are now in use in the District, for the service of the public, 816 hydrants and 464 wells. The water from these wells is constantly analyzed, and when found to be impure the wells are condemned and the pumps removed. While recognizing the necessity for wells in many parts of the city where the water-mains have not yet been extended, and also the fact that for the poor, who cannot afford the luxury of ice, the well-water is cooler and therefore more agreeable than that which flows from the public hydrants, the Commissioners are disposed to extent the system immediately, on account of the danger to the public health which is liable to result from the contamination of the water by sewage or by surface drainage. The Water Registrar earnestly recommends that immediate steps be taken to increase the water supply. In common with the greater number of American cities, Washington is now suffering from a lack of a proper pressure to deliver water on the higher levels, and has reached that point where some decided legislation is necessary. The difficulty can be reached only by increasing the supply or by regulating and reducing the consumption by the use of meters. The sentiment in Congress has heretofore apparently been strongly in favor of increasing the supply, and a report by the District Committee of the Senate was made during the last session of Congress, recommending the extension of the conduit and the completion of the dam at the Great Falls. The conclusion of the Senate Committee (see report No. 39, 46th Congress, 3d session) is stated by them in the following language:

"The Government of the United States undertook this project when it brought the citizens of Washington and Georgetown an unfailing and abundant supply of good and wholesome water." It has, at its own expense, constructed the works and laid a large portion of the principal mains which supply the two cities. But to complete the work, put it in condition for the Government and people to reap the full benefit of this great work, additional expenditures must be made. I believe there should be no divided ownership, interest, or control, but that the Government should have the complete and absolute ownership and control of the dam, conduit, reservoirs, and principal mains, the conduit excepted. That the expense of completing the dam, extending the conduit, and laying the connecting mains be paid by the United States; and that the authorities of the District be permitted as heretofore to lay such pipes as may be necessary to distribute the water to the people, and to erect such fountains as will supply the necessities of persons not able to have water brought into their houses."

The plan approved by the committee will undoubtedly afford a sufficient supply, and will deliver the greatest quantity of water at the highest practicable level. The Commissioners, however, are of the opinion that this increase of supply should be accompanied by a corresponding increase in reservoir capacity in order that the water may be delivered in a reasonable condition of purity for domestic use. As full information on all subjects connected with this question has been furnished to Congress heretofore, it is not necessary to enter into any detailed discussion of the question. In this connection, and as illustrating other methods than those heretofore proposed, a study of the Rock Creek water-way has been made by Lieutenant Hoxie, assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, with reference to its availability as a reservoir and general park. While the scheme proposed is in every way practicable, yet it would prove more expensive than that heretofore recommended by reason of the large expense of land condemnation and the incidental cost of proper roadways, bridges, and collectors. The board is therefore of the opinion that it should not be allowed to interfere with the immediate realization of the plans heretofore proposed, and which have received the approval of the committee of the Senate.

PARKING COMMISSION.

The Parking Commission report that they have planted during the year 2,131 trees upon the streets in addition to 536 which have been replanted to fill vacancies caused by storms, the rigorous weather of the last winter, accidents and malicious injuries. They have thus increased the length of the streets which will ultimately be lined with handsome shade trees by about five miles. As the trees become larger more expense is required for their general care, but the results already obtained fully vindicate the methods adopted by the commission, and the policy of continuing the present annual expenditure.

SURVEYOR'S OFFICE.

The Surveyor calls attention to the inadequate provision for his office, and asks that it be established upon a more reasonable and equitable basis. Under existing laws the compensation of the Surveyor is derived entirely from fees. The fact that the office is not a remunerative one would seem to be established by the resignation of the last incumbent. It is to the best interest of a city at large, and of individual property owners, that the compensation of this office should be so fixed as to secure and retain the services of a competent man.

PAVEMENTS.

The condition of the street pavements on the first of July last was as follows: Concrete, including coal tar and asphalt, 44.92 miles; stone blocks, 16.65 miles; rough stone and cobble, 17.7 miles; rough stone and cobble, 17.7 miles; macadam, 7.45 miles; gravel, 32.25 miles; wood, 16.7 miles; unimproved, 95 miles. The Commissioners have continued the policy heretofore adopted by them, and approved by Congress, of replacing the wooden pavements by asphalt or stone, and during the past year have renewed 5.1 miles. In the 1st of July, 1878, there were 34 miles of wooden pavement in the city, all in a more or less decayed and dangerous condition. At the close of the fiscal year this will have been reduced to about ten miles, containing approximately 250,000 square yards. It will therefore require two years more to effect the renovation of these impassable streets and avenues. The full details of the work performed and to be done will be found in the report of Lieutenant Greene, assistant to the Engineer Commissioner. The operations of the year have been impeded and delayed by the combination of parties interested in the importation of crude asphalt. The Commissioners are of the opinion that no city can afford to place itself in the power of any corporation or combination of men, by laying upon its streets pavements of which the materials are not to be bought in the open market. They have therefore taken such steps as are necessary to determine the facts in relation to the importation of asphalts by advertising for 1,500 tons of crude asphalt. If this cannot be purchased freely and in open market, it is their intention to abandon the use of asphaltic pavements.

SIDEWALKS.

As some complaint has been made in regard to the condition of the sidewalks of the city, it is proper to state that in the absence of specific law, the Commissioners have been at a loss as to what policy to pursue. There are now about 260 miles of sidewalks which, under the municipal ordinance of 1853, would be kept in repair by the owners of adjoining property. The board is advised by the attorney that the ordinance cannot be enforced. The most of the pavement is of brick, and in ten-tenth is bad condition. To assume the entire expense of the footwalks of the city would involve an expenditure larger than can, at present, be borne by the general fund, especially in view of the large areas of rotten wood and rough stones in the heart of the city, which are yet to be removed. There are now on file in the Commissioners' office 726 petitions for the improvement of various streets and avenues, covering nearly all of the cities of Washington and Georgetown. It is found on examination that the cost of the improvements so petitioned for, excluding the unsettled portions east of Lincoln Park, south of N street south, and between the White Lot and the Observatory grounds will be $2,382,962.65. It is apparent at once that the revenues of the District are not sufficient to complete the work for many years. All these improvements have, however, been estimated and scheduled for the information of Congress.

STEAM RAILWAYS.

In obedience to the resolution of Congress the Commissioners have caused the subject of the steam-railway lines within the city to be thoroughly examined, and detailed plans and estimates to be prepared of the cost of removing the railway from the surface of the streets, having in view a final settlement of the whole subject, which will at once provide for the exigencies of local and through traffic, and remove forever all cause of complaint arising from the occupation and obstruction of the public highways. The details of the plans proposed will be found in the report of Lieutenant Hoxie, assistant to the Engineer Commissioner. The whole matter will be the subject of a special report to Congress.

THE RIVER FRONT.

In previous reports the Commissioners have repeatedly asked the attention of Congress to the condition of the river front of the city. In the annual report of 1879 their views as to the proper method of reconstructing the reclamation of the marshes were given at length. It would appear that the time has arrived for action. The details of the proposed work have been carefully studied, and the conclusions arrived at can be presented without delay when called for by Congress.

TELEGRAPH LINES.

In the last annual report the Commissioners called attention to the obstruction caused on the streets by the large number of unsightly telegraph poles; they also submitted data showing the large extent of underground wires now in European cities and the perfect feasibility of that system; and they asked that the rights and duties of the telegraph companies in this respect should be defined by law. No legal action has yet been taken in the matter, but the Commissioners have taken the responsibility of refusing to grant permits to new companies to erect poles in the more important streets of the city, and have granted these companies the option of laying their wires underground. Under this, the Mutual Union Telegraph Company has laid its wires in pipes underground on New York avenue, from Twelfth to Fifteenth street, and on First street and New Jersey avenue from I street to the Capitol, the total length of the two underground lines being about one mile. The application to further extension of telegraph lines on poles which has lately developed in various cities has caused the production of a number of patented systems for carrying wires underground. The Commissioners do not feel obliged to enter into the question of the merits of these various patents as against the system long in use in Europe; but they have no doubt of the perfect feasibility of carrying wires underground. They therefore renew their recommendation that a law be passed compelling the removal of all telegraph poles in the city within a reasonable time.

SURVEYS.

The surveys of the District with reference to the extension of streets and avenues, have been continued during the year. The triangulation has been completed and the topography carried over an area of eight square miles. The area remaining to be done in the city, and for which maps are now urgently needed, embraces about thirty-five square miles. The object of the survey is to obtain accurate maps of a scale sufficiently large to make proper plans for the extension of the streets and avenues in the rapidly growing portions of the county, just north of the city. The streets hitherto laid out in that section do not conform to each other or to the general plan of the city, and an alteration in their lines will be demanded as soon as they are thickly built upon. It is very important that this error should be avoided in streets to be laid out hereafter.

SEWERS.

The New York avenue intercepting sewer has been completed, and performs its work satisfactorily. The records of the year sustain the accuracy of the calculations upon which the sewer was designed. Work on the Boundary intercepting sewer has progressed more slowly than was desired on account of difficulties encountered in the lower section from subterranean springs and caving banks. That difficulty has now been overcome, and the work is now advancing satisfactorily. It is proposed to begin the work for the relief the northwestern section of the city by constructing an additional sewer at the head of Slash Run district, and an estimate for this purpose has been presented. Very respectfully,

J. DENT,
THOMAS P. MORGAN,
W. J. TWINING,
Major of Engineers,
Commissioners District of Columbia.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Stock and Bond Quotations—Baltimore and New York Produce Markets.

The following observations on the transactions in the financial market yesterday, together with quotations, highest, lowest, and closing quotations, are furnished by the banking-house of H. D. Cooke, jr., & Co., 1429 F street, Washington, D. C.:

WASHINGTON STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Bid.	Asked.
Governments.		
United States 6s extended 3's	101½	.....
United States 6s extended 3's	102	102½
United States 4½s 1891, coupon	.....	.....
United States 4½s 1891, registered	.....	112½
United States 4s 1907, coupon	116½	117
United States 4s 1907, registered	116½	117
District of Columbia Bonds.		
Permanent improvement 6s, 1891, coin	116½	116¾
Permanent improvement 7s, 1891, cur'y	122½	.....
Market stock 7s, 1892, currency	.....	.....
Water stock 7s, 1901, currency	132½	.....
Water stock 7s, 1903, currency	133	.....
Fifty years' funding 5-65s, 1924, currency	107	108½
Twenty years' funding 3s, 1899, currency	112½	.....
Twenty years' funding 6s, 1892, coin	.....	.....
Thirty years' funding 6s, 1911, coin	.....	.....
Railroad Stocks.		
Washington and Georgetown stock	110	.....
Washington and Georgetown bonds	104	.....
Metropolitan	98½	.....
Columbia	27	.....
North Capitol and O Street	38½	39½
Arcadia	.....	.....
Fire Insurance and Gaslight Companies.		
Washington City Gaslight Company	39½	.....
Washington City Gaslight Co. scrip	30½	.....
Georgetown Gaslight Company	31½	.....
Firemen's Fire Insurance Company	.....	.....
Franklin	.....	.....
Metropolitan	.....	.....
National Union	17	.....
Arlington	130	.....
Corcoran	.....	.....
Columbia (less unpaid assessment)	6.10	.....
Citizens' (less unpaid assessment)	100½	.....
German-American	.....	.....
Potomac	.....	86½
Free Lists.		
Board of Public Works, green 8s	100	.....
Masonic Hall bonds	.....	.....
National Theatre bonds	.....	.....
Washington Market Company stock	10	.....
Washington Market Company bonds	.....	.....
Inland and Sea Coast Company stock	.....	.....
Inland and Sea Coast Company bonds	.....	.....
Ivanhoe Mining Company stock	.....	3.75
Washington Brick Machine Co. stock	.....	.....

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Name of stock.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Alton and Terre Haute	52	52	52	52
Alton and T. H. preferred	92	92	92	92
Chicago and Alton	28	28	27¾	27¾
Chesapeake and Ohio 1st	39	39	39	39
Chesapeake and Ohio 2ds	28¾	28¾	28½	28½
Canada Southern	90¾	92	90¾	91½
Canada Southern	60¾	61¾	60	61¾
Chicago, Burlington and Q.	138¾	139½	138¾	139½
C. C. & I. C.	19¾	20¼	19¾	20
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & O.	38¾	39¼	38¾	39¼
C., St. P., M. & O. preferred	101	102	100¾	101¾
Central Pacific	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼
Chicago, St. Louis & N. O.	83	83	83	83
C. St. L. & N. O. preferred	134¾	134¾	134¾	134¾
Delaware and Hudson	109	109	108¾	109
Denver and Rio Grande	77¾	78¼	77¾	78¼
Erie	45	45¼	45	45¼
Erie preferred	92¾	93	92¾	93
Erie 2ds	104	104	103¾	103¾
Hannibal and St. Jo.	94¾	94¾	94¾	95¾
Hannibal and St. Jo. pref.	109¾	110¾	109	109¾
Houston and Texas	90	90	89¾	89¾
Illinois Central	130¾	132	130¾	131¾
Lake Shore	120¾	121½	120¾	121
L. Louisville and Nashville	97¾	98¼	97¾	97¾
Lake Erie and Western	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
Michigan Central	90	92	90	91¾
Missouri Pacific	103¾	106¼	103¾	105¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	39	40¼	38¾	40¼
Mil., Lake Shore & West'n	49	50	49	50
Mobile and Ohio	26¾	27	26¾	27
Memphis and Charleston	68	70¼	68	70
Manhattan Elevated	57¾	59¼	57¾	58¾
Metropolitan Elevated	94¾	97	94¾	96¾
Metropolitan Elevated 1sts	102¼	102¾	102	102
New York Elevated	107	108¼	107	108¼
New York Central	137	138¾	136¾	138¾
Northwestern	126¾	127¾	126¾	127¾
Northwestern preferred	139¾	140¾	139¾	140¾
New Jersey Central	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Nashville and Chattanooga	83	83	82	83
Northern Pacific	39¾	40¼	39¾	40
Northern Pacific preferred	80¾	82	80	81¾
Northern Pacific 1st	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
Norfolk and Western	25	25	25	25
Ohio and Mississippi	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Ohio and Mississippi pref.	108	108	108	108
Ontario and Western	30¾	30¾	29¾	30¾
Ohio Central	25¾	26¼	25¾	26
Ohio Southern	23¾	24¾	23¾	23¾
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
Pennsylvania Railroad	64	64	64	64
Rock Island	134¾	135	134¾	135
Reading	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾
St. Paul	107¾	107¾	105¾	107¾
St. Paul preferred	121	121	120¾	120¾
St. Paul, M. & N.	110	111	110	111
San Francisco	42	42¼	42	42¼
San Francisco preferred	66	66	65	65
San Francisco 1sts	105¾	105¾	105	105
Texas and Rio Grande	89¾	89¾	89	89¼
Texas Pacific	51¾	54¼	51¾	54¼
Union Pacific	117	119	117	119
Western Union	84¾	85¾	84¾	85¾
Wabash	44¾	46	44¾	45¾
Wabash preferred	84¾	85¾	84¾	85¾
Colorado Coal	49	48	45	48
Consolidated Coal	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland Coal	20	20	20	20

MINING STOCKS.

Arizona	1¼	Quicksilver	14
Carbon	2¼	Quicksilver pref.	60¾
Homestake	17	Standard	22
Little Pitts	1¾	Sutro Tunnel	1
Ontario Silver	34	Robinson Mining	8¾

GOVERNMENT BONDS—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

United States 6 per cent. extended	101¾@102
United States 3 per cent. extended	102¼@102½
United States 4½ per cent. registered	112¼@112½
United States 4½ per cent. coupon	114 @114¼
United States 4 per cent. registered	116¾@117
United States 4 per cent. coupon	117¼@117¾
United States 4 per cent. C.	112¾@112¾
District of Columbia 3.65s	107

BANKERS' EXCHANGE.

Three-day bills ..... 484½ | Sixty-day bills 481½

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Money loaned down from 6 per cent. per annum and 1-64 per diem to 4 per cent. per annum, and closed at 3@4 per cent. Exchange was steady at 479@479¼ for long and 483@483¼ for short sight. Governments were strong and 1@6% per cent. higher. State bonds were inactive. Railroad bonds were irregular and unsettled. The share speculation was irregular at the opening, but was in the main weak and ½@1¼ per cent. lower, the latter for Manhattan Elevated. In the early dealings a fractional decline took place, but the market soon became strong, and under brisk purchases an advance of ¼@4 per cent. was recorded, which was most marked in Louisville and Nashville, Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, Colorado Coal, Denver and Rio Grande, Michigan Central, Texas Pacific, and Lake Shore. This was followed by a reaction of ¼@3 per cent., the latter in Louisville and Nashville, but toward noon the speculation again took an upward turn and continued strong throughout the afternoon up to the close of business, the final sales being generally at the best figures of the day. The improvement as compared with Wednesday's closing quotations ranged from ½ to 3% per cent., Cincinnati, Sandusky and Cleveland, Louisville and Nashville, Memphis and Charleston, Denver and Rio Grande, and Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western being most prominent therein. The transactions aggregated 236,350 shares, including Central Pacific, 5,300; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 2,512; Denver and Rio Grande, 41,700; Erie, 15,500; Kansas and Texas, 9,586; Lake Shore, 22,400; Louisville and Nashville, 8,800; Memphis Central, 15,900; Northwestern, 5,700; New Jersey Central, 10,800; New York Central, 19,750; Northern Pacific, 900; Pacific Mail, 5,500; St. Paul, 19,850; Texas Pacific, 12,800; Union Pacific, 11,400; Wabash Pacific, 17,250; Western Union, 14,600.

STATE BONDS.			
Georgia 6s	107	N. Carolina, sp'l tax	9
Georgia 7s, mort	111	St. Joseph	109
Georgia 7s, gold	117	Tennessee 6s	71
Louisiana consols	69	Tennessee, new	71
Missouri 6s	111	Virginia 6s	31
N. Carolina, old	35	Virginia 6s, consol'd	
N. Carolina, new	22	ex. matured coup	77
N. Carolina, fund'g	12¼	Virginia 6s, def'd	17⅛

SUBTREASURY BALANCES.

Coin ..... $84,832,992 09 | Currency $4,367,773 09

Foreign Money Market.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Consols, 100⅞ for both money and the account. Atlantic and Great Western 4ss, 8¾; do seconds, 19¾; Erie, 46¼; do seconds, 120¼; New York Central, 140¼; Illinois Central, 135½; Pennsylvania Central, 64¾; Reading, 35¼; Ontario and Western, 12¾. The amount of specie withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £30,000.

Baltimore Stock Board.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—Virginia 6s, deferred, 38; do consolidated, 77¼; do second series, 29½; do past due coupons, 69¼; new 10-40s, 41¼ bid to-day.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Baltimore General Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—Flour lower and fairly active. Howard street and Western superfine, $4 50@5 00; do extra, $5 25@5 50; do family, $6@6¼; City Mills superfine, $4 50@5 25; do extra, $5 50@6 25; do family, $7 50@7¾. Rio brands, $7 25@7 37; Patapsco family, $8 25. Corn—Southern steady; Western steady; Southern white, 68c; do yellow, 67c; Western mixed, spot and November, 66@66½c; December, 66@66½c; January, 66@66½c; February, 66c. Oats firm and in fair demand; Southern, 46@50c; Western white, 50@52c; do mixed, 46@48c; Pennsylvania, 50c. Hay firm; prime to choice Pennsylvania and Maryland, $20@21. Provisions steady, with fair jobbing trade demand: mess pork, $11 25. Bulk meats—shoulders and clear rib sides, packed, 8½@8½c; bacon—shoulders, 9½; clear ribbides, 10c. Bacon—shoulders, 11@11½c; clear ribbides, 12@12½c. Lard, refined, 12@12½c. Butter firm. Western packed, fair to prime, 20@25c. Eggs firm at 28c in mod. Coffee dull. Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 8@9½c. Sugar lower and dull. A soft, 8½c. Whisky steady at $1 16½. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 17,200 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 1,000 bushels. Sales—Corn, 18,000 bushels.

New York General Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Flour—Southern dull and drooping; common to fair extra, $5 85@6 75; good to choice do, $6 80@7 00. Corn opened ½@¾c lower, afterward recovered and advanced ¼@¾c, closing strong; moderate export, active speculative trading; ungraded, 63@66c. No. 3, 65½c; No. 2, 67@68c; No. 2 white, 72@72½c; Southern yellow, 73; new white, 72c; No. 2, November, 66¾@67¼c; December, 66¾@67¼c; January, 66¾@67¼c; February, 66¾@67¼c. Oats about ½c higher and more active; No. 3, 47@48c; No. 2, 49c; white, prices nominally unchanged. Rio cargoes, 9@9½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 7¾@8c; refined, dull and weak; standard A, 9¼@9⅜c. Molasses dull; new crop New Orleans, 55@65c. Rice steady and in moderate demand at 5¾@7¼c for common to choice. Pork firm and rather more active; mess, spot, $11 25; February, $11 25@11 37½; January, $11 25@11 37½; lard steady and quiet; prime steam, spot, $11 37½@11 37½.

DISTRICT COURTS.

PROBATE COURT—JUSTICE HAGNER.—Will of Joseph Gerhardt admitted to probate and letters testamentary granted to Dorothea Wolf; bond, $600. Will of Henry Nissen admitted to probate; and Peter Vorbacher appointed administrator; bond, $1,500. Estate of John Peck; order of publication returnable December 30 issued. James M. Smith; petition for guardian to Mary Henderson filed. James H. Saville, guardian to George K. Mitchell; order directing guardian to pay balance of $61 to ward. Patrick Sullivan, guardian to or heirs of John and Johanna Ahern; presented his final accounts, and was directed to publish notice. Estate of Thaddeus B. Grymes; the widow bonded and qualified as executrix. Estate of Jack or Pollard; petition of C. C. Frayser, administrator, and order authorizing him to compromise claim. Will of Earl Ivy Simms admitted to probate and letters testamentary issued to Anna C. Simms and Francis B. McIntyre; bonds, $2,000. Estate of Jane C. Malord; compromised. Estate of John R. Hutchinson; order on administrators to show cause. Estate of James Green; order to return an inventory. Estate of John H. Darrell; final notice to administrator to appoint December 30 for settlement. Estate of Ann Somerville; order appointing Charles W. guardian; bond $1,000. Estate of James Hartigan; Daniel J. Hartigan appointed administrator, $2,500. Estate of Reuben Collins; order of citation against admin sirator to show cause why he does not settle the estate. Exemplified copy of Robert Pronk will from Charles County, Maryland, filed. Estate of Benjamin Reiss; first and final account passed. Estate of Lucy F. Meilish; first and final account passed. Estate of John C. Manck; first and final account passed. Final account of William H. H. Alden; guardian to his children passed. Inventory and list of debts of John Simpson returned by executor. Executpi: Frank T. Browning, guardian for orphans of George McClellan, authorized to expend not exceeding $25 per month for wards. R. Ross Perry and Reginald Fendall were appointed administrators to the estate of Thomas L. Hunt; bond, $10,000. The will of Bridget Donohoe was admitted to probate, and Margaret Donohoe appointed administratrix; bond, $200.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUSTICE MACARTHUR.—Baltimore United Oil Company vs. Barbor et al.; verdict for plaintiff for $1,439; motion for a new trial. Cornish vs. Hodges; verdict for plaintiff for one cent damage. Hall vs. Cullinane; jury respited. Adjourned until Monday. Assignments for Monday—Nos. 225, 230, 29, 164, 48, 128, 111, 244, 138, 153, 229, 154, 225, 226, 231.

COURT IN GENERAL TERM—CHIEF-JUSTICE CARTTER AND JUSTICES WYLIE AND JAMES.—Henry H. Fair et al. vs. Benjamin U. Keyser et al.; the bond of James G. Smith for $5,000 was approved. John Ide moond vs. the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company; judgment was affirmed, with costs. Adjourned fifteen days. Monday. Assignments for Monday—Nos. 40, 62, 60, 61, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, and 72.

REAL ESTATE.

The Official Transfers as Recorded Yesterday.

Mr. J. F. Olmstead presents the following transactions in real estate in the District yesterday, as reported to him by the Recorder of Deeds:

CITY PROPERTY.

On New Hampshire avenue, near corner of M street north, part of lot 1 (20 by 120 feet), square 79, Thomas M. Steep to Robert Davidson and W. J. Kinderdine, $1,400.

On Jefferson Place, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets west, sublot 21 (20 by 106 feet), square 128, S.