BENEFICIAL ENDOWMENTS.

ARE THEY A HELP OR A HINDRANCE ? A SQUABE ANSWER AND SOME PUNGENT QUESTIONS FOR THE PRESIDENT OF HARVARD-A SEMI-

OFFICIAL STATEMENT. [We have received from the Secretary to the Presbyterian Board of Education the following reply to the remarks of President Eliot, of Harvard Colloge, and the comments thereon in THE TRIBUNE. It seems to have been propared for the purpose of publication in some official organ of the Board a week or so hence, but is courteously offered first to THE TRIBUNE.-Ed.]

week or so hence, but is courteously offered first to The Tribune.—Ed.]

Once more an assault is made on the policy of alding students in their course of education, especially such as are candidates for the ministry; and this time we regret to say it is in This New-York Tribune of February 28, and is based on the public declaration of Fresident Ellot, of Harvard University, recently delivered hefore the Harvard Club. His language is: "We have before us an example of a great, a noble profession which has been deeply injured by beneficial endowments. I mean the certical profession—a profession in which there is the greatest dearth of great men, although as a profession it is example of a great men, although as a profession it has received more beneficial endowments than another in the country." These are prefix strong attenments, and may well elicit earnest discussion. The editor follows them up with several more of like tonor.

PRESIDENT ELIOT NOT A COMMETENT AUTHORITY.

Now, to begin, we challenge President Eliot's competency to speak on the subject. He is at the head of a truitarian institution, and belongs to a denomination which is olmost the smallest in the country, and has no real for extending itself: in missionary operations either at home or abroad. Ho therefore necessarily speaks from his point of observation alike as to the facts as to the needs of the ministry, and as to what constitutes "great men" in it. His testimony therefore may be valid for Unitarians and to a limited degree for others, but we certainly cannot admit him as a competent witness for the state of things among Fresbyterians. And over against his ips. distit we would put, in the first place, the opinions and statements of the opinions and statements of the presidents and prefessors of all our Presbyterian colleges from one conditions of them an abundance of direct testimony from the country to the other. We have doe not know of the country of the opinions and astendments of the presidents and prefessors of all our Presbyterian colleg

sign,000 as a fund for the continuance of the work which he had begun, he has furnished conclusive, highly valuable evidence of its necessity and excellence. He had lived long enough to see the results on his own field.

COMPARING THE PROFESIONS.

Again, as to the statement of there being in the ministry "the greatest dearth of great men: "This may be true in regard to that portion of it which comes directly under President Ellot's purview, but so far as Presbyterians go, we can make bold to say that in proportion to the numbers entering the according to professions of divinity, haw and medicing there are more great nen in the first than in either of the theorem of the first than in either of the theorem of the first than in either of the theorem of the first than in either of the first than a little than all at once actively ongaged in the onerous wor. of their calling, supplying critical congregations with their two sermons a week and ministering in a hundred ways to the moral and spiritual cultivation or the communities; aye, not only this, but also planting churches in new regions and spreading the Gospel in far-off lands. A more laborious set of men we know not. And if greatness be tested by successful or bonoffolia collevement, these men, as we have known thom, are not to be disparded. They are not to be judged by purely literary standards. It is not "the entiting works of man's wishers men, as we have known thom, are not to be disparded. They are not to be judged by purely literary standards. It is not "the entiting saide this fact, we hostiate not to suffirm that in the matter of cloquence and learning and power the minister of the present day stands a very favorable comparison with the members of other professions. On public occasions where popular addresses are made by men of distinction the specebes delivered by ministers have certainly not been inferier to these coming from lawyers and statesmen, and sometimes we have been again and again affirmed to be proved by a reference of the influence of the

among the honor-men as of these einsted in the follow profession. The present searcity of ministors is not due to the system of sid, but to the low picty in the churches.

THE BENEFICIARIES NOT INFERIOR.

A word further about the effect which the scholarship endowments have upon those who avail themselves of them. It is said that such aid destroys the manliness of these afield, and serves to introduce into the sacred office a large number of inferior incumbents. Now, we cannot say how it is in regard to the scholarships attached to institutions. If these are given to unworthy persons the fault lies with the presidents and professors who have them in charge. These managed by the Presbyterian Board of Education are as strictly guarded as is possible in a world like this. None are allowed aid unless they stand at least medium in scholarship and give evidence of a true Christian spirit. The exceptions are few. The reports which certify to the standing of candidates are carefully examined, and are rendered three times a year. We keep, moreover, a list of all those who have been aided by the Board. We know who they are and what service they are rendering. Our testimony on this point is, therefore, no guess-work; but it is verifiable by book. Accordingly we are ready to show that a goodly number of those added are among the conspicuous lights in our Church. Were we to give their names, those who briving made these things at their manliness and worth. Between elsty and seventy of these are foreign missionaries. Over four hundred of them are home missionaries, down four such as their manliness and worth. Between elsty and seventy of these are foreign missionaries. Over four hundred of them are home missionaries down from such them. In this respect they are no whit helmid those charatly at the rail of the are home missionaries of the sore of the are home missionaries of the sound of them are home missionaries of the sound of them are home missionaries and the sound of them are home missionaries and the sound of them are Point an appolis. Mr reover, strange is it may seen, it is found in the manufacture of th ASKING HARD QUESTIONS

Now we have a few questions to ask our objectors, and we would like to have them answered by President Eliot, or by any other person.

1. Why should a young man who is partially assisted in his studies (for it is only partial assistance that is ever readered) prove inferior to one of the same telents and character who has all his expenses borne for him by his parants? and character who has an ans expenses.

Its parents 1

2. Whys should a young man, aided by the Church for her service, feel less manly for this than a young man wholly sustained by the country at its military and naval schools 1

mer service, the less many for this than a young man wholly site almost y the country at its military and haval schools?

3. Since the sons of the well-to-do classes do not enlist in sufficient numbers for the needs of the ministry, is it better that the Church and the country should suffer from the lack of ministers than that those who are unable to bear their own expenses should be aided?

4. Is it well to have the ministry constituted chiefly out of the well-to-do classes? Does not the Church need also the services of those who are practically acquainted with toil and privation, and have learned to endure hardness in the school of poverty?

5. If it is said that any one of sufficient zeal and strength can work his way through his course of education unadded, will any one please to show how this can be done as a general thing—how a young mun can earn \$300 a year and find time and energy to study, too, as he ought? This is the problem we would like to have solved. One of President Eilot's best students, now under care of the Board, energotically so tabout solving it, but failed. And we can point him to several who did solve it, but who, with impaired constitutions, are regretting that they were so foolish as to make the attempt.

6. That the scholarship may prove a temptation to the

creating that they were so tools as to make the acceptance of the scholarship may prove a tomptation to the unworthy, we admit; but is not that a liability attending upon all benevolence, all assistance rendered tourches in supporting their ministers and building their edifices, all relief given to the aged ministers or to be willows and orphans of those who nave served the Chinch, all help to the struggling and the needy? There is a sweep to that argument which would cut broad and deep into a thousand charities that are now blessing the world.

orld.

7. In case add be refused to the needy young man who ives proof of gifts for the ministry. Is there not danger ust many would be received into the ministry which operfectly educated, and thus the profession deterior to in quality I and is there not a tendency to such a state of the control of the c gree ? . Without aid how could we raise up ministers for oplying the churches among the immigrant popula-

degree?

5. Without aid how could we raise up ministers for supplying the churches among the immigrant populations and among the freedmen?

Finally, we affirm that this system of aid is of long standing. It was begun by the churches of the Reformation as a remedy for the deep degradation into which he ministry had fallen through ignorance and immorality. Its beneficial effects have been demonstrated by long experience. Again and again has it been assolied, and it has stood the shock and on each expanination has proved its necessity. Evils have attended it, as they attend all good. Burnacles cleave to the ship, but we do not destroy the ship because of them. Bank-notes will be counterfeited, but we do not stop banking for that reason. Waste is one cost of all business, but business still goes on. And even though endowments prove a temptation, still we believe that they will be made and must be made, that the Church may not lose the benefit of those fine talents and qualities which are found cortainly as often in the tabernacles of the poor as in the palaces of the rich. May God protect them from the attacks both of misjudging friends and of the malignant foes of our holy religion.

ALCOVE STUDY IN THE ASTOR LIBRARY.

It has been objected to the system of alcove study or reading permitted in the Astor Library that it resulted in great loss to the library from books stolen and the frequent mutilation of books by persons who cajoyed the privilege of visiting the alcoves. Not long ago the charge against the patrons of the library which is implied by this criticism was distinctly made in defence of an opposite policy pursued at another library. And inquiry into the facts disproves the correctness of the criticism. The trustees of the Astor Library are the criticism. The trustees of the Astor Library are extremely jealous of the security of their trust and are in

o wise remiss in taking precoutions against both thievery and vandalism, but it is said on excellent authority that they have no fault to find with the system of alcove study as it is carried on under the rules fixed by Mr. Little, the librarian. The plan now pursued has been in operation a little more than a year, but the privileges given by it have been enjoyed by the patrons of the library for many years. There are two conditions on library for many years. There are two conditions on which readers are admitted to the alcoves: The study must be of a kind that cannot be done in the public reading-room, and the persons who ask the privilege must like with the librarian a letter of recommendation from one of the trustees or some other well-known and responsible citizen. If the librarian is satisfied of the good character of the applicant and convinced that his work requires that he should visit the alcoves of the library, a card is issued to him which gives him the privilege under proper regulations until the end of the library year, after which it must be renewed. A plan like this is pursued in the case of all students in the British Museum. At presont 126 alcove readers are registered at the Astor Library and last year 3,55% visited the alcoves. Very little loss or injury of the books has been detected for several years, and the trustees and librarian are favorably impressed with the plan and have no thought of restricting or abulishing the privilege. They find that most of the persons who have eards are accustomed to books and know how to use, them, and in the majority of cases where mutitations have been found there was evidence that the injury was done years ago.

CENSUS STATISTICS OF ILLITERACY.

INTELLIGENT IMMIGRANTS FLOCKING SOUTH AND WEST WHILE THE IGNORANT REMAIN IN THE EAST.

o the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: When analyzed, the census statistics of illiteracy exhibit some remarkable facts. It appears that an average in the United States of 8.7 per cent. of native-born whites, and 12 percent. of foreign-born, over the age of ten years, cannot write. Whites only are taken into account in the comparison, because the negro has not been long enough under educational influences to make him fairly a factor in the question of illiteracy. If we take the old division of free and slave States, a comparison of the present white population stands thus:

	Per	cent (1	Per	cont
	unab	lo to i	i	unab	le to
Free States.		ite.	Slave States.	Wr	to.
2700.20000	Nive.	Frgn.	2,0000	Nive.	Fran
California	2.0		Alabama	25.0	
Connecticut	1.0	18.8	Arkansas	25.5	5.6
Timnois	6.31	7.7	Delaware	8,1	18.5
Indiana	1 681	8.9	Dist. of Columbia.	2.6	1 2.1
10W2	2.6	8.1	Florid	20.71	10.0
Kansas	8.11	67	Georgia	23.2	5.0
Maine	1.9	23.71	Kentucky	22.8	9.7
Massachusette	0.7	19.6	Louisiana	19.8	10.9
Michigan	2.8	10.7	Maryland	7.8	10.2
Minuesota		10.9	Mississippi	16.6	6.0
New Hampshire.	1.11	26.9	Missourl	11.1	7.0
New Jersey	8.2	11.1	North Carolina	81.7	8.3
Now York	2.2	12.5	South Carolina	22.4	4.9
Ohlo	4.8	8.4	T-nucssec	27.8	7.5
Pennsylvania	4.8		Toxas		24.7
Rhode Island	2.9	27.3	Virginia	18.5	5.4
Vermont		26.6	West Virginia	18.6	18.5
Wisconsin	2,0	10.8			
***************************************			1		
Average	2.8	14.6	Average	18.6	9.0

It appears, then, that while in the Northern States only 2.8 per cent. of the native-born whites are unable to write, in the Southern States the proportion rises to 18.6 per cent., while in the foreign-born class the proportion is reversed, and the average is 0.6 for the South as against 14.6 for the North. Without dwelling on the fact that the natives of the South exhibit greater illiteracy than foreign-born citizens, in the ratio of nearly two to one, it is worth while to inquire why it is that the Southern and Western States get the intelligent foreigners, leaving their more ignor ant brethren as residents of the Eastern States. That such is the fact is forcibly shown if we take the Alleghanies instead of Mason and Dixon's line for division of the country. Then the figures are:

Eastern States.	unab	cont lo to ite. ergn.	Western States.	unat	cont le to ite. Fron
Connectiont	1.0	18.8	California	2.0	i 8.6
Maine	1.9	1 28.71	Illinois	5.3	
Massachusetts	0.7	19.0	Indiana	6.8	
Now Hampshire.	1.1	1 26.01	lows	2.6	8,1
New Jersey	8.2	(11.16	(Kapsas	8.1	
New York	2.2	12.51	Michigan	2.3	10.7
Ponnsylvania	4.8	15.1	Minuesota,	1.0	10.9
Rhodo Island	2.9	27.8	Ohio	4.8	
Vermont	2.4	20.0	Wisconsin	2.0	10.8
Average	2.8	20.1	Average	8.4	8,9

Here the native average of the Western States as t illiteracy is only six-tenths of one per cent above the Eastern States, while the East has more than two foreign-born unable to write for every one found in the West. If we take the Territories, together with what were Territories before the war, the showing is even more striking:

Territories.	Por c unabl wri Nive.	e to	Territor	ies.	Por unab wri Ntve.	le to
Arizona	7.1 1.8 8.0 1.4	6.8	Oregon Washington Wyoming. Average. Average. Ing N.	xolud-	8.5 5.9 2.4 1.7 8.5	4.4 11.8 4.6 4.1 10.8

The native illiteracy here is seen to be almost precisely the same as the average of the older West, while foreign illiteracy drops below the Western average, thus making the comparison that much more unfavorable for the East. Now Moxico has in this final estimate been left out, alth-uigh it appears in the table, for the reason that it is well-nigh as foreign to us as Old Mexico.

It appears to be reasonably clear that the more intelligent an immigrant is the further west he goes. Dakota Montana, Nebruska, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming are all below the 2.8 per cent native average of the Northern States, and not one of the Territories or far Western States, save Utah and New Mexico, have 8.7 persons to the 100 over ten years unable to write, and those figures are the average for the United States. The those figures are the average for the United States. The foreigners of Colorado, Montana and Wyoming are, judged by the writing standard, more intelligent than two natives of Ohio, Nebraska and Michigan. Washington and Vermont and Nevada and New Hampshire are paired on the mative figures, and are of course far in advance, in the foreign comparison, with their Eastern slaters. Councecitett, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, are paired in the foreigners unable to write, while the six most illicerated Territories, excluding New Mexico, exhibit only 10.9 per cent of the first part of fortign litteracy, arises from the first that the Germans, who are an agricultural people, in large proportion and their homos there, and with them education was compulsory before they sought these shores.

S. D. S. New York, March 10, 1883.

A CHESS CHAMPION ON AN EX-CHAMPION. MR. STEINITZ'S EXPERIENCE WITH MORPHY-CHANGES IN THE GAME-GREAT PLAYERS.

"Mr. Steinitz," said a TRIBUNE reporter to the chess champion recently, "it has been stated that you sought an interview with Morphy under pretence of eing a lawyer interested in his legal troubles. Is that

Certainly not," was the answer; "that would have defeated the very object I had in seeing him. Morphy is a protty shrowd man, and would soon have detected the imition. The truth is I have been interesting myself lately n international law, with the intention in the near future of writing a short treatise on it. When in New-Origons a few weeks age, knowing that Morphy was a lawyer, I wrote to him. On getting no answer, the first time I met him in the street I stopped him and presented him with my card. He took it and read it, giving me a wild, questioning look for the moment. Immediately re-covering himself he shook hands with me, saying that my name was well known to him, and then he en-tered into conversation with me. Twice after that I met nim, and on each occasion he was exceedingly pleasant and agreeable. As a growd collected round us on each and agreeable. As a crowd collected round us on each occasion, he excused himself on the score of pressing legal engagements. I am very angry with that crowd still for interrupting us; Morphy is a most interesting man to talk to. He is shrewd and practical and appurently in excellent health. I am convinced that his derangement is purely local and quite curable if he would place himself under medical treatment. If his derangement were general, he held whealth would unfor and he ment were general, his bodily health would suffer and he ment were general, his bodily health would suffer and he would knew that he was ill. At present he does not know it. His misfortune was to be born too rich. When he lost his money he could not skind it, and he now has the idea that there is a conspiracy against him to keep him penniless. I took the opportunity of remonstrating with him. I told him he had a number of legal friends; if he would allow them they would thoroughly investigate his business matters, and if he had a chance to recover his property, would tell him so. 'Though,' I added, even Morthy may he indishane, and wo were not here. 'eyen Morphy may be inistaken, and you may not have taken a correct legal view.' 'That is it,' he answered; 'people think I am nothing but a chets-player, and that 'free of mail or express charges. Yesterday the counters I know nothing about law.'"
"Will Morphy over play chess again, Mr. Steinitz?"

"Probably, if his friends go to work in the right way.
At present he will not look at a board and never visits
his club, under the apprehension that they will make him play. I myself know what his feeling is. In 1867 I suffered from a sunstroke. For weeks I could not con-centrate my energies on anything, least of all on a concrete science like chess. At last I determined to do concrete science like chess. At last I determined to do
it, believing the effort would cure the atliction. It was
torture at first, but it succeeded. The concentration required took the mind off itself. Now Morphy, when he
sits down to a board, finds he cannot concentrate himself. Then for the first time he feels that there is something wrong with him; rather than confess it, he gots upabruptly, alleges an engagement, and rushes away.
What I sayl to the men at New-Orleans was: 'Do not
ask Morphy to play; let him sit and watch you play,
peruaps one of his own old games. Presently he too
will take his mid off his frouble.'"
"Why does the loss of his money affect him so much?"
"That is another curious thing. Morphy wants to get
married. He is perpetually having 'love affairs.' All
the people in New-Orleans know it and humor him a

little. Mind you, he is the most chivalrous soul alive. He is a thorough gentleman. But if he sees a strange face in the street that pleases him, you will see him lift his hat and give a bow. Somotimes the lady will stop kindly and speak to him or smile and pass on. Then he will follow her at a distance—sometimes for hours—and when she entors her house, take out his note-book and enter the address. He regrets his loss because he wishes to be married, and the cure is, I think, the same as in my own esse—to play chess again determinedly."

"How would Morphy compare with the players of the present day?"

"Well, the game has made immense strides since his time. For one first-class player then, there are twenty now, and the sclence has developed. Morphy would have to alter his style to suit the new conditions. For instance, Morphy considered the king as an object merely of attack and defence, while the modern view is that it is itself a strong pleec, to be used throughout the game. You see how frequently I will move my king all over the board to capture a pawn. In the old days that was never done. It sometimes loses me a game on account of the extraordinary foresight required. That is, in a match game it may do so, but in a game by correspondence never."

"Then a game by correspondence is the fairest test of skill?"

"Yes; and a match game is fairer than a tournament. In a tournament 'draws' are allowed to count. That is wrong, for a good player is immediately handleapped if his opponent determines to play for a draw. Another objection to tournaments is that the time is too limited, necessarily; the series between any two players cannot be long enough to constitute a true test."

"Whom do you consider the strongest players living t'"

"Well, that is a matter more or less of private judgment. I should say that Zukertart, Martinez and Mackenzia are as strong as there are. Mason, too, might be mentioned. As for Mackenzie, I believe he is a genius, I have only one fault to find—he will not study the mediance of the prop

THE COURTS.

THE RIGHT TO USE ST. JOHN'S PARK. The trial of the suit brought by John W. Green against the New-York Central and Hudson River Raliway Company to recover \$74,000 as damages sustained by him by the conversion by the company of St. John's Park into a freight station, and for a decree cu-John's Park into a freight starion, and for a decree enjoining the company from running its trains in Hudsonst., was continued yesterday before Judgo Freedman and a jury. The gist of the testimony offered in behalf of the planniff was that prior to the erection of the freight station the houses about St. John's Park were inablied by wealthy and aristocratic persons. The price of real estate in the neignboracod was high. After the receive of the station all the wealthy people moved away and the value of property fell. Testimony was also offered to the effect that the houses in Hudson-st. had been weakened and injured by the running of the company's trains. The detendant moved to dismiss the complaint. The argument on the motion will be continued to-day.

MR. STOKES'S IDIOSYNCRASIES. Henry M. Dale, the husband of Dora Stokes Dale, the contestant in the Stokes will contest, was recalled yesterday and examined in regard to the genealogical history of his family made by James Stokes, the testator. He said that, in the enumeration of the children of Mr. Stokes's father's family, the names of three children, Josiah, Mary and Sarah, were omitted. In the fist of Mr. Stokes's enlidren the names of six children were omitted. Anson Stokes, James Stokes and William Stokes were called to produce checks, letters and other documents signed or written by the testator. William Stokes produced two wills which had been executed by Mr. stokes plor to the will offect for probate. The deposition of A. B. Hall, of Nowburg, was read. He said that on one occasion he cried to collect a bill of Mr. Stokes. Mr. Stokes became excited and refused to pay the bill. The next day he got a check for the amount of the bill from William Stokes. Henry M. Dale, the husband of Dora Stokes

The jury yesterday brought in a verdict for 6 cents dannages in favor of the plaintiff in the suit brought in the name of the people against the Metropolitan Telegraph and Telephone Company to compel the detendant to remove the telegraph poles exected by it in West Twenty-first-st., and for danages.

The jury yesterday brought in a verdict for \$1,200 in favor of Miss Jessie M. Izard and against John Wostbay. Miss Izard alleged in her complaint that she had employed Mr. Westbay to take out one of her teeth. Instead of doing this he broke her jaw and Jammed a "plug" down her throat to her great pain and suffering.

COURT CALENDARS_MARCH 22 PART II—Heid by Barrett, J.—Case on—Germain agt. the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railread Company—No GOMMON PLEAS-SPECIAL TERM-Hold by Boach, J.—No day calcold and the property of the property of

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

Albany, March 21.—In the Court of Appeals to-day-present, the Hon. William C. Ruger, C. J., and associates-the following business was transacted: No. 37—Bitzaboth M. Crosby, trustee, etc., appellant, agt. Moses H. Moses, respondent—Argued. ..., No. 94—William A. Hoozhirk, administrator, etc., agt. the Delaware and Hudson Caual Company, appeliant—Argument untitisbad. The following is the day calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 71, 92, 16, 61, 59, 56, 97, 106.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, March 21. - The following WASHINGTON, DIRECT 21, DURING COURT to day: business was transacted in teo Supreme Court to-day:

No. 786, Amos Birdsall, claimant of the schooner Contenual, against time standard Surar Redmery, Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts. Dismissed; the clerks' costs to be paid by the appellant, per stipulation, 20, 197—Jo stahan Kirkburde, plaintiff in error, versus Lafayette outby; argument continued. No. 282—J. C. Flood et al. appellants, versus John H. urke. No. 284—J. O. Flood et al., appellants, versus John H. Burke, No. 284—J. O. Flood et al., appellants, versus John H. Burke, No. 284—J. O. Flood et al., appellants, versus John H. Burke. No. 284—J. O. Flood et al., appellants, versus John H. Burke. No. 285. J.-W. Mackay and J. G. Fair, appellants, versus John H. Burke. No. 280. John F. Hartrauft, Colicotor, etc., plaintiff in error, versus L. P. Keunedy.

In error to the Ireuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Ponnsylvania, Dismissed with costs. No. 108. The Mayor, etc., of the City of Savannah, plaintiffs in error, versus A. M. Martin; argument begun for plaintiffs in error, and confined for defondants in error.

Adjourned.

RICH DRESS GOODS AT DENNING'S.

If Mrs. Toodles should perchance visit the dry-goods store of Mesers. E. J. Denning & Co., at Broadway and Ninth-st., she would find more bargains than her long suffering lord and master would care to ridicule. And to avoid being personally implicated in the closing of the bargains she might, with equally as good mail, for they deliver goods to air parts of the country free of mail or express charges. Yesterday the counters of the great show-rooms were covered with the 'rarest silks, viviots and actine. They were all that a woman with her husband's spring sulary could possibly desire. There were plain silks, in shades of crusical strawherry and China blue, and Ottoman breades which sold for from \$3 to \$\$8 a yard, and nathe breeatelle, with hunery-locking Japanese. dragons scattered over its design, at \$6 a, and. Among the new importations for spring and summer were the fille de Paris reversible silks, in light and dark sandes, for \$3 7 a yard; glos de Londres from \$2 to \$3 a yard; velvet, with checked silk ground and velvet leaves, \$7 a yard; ombordered Cropo de Clime from \$0 50 to \$7 50 a yard, and a very new "gunpowder" silk at \$\$ 50 a yard. Side by side with the silks and-velvets were groadines, with dark grounds and bright flowers, and embroidered pongee rouse and satin broades of eyery shade.

Besides these oscumes in the abstract stood the fate-ful spring dress itself. One dress was made of plaid silk, with the skirts plaited very closely, valued at \$2.15; while another costume of nun's veiling, crushed strawberry in color, wich trimmings of O. toman silk, co-sid be bought for \$65. The costumes are all designed by Worth or Plugat of Paris, and are in truth 'man-milliners' dreams." The spring wraps, a very important p rt of fassionable attire, can be purchased or from \$25 to \$375. One of them, a Parisian wrap with Japanese designs and ince with China silk, was especially pretty.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE. MARCH 21, 1883.

> THE GENERAL LIST. Actual Sales. Closing Bids.

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et	Contral of N.J.	71%	.*717a	713	7178	7134	1721	2.000	
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Q-	Do. prof C.St.P., M &O.,	119			119	1184	1180	900	
s.	Contrast &C.	4776	4414	475 1065	107 4	107	1074	800	
e-	Do. pref C. B. & Q C. R. I. & P Del. L. & W D. & H. Canal D. & Rio G.	187	1014	1203	121	12(12112	1,010	
	O'B'T AB	155	1551.	11313	1224	122	123	1,400	
of	De Y & OV	1001.	1007	122 123 1073	1280	12308	12804	29,220	
	D & H Canai	1071	1074	1072	107%	107	1073	520	
t.	D. & Rio G	4618	463	107	464	467	103	3,000	
at	E.T. Va. & C.	10.0	9	654	804	804	-ĕ •	1,400	
ed			10	16	16	15%	164	100	
er .		703.1	81	7934	81	81	82	200	
J.	I. B. & W Lake Shore	11318	3318	93 1	33	33	3312	200	
	Lake Shore	110	:110	1092	109%	1097	110	2,245	
ot	L. E. & W	3012	30 %	30	30	304	314	500	
•••	L. E. & W Long Island	63.5	0312	6312	63.75	62	- 68	40	
t "	Louis & Nash.	6334	64 le	63 5	0414	0 4 1a	544	8,160	
к- к-	Manhartan	40	434	40	42	42	43	2,400 200	
к-	Man. Beach	25	25	25	25	24 14	2434	200	
be	Mich. Cen	84.7g	‡9478	914	9434	114 %	94 7	2,010	
9.	M. L.S. & W. pri	44	44	44	44	30%	4412	2,300	
d- ˈ	M. K. & T	307 1012	102	30% 101%	102	1017	1024	1,600	
ıl,	N V Control	125	125 4	120	12 2	125 4	120%	1,640	
Q	Mo. & Pac N. Y .Central N.Y. C. & St. L.	1112	1115	1115	111	ដែរ	123	100	
.",		2814	284	3414	28นี้	28	2812	100	
	N.Y.L.E.& W. N. Y. & N. E. N. Y. O. &W.	367	3713	3678	871	37 te	374	2,700	
of l	N. Y. & N. E.	46	46	46	46	46	47 1	100	
-	N. Y. O. &W.	2514	2534	25	2534	25-9	2534	900	
ę · ·		414	4110	41	41	40 %	4119	450	
in	Nor. Pac	504	50%	5018	5()3 ₆	5008	2013	4,060	
in	N. Y. L. & W.	8019	0867a	867	8834	86%	H67,	3,600	
	N. Y. L.& W	88	88	83	88	8634	88	20	
10	Oregon Imp	84	81	84	84	80	88	10	
n,	Onio Cen	1134	12% 81%	1134	12	1134	124	900	
n	Ore Trans	83%	22.4	8312	213	21 4	224	2,400 500	
ut	P. D. & E Phil.& Road	อีรีล	522y	a523	6240	620	623	7,300	
16	P.P. Car 'o!	1001	10011	1001-	12212	100	431 1	7,000	
18.	Rich & Dan	33.	53	165 2	122.0	753	64	100	
ol	Roch & Pitts	19.48	1978	1814	53. 19%	10	194	450	
ıd	St. L. A. C.T. H	68	684	68	87.4	68	6812	400	
u	St. L. A. & T. H St. P. M. & M	149	153 %	149	1833	154 l	155	1,850 2,200 9,195	
ot	Tox. & Pac	894	89 5	39 la	3938	39%	39 10	2,200	
111	Umon Pac	13.3.4.1	G 'a	954	96	96	9416	9,195	
ıl,	Wabash	2834	28%	28 %	287€	283,	29	1.100	
g :		487	48	485	4834	4834	4878	4,400	
1-	Amer. Cable W U. Tel	86	66 1	66	66 824	8214	823a	5,515	
to i	W_U. Tel	82.4	b 4234	817e	90 4	87 2	55	121	
't	Am. Ex. Pac. Mail.	90	0102	4019	403	4019	41	600	
io I	Col. Coal & I	4012	01073	32	824	32	3212	800	
;. I	Con. Coal	32½ 26	32 S	26	25	26	27	100	
~	Standard	800	2034	612	054	اودئ		400	
n l						3.31			
ie l	Total sates of	the de	٠		• • • • • • •			26,183	
۱۰۰							_ 100	7 1	
- 1	102 buyer 8	U CAY	8. : 1	10.0	myer	m day	8. 181	O days.	
- 1	er 30 days. 1	10-1	Juyer	(1	lys.	1200	1014 96	ller til	
	days. c41 buy	or SO c	i ind D	uyor .	oo uisj	D. 18 (1m-# 100	00	
ĺ	unjor C41 buy	W 30 C	(m) ().						

GOVERNMENTS. U.S.4 las Registered 1891 10,000 11276 10,000 ... 120 10,000 120 10,000 ... U.S.4 Registered 1007 10,000 120 U.S.4 Registered 10,000 ... U.S.5 Registered 10,000 ... BONDS AND BANK STOOKS

1,00088 2,00088 North Pacific 1st

| 1017 rog | 5,000 ... 124 | 1010 rog | 1,000..... 104¹4 1.000..... 104³8

QUOTATIONS FOR UNLISTED SECURITIES.

| Mich and O. subs. | 105 | Mich and O. Subs

ULUSING PRICES OF BOSTON STOOKS. CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

Reported by JOAN H. DAVIS & Co., 17 Wall-st.

WEDNESDAY, March 21-P. M. The speculation in stocks continued dull and apathetic to day. The volume of business was somewhat larger than it was yesterday but the increase in activity brought with it no new life or spirit. The stocks which have been leaders of the market recently were a little more active than they were yesterday. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western yielded in the early dealings to 123, but gradually advanced from that point to 1237s, closing at 123%. This example illustrates the movement of prices. The continued stringency of money during the early part of the day caused a fractional decline; the lower rates made in the last hour of business resulted in a com plete recovery. The most active stocks showed the greatest gains, the limit of which was the advance of 5s in St. Paul. Western Union Telegraph was an exception to the general rule in closing 14, lower than it closed last night. Its chief companion was Reading, which recorded 18 final loss. Manhattar Railway advanced from 40 to 434@42. In general the market closed quiet at nearly the best prices for the day.

Government bonds were inactive. Although the sales at the Boards were made at full prices, the fixed date issues were each 18 lower in the final bids. Annexed are the closing quotations:

U.S. 5s, 1881... Bld. Asked. U.S. cur 6s, 1893...126 U.S. 4+ 1891. reg. 11224 113 U.S. cur 6s, 1895...126 U.S. 4+ 1891. reg. 11224 113 U.S. cur 6s, 1897...128 U.S. 4+ 1891. reg. 1125 U.S. cur 6s, 1897...128 U.S. 4+ 1891. reg. 115 U.S. cur 6s, 1897...128 U.S. 4 1807. reg. 1167 119 U.S. cur 6s, 1897...128 U.S. 4 1807. cou. 1197s 120 U.S. cur 10s, 1893...139 U.S. 3 or ceats...1032 1034 U.S. cur 6s, 1893...139 U.S. 3 or ceats...1032 1034 U.S. cur 6s, 1893...139 U.S. 3 or ceats...1032 1034 U.S. cur 6s, 1893...139 U.S. 3 or ceats...1032 1034 U.S. cur 6s, 1897...128 There were no transactions in State bonds. In the case of the holders of the Arkansas State Aid

bonds against the Little Rock and Fort Smith Rail-

road, the company has agreed that if the applica-

tion for the appointment of a receiver is not pressed now, the company will abide by the decision on the flual argument in June, in case Mr. Justice Miller then coincides with the decree made by Justices Caldwell and McCrary, which made the State aid bond a first lien upon the railroad property. The only business in city bank stocks was the sale of 43 shares of Continental at 120.

Railroad bonds were dull and without prominent feature. The changes in prices were small, but generally downward. Erie second consols lost yesterday's advance and closed dull at 95% against 9638 last night. Rome, Watertown and Ordensburg firsts declined 1 to 73, while New York, Lackawanna and Western firsts were dull but firm at 11312. Iron Mountain fives fell from 70 to 781s on small sales. Rochester and Pittsburgh incomes were weak at 43 and 43¹2. New-York, West Shore and Buffalo firsts opened 14 higher at 76%, but steadily declined to 75%. Chicago and Northwest-ern sinking fund fives yielded to 101% while sixes were steady at 1124 and consols firm at 1814 and 191. Union Pacific firsts advanced to 1142, but closed unchanged at 1144. Fort Worth and Denver City firsts were quiet and the fraction better at 7018. Texas Pacific incomes declined to 65 and

ver City firsts were quiet and the fraction better at 701s. Texas Pacific incomes declined to 65 and 65 s, while firsts, Rio Grande Division, were unchanged at 814@8112.

The Sub-Treasnry lost on balance \$482.341, made up of a coin loss of \$550,181 less a currency gain of \$67.840. The transactions *covered: Receipts, \$972.902; payments, \$1,455,243; coin ba ance, \$126,829,600; currency balance, \$6,640,813. The extreme rates for money were 18 and 6 per cent. Renewals were made in the morning hours at 15 per cent, and the bulk of the new business was done at 15 and 14. Shortly before the close he rate fell to 6 per cent, at which the last loan was made, 'the domes ic exchanges on New-York were virtually unchanged.

The Clearing-House statement to-day is as follows: Exchanges, \$111,508,857; bulances, \$3.667,232.

The Uni-ol States Treasury at Washington to-day received \$270,000 National bank notes for redemption. The cusioms receipts \$334,678.

'There was no demand for banker's sterling bills and rates were lower. Continental exchanges were dull but steady. We revise quotations for business as follows: Bankers' bills, \$4.80\;\ \frac{1}{2}\) and \$4.83 for long and short sterling respectively; 5.234 and 10.214 for francs; 944 and 944 for rechmarks; 393 and 40 for guilders.

In London, British consols were steady at 102 1-16 for money and 102 3-16 for account. United States bonds were \(\frac{1}{2}\) to \(\frac{1}{2}\) for once, At Paris, French 3 per cents fell to \$80.92\;\(\frac{1}{2}\) francs, sight exchange on London being 25.22\;\(\frac{1}{2}\) francs, sight exchange on London being 25.22\;\(\frac{1}{2}\) francs, sight exchange on London being 25.20\;\(\frac{1}{2}\) francs, sight exchange on London being 25.20\;\(\frac{1}{2}\) francs, sight exchange on London being 25.2000 bundans tate bonds. Newer RH. 7, no. bots 110. \$1.000 bundans bate bonds were sight and close of the sight sea bonds were sight and close of the sight sea bonds were sight and close of the sight sea bonds were sight sea bonds were sight

The following securities were sold at the Exchange Salversonn:

\$5,000 Alabama State bonds, Class A. 814

\$7,000 Sanuarsty, Mansfeld and Nowark RR. 7p.c bds. 116

\$1,500 Dubuque and Sanuarsty Rr. 7p.c bds. 116

\$4,500 Dubuque and Sanuarsty Rr. 18t. m. bds, 2d Div. 142

\$2 shares (Freenwich Hank. 166

\$250 shares New York County bank. 166

\$250 shares Phenix National Bank. 167

\$3,000 Milwankee and St. Paul RR. (La Crosse Division)

1st mortgarde bonds. 161

\$12,000 St. Louis, Aiton and Terro Haute RR. 2d pre. 167

\$12,000 St. Louis, Aiton and Terro Haute RR. 2d pre. 167

\$13,000 Mirwankee and St. Paul RR. (La Crosse Division)

1st mortgarde bonds. 161

\$12,000 Charts, other and Terro Haute RR. 2d pre. 167

\$14,000 Morris and Essex RR. 7p. c convertible bonds. 110

\$15,000 Chicago, Rook Island and Pacho RR. 6p bds. 1233

\$1,000 Morris and Essex RR. 7p. c convertible bonds. 110

\$15,000 Chicago, Rook Island and Pacho RR. 6p bds. 1233

\$17 s sures American Exchange Fire Insurance Co. 110

\$18 shares Central National Bank. 126

\$17 s sures Newey Fire Insurance Co. 110

\$3 shares Third Avonus RR. Co. 1968

\$100 shares Manhattan Railway Co. (old stock). 2885

\$15,000 N. N. and Atlantic cR. 1st m. 6p.c. bds. (hyp.). 6

\$100 shares Manhattan Railway Co. (old stock). 105

\$15,000 Rockways Beach Improvement O. 18 mort 6

\$15,000 Or Same stock. 107

\$15,000 of same stock. 107

\$15,000 Alloca Sa The receipts of flour and grain at the orinoipal Atlantic ports this 21st day of March were: New York Balt, Phila Boston, 21,072 803 2,500 22,950 21,338 56,558 1,462 116
 Wheat, bush
 40,600

 Corn, bush
 215,173

 Oats, bush
 68,480

 Ryo, bush
 21,26

 Barloy, bush
 24,850

7,000 79.469 55,500 Total bush...... 351,129 151.900 The following were the receipts and shipments at and from Chicago and Milwankee to-day: Raciptes. date nents. Chicago, Milw'kee. 28,889 8,053 Chleage. Flour, bbls.... 15.524 71.578 103.884 6,435 38,130 Wheat, bush. 28,846 12,975 Corn, bush. 318,047 3,820 Oats, bush. 104,498 8,040 Rye, bush. 19,503 1,400 Barley, bush. 29,338 14,076 1,350 235,301 Total bush.... 498,292 40,271 EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS.

EUROPEAN FINANCIAL MARKETS
LONDON, March 21-12:30 p. m.- U S four per cent bonds,
12:32; U S five per cent bonds, extended, 11:0 p; Now-Jersey
Central Consols, 11:2 Erra, 334; New-York Central, 12:0-4;
Illinois Central, 140; Reading, 27%; Moxican Railway limited Ordinary 1334; Now-York, Ontario and Western, 264;
Milwankee and Sf. Paul common. 10434.
LONDON, March 11-2050 p. m.-Paul advices quote three
LONDON, March 21-4:00 p. m.-Paul advices quote three
LONDON, March 21-4:00 p. m.-Pina amount of buillon with
drawn from the Bank of England on balavice to-day is
2110,000. This buillon is for shipment to the United States.
LONDON, March 21.-1:00 p. m.-carls advices quote three
per cent realizes 48 80 francs 52 g centimes for the account,
and exchange on Loudon at 25 francs 222; centimes for

checks.
Bar siver is quoted at 513d, per ounce.
LONDON, March 21—7:00 p m.—India Council bills were at letted to day at a decline of 17dd, per rupee.

MINES AND MINING.

WEDNESDAY, March 21-P. M. The mining stock market was dull and weak. Sierra Grande fell 20 cents to 2,45, and Sonora Consolidated from 42 to 39 cents. Oriental and Miller ndvanced to 16@15 cents, and Robinson Consolidated closed 1 cent higher at 68. These were the only stocks which were at all active.

SALES AT THE MINING EXCHANGES. Open High Low-Final Am. N. Y

Names,	ing	ost.	319	Final	Ez.	Er.
Alice	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.90	100	
Alta Montana	10	.10	.08		1,100	3,200
Anna					200	500
Amie	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50		30
Belle Iste	52	.63	.52	.53		800
Sig Pictsburg		l iii	.ĭī	iii	200	400
Budie				.90		200
Butwan		.90		.90	500	100
Buiwer	.02		.02		100	200
California	. 05		.05		200	2811
Cherokee				0.4		1.500
Carvanite			1.35	1:35		7,700
Con. Virginia			.60	50		800
		.07	.07	.07	400	3.900
Decatur					400	500
		:15	.19		3,000	000
Enterprise Con		5.50	5.50	5.50	150	200
Euroka Cou		.07	.07		100	1,500
GoldStripe	03	:05	.64			1,000
Goodshaw				1.40	2,000	1,600
Harlem	1.85				• • • •	
Horn Silver	8.00	8.00		8.00		10
Imperial	08	.08	.08	.08		500
Iron Silver	. 2.80	2.80			422	200
Lacrosse	.14	.14	.14	.14	100	1,000
Leadville Con	70	.70	.70	.70	: ::::	100
Little Chief	38	.38	.38	38	100	100
Little Pittsburg	70	.70	.70	.70		100
Mexican*	. 3.60	3.60	3.60			200
Vovato	1 9 50	3.50	3.50	0.50		360
Northern Belle	.[9.75	9.75	9.75			10
Ontarro	. 24.00	24.00	24.00	24,00		10
Oriental and Miller	. 10	10		.15	200	4,100
Quicksilver	. 8.38	8.38	8.38	8.38		100
Rappahanuock	1 09	.09	.09			1,400
Robinson Con	2.70	.68			500	3,800
Sleita Grando	. 2.70	2.70	2.15	2.4.5	••••(2,600
Sonora Cou	40	.41	.39	.39		8,500
South Hite	.1.14	.14	.14	.14		1,100
South Pacific	.07	.67	.07	.07	100	500
Sutro Tunnel*	.1 .21	.21	.21	.21	100	500
Paytor-Poumas	.1 .18	.18	.17	.18	6,980	
Washington		.07	.07	.07	loua	
Total sales for theil						
* Seller 10.						
CLOSING PRICE						
		T-4		15		

San Francisco, Wednesday, March 21, 1983.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. BODIE, Cal., March 21.—During the past week Standard Consolidated extracted 1,331 tons of ore, and shipped to the company \$19,165 bullion. The east crosscut, 1,000 level, is in 1,270 feet. There is no change in this crosscut or in the other parts of the mine. no change in this crosscut or in the other parts the mine.
Bodie Consolidated crushed the past week 141 tons of ore; average assay value \$54 per ton. Bullion shipped \$7,055.
Becitel is drifting north and south on the vein at the 570 level.
Bodie Tunnel shipped \$2,518.
The east and west workings of Syndicate have been connected, and the mill will start up on the 24th for a long run.

Bullion valued at \$41,834 47 was received in this city yesterday from the mines.

city yesterday from the mines.

A telegram from Forest City, Cal., says: "The Bald Mountain Extension Gravel Mining Company struck gravel in its tunnel, with the channel well defined and extending up the ridge northeasterly. This is regarded as very favorable to the region, as is there is, no doubt, a great extent of unworked channel in that direction underlying the deposits of lava."

Standard Consolidated official report for week ending March 10 shows: East crosscut, 1,000 level

in 1,256 feet. South drift from cast crosscut, 700 level, in 534 feet, showing the vein 3 feet wide. The west crosscut from north drift is 92 feet long, and is in hard blasting rock. North drift No. 1, 500 level, is in 540 feet; the vein is 12 feet wide. The total leugth of north drift from south upraised No. 1 is 86 feet, and the vein is 7 feet wide. South drift No. 2, 385 level, is 349 feet long, and shows the vein 5 feet wide. Upraise No. 4 has reached a height of 101 feet, where the vein is 6 feet wide. Bodio Consolidated official report for weith the vein is 6 feet wide.

height of 101 feet, where the vein is 6 feet wide.

Bodio Consolidated official report for week ending March 10 shows: tons of ore crushed, 138,78; average assay value of pulp, \$41.65 per ton; of tailings, \$41.87 billion shipped, \$41.258 64. The east crosscut, 1,000 level, is 380 feet long. The inflow of water is unchanged, the pumps making about \$21 strokes per minute. North drift, \$00 level, is 277 leet long. A small station 5 fort deep was out out on the west side in which to place a fan to supply air to the men in this drift. South drift, 770 level, is in 57 feet. From winze No. 6, at the 672 foot level, a drift was started on the 3d instant to open another block of oro between this and winze No. 9, lying about 70 feet north. The drift has advanced 14 feet and is opening up some good ore.

THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEW-YORK, March 21. It was not until the late afternoon that the or de periodem apeculation to-day yielded to the pressure of realizing and "short" sales. During the morning neurs the price fluctuated between \$1 070\$\frac{1}{3}\$1 07\frac{1}{3}\$ and \$1 06\frac{1}{3}\$. From 12:30 to 2:15 p. m. the Oil City Exchange was closed; according to various reports of the death of a member or the experience of trouble in making clearances. Trailers have were directly appearance of the control of the death of a member or the experience of trouble in making clearances. Traders here were dis-posed to operate in the meantime for small tractions only. In the atternoon there were large dealings down from \$1.00% to \$1.02%, but in the fluid transactions there was AT 00% to \$4.02%, bit in the final transactions there was a recovery to \$1.042,281.032. The market closed unstitled rather than worst. There was no news from the oil regions, but it is questionable whether in the present temps, of raders the reaction has entirely run its course. The market, however, has been largely relieved of the element of weak "long" holdings, welle the "short" interest is interesting. The total transactions to-day at the Petroleum Exchanges were as follows:

Barrels.

N. Y. Pot. Nat. Pet. Mining Stock..... 107 106 105 1067 1067 1067 1067 106 107 102% 1081 10512 1067 10314 104 The refined petroleum market was unchanged at 8%2 120 per gallon. Crude in barrels was quoted at 71/2 73/20, and unpitha at 63/20, asked.

DULL MARKETS AT CHICAGO. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Cuicago, March 21 .- "Beautiful weather," CHICAGO, March 21.—"Beautiful weather," sa'd a prominent operator, "and stocks in sight have again given the bears substantial victory, and whent has gone down to the point where we begun to buy, and it looks as though it would go still lower; for the beas feeling is very strong. The reports in regard to the damage which the winter wheat has sustained, upon careful consideration, do not show over 20 or at most 30 per cent damage. per cent damage, and the weather from now on may ro-duce that percentage. I look for lower pricesyet, and dull markets until it is more definitely accordance how the winter wheat stand has been affected."

whiter wheat stand has been affected."

Speculators would look to-day at the board and figure up the visible supply both of wheat and corn. They would add to those figures the amount affect, and the formidable figures was all sufficient. They had little appetite for speculation. May wheat opened at 1103c, went to 1091g, and finally closed at 1095g, against 130b, were two. 130½ a year ago.

The corn pit was very weak. The purchase of 1,500,000 bushels yesterday by Lindblom for the New-Yorkers failed to extend the of 1,500,000 bushels yesterday by Lind.
blom for the New-Yorkers failed to extend the
strength to the market which was anticipated, for the
treasons stated last night. Mr. Lindblom asserted that
he bought for strong parties who are prepared
to keep it, and no one disputes him. Nevertheless, there
was a large quantity of corn offered; and
It was claimed that Triman B. Handy, who was
counced as one with the New-York clique, was among
trose who were quictly on the selling side. Lindblom
and his crowd said: "We now standing aside and lotting the market take care of itself." It did take care of
itself by almost complete stagmation.

On the call there was an active demand with liberal
offerings, and 1,200,000 bushels of May corn were sold
at 573,258c. On the board it opened at 593s,
white was the highest point reached, went down to 573s,
and closed at 577s.

Lake freights were steady, on a basis of 3c, for corn
and 34c, for wheat to Buffalo.

Provisions were "elumpy" and decidedly lower. If
seems to be the opinion that Armour and his clique, who
own all the pro-incits, or at least a controlling portion of
them, finding it impossible to realize, are now carcuitly
bearing the market and manipulating it in such a way
as to induce the outsiders to become interested. They
are not as yet yety successful. It is reported that there
have been several large shipments of pook and lard for
export which have not yet been reported, and it is
suggested that the stocks on hand hive been reduced
much may than appears on the outside. There is a fait
Southern demand, and it is believed that the foods in
the South will tourcase the saies to that locality. Promitnucl portators all agree that the remainer of the week,
and probably the whole of the month, will be character
Good Friday as a holiday.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

EUROPEAN MARKETS

LIVERPOOL. March 21.—Bacon. Cumboriand Cut.54/6.; Short Rib 5.1/64. Pork. Prine Mess. 85/04; do western. 82/0. Lact. Prime Western. 82/0. Lact. Prime Western. 85/04. Chesco. Anortean Chinde. 70/04. Corn. 6/24. for Mixed old. Furpentine Spirits. 40/04. Provisions—Lact. 6/04/0 per cwt for American. Breadstuffs—Corn. 6/24. Lact. 6/04/0 per cwt for American. Breadstuffs—Corn. 6/24. Corn. 6/2

for Red Winter.

LONDON. March 21.—Spiritz Turpentine, 39 94. Calontze
Linaced. 445M uer quarter. Linaced Oli, 221 05/221 10
per tut. Tallow 47.0 ner owt Redined Potroloum, digde
bigd. Der gan.

HAVER. March 21.—Wiscox's Lard closed at 70 franco 06
centimes per 60 kilos. BREMEN, March 21.—Wilcox's Lard closed at 57 marks 00 plenning per 110 lbs. Petroleum, 7 marks 95 plennings. Fine Pale American paid and 19 trancs 75 continues Wilcox's Lard, 137 trancs 00 continues per 100 kilos.

REAL ESTATE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 22, 1883. The following sales were held at the Exchange Salesroom to-day:

4 story brown story flats and 4 story brick stable, plot of land. Nos 151 to 159 West 128th-at, n.s. 200 ft est of the very plot of land 160x99, James D Byrno.

1 plot of land; n.s. West 19 land; through to 1324-4t, 120 it cof 8th-ave, 75x193.1t; Julian Anderson. \$64,22 27.506 By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

3 5-story brick tors, unfurnished, with lots, n. s, East
116th-st. 85 five of 3d ave, each lot 30x10 3.11; C
D Loughton 18.256 S8.4x100.8; J H Flesch.

3story framehouses, plot of land, on 10th ave, s w cor of Lawreace-st, plot of land 113x11.10x100.8 xUl.11; T Woods. 17,00(2-story frame barn, with lot, No 145 East 48th-st, n s. 245 ft w of 3d-avc, lot 25x100; Max Franken. helm. Bu A. II. Muller & Son.

1 3-story brown stone dwelling, with lot. No 32 East
116th-at. s. s, 330 ft e of 2d-ave, lot 15x100.11; S
Kaufman 8.201 similar house, with lot, No 330 East 115th-st, s s, adjoining above, lot 15x100.11; J Livingston..... 8.20# adjuling above let is the control of the control of

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS,

NRW-YORK CITY.

70th-st, s.a. to n.s. of 69th-st, 125 ft w. of. 4th-ave, 25x

Zine 10; E.D. Morgan, H. 225 ft w. of. 4th-ave, 25x

Zine 10; E.D. Morgan, H. 225 ft w. of. 4th-ave, 25x

Zine 10; E.D. Morgan, H. 25 ft w. of. 4th-ave, 25x

Zine 10; E.D. Morgan, H. 25 ft w. of. 4th-ave, 25x

Zine 10; E.D. Morgan, H. 25 ft w. of. 24x

75th-at, s. 24.8 ft w. of. 124x

No. 2, 20x100.2; C.Shutz

1 to B.F. Carpenter, 2x04.3; S.Schwarzkopf and

Wife to W.R. Herolmann.

23th-st, s. 2.50 ft of 2d-ave, 78x100.4; J. Mosgner

24th-st, n.s. 24.18 ft w. of. 2d-ave, 20x102.1; B.F. Carpenter and wife to M. Herolmann.

24th-st, n.s. 24.18 ft w. of. 2d-ave, 20x102.1; B.F. Carpenter and wife to M. 2th-ave, 20x102.5; H. Ringe

25th-st, s. 2.30 ft w. of. 2d-ave, 18x102.5; H. Ringe

25th-st, s. 2.30 ft w. of. 2d-ave, 18x102.5; H. Ringe

25th-st, s. 2.30 ft w. of. 2d-ave, 18x102.5; H. Ringe

25th-st, s. 2.30 ft w. of. 2d-ave, 18x102.5; H. Ringe

25th-st, s. 230 ft w. of. 2d-ave, 20x102.5; J. of. 20x102.5; penter and wite to J L. Engles of the State of the State of Control of the State of Control of Cont Stuart and amounts to 2 Stuart and another, 25x78; N Y Life 10th ave, w, 50.5 ft nof 40th st, 25x78; N Y Life Morton st, No 22; A McLean and another, executors, to L C Raegener.

12sth st, n s, 120 ft o of 5th ave, 20x100.11; M S fierman and wife to G Abeel, Ir.

Stuyvesant st, n s, 70 ft se of 3th ave, 23x; Julia K Barry and husband to M Halliday.

Same property; M Halliday and husband to P H Dugro. Stuyvesaut.st, n. 8, 70 ft s. e. of. 3d.avo, 23x. Julia K
Barry and husband to M Halliday.
Same property: M Halliday and husband to P H
Dugro.
3d.ave, s.w.cor of 97th.st, 1 0.11x300; E. A. Hoffman
and another, executors, 10 of Marshall.
Same property: O T Marshall and wife to Thomas
McManusoft to Of Edware, 2x100.11; A. Neider12d.avo, w. a. 21.5 ft s. of. 23d.st, 20x60; H. H. D. Plinker and wife to W H Salter.
2d.avo, w. s. 3.5 ft s. of 23d.st, 20x60; H. H. D. Plinker and wife to W H Salter.
2d.avo, e. s. 25.8 ft s. of 110th.st, 50x75; A. Haremann
and wife to K M Wallach.
Lexington-ave, w. s. 25 ft n. of 50th.st, 24x60; Soli
Kibber and wife to J Beran.
58th.st, s. 25. t. e. of 2d.avo, 78x100.4; M Sterling
This Land wife to T Moore and another.
Schieht. and wife to T Moore and another.
Schieht. a. 10t 63, 25x183.9; S. A. Walker, referes, to
G. A. Jones
Schest, s. s. 125 ft e. of 8th.avo, 75x100.11, etc.; J H
11th st, s. s. 125 ft e. of 8th.avo, 75x100.11, etc.; J H
11th st, s. s. 125 ft e. of 8th.avo, 75x100.11, etc.; J H 2d.av. No.2.134, 25x'05; K M Wanaca Anna M Schmidt.

11th at, as, 125 ft of Sth.avo, 75x100.11, etc; J H Screven, et al, trustees, to Mary V Johnson.....

42.00€ 18,000 8,254 20,600 14,000 16,750 55,004 27,500 14,000 14,000

5,125

22,000

28,000 25,500 16.200 12,170