REAL ESTATE.

Wanted, a Reduction of Railroad Fares to the Suburbs.

Encouragement to Capitalists to Try the Narrow-Gauge Experiment.

Sales of the Week Light---The Recorded Transfers the Heaviest for a Year.

Activity in Suburban Improvements-Large Prospective Increase of Population.

The Loan Market Firmer---New Enterprises a South Chicago---An Elevator Project---Building and Reat Estate in New York.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

CHEAPER SUBURBAN TRAVEL A GREAT POPULAR NEED. The advisability of putting cheap trains morning and evening on the railroads connecting Chicago and its suburbs. has been advocated by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in season and out of searon for years. We have called the attention of the people of this city to the fact that they are treated by the railroads as if Chicago were a mere way-station on the route between New York and San Francisco. The subject is one of peculiar importance to the people of this locality, and is now being agitated by the other papers. The necessity of cheaper transportation for our commuting suburban population becomes more pressing as city taxation, and the greater economies of suburban life attract an increasing number of inhabitants to the suburbs. The people seem fully alive to the importance of it. The stum-bling block is the incredulity of the railroads as bling block is the incredulity of the railroads as to the profitability of cheap trains. They have proved highly remunerative in Massachusette. The roads owe it to themselves and the public to make experiments in this direction. The narrow-guage railroad is a means of cheapening transportation that deceives a trial, and tuere are districts in this vicinity which would support such an enterprise handsomely. This is the case, for instance, in the southwest of the city. Local capital could find no better investment than this, and it would receive liberal nessistance from real-estate owners and residents assistance from real-estate owners and residents

SALES OF THE WEEK. A LULL IN THE MARKET.

The negotiations reported as consummated this week are less numerous and important than those of the preceding week, but the market has nevertheless been firm and comfortable. The activity of the last two weeks is reflected in the warranty deeds recorded this week. represent transfers to the value of \$1.500,000.

LARGER THAN FOR ANY PRECEDING WEEK for a year. The morale of the real estate market in every direction is excellent. This is attested by the fact that although considerable amounts of local and outside capital are here on the lockout for bargains, the number of sales is the lockout for bargains, the number of sales is not large. Holders feel independent, and able to hold on to their property, unless they can get what they consider a fair price for it. The activity in the suburbs is marked. Old subdivisions are being improved and new ones are being made. As was stated in last Sunday's article, this is true of the whole cordon of suburban settlements that surround Chicago from the Calumet to Lake Forest. The burden of city taxation is one obvious explanation of the city taxation is one obvious explanation of the increasing popularity of life outside the city limopinion we have expressed that there uts. The opinion will be this spring

A HEGIRA OF TAX-PAYERS

over the city line will no doubt be verified in the over the city line will no doubt be verified in the next few weeks. But there are deeper causes than this at work in the growth of our urban and suburban population. One of these is the extraordinary superiority of Chicago as a manufacturing point. Its railroad connections give it control of materials, and markets, beyond that of any other centre. These are constantly increasing. The Chicago & South Atlantic Road, a large part of which is already completed, will give Chicago a seaport—Charleston—only 760 miles distant. From points along the road anthractic coal can be supplied here at \$6 per ton. The constant development of our advantages as a manufacturing point will add enormously to our population. Examples of the operation of this law of our growth will be seen this spring at South Chicago and the Grand seen this spring at South Chicago and the Grand Crossing, where the Joseph H. Brown Iron and Steel Works in the first locality, and the Wil-son Sewing Machine Manufactory in the second

con Sewing Machine Manufactory in the second will bring with them
A POPULATION BEACHING THOUSANDS.
The real-estate dealers reported business last week as quiet but encouraging. Inquiries were numrious, both from large capitalists and persons of emall means, from those seeking investment and those wanting residences.
A cause of encouragement is the demand for houses, to purchase and rent. This has already set in strongly. New houses, with the modern improvements that can be bought or rented cheap are in active request. Many of the applicants are reported by the house agents to be new comers.

reported this week are as follows:
Loring A. Chase has sold to Rev. P. D. Young, for John K. Tower, two two-story and basement brick houses, corner Ellis avenue and Brook street, for \$13,000.

E. C. Cole & Co., have sold the two-story brick house and lot, 172 Kossuth street, for \$13,000.

Dr. S. Place has gold for T. C. Madden, 50 feet with two three-story frame bouses, Nos. 14 and 16 North Green street, for \$12,000.

The Calumet and Chicago Canal and Dock Company have sold at South Chicago I block for \$10,000; 5 lots for \$300 each, and I lot at \$250

Bash & Potter have sold 23 feet front on Indiana avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, for \$2.300.
Walter L. Peck sold 325x124 feet on Prairie avenue, and 175x124 feet on Indiana avenue, both tracts Iving just north of Thirty-soventh etreet, to William Keyes, for \$45,000.

J. Henry Eoff sold to C. J. Hambleton, 24x, 140 feet on Lets atreet, near Wahash avenue.

J. Henry Eoff sold to C. J. HEMDICION, 272 140 feet on Lake street, near Wabash avenue, for \$35,000.
T. B. Bryan sold business building and lor on the corner of Clark street and Chicago avenue,

Cassell & Cross sold 242x150 feet in block be-

Cassell & Cross sold 242x150 feet in block between San Francisco and Sacramento avenue, on Fulton street, for \$38,000.

E. A. Rice sold 100x100 feet and improvements on northwest corner of Rush and Indiana streets, for \$60,000, to Walter L. Peck.

Josiah H. Bissell, attorney for D. J. Fallis, President of the Merchants' National Bank of Cincinnati, has purchased for him, from Benjamin F. Ehrman, Lot 59, Ellis' East Addition, fronting 132 feet on Cottage Grove avenue, just nerth of Thirty-seventh street, and running through to Ellis avenue, and improved, with four frame houses on Ellis avenue, together with eight lots in Vincennes Road Addition on the ridge at Washington Heights, for \$33,000, of which \$20,000 is cash. He has also for the same party taken an interest of \$29,000 in some of the choicest grove property at Washington the choicest grove property at Washington Heights: \$8.500 of this was paid in cash. T. F. Andrews sold 16 lots corner of Fifty-ninth and Halsted streets, in Sidwell's Addition to Englewood, for \$7.200, cash and time.

SATURDAY'S TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Saturday, Feb. 12:

with building, dated Dec. 27, 1675.
Chicago av, n w cor Dearborn et, s f, 1601100
ft, with improvements, dated Feb. 11, J. W.
Ford and E. B. Howard to J. C. Caldwell.
North LaSalle st, 75 ft n of Indiana et, ef, 25x
70 ft, with buildings, dated Nov. 5, 1875.
Elston av, near s w cor of Division st, ef, 26x
x143 ft, dated Dec. 18, 1875.
The premises No. 218 slaxwell et, dated Feb. 6.
Oak st, 115 ft e of Runb st, nf, 26x1043/ ft,
dated Feb. 5. 9,000 dated Feb. 5.

Irving place, 214 4-10 ft n of Harrison st, wf, 20x123% ft, dated Nov. 13, 1575.

Hawthorn av, 175 ft s of Oak st, wf, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 12. 7,500

4.050

16,000

13,000

6,750

Lincoln av, 175 ft se of Wisconsin st, ne f, in ft to Franklin st, with building, dated Jan, 29 Sherman st, 245 ft ne f Jan. 29 dated herman st, 245 ft n of Polk st, e f, 35x106 ft, dated Feb. 10... dated Feb. 10.

Sherman et, 210 ft nof Polk et, e f, 35x106 ft, dated Feb. 10.

Taylor et, 138 ft e of Bobey et, e f, 138x170 ft, dated Feb. 12.

Taylor et, 82 ft w of Lincoln et, n f, 50x111 ft,

dated Feb. 12.
Chicago av, 54 ft wof Noble st, n f, 25x123½ ft, dated Feb. 12.
Portland av, 485 ft n of Thirty-third st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 29.
Blair st, 175 ft n of West Twentieth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Feb. 12.
Irving place, 214½ ft n of Harrison st, w f, 20x123½ ft, dated Feb. 3.
Irving place, 254½ ft n of Harrison st, w f, 40x123½ ft, dated Jeb. 3.
Irving place, 254½ ft n of Harrison st, w f, 20x123½ ft, dated Jeb. 2.
Irving place, 254½ ft n of Harrison st, w f, 20x123½ ft, dated Feb. 11.
Irving place, 254½ ft n of Harrison st, w f, 20x123½ ft, dated Feb. 12.
Prattst. 91 ft of Morgan st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 8.
NOATH OF CITY LIMITS. WITHIN ARADIUS OF f

2,500

1,150

7,000

7,000

7,000

dated Feb. S.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A HADIUS OF 7 MILES

OF COURT-HOUSE.

Twenty-one thirty-eventh one hundredth acres (except 51:205 ft) lying between Green Bay Hoad and railroad, no f Ravenswood, dated Feb. 12.

Barry av, 34 ft e of Waubon av, s f, 250:173 ft, with other property near the above (Beden Feb. 11.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHING TO THE STATE OF THE SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHING THE STATE OF THE SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHING THE STATE OF THE STATE OF

Feb. 11 131,000
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES Or COURT-HOUSE.

Oakwood boulevard, 337 ft w of Langley av, s
f, 48x169 ft, dated Jan. 29.

Gaiumet av, 1639 ft n of Pifty-seventh st, wf, 6,000

THE LOAN MARKET.

MORE FIRMNESS IN RATES. There is a gradual improvement to be noted, and the business done by loan agents is quite active for this season of the year. The demand is good, and there is a slight stiffening in the rate of interest. We note a loan of \$22,000 the past week secured by good inside business property, placed at 9 per cent interest, five years' time. Payments are being made very promptly,

	i	1876.		1875.
Instruments.	No.	Considera- tion.	No.	Considera-
Trust-deeds Mortgages	213 37			
Aggregate	252	\$ 652,442	213	\$ 488,399
Releases	208		177	
COMPARATIVE STAT	EME	T FROM FEI	3. l T	FEB. 12.
		1876.	1	1875.
Instruments.	No.	Considera- tion.	No.	Considers-
Trust-deeds Mortgages	324 64	\$ 959,070 178,373		
· Aggregate	383	\$1,137,443	402	\$ 94,029
		•	320	

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE JOSEPH II. BROWN IBON AND STEEL COMPANY have decided to add blast furnaces to their works at South Chicago, and last week let the contracts for the necessary machinery, furnaces, brickwork, etc. The Company also intend to erect a nail-mill on their land, and a rail-mill is also on their programme. The Company are conducting their enterprise under

PECULIARLY PAVORABLE CONDITIONS as to situation and the cost of material and labor, and their plans cover the erection of the most complete establishment in the West for the manufacture of all forms of merchant iron. Such an enterprise is not only a private, but a public benefit, and will be a not inconsiderable element in the prosperity of Chicago and the West. A project of hardy less importance is the establishment of an elevator at South Chicago, where the verations charges made in the city, and often exposed by The TRIBUNE, may be avoided, and the business that is NOW LEAVING CHICAGO

NOW LEAVING CHICAGO
for competing points may be retained. It would
be difficult to find a point better fitted in many
respects for such business than South Chicago.

respects for such business than South Chicago.

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following permits have been issued by Building-Inspector Bailey since Feb. 1:

Cira Bris, one-story, 16x24, on Calumet avenue.

T. C. Boyd, four-story, stone front, 22x42, on Ohio street, near Cass.

Egbert & Marshal, two-story, 25x54, 216 Division J. Gunzenbausen, two story, 14½152, 191 Ontario street,
Jacob Armstrong, one-story, 23223, 915 West Madi-

on street.
P. Hopkins, two-story, 21x36, 352 May street.
M. E. Cale, two buildings, each three story, 20x40, 703 West Mouroe street.
John Botheraya, one-story, 20x26, 173 Barbour

John Bothersy, one-story, 20126, 173 Barbour street,
S.r.in Lieb, two-story, 29342, 636 North LaSalle.
H. Stenhous, three-story, 29359, 173 Fourth avenue,
BULLDING IN NEW YORK.
The last annual report of the Department of
Building of New York says: The last annual report of the Department of Building of New York says:

Twenty thousand six hundred and seven new buildings, and 11,337 alterations having been the work of the last thirteen years, comprising the most costly and ornamental structures in the city, and its architectural appearance has been materially altered and enhanced by these continued transformations. The old landmarks are annually removed and replaced by evidences of modern wealth and civilization, St. John's Park, the New York Hosyital property, and others. The mignificent blocks of stores on Church street, and colossal warehouses between-Wooster street and Broadway and south of Canal street, cover ground once occupied by the quint dwellings of the last century. Such buildings as the Equitable, Mutual, and New York Life Insurance Companies, the Bennett Block, Irabine, Staats Zuluna, Past, Western Union Telegraph, Delaware & Hudson Canal Company, etc., repiace the time-worn barracks and dilapidated relics of former days. It has been said this business "follows in the wake of fashion," in the progress of cities, and the axiom is not disproved altogether by the facts in the history of New York. The present business streets were once the abode of the progress of cities, and the salom is not disproved altogether by the facts in the history of New Xork. The present business streets were once the abode of wealth until the increasing demands of commerce annually crowded them further up town, yet the genius of progress has proved somewhat capricious in her march northward. For example, referring to the building record during the last decade, it will be perceived that the most costly and extensive building improvements, as stores, offices, warehouses, and the link, have been chiefly confined to that district lying, say, between William street and the llowery, and Woosier and Church streets, south of Canal street. In the district situate east of Broadway, extending from Fulton street to Harlem River, the improvements have been chiefly second and third class dwellings and stores, while the finer class of structures, as first-class dwellings, hotals, theatres, etc., have preferred the line of Broadway, say from Fourth to Sixth avenue, and extending from Fourtenth street north. That portion of the city situate west of Fifth avenue, and Fourteenth and Fifty-minth streets, is occupied by inferior first-class dwellings, while north of Fifty-ninth street and west of Eighth avenue, the land remains unimproved, although, as results of the completion of the expensive boulevards, consequent speculative enterprise and high taxes, the lots are hold at very advanced rates. The want of improvement is said to be a result of the innace-slibility of the lots by any cheap, rajid means of transit and their disproportionately high prices explained by the prospective hope of their immediate appreciation when such means shall be supplied.

BUSINESS PROPERTY IN NEW YORK.

hich prices explained by the prospective hope of their immediate appreciation when such means shall be supplied.

Mr. Charles Matthews, owner of a very large amount of busines, property in the lower part of the city, was interrogated and was very emphatic in giving his opinion that on the whole property was as good to-day as it had been at any time. Business property below Madison Square was paying as well as ever. There were isolated examples of unlucky bits of property or sections under some special objection holding down the prices, but the rule was good enough to be called a general one. Rents on the Hospits: property, so-called, lying west of Broadway, between Worth and Dune streets, in the dry goods district, are not failing in the least. The present etringency in business, Mr. Matthews thinks, is about over, and before a year is out those who have gone out of trade will return and those now in will enlarge their business. Commerce must go on and somebody must carry it on, and what vacant places there may now be found will be filled by old or new firms. There has been, he continued, a vastamount of "speculative property." so-called, which has fallen off in osteosible values and is not quoted as high as in times past, but to judge the older business property by this would be entirely false and lead to error. Below Madison Square the sales are few and at figures sausfactory to both buyer and seller. Several lots that he could mention have recently changed hands on which a net income of from 8 to 10 per cent is being derived. have recently changed hands on which a net income of from 8 to 10 per cent is being derived. The recent rentals are at good paices.—New York World

A Clever Reply.

A Clever Reply.

While arguing a case before the United States Supreme Court in Washington a few days ago, Mr. Albert Pike made a clever reply to an objection of Attorney-General Pierrepont. The Attorney-General Pierrepont of the extreme age of the man—73 years—and presumptive failure of his faculties. "Well, your Honors," said Mr. Pike, "I don't altogether like that myself, for I am 66 years old, and in a little while I shall be 70, and even 73, and I am somewhat sensitive about old men with no memories. I see on the Bench before me one Justice bearing this case who is 69 years old, another who is 72, and I would like to ask with what force the Attorney-General's argument strikes them that a man has no memory at their ages." Mr. Pierrepont jailed the point. Curnously enough, the client for whom Mr. Pike was arguing was ex-Gov. Rector, of Arkansas, with whom he had once fought a due;

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

A Visit to Alexandre Dumas 900 Incidents of His Career.

> An Ambassador's Life in Turkey: Horrors of the Grand Rue de Pera.

The Dogs of Constantinople---What New Title Is Queen Victoria Going to Assume?

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.
A Paris letter to the London Daity News says:
"I recently called on M. Alexandre Dumas, at his house in the Avenue de Villiers, and spent a delightful morning, conversing with him about the incidents of his extraordinarily successful but laborious career. Will it be believed that the illustrious name he bears was at first an almost insuperable drawback to him? He was 24 when he wrote 'La Dame aux Camellias,' and the now famous drama which he drew from the novel was refused by all the managers in Paris, who declared with one voice that such a piece would scandalize the public and be hissed off the stage. At last the manager of the Vaudeville, who was on the verge of bankruptcy, reasoned thus: This is a piece by Alexandre Dumas' son; it will cost me nothing to put on the stage; somebody is sure to come and see it on the first night for the father's sake. I have nothing to lose and so will risk it.' But the coup d' etat was needed before the play could be performed. The censors refused to license it, and M. Leon Faucher, the Home Minister, declared categorically that it should never be put upon the stage so long as he was in office. Happily the young anthor had a powerful friend in the Comte de Morny, who had not been three days in the Ministry of the Interior before he removed all difficulties. Thus in the early part of 1852 the piece which the Government had tabooed as immoral, and in the success of which neither manager nor actors much believed-for Mile. Fargeuil had refused to accept the part of the heroine, and M. Fechter, who played Armand Ducal, had prophesied a dead failure—that piece Jural, had prophesied a dead failute—that piece was represented with success so immense, so startling, that no dramatic event before or since has ever equaled it. Fame and fortune came to the young author in one evening; to this day the piece continues to yield him a fine income, and he computes that under any equitable international convigint law the profits which, he would piece continues to yield him a fine income, and he computes that under any equitable international copyright law the profits which he would have drawn from the United States alone would have amounted to a million francs. After the success of the 'Dame aux Camelias,' M. Fould, then Minister of the Emperor's Household, pressed M. Alexandro Dumas to write something for the Theatre Fiancais, his object in this being less to befriend the young author than to play an evil turn to Allie. Rachel, who was at once the pride and the termagant tyrant of the National Comedy House. Mile. Rachel had brought matters to such a pass at the Francais, by opposing the engagement of all actresses who would rival her, that on the nights when she did not perform (and she performed about seventy times in a year) the house was empty. It occurred to M. Fould that, if the Francais could bring out some sensational piece in which Mile. Rachel took no part, her ascendency would thenceforth decline; but, when M. Dumas brought him the 'Demi-Monde,' he heatstaded. The piece was taken to the Emperor, who read it in manuscript, and send that it would dishonor the National Theatra

the Emperor, who read it in manuscript, and said that it would dishonor the National Theatre, though it might do for a smaller house; and, a short time afterward, M. Fould, having proposed the author for the Legion of Honor, his Majesty, with his own hand, effaced his name from his list—a very unusual proceeding. All this did not prevent the 'Demi-Monde' from being played at the Gymnase with almost the same success as the 'Dame aux Camellias'; nay, more, a jury of distinguished playwrights and critics recommended it for the annual prize which M. Leon Faucher, the author's first persecutor, had founded to encourage the piece best calculated to improve the morals of the working classes.' M. Baroche, whose function it was to award the prize, refused to confer it on M. Dumas; whereon the jury, declining to reconsider their report, moved that the prize should be abolished, which was done accordingly. ingly.

"M. Alexandre Dumas' suburban house is like one of those pleasant citizens' boxes out of London, with a garden round it, bare at this season of the year, but in summer all abloom with flowers. The author does all his work in a spacous a contract of the year. ground-floor study, with large windows over-looking this garden, and with walls covered by artistic treasures, among which are two admir able pictures of Manon Lescaut and Marguer able pictures of Manon Lescaut and Marguerite Gautier. He is tall, stalwart, very pale, and his first aspect is proud, cold, stern, and a little defiant. But he quickly thaws, and shows himself the most fascinating of causeurs. He is say, cordial, vivacious, and simple, full of anecdote, wit, and laughter. He seems to wear his heart upon his eleeve, and to hear his conversation is like dranking champagne of a fine vintage. He talks freely about anything and everything. When his pamphlet, 'L'Homme-Femme,' was published, it sold the unprecedented number of 70,000 copies right off without stopping. A few days afterward M. Dumas went to an evening party and was mobbed by ladies, who vehemently abused him, saying that he knew nothing of women—that it was always 'tue-la, tue-la,' and so forth. He left early to escape from their scolding, and tue-la, tue-la, and so forth. He left early to escape from their scolding, and met one of the youngest and pretiest of these great ladies in the ante-room. She allowed him to assist her in putting on her cloak, and as he was doing so she turned round and suddenly said: 'Ne les ecoulez pas; c'est un chef d'œuvre.' Monsignor Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, approved this vivorous nambhlet, excepting its Monsignor Dupanloup, Biehop of Orieans, approved this vigorous pamphlet, excepting its closing advice, 'Tue-la;' and wnen M. Dumas met him, ehortly after its publication, the Bishop asked him incidentally whether he had read Gustave Flaubert's 'Madame Bovary.' 'Yes, Monsignor, have you?' 'Injoned the dramatist.' I have read it, 'rejoined the prelate, mildly, 'and one must have been a confessor in the rural districts to understand how true it is.' The cream of this anecdote lies in the fact that 'Madame Bovary' drew down on its author a criminal prosecution as being an outrage on public morals.

"M. Alexandre Dumas reekons that a new play is always worth to him a sum of £6,000 down,

the Emperor, who read it in manuscript, and said that it would dishonor the National Theatre,

"M. Alexandre Dumas reasons that a new play is always worth to him a sum of £6,000 down, including, of course, the sums received from performances in the provinces; but the majority of his pieces also bring him in a permanent income, so that he has solved a problem which to an eighteenth century author would have seen fantastical—namely, how to earn an income of £8,000 a year out of one's pen without writing Ex.,000 a year out of one's pen without writing in a twelvemonth more than would fill 300 octave pages. The labor to which M. Dumas subjects himself in producing these 300 pages is, however, enormous and incessant. Like M. Sardou, he is an indefatigable searcher after facts, but his mind, far larger and more powerful than Sardou's, digests facts better. Preparatory to writing his 'Etrangere,' M. Dumas consulted the works of all modern authors who have treated of the United States, from De Tocqueville to Mr. Hepworth Dixon; and he believes that he has produced a tolerably accurate picture of American character and manners. He shows the chivalrous regard of Americans for women, their adventurousness, courage, free-and-easy customs. The play contains some startling incidents (the hero kills three men), but all these incidents are based on proved facts."

AN AMBASSADOR'S LIFE IN TURKEY.
The special correspondent of the London
Times at Pera prefaces an article on diplomacy with the following fancy sketch: "For th finest town mansion in Pera and the loveliest paradise on the Bosphorus, even with £10,000 or £12,000 as salary into the bargain, I would not be an Ambassador in Turkey. We have five of these exalted personages in this place, and all of them are amiable, estimable, hospitable gentle-men. I try to put myself in their place with all my powers of imagination, but, warmly as I sympathize with them, I confess that I see reason rather to pity than to envy them. Not ever the proud consciousness of belping to wield the destinies of empires would reconcile me to the sights, sounds, and smells of this execrable resi-Outside the lofty gates of her palace dence. Outside the lofty gates of her palace home the daintiest Lady Ambassadress must needs find herself amid the horrors of the Grande Rue de Pera. I saw one of them the other day picking her way from etone to stone as if she had been wading through the half-drained bed of the foulest canal. She was preceded by her swarthy cavaes, a formidable guard with thick mustaches almost half way down to his balt. Paracacca similar dealing on his think thick mustaches almost half way down to his belt, a Damascus scimitar daugling on his thigh, and in his hand a long, heavy botse-whip to ave the multitude and clear the way before his mis-tress. But what could that brave man do to protect the lady's silk skirts unless he lifted her bodily out of the mire and carried her the short-est way to the place she came from? How could

even the escort of a squadron of horse screen her from that jostling throng of horrid men and besate, who cross and press upon each other with as helpless a struggle as if they were all walking blindfolded? She was brought face to face with one of her sex, and of her own, or of scarcely an inferior rank, when a desperate attempt at conversation was made: 'Comment, Madame la Comtesse, yous sortes par le temps qu'il fait? Qui voulezvous, Miladi? il faut bien prendre de l'air.' The words were hardly spoken when, with uncouth shouts of 'Guarda! quarda!' a string of ladeu mules with lunge panniers came trainping, splashing, plowing their way through the crowd, and ladies, ladies' maids, cavasses, Greek and Armentan priests, dervishes, street porters, and beggars, all had to make, pell-mell, for the refuge of the nearest shop—a shop, as it elevaced where there were many simmering Armentau priests, dervishes, street porters, and beggars, all had to make, pell-mell, for the refuge of the nearest shop—a shop, as it chanced, where there were many simmering brass pots on the fire, as in a patent, kitchen, but in which, instead of pillan or courcousou, the greasy fezzes or woolen skull-caps of Mussulmans, Greeks, and Albanians were being boiled into brand-new scarlet purity. The poor ladies must breathe the outer air; carriages they have, and sedan chairs; one or two of them ride; but, to say nothing of danger to life or limb, nothing can save them from such dead locks as the swarming mass of unwashed beings in the Grand Rue is every moment brought to; nothing can drive from them the loathsome hands thrust into their coach windows by the mendicauts, who have them at their discretion, and know that they can extort by their contact the alms which are denied to their whining voice. Indoors, however, the life of the wives and familee of foreign representatives is not so much to be deplored. They drell in large, warm, wellaired, sumptuously-furnished apartments, with servants of all colors, with boudoirs, billiards, and smoking-rooms, and windows with views of the Bosphorus; the ladies have their books and music, their flowers,—'light and sweetness,'—their modes de Paris, their afternoon tea and the Bosphorus; the ladies have their books and music, their flowers,—'light and sweetness,'—their modes de Paris, their afternoon tea and gossip; the men their clubs and cards; and all dinner and dancing parties, with ices and aftermionight suppers. Nothing more quaintly entertaining than European society in a Levant provincial city—and Pera, be it remembered, is only a suburb, and has at night no intercourse with metropolitan Stamboul—can be easily imagined."

THE DOGS OF CONSTANTINOPLE. Free from the cravings of hunger after his frugal meal with Duke Humphrey, the Constantinople dog (cays a letter to the Loudon Times) becomes a social being, and attends to the affair of the Commonwealth. At every street-crossing, utterly deserted by men after 9 or 10 o'clock at night, you find a dogs' council. Much as a visitor to Constantinople may have cause to lament his ignorance of Turkish, Arabic, and Romaic Greek, he ought to feel more put out by his inabili v to understand these dogs' Latin. Had I the rudiments of their language, could I acquire the means of communing with these demure and, apparently, unsympathizing animals, who knows what interesting particulars I might learn respecting the laws and institutions of their canine republic? Perfect gravity and solemnity, what one might describe as ominous silence prevails sometimes for hours in their busy as semblies. Knowing glances, conventional signs, seem to suffice for their exchange of ideas. The

semblies. Knowing glances, conventional signs, seem to suffice for their exchange of ideas. The occasional looking in or pairing off of honorable members adds importance or gives new Zest to the dumb discussion.

Under the leadership of some President, or on a motion from the Right or Left, the meeting is, now and then, adjourned; in comes, now a message, now a deputation from some Upper House, now a report from some Select Committee. But, again, all at once some unexplained commotion seems to rouse the violent passions of the hitherto so calm, so deliberate, and orderly Parliament. There ensues a general rush, a scamper down one street, up another, a sharp yell, a ringing chorus of yells. Is it a message of peace? a shout of defiance? a cry of distress? No man can tell; but there is immediate response. From street to street, from ward to ward, from hill to hill, the alarm spreads with the swiftness of the Highland Cross of Fire. The uproar is as of myrads of unchained hell-hounds scouring the town, in the din of which dull, impassive man sleeps—as he best cao. The savage bark, the dismal howl, swells add subsides like the ocean tide. It is jarring discord in the immediate neighborhood heavenly music, as all sound is, when mellowed by distance.

Sometimes, at this very moment, nothing can be imacrimed more overawing than the stillness

as all sound is, when mellowed by distance.

Sometimes, at this very moment, nothing can be imagined more overawing than the stillness of the midnight air from my open window; nothing more deathlike than a vast abode of men when wrapped in universal sleep. It is that "audible silence," that appalling "voice of hushed up life," which is all unlike the natural repose of forest, sea, or desert, and strikes us as a paralysis of our own sense of hearing. Suddenly across the deep, from the border of the cemetery at Scutari, or from the precincts of the Soven Towers at Stambool, the far away dogs' concert, faint and indistinct, is wafted to my ear: faint and varne and dream-like at first, yet multitudinous, as if the Spectre Huntsman were driving his demon pack in full cry, yap yapping, from their kennel in the nether regions. That from their kennel in the nether regions. That faint wave of sound waxes and heaves and fill the space as it rapidly advances, and in a few seconds the empty haunts of men become the

scene of unappeasable wrath and strife. AN EMPRESS QUEEN.
What (inquires the Philadelphia Press) is the new title which Queen Victoria is going to assume? In her speech at the opening of Parliament, on Tuesday, this announcement was made: "At the time that the direct government of my Indian Empire was transferred to the crown, no formal addition was made to the style and titles of the sovereign. I have deemed the present a fitting opportunity for supplying this omission. and a bill upon the subject will be presented to you." Ou the 1st day of September, 1853, the power and property of the East India Company entirely ceased (by the act 21 and 22 Victoria, c. 106, which received the royal assent on the 2d day of August next preceding), and, on Nov. 1. 1858. Victoria was proclaimed as Queen of Great Britain and the Colonies, etc., in the principal places in India, and, at the same time, Viscount Canning, who was Governor-General under the East India Company, was sworn in and proclaimed as Viceroy of India. Instead of representing a great commercial or-ganization, which had obtained immense territo-rial possessions, with concomitant political pow-er. Lord Canning became the deputy of his Sov-oreign; hence the new title of Vice-roy, which, er. Lord Canning became the deputy of his Sovereign; hence the new title of Vice-roy, which, more correcily, perhans, might have been designated Vice-reine. Ever since, when India is officially spoken of, it is as "the Empire of India." If this be correct, its Sovereign, when a female, would be an Empress. We suspect that the intention is that Victoria shall be so entitled hereafter. titled hereafter.

Most probably the proposal to be made by the

Disraeli Government will be based on the pre-cedent established in Austria over a hundred years ago. Maria Theresa (che was born in 1717 and died in 1730) was Queen of Hungary and Bohemis, and succeeded in 1740, on the death of her father, Charles VI., Emperor of Gernany, to the whole of his Austrian dominions, as well her lather, Charles V.L. Empero of Germany, to the whole of his Austrian dominions, as well as to the Kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia. Five years later, her husband, the Duke of Lorraine, was elected Emperor of Germany (he is Francis I. on the roll), and from that time until her death she was called the Empress-Queen. After the death of her husband (he was succeeded as Emperor by Joseph II., their son) Maria Thereas retained in her own hands the administration of all her dominions—Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, Lombardy, Tuscany, and the Netherlands—and the wisdom and humanity of her sway secured their unwavering loyalty and gratitude. Victoria, with such a brilliant precedent, may be inclined to fully assume the title of Empress-Queen. It is most probable that the proposed change of title will be "to this extent, no more." Her British subjects would like her to nore." Her British subjects would like her to continue "Queen Victoria" to them. The sound and title are familiar.

LOVE'S MEMORY.

I fly to hide my heart's distress Far from the city's noises loud, Far from the cold and worldly crowd, Into the quie: wilderness.

One only mate my heart wilt own— Thy peerless self; and, failing thee Though girt with hundred friends, Like him who owns it, quite alone.

But, in the vast and lonely waste, I hear no voices wild or rude; My only friend is solitude, And there at least one joy I taste. Thou in the body art not there; But, as the silent sands I pace,

Tis naught to me although the rose Her sensuous odor scatters round. Her sensuous odor scatters round,
Or gorgeous carpets swathe the ground:
No luxury my bosom knows.

No luxury my
I pray my spirit thus: "Begone!
Apart from her I fain would die!"
And still my spirit makes reply:
"Hope lives while life remains. Live on!"
H. J. B.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Collections Unimproved, and a Demand for Loans in Consequence.

New York Exchange Firmer .-- Light Movement of Currency.

The Produce Markets Generally Lower-Pork and Lard Irregular.

FINANCIAL.

If it were not for the slowness of collections the local loan market would lose much of the animation it now displays. Country trade and country collections are usually interrupted at this season, but this year the weather and the roads have been worse than usual and the effect on city merchants has been intensified. Country banks continue to ask for renewals to some extent of paper falling due. The offerings of commercial, manufacturing, and miscellaneous paper from city customers is cufficient to employ most of the disposable funds of the banks. There is in some cases a surplus available for first-class borrowers. The

Board of Trade applications are mainly from specula tive borrowers and the provision men.
Rates of discount at the banks are 8.310 per cent. On the street, good commercial paper is in demand. The supply of loanable funds is increasing.

New York exchange was offered at 50@25c discount between banks for \$1,000.

The movement of currency to and from the country

s moderate. The clearings of the Chicago banks for the week are reported as follows by Manager D. R. Hale, of the

Clearing-House:
 Oleaning-House:
 Clearings.

 Date.
 Clearings.

 Monday
 \$4,121,166,52

 Tuesday
 3,708,863,53

 Wednesday
 3,373,414,65

 Thursday
 3,789,341,54

 Friday
 3,243,355,47

 Saturday
 3,403,482,80
 Balances. Total.....\$21,726,571.00 erresponding week last \$1,904,190.01

CITY CEATIFCATES. 2,056,872.69

The certificates of city indebtedness issued by the Comptroller continue to find purchasers at 9:310 per communded by good commercial paper. Notwith-standing all the revelations of irregularity in the City Government, and the arguments made publicly against the validity of these certificates, the confidence of the public in them does not seem to have I terially shaken, and there is a steady demand for them

BANK CAPITAL EVADING TAXATION. BANK CAPITAL EVADING TAXATION.

The question of escaping local taxes on bank capital by converting it into surplus has often been discussed by the bankers of Chicago, and has recently been revived. Several of the banks are seriously considering the step, and by one or two the change, we are informed, has already been decided upon. Public opin-ion certainly looks with favor upon any legal means for evading the confiscation of property by the taxeater. If this course is widely adopted, the attention of the Legislature will be attracted to it, and a tax on surplus will be tolerably certain to follow. The only escape then will be to divide the surplus among the stockholders or go out of business. onger-headed noticy would be for bankers and other citizens to stir themselves to reform taxation in its origin. The business men of this city properly or ganized can make its Government and municipal exenses whatever they think proper.

GOVERNMENT BON	DS.	
	Biđ.	Ask
United States 6s of '31	12227	1:2
United States 5-20s of 'C5		11
5-20s of '65-January and July		11
5-20s of '67-January and July		. 12
5-20s of '68-January and July	123	12
10-40s		12
United States new 5s of '81		11
United States currency 6s		
GOLD AND GREENBA	CES.	
Gold was 112½@113.		
Greenbacks were 88%@88%con t	he dollar i	n gold
POREIGN EXCHANG	IE.	

Sixty Days, Sight CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

CITY AND COUNTY BOXDS.

Bid.
Chicago City 7 7 ct. bonds. 104 ½ & int.
Chicago City 7 7 ct. water loan, 104 ½ & int.
Chock County 7 7 ct. bonds. 105 & int.
North Chicago 7 7 ct. bonds. 105 & int.
North Chicago 7 7 ct. bonds. 105 & int.
Solution Park). 105 & int.
106 & int.
107 & int.
108 & int.
10 City Railway, South Side......130

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.-Gold opened and closed at 113 with sales in the interim at 1135. Rates paid for carrying, 1, 21, and 3 per cent. Loans were also

Governments closed strong.
Railroad bonds quiet and firm in the late afternoon dealings. Milwankee & St. Paul consolidated sinking funds sold as high as 83%. Northwestern consolidated coupon gold bonds in demand at 90%, with none offering under 90%. Pacific issues closed firm at the highest price of the week.

State bonds dull and strong.
The stock market was strong. At the opening prices advanced \$\mathcal{U}\$ to \$\mathcal{U}\$ per cent, but towards mid-day a reaction ensued, followed by a partial recovery under action ensued, followed by a partial recovery under realizations. At the close stocks were generally lower, and steady. St. Paul declined to 42% for common, a.d. 684 for preferred; Northwestern common to 43%; Lake Shore to 663; Western Union to 73%; Pacific Mail to 35%; Ohios to 22%; New York Central to 10; 1; Michigan Central to 60%, and Missouri Pacifics to 13%. Northwestern preferred was firm at 64% 664%. It is stated officially that the repeal of the Potter law will enable the Northwestern Company to resume dividends upon preferred stocks this year. Union Pacific firm at 68% 3, Harlem 143, New York Central 113% 113%, and Delawaro, Lackavana & Western 117% 3

117-1.

Transactions on the Exchange to-day aggregated 107,000 shares, of which 5,700 were Erie, 85,500 Lake Shore, 9,650 Northwestern common, 6,000 preferred, 2,600 Rock Island, 3,100 Pacific Mail, 9,500 St. Paul common, 9,000 preferred, 6,500 Ohios, and 12,000 West-own Liston.

ern Union.

Specie shipments to Europe to-day aggregate \$550,000, of which \$450,000 was gold coin.

The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, increase, \$49,500; specie, increase, \$459,400; deposits, increase, \$4,500,400; circulation, decrease, \$155,800; reserve, increase, \$1,500,400; circulation, decrease, \$155,800; reserve, increase, \$1,500,400; circulation, decrease, \$155,800; reserve, increase, \$1,500,850.

Money closed at 25,63 per cent; prime mercantile paper, \$565. paper, 5d c. receipts, \$512,000. The Assistant Treasurer

disbursed \$152,0 isbursed \$152,060. Clearings, \$23,000,000. Sterling, 485%@489.

COMMERCIAL

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Saturday orning and for the corresponding date one year ago ; BECEIPTS. | SHIPMENTS.

i	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, bris	6,996	5,436	8,358	3,569
Wheat, bu	31,136	27,310	501	
Corn, bu	52,770		47,552	
Oats, bu	21,960		21,243	
Rve. bu	2,380		1,750	
Barley, bu			6,543	416
Grass seed, Ms.	81,390	132,400	104,556	
Flax seed, lbs	86,256		2,303	
Broom-corn, 108			€0,000	40,782
Cured meats, lbs		64,960	2,031,752	
Beef, brls	100		642	140
Pork, bris	l		910	1,072
Lard. lbs	19,260	21,000	343,810	
Tallow, ibs				
Butter, Ls	79,859	85,030	57,410	35,4:0
Dressed hogs	852		1,200	1,454
Live hogs, No	9 0:0	13,975	2,481	5,689
Cattle, No	1 ,449	1,597	3,535	3,079
Sheep, No	1.010	744	1,716	1,781
Hides, ibs	166,726	84,116,	171,960	65,147
Highwines, brls	163	35	1 207	162
Wool. Ibs		25,970	12,556	7,640
Potatoes, bu	j 770		1,620	
Coal, tons	1 90			
Hay, tons	2,171		603	
Lumber, No. ft.			826,500	568,000
Shingles, No	40,000	70,000		
Salt, bris		'	2,352	
Poultry, Ibs	44,105		114,997	27,993
Poultry, coops.	4	20		
Game, pkgs	17			
Eggs. pkgs	832		417	15
Cheese, brs	216	20	20	
Gr'n apples, bris	6		4	
Beans, bu	1 7	327	<u> </u>	·
Withdrawn fr	om store o	n Friday f	or city c	onsump-
tion, 3,158 bu w				
	,	, 200	,	-,

The following grain was inspected into store on Sat-

urday morning: 2 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 20 cars No. 2 N. W do, 4 cars No. 1 spring, 37 cars No. 2 do. 38 cars No. 3 do, 29 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade do (192 wheat); 1 car No. 1 corn, 22 cars high-mixed do, 25 cars No. 2 do, 12 cars new mixed do, 21 brls. The market closed firm at \$10.75 cash or seller February; \$20.57%@20.90 seiler March; \$11.15@21.17% cars white oats, 13 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected do

brls. The market closed firm at \$10.75 cash or seller February; \$20.57%@20.90 seiler March; \$11.15@21.17% seller April; and \$21.55 seller March; \$11.15@21.17% prime mess port was quiet at \$18.25@18.50 (27 osts); 2 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected do; 16 cars No. 2 barley, 21 cars No. 3 do, 11 cars rejected do. Total, 293 cars, or 113,000 bu. Inspected out: 6,411 bu wheat, 1,207 bu corn, 3,933 bu oats, 717 bu rye,

5,507 hi carrey.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past weeks and for the corresponding weeks ending as

-	Feb. 12.	Feb. 5.	Feb.
Receipts-	1878.	1876.	187
Plour, bris	47.628	44,453	36
Wheat, bu	231.468	252,636	283,4
Corn, bu	561.630	483 724	2:36.1
Oats, bu	153.717	116,015	69,7
Rve, bu	9,821	8,209	2,1
Barley, bu	86,930	120,960	14,2
Dressed hogs, No	9,343	11,413	6,8
Live hops, No	90,816	116.674	119,9
Cattle, No	18.426	. 17,313	13,2
Shipments-	.,.		-
Flour, bris	42.932	47,430	29,3
Wheat, bu	114.446	105,881	241,4
Corn, bu	939.982	517,392	244,2
Oats, bu	98.312	76,406	63,6
Rye, bu	5.813	1,925	
Barley, bu	41.347	80,583	21,1
Dressed hogs, No	7.151	8,007	9,2
Live hogs, No	11.374	10,192	. 33,7
Cattle, No	11.052	11,109	8,8
The following wer	e the expor		
the weeks ending as			
	Feb. 12,	Feb. 5.	Feb, l
			107

1876. 1875.

and that prospects are first-class.

The leading produce markets were rather less active on Saturday, the trading being again chiefly in wheat and provisions. The weather was fine, and prices ended downward in most departments, under the re ceipt of news generally favorable to larger receipts from the country, and unfavorable to strength in Eastern markets. The trading was chiefly speculative all round, the shipping movement being quiet, as it usual on Saturdays.

In dry goods circles but little change was observa-

ble. The pleasanter weather of yesterday and the day before called out a slightly increased volume of orders and in expectation of continued improvement there was a more cheerful feeling among the trade. Prices remained steady and firm. The grocery trade was very quiet, and the easy feeling noticeable earlier in the week was sgain prevalent. With continued pleas-ant weather an improved demand and firmer prices are looked for. Dried fruits were quoted firm, with rather more doing. Fish met with an increased inquiry and were held firmly, the tendency in mackerel being upward. Butter was in moderate supply and readily commanded former prices. There was a firm market for cheese, the demand continuing good for the season Prices of bagging were steady. Leather remains dul and easy. Coal and wood were ordered sparingly. Consumers decline to buy in advance of immediate wants, and for soft coal the market remains weak and unsettled. Anthracite remains firm at \$9.50@10.00 Oils were unchanged in price, though carbon was weak

with a tendency to lower figures,
Hogs were in good demand and prices were steady at
Friday's advance. Sales were at \$7.70@8.25 for common to choice qualities. The fresh receipts were 6,000, and for the week 86,679. The cattle trade was dull at Friday's quotations. A limited amount of trading was done on the basis of \$3.00@5.50 for common to choice. The receipts for the week were 20,297. Sheep were dull at \$3.75@5.50 per 100 lbs. Received during the week,

inquiry at recent prices. The market is firm in con-sequence of the prospect of a reduced production, but no advance is likely to occur at present. The stocks are liberal and fairly assorted, and were they otherwise the deficiencies could soon be made good, as vessels would experience no inconvenience in making trips across the lake. The demand for iron, metals and hardware generally continues moderate, being about up to expectations, and no change in rates is reported to have taken place. Nails meet with considerable inquiry at \$2,90@3.00 rates. The demand is thought to be partly speculative, many thinking that rates will be advanced when the spring trade opens, as they have in nest seasons. The inquiry for wool is fair, being mostly from the Western manufacturers, who now rely largely on this market for supplies in the winter sea-son. Prices are steady. In hides, broom-corn, and hay there were no important changes. Seeds were e active and steady. Poultry was steady and eggs

WHEAT INSPECTION. The following record shows the number of car-loads of spring wheat inspected (in) in this city from Sept. 1, 1875, to Feb. 12, 1876, and from Sept. 4, 1874, to Feb. 13, 1875, being five months and twelve days in each

1875-'6. 1874-'5.

sgainst 4,946 cars a year previously, showing a falling off for forty-three days of 1,330 cars. The inspection of Saturday last, 132 cars, is the largest since New was 39 cars.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS

received at Chicago Customs for the twenty-four hours ending 4 p. m. Feb. 12, 1876: A. B. Meeker & Co., 111 tons pig-iron; J. V. Farwell & Co., 1 case dry roods. Duties collected Feb. 12, 1876, \$1,225,

PROVISIONS. chieffy in the speculative direction. The market was strong early, in continuation of the movement of the previous day, which was due to the belief in small stocks and light packing. The receipts of hogs were small on Saturday, but that is usual at the close of the week. The market turned when the record commisweek. The mast titude when the rectul completely by the Secretary of the P. P. A. was posted, showing that our stocks of product are not very far below those of a year ago, and that the packing in this city will not fall very much below that of last winter, when the in creased weight of hogs is taken into the account. This made free sellers, and the market declined rapidly under heavy offerings, especially in pork, the buying being chiefly done by the short interest. The later feeling was steadier all around. We note that the export of meats continues vigorously.

The Daily Commercial Report and Market Review gives the following as the shipments of provisions from this city for the periods named:

Pork, Lard, Hams, Should's, 'Middles, brls. | tcs. | lbs. | lbs. Week ending Feb. 5,202 5,600 4,027 901,602 10,340,545 Same week, 1855 12,862 8,905 2,363 1,905,745 8,705,555 Since Nov. 1,751 97,615,114,599 20,93516,194,784 132,263,185 Same time 745,5110,55117,261 25,79817,7616,531 Green Hams-Shipped for the week, 27,000 pieces, against 9,713 pieces same week last year; since Nov. 1, 1875, 537,277 pieces, against 505,769 pieces the corresponding period in 1874-25. *Includes all cut meats except S. P. hams and shoul-

dors.
The following table shows the number of hogs packed at the points named as returned to the Secretary of the Chicago Pork-Packers' Association:
Total

| | | To date, | packing, |
|-----|--|---|--|
| | Points. | 1875-70. | 1874-'5. |
| | Chicago | .1,430,176 | 1,645,756 |
| | Cincinnati | . 519,796 | 560,164 |
| , | St. Louis | . 301,000 | 462,246 |
| 1 | Louisville | . 272,075 | 265,119 |
| 1 | Indianapolis | 295,000 | 278,339 |
| : | Milwaukee | 176,000 | 236,596 |
| - 1 | St. Joseph, Mo | 82,531 | 114,883 |
| | Keokuk, Ia | 27,800 | 72,000 |
| • | Sabula, Ia | | 37,318 |
| | Peoria, Ill | 90,000 | 112,765 |
| : | Kansas City | | 73,500 |
| • | Cedar Rapids | 68,000 | 54,620 |
| | Des Moines | | 74,017 |
| | The following were the stock | | , |
| 1 | | | |
| : | Pork, bris, Lar | | hams, tes. |
| | | ,782 | 33,693 |
| 1 | | ,082 | 31,185 |
| . 1 | Jan. 29, 1376110,735 40 | ,212 | 23,070 |
| 2 | Jan. 22, 1876 96,682 32 | 757 | 24,345 |
| | | 329 | 22,619 |
| | Jan. 8, 1876 64,415 18 | 525 | 19.971 |
| 1 | Feb. 6, 1875151,180 54 | ,920 | No report |
| | | | |
| 3 | | ,790 | No report |
| | The Secretary of the Pork-Pa | ckers' Assoc | lation fur- |
| ; | The Secretary of the Pork-Pa | ckers' Assoc | lation fur- |
| | The Secretary of the Pork-Pa-
nishes the following statement | ckers' Associ | lation fur-
by States : |
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nishes the following statement
Packed to
date. | ckers' Associated Estimated | istion fur-
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by States:
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season.
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| | The Secretary of the Pork-Pa- nishes the following statement - Packed to date. Ohio 680.884 Indiana 468,086 Illinois 1,639,816 Kentucky 250,590 | Ekers' Associof packing Estimated for season. 723,623 498,684 1,817,053 232,590 | istion fur-
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nishes the following statement:
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by States;
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bris. The market closed firm at \$33.75 cash or seller February; \$20.37 \(\) @ 20.90 seller March; \$21.15 \(\) \$21.17 \(\) seller April; and \$71.55 seller March; \$21.15 \(\) \$21.17 \(\) seller April; and \$71.55 seller March; \$21.15 \(\) \$21.17 \(\) seller April; and \$71.55 seller Mary.

Prime mess pork was quiet at \$18.23 \(\) \$10.00.

LARD—Was active for future, and sold from 10e above to 20e below the closing prices of Finday, the last sales being 7\(\) \$26.00 below the closing prices of Finday, the last sales being 7\(\) \$26.00 below the closing prices of Finday, though Liverpool was reported 6d per 112 his at \$12.50 \(\) \$12.50 below the closing prices of Finday, the last sales being 7\(\) \$12.50 below the closing prices of Finday, \$12.55 \(\) \$13.00 tes seller March at \$12.57\(\); (and 17.25\(\); (a.750 tes seller March at \$12.57\(\); (and 17.25\(\); (and 1

| Shoul | Long | Short Short | ders | Clear, Rib. Clear, | Green | 17½ | 10½ | 10½ | 11½ | Rib. Clear, | 10½ | 11½ | 11½ | Rib. Clear, | 10½ | 11½ | 11½ | Rib. Clear, | 10½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | Rib. Clear, | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½

GBEAGE—Was quiet at 769c.

HEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at \$2.59

&10.00 for mess, \$10.50&11.00 for extra mess, and
\$21.50622.00 for hams.

Tallow-Was quoted at 8%@3%c.

BREADSTUFFS.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was very quiet at unchanged prices. The market did not decline in sympathy with wheat, because the recentadvance on the grain was not followed by a marking up in flour. The demand on Saturday was very light. Sales were reported of 50 bris winters on private terms; 720 bris spring extra, chiefly at \$5.25@5.50; and 25 bris rye flour at \$4.25. Total, 795 bris. The market closed quiet at the following arms. \$5.25(65.50, and 25 bris. The market closed quiet at the following range of prices: Choice winter extres, \$6.50@7.50; to good do, \$4.75@5.50; spring extras, \$4.00@4.00; good do, \$4.50@4.75; choice do, \$5.00@5.25; patents do, \$6.50@7.25; Minnesota, \$5.00@6.25; spring superfines, \$1.00@3.50; ryo flour, \$4.20@4.25; buck-wheat do, \$4.50@5.25. Bran-Was quiet and 25c lower. Sales were 10

BEAN—Was quiet and 25c lower. Sales were 10 one at \$9.50 on track.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 10 tons at \$14.00 on track.

Conn-Meal—Coarse was nominal at \$13.50@13.75 on

WHEAT—Was less active, and irregularly easier, the market declining about 1½c further than at the close of Friday's trading. Frivate advices from Liverpool were said to note firmness, but the published dispatches called things quiet, and New York was easier, with buyers holding off. Our receipts were rather large (132 car loads), and the finer weather held out the prospect of increased receipts next week, which tended to bear prices, independently of the crop news. The latter was not favorable to higher prices, though not a sew looked upon the facts as evidences of precocity which will be compensated at a later date. The orders from outside were less numerous, and load operators were very uncertain. Some though that the larger holders had sold out at the top, and others intimated it as procable that they had only let go enough to permit a repetition of the milking process later on. Amid all, the feeling that wheat is too high here as compared with other markets prevailed sufficiently to make short sellers more numerons than buyers, and the market gradually eased off, though it could not be called weak. The shipping demand for the lower grades was fair, but prices were lower. Seller March opened at \$1.02½, receded to \$1.01%, advanced to \$1.02½, and declined to \$1.01, closing at \$1.01½. Seller the month sold at \$1.02½, 03½, and seller May at \$1.05%(21.05½, both closing at the his declined and the seller May at \$1.05%(21.05½, both closing at the his declined and the seller May at \$1.05%(21.05½, both closing at the middle seller May at \$1.05%(21.05½, to the closing at the middle seller May at \$1.05%(21.05½, both closing at the his declined to \$1.01, to support the seller March Cash No. 2 closed at \$1.02½, and the for fresh receipts; and 13½ of the fresh receipts; 6,000 bu No. 3 do at \$1.05% (and the fresh lots on sale could only be disposed of at concessions. Seller the month, or cash No. 2, ranged at 41½ of at \$1.05% (and seller April at 41½ of 14½ of the least the finished. Seller ham onth, or cash No. 2 at 61½ o

No. 3 sold carry at 40c, but closed at 70c, jected closed at 25c, Sambles were dull and weak, Cash sales were reported of 11.40 bu No. 2 at 703 71c; 2,000 bu No. 3 at 35@40c; 400 bu rejected at 25c; 2,870 bu by sample at 30c@21.60 on track. Total, 15,600 bu.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS. FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12-11:30 a. m.-FLOUR-No. 1,

GRAIN—Wheat, winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 10s 3d; spring, No. 1, 9s 11d; No. 2, 8s 3d; white, No. 1, 10s 5d; No. 2, 10s 3d; club, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 6d. Corn, new, No. 1, 28s 3d; No. 2, 27s 9d; old, No. 1, 22s 9d; No. 2, 29s 6d. d; No. 2, 298 6d.

PROVISIONS—PORK, 818 6d. Lard, 598.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12—2 p. m.—Provisions—Lard, LIVERPOOL, Feb. 12-5 p. m .- AMERICAN CHEESE-

PROVISIONS—Lard, 59s 6d. Bacon, long clear middies, 53s 9d; short do, 59s 9d. Liverroot, Feb. 12.—Console—Money, 94 1-16; account, 94 5-16. American Securities—'65s, 106; '67s, 1094; 10-40z,

1051: new 5s, 1061: New York Central, 1021: Eris New Person Person 100 (10 Md. TALLOW-168 6d@168 9d.
PARIS, Feb. 12.—RENTES-67f 70c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 12.—UNITED STATES BONDS-NOW s, 101%.
Antwerp, Feb. 12—Petroleum—33.

THE COFFEE MARKET.
RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 12.—The coffee market is animated. There have been large sales for the United States; good firsts, 57.00@35.50 reis per 10 kilo-grammes. Exchange on London, 26%. The Santos market is quiet and unchanged; quots-

tions still 57.00@59.00 reis for superior. NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKETS:

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12,-GRAIN-Wheat market quick and prices without decided change; sales, 35,000 bu, part last evening, including No. 3 spring, at \$1,11@ 1.15, and amber Pennsylvania at \$1.47. The following quotations are more or less nominal: \$1.00@1.07 for rejected spring; \$1.08@1.20 for ungraded spring; \$1.11@1.13 for No. 3 Chicago; \$1.12@1.15 for No. 8 Milwaukes; \$1.25@1.27 for No. 2 Chicago and Northwest; \$1.25@1.27 for No. 2 Milwaukes; \$1.34@1.40 for No. 1 spring; \$1.30@1.33 for winter red Western; \$1.21@1.47 for amber do; and \$1.37@1.55 for white Western. Bye quiet at 87@33c for Western; 90@92c for

Western. Rye quiet at 87@38c for Western; 90@32c for State; and 88@90c for Canada in bond. Barley quiet and heavy; sales 2,000 bu two-rowed Jefferson County at 95c, and 1,000 bu graded No. 1 Canada at \$1.17%. Corn a shade assier, with moderate business reported; sales 29,000 bu at 60c for no graded, mired; 64% for graded, mired; 63% for do in store; 64% for new yellow Southern; and yellow and white do together at 64%c; and 5,000 bu do, for March, at 64%c. Oats quiet and unchanged; sales 24,000 bu at 66@49c for mired Western and State, and 48@52c for white Western and State.

PROVISIONS—Middles firm at 11%@12%c for long clear. Lard heavy; sales 100 to at 13@313-16c for prime steam at the first call. For February, 13c bid and \$13.07%casked; for March, sales 500 tes at \$13.13%; April, \$13.25 bid, and \$13.20 asked; for May, \$13.57% bid, and \$13.40 asked; and for June, \$13.45 bid, and \$13.29% asked.

bid, and \$13.40 asked; and for June, \$13.45 bid, and \$13.52 saked.

WHINEX-Held at \$1.12 per gallon.

GROCERIES-Sugar market steady, with moderate inquiry; fair to good refining quoted at 7%67%c; prims at 8; white Havans at 3%610%c. Cones market quiet and nominal; Rio quoted at 15613c in gold, and Maraicaibo at 15%619c in gold.

Tallow-Market quiet and unchanged; quoted at 9.6c for rormackly.