METTERNICH AND NAPOLEON.

A MIGHTY DUEL.

LIFE OF PRINCE METTERNICH. By Colonel G. B. Malleson, C. S. I. 16mo, pp. 209. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

Colonel Malleson's life of Metternich is a striking and in some ways an admirable sketch, but it is marred by a patent dislike to its subject which too frequently impels the biographer to what closely resembles partisan support of Napoleon. Metternich was, no doubt, the most formidable enemy the Corsican had to encounter, and the conflict between these two men approached the character of a duel, so much personal feeling was mixed in it. But while the continental system which the Austrian statesman devised, established, and maintained for something more than the space of a generation, was not less inimical to popular freedom than the despotic militarism of Napoleon, the methods of the two rulers afford little or no room for preference on the ground of ethics; and to represent Napoleon as the victim of Metternich is to convey a decidedly misleading impression. It is indeed true that the frigid temperament of Metternich, and his aristocratic haughtiness, removed him so far from common sympathy as to divest his person of all that kind of attractiveness which for want of a better term is called magnetism. His cold, selfish, unfeeling imperturbable character repelled and must always repel, those who study it. But it is extremely doubtful if Napoleon possessed more human feeling than his opponent, and quite certain that, so far as morals are concerned, he was no whit superior to the diplomatist. Each did his best to overreach and deceive the other. Napoleon, Colonel Malleson holds, lost the game because the Austrian marriage bred in him a delusive confidence in the friendship of the Hapsburgs for his dynasty; and Colonel Malleson appears to think that there is something almost pathetic in the way Napoleon clung to this fallacy and allowed his astute foe to employ it for his entanglement.

That Napoleon did count unduly upon his alliance with Marie Louise of Austria to keep her father faithful to his fortunes is obvious enough; but that sentiment of any kind had to do with this defect of judgment is much less credible. The fact is that Napoleon was influenced by his plebeian breeding in this case. He did not really know the usage of the old reigning houses of Europe. Had he studied history, he must have perceived that matrimonial alliances made in furtherance of policy had always been liable to rupture when confronted by another policy, and that personal feeling, or the kind of family solidarity which is the rule among the bourgeois, did not exist at all in the social sphere of the Hapsburgs. The probability is that the latter hated him more heartily than ever after he had married a daughter of their house, and it is certain that Francis was at no time reconciled to an enduring alliance with the French Empire. Napoleon was the last man to trust anything to friendship. A more thorough cynic than he never lived, or a more suspicious ruler. He held that self-interest was the dominant human motive, and he endeavored to guide himself by that principle. Apart from his delusion as to the effect of his Austrian marriage upon the external policy of his father-in-law, however, he was clearly moved by the belief that the latter would recognize his own dynastic interests in maintaining the French alliance. Whether he was the dupe of Metternich previous to M. Narbonne's discovery of the Austrian plot does not seem so clear to us as it is to Colonel Malleson; but the latter is justly suspicious of the versions of Napoleonic interviews given in the Metternich memoirs, which, he holds, were in the first place boldly garbled by their author, and as boldly edited by other hands before publication.

This statement is not made haphazardly, but is supported by substantial proof that in specific instances Metternich rewrote his reminiscences many years after the events recorded, altering them to suit subsequent occurrences, and especially coloring them with a view to the aggrandizement of his own reputation. Nevertheless, it must be believed that Metternich tells the truth when he says that he made a patient, thorough study of Napoleon during his occupation of the Austrian Embassy at Paris, and that he used the knowledge so acquired in later years, when he was pitted against the great soldier. One great advantage he possessed over Napoleon—he always had complete control of himself. Napoleon, on the contrary, was liable to explosions of passion, during which he often said things which, to watchful ears, revealed what he would have concealed. Metternich was the incarnation of intellect, unbiassed by personal feeling of any kind but that cold, deadly hate which enhanced and stimulated all his mental powers. Why he hated Napoleon so bitterly and with so personal an animus is not precisely apparent. It is true the men were antipodal in many respects; but there were also many points of contact and resemblance between them.

The duel in which they were principals is one of the most remarkable scenes in modern history. It illustrates most strikingly the manner in which the destinies of Europe have been, even in recent times, controlled by a group of men, mostly of less than average capacity, and how the wills and needs and desires and interests of the masses have been overborne, ignored, baffled and neglected in order that the selfish schemes of half a dozen people might be carried out. France, for fourteen years, was Napoleon. Europe (excepting Great Britain), outside of France, was, for thirty-three years, Prince Metternich. The latter waged a Titanic combat with the former, and, thanks to the treason of his own lieutenants and the military genius of Wellington, the Napoleonic Empire fell. Then Metternich had a free hand. Alexander of Russia, William of Prussia and Francis of Austria were all under his influence completely. The Holy Alliance was formed; a compact whereby the rulers of the Continent pledged themselves to uphold one another in the repression of all popular progress, in the muzzling of the press and the universities, in the crushing out of all aspiration for freedom, and, generally speaking, in the maintenance of absolutism. Metternich, says Colonel Malleson, regarded Napoleon as the incarnation of the French Revolution, and he hated the Revolution, and, for its sake, everything that savored of reform.

So feeling, it followed inevitably that when he found himself virtually the ruler of Continental Europe he should proceed to carry his favorite theory into effect, and this he did, with remarkable results. It is interesting to observe that absolutism did not owe its overthrow to the Revolution save indirectly. Had a liberal and enlightened ruler been in the place of Metternich, the revolutions of 1848 might not have occurred. They were, in fact, rendered unavoidable by the very measures taken to prevent them. The independence of the Dutch Republic was due, not to the innate love of freedom possessed by the Dutch, but to the oppression of Philip, the cruelties of Alva, and the discipline thence proceeding. The independence of the American colonies of Great Britain might not yet have been won had the government of George the Third been liberal and just. Just so it was the glitter of Austrian bayonets through Italy, the weight of Austrian usurpation in Hungary, that forced to the front Mazzini and Kossuth, that gave birth to the party of "Young Italy," that drove King Bomba from his throne, and, finally, that hurled the great contriver of all this intolerable despotism, Metternich himself, from his place of pride. Toward the last his judgment weakened. He could not interpret the signs of the times. He could not gauge the significance of the popular symptoms which more and more disturbed the even flow of events. Even at the end, when his very life was in danger, he continued to believe that a show of severity would cow the people, and there is no reason to suppose that his faith in government by the bayonet ever deserted him.

Colonel Malleson draws a striking parallel between the Austrian and his French rival, and he derives it from the memoirs of Metternich himself. This is what the latter wrote of Napoleon: "The vast edifice which he had constructed was exclusively the work of his hands, and he himself was the keystone of the arch. But this gigantic construction was essentially wanting in its foundation; the materials of which it was composed were nothing but the ruins of other buildings; some were rotten from decay, others had never possessed consistency from the very beginning. The keystone of the arch has been withdrawn, and the whole edifice has fallen in." These words, as the historian justly observes, will serve equally well for the epitaph of Metternich himself; for he who perceived so clearly the fatal effect of the Napoleonic dynasty, strangely enough proceeded to imitate its construction, even while the spectacle of its ruin was before his eyes. The entire absolutist scheme which he devised and sustained so long rested upon his individual capacity in the main, and secondarily upon the weakness of the Continental despots who submitted to him. The moment a stronger character, such as Nicholas of Russia, appeared on the stage, the system began to shows signs of weakness. The moment the hand of Metternich was withdrawn, it collapsed. He lived to see its total disappearance, and the substitution of institutions so liberal and progressive that they must have been gall and wormwood to the old champion of absolutism and coercive government. In the present monograph the strong points of the political lesson are brought out clearly, and the rise and fall of the Austrian system has never been more graphically narrated. Only, as before remarked, Colonel Malleson has rather flattered Napoleon in his desire to throw the duplicity and turpitude of Metternich into strong relief, and the result is to throw a false air of victimization over the catastrophe of one of the most unscrupulous and cold-blooded adventurers the world has known. It is true that the Revolution survived Napoleon, while his system did not survive Metternich, but it must be remembered that Napoleon was the creature, not the creator, of the Revolution, and it would be difficult to show that of the work of his own hands much more has outlived him than remained of his enemy's failure when the latter fell.

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THE MARKETS.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

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B'W. Flour, pkgs	277	Oats, bush	53,000	Oil-cake, pkg	791
Beans, bbls	997	Malt, bush	7,000	Oleo. stock, pkgs	195
Buckwheat, bush	650	Barley, bush	15,400	Peanuts, bgs	271
Cotton bales	7,917	Oatmeal, bbl	401	Pork, pkgs	362
Cotton seed, oil, bbls	754	Grass seed, bags	720	Beef, pkgs	256
Cotton seed, bags	695	Hides, No	877	Cutmeats, pk	2,491
Dried fruit, pkgs	790	Hides, bales	7	Lard, pkgs	1,545
Eggs, bbls	724	Horns, bales	321	Cheese, pkgs	465
Eggs, cases	6,136	Leather, sd's	7,895	Rice, pkgs	179
Flour, pkgs	18,809	Moss, bales	41	Sugar, bbls	285
C Meal, bbls	805	Molasses, hds	321	Skins, bales	50
C Meal, bags	1,515	Crude turp., bbls	5	Stearine, pkg	64
Wheat, bush	4,650	Spirits turp., bbls	341	Tallow, pkgs	73
Corn, bush	125,000	Rosin, bbls	1,873	Tobacco, hhd	269
		Tar, bbls	23	Tobacco, pkg	96
				Whiskey, bbl	1,203
				Wool, bales	528

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

COFFEE—Brazil growths on the spot again higher and very strong. Trading, however, is unimportant for the day. Fair cargoes quoted 18 3-4c. Mild grades quiet, but held with decided strength. The speculative market was active, decidedly bullish, and at times somewhat excited. Cables were strong and higher, and frightened "shorts" covered freely. Opening sales indicated an advance of 10@20 points, after which there was a further rise of 20@40 points, closing steady, with a reaction of 5@10 points. Havre is up fully 2 1-2 francs, and Hamburg shows a gain of 1-2 pfg. Rio firm; regular first, 9@9 1-4c; good second, 8@8 50; exchange (private), 28 1-4c; receipts (2 days), 17,000 bags; total stock, 397,000 bags; Santos receipts (2 days), 12,000 bags. Receipts at Rio, July 1 to March 3, 1889, 3,257,000 bags; same time, 1888, 1,296,000 bags; same time, 1887, 2,783,000 bags; receipts at Santos, July 1 to March 3, 1889, 1,801,000 bags; same time, 1888, 885,000 bags; same time, 1887, 1,917,000 bags. Sales here, 132,750 bags.

	Closing prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
January	17.00@17.05	17.50	17.35	500
March	16.95@17.00	17.05	16.85	7,250
April	17.00@17.05	17.05	16.80	17,500
May	17.15@17.20	17.20	16.90	8,750
June	17.25@17.30	17.40	17.00	11,250
July	17.40@17.45	17.45	17.15	11,000
August	17.50@17.55	17.60	17.20	14,250
September	17.55@17.60	17.65	17.30	7,500
October	17.55@17.65	17.55	17.30	8,250
November	17.60@17.65	17.70	17.35	9,750
December				

COTTON.—For prompt delivery, quiet, steady and prices without quotable change. Sales, 235 bales for consumption; no sales last week, not before reported. 546 bales for export; no sales for consumption. Port receipts, 10,810 bales, against 13,218 bales last week, and 11,304 bales for the same time last year. Since September 1 the receipts at the ports aggregated 4,920,993 bales, comparing with the ports aggregated 4,913,767 bales for the corresponding time last season.

Quotations are based on American standard of classification:

	Uplands.	Gulf.
Ordinary	7 7-16	7 11-16
Strict Ordinary	7 7-8	8 1-8
Good Ordinary	8 13-16	9 1-16
Strict Good Ordinary	9 1-4	9 1-2
Low Middling	9 3-4	10
Strict Low Middling	10	10 1-4
Middling	10 3-16	10 7-16
Good Middling	10 11-16	10 15-16
Strict Good Middling	10 15-16	11 3-16
Middling Fair	11 3-8	11 5-8
Fair	12	12 1-4

STAINED.

Good Ordinary	7 5-16	Low Middling	8 7-8
Strict Good Ordinary	7 15-16	Middling	9 11-16

Options—Liverpool advices were stronger to-day, and port receipts comparatively light, which had a stimulating influence. After a firmer opening, prices steadily advanced, leaving off at about 4 points above the close of Saturday last. Speculation, however, was slow. Sales, 49,400 bales.

	Closing prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
March	9.98@ 9.99	9.98	9.96	700
April	10.06@10.06	10.06	10.03	6,200
May	10.13@10.14	10.14	10.10	17,400
June	10.20@10.21	10.21	10.18	8,700
July	10.27@10.28	10.28	10.23	3,600
August	10.34@10.35	10.35	10.32	10,700
September	9.93@ 9.94	9.93	9.91	1,600
October	9.72@ 9.73	9.72	9.72	400
November	9.63@ 9.65	9.62	9.62	100
December	9.64@ 9.66			
January	9.73@ 9.75			

FLOUR AND MEAL—FLOUR—There was more of a pressure to sell to-day, and the market had a weaker look, owing to the continued depression in wheat. Some goods were obtainable a trifle lower, but the movement lacked animation. Sales, 13,200 bbls (4,600 for export), including 1,000 bbls Low Extra, at $2 20@$3 65; 1,000 bbls City Mills, at $3 25@$3 25 for West Indies; 4,700 bbls Minnesota Extra, at $3 25@$3 90; Fancy, $3 95@$4 15; 3,900 bbls Winter Wheat Extra, at $3 25@$3 25; 600 bbls Superfine, $2 60@$3 40; 800 bbls Fine, $2 15@$2. Quotations: City Mill Extras, for West Indies, $3@$3 25; Patents, $5 90@$7 15; Low Extra, $3 25@$3 65; Winter Wheat, low grades, $3 25@$3 65; Fair to Choice, $3 80@$4 45; Fancy, $4 50@$4 85; Patents, $4 90@$5 65; Minnesota Patents, Fancy, $4 90@$5 65; Patents, Fancy to Choice, $5 25@$6; Very Choice to Fancy, $6 05@$6 25; Minnesota Spring Wheat, Low Extras, $3 25@$3 65; Clear, $4 45@$5 50; Rye Mixtures, $4 45@$5 35; Straights, Poor to Fancy, $5@$6 40; Patents, Ordinary to Very Choice, $5 65@$6 90; Patents, Fancy, $7@$7 15; Superfine, Spring and Winter, $2 60@$3 45; Fine, $2 15@$3. Market closed heavy. SOUTHERN FLOUR—Dull and rather weak, but without change of importance. Sales, 275 bbls Shipping grades, $2 25@$3 65; Trade and Family Extras, $3 85@$5 75; Patents, $5 40@$6 25. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull and lower at $1 60@$1 75; small lots Fancy, $1 80. Buckwheat grain quoted at 50@51c. RYE FLOUR—Has a light demand and prices rule weak. Sales, 425 bbls Superfine, $3@$3 15; Fancy held higher. CORN MEAL—Quiet and unchanged in price. Yellow Western quoted at $2 50@$2 90, and Brandywine, $2 90. Sales, 350 bbls.

GRAIN—WHEAT—Saturday's heavy break was followed by further weakness to-day, and the option market closed 5-8@3-4c lower. Nothing of special interest was developed in the way of features, and the drift was wholly in sympathy with the West. The showing of the visible supply statement a decrease of 740,350 bushels was a little above general expectations, but it had no effect whatever. Foreign advices were dull and easier, which added to the bearishness. Spring wheat was active and pretty well distributed, although May delivery is still the centre of attraction. It opened at 98c, a drop of 7-8, after which there was a rally to 98 5-8c. "Long" sell up was then resumed, partly by exporters, and prices dated back 3-4c to 97 7-8c, leaving off at 98 1-8c. On the curb May sold at 98 1-4@98 3-8c. Cash grades sympathized with a break of 1-2@3-4c, but trading was limited to one load of No 2 Red for milling. Sales, 4,532,000 bushels future, 8,000 bushels spot, including No. 2 Red, afloat, 97 1-4c; do store and elevator, quoted 95 1-2@96 5-8c; do f. o. b., 96 1-2@98 1-8c; No. 2 March, 95 3-4@96c, closing at 95 3-4c; do April, closing at 97c; do May, 97 7-8@98 5-8c, closing at 98 1-4c; do June, 98 1-4@98 7-8c, closing at 98 1-2; do July, 94 3-4@95 3-8c, closing at 95 1-8c; do August, 91 3-4@92c, closing at 91 3-4c; do December, 94 3-8@94 7-8c, closing at 94 5-8c. .....RYE—Unchanged in price and very dull. .....BARLEY—Has a continued light demand. .....BARLEY MALT—Dull and more or less nominal. .....CORN—For prompt delivery developed more firmness on lighter offerings, and most grades show a slight advance. Exporters bought with reserve (taking only 56,000 bush), and the local trade demand was rather slow. Options were dealt in sparingly, but prices gained 1-8@1-4c, leaving off firm. Sales, 408,000 bushels future, 96,000 bushels spot, including Ungraded Mixed at 41c; No. 2 at 41 1-4@41 1-2c elevator, 42c afloat; Steamer Mixed, 42 1-2@42 3-4c elevator, 43 1-2@43 3-4c delivered; No. 2, 43 5-8@43 3-4c elevator, 44 5-8c afloat; Steamer Yellow, 43c; Steamer White, 42 3-4@43c; No. 2 March, 43 7-8c, closing at 43 7-8c; do April, 43 5-8c, closing at 43 5-8c; do May, 43 5-8@43 3-4c, closing at 43 3-4c; do June, 43 7-8@44c, closing at 44c; Steamer, March, 42 1-4c; do April, 42 1-2@42 5-8c. .....OATS—Options had more attention, and prices ruled strong, without showing any radical change. Cash grades steady but very quiet. Sales, 235,000 bushels future, 72,000 bushels spot, including No. 3 at 30c; do White, 31@32c; No. 2, 30 3-4@31 1-4c; do White, 32 5-8@32 3-4c; No. 1, White, 32c; Mixed Western, 29@32c; White do, 32@39c; No. 2, March, 30 7-8c, closing at 30 7-8c; do April, 31 1-4c, closing at 31 1-4c; do May, 31 3-4c, closing at 31 3-4c; do June, 31 1-2c, closing at 31 1-2c; do White, March, 32 1-2@32 5-8c, closing at 32 1-2c; do April, closing at 33 1-8c; do May, closing at 33 1-2c. .....FEED—Steady. Quoted, 40 lb, 75@77 1-2c; 60 lb, 76c; 80 lb, 70@75c; 100 lb, 60@90c; Sharps, 90@95c; Rye Feed, 75@80c.

New-York Produce Exchange statement of visible supply, Saturday, March 2, 1889:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Total in store & afloat	32,000,059	15,820,084	7,915,963	1,669,506	1,832,562
Increase	.....	357,383	.....	.....	.....
Decrease	740,350	.....	148,108	8,847	232,597

Visible supply in the United States and Canada:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
Mar. 2, '89	32,000,059	15,820,084	7,918,963	1,669,506	1,832,562
Feb. 23, '89	32,740,409	15,462,701	8,067,131	1,678,443	2,065,159
Mar. 3, '88	37,515,931	9,141,652	4,750,851	382,397	2,409,351
Mar. 5, '87	35,781,463	15,734,300	4,583,585	413,358	1,853,511

Stock of grain in store March 2: Wheat, 7,987,020 bushels; corn, 1,683,377 bushels; oats, 1,457,916 bushels; rye, 134,051 bushels; barley, 115,031 bushels; malt, 147,649 bushels; peas, 20,913 bushels; total, 11,545,976 bushels. Stock afloat March 2: Wheat, 80,000 bushels; corn 41,500 bushels; oats, 42,700 bushels; barley, 24,500 bushels; rye, 21,000 bushels.

HAY AND STRAW—There is no material change for the day. Fine stock is held strong, while the lower grades rule quiet and barely steady. Hay—No. 1, large, 90@95c; small, 80@85c; No. 2, large, 80@85c; small, 75c; Clover, 50@55c; Light Mixed, 60@70c; Dark Mixed, 50@60c; Shipping, 60@65c. Straw—Long Rye, 80@82 1-2c; Short Rye, 55@60c; Oat, 50@55c.

HOPS—The movement is light for the day, but prices retain the firmness noted latterly. State, Choice, new, 21@23c; do Medium, 18@20c; do low, 15@17c; do 1887, 7@11c; do 1886, 4@6c; Pacific Coast, choice, new, 19@21c; medium, 17@18c; do low, 15@16c; do 1887, 8@9c; Eastern and Wisconsin, new, 18@20c; Foreign, new, 32@40c.

METALS—TIN—More active; spot weak; options steady. Sales, 10 tons spot, 21.60c; 10 tons March, 21.45c. .....COPPER—Dull. .....LEAD—Dull, but steady. .....SPELTER—Heavy.

MOLASSES—Quiet, firm and unchanged. New crop New-Orleans, 25@48c, according to quality; 50 test, 21c bid.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine quoted quiet but very firm, 50c. Sales, 50 bbls. ROSINS—Strained grades scarce and very strong, while others rule steady. Strained $1 15; Good do, $1 20; E, $1 22 1-2; F, $1 25; G, $1 27 1-2; H, $1 30@$1 32½; I, $1 45; K, $1 55; M, $1 95; N, $2 25; W G, $2 85; W W, $3 20.

OILS—The general feeling is quite firm, and demand fair for most kinds. Cottonseed, crude, choice, 42@43c; refined summer yellow, 48c do White, 48c; Cocoanut, Ceylon, 5.5-8c; Cochin, 6 1-4@6 1-2; Cod, domestic, 35@36c; foreign, 38@39c; Linseed, raw, city, 56c; Western, 56@57c; foreign, 38@39c; Lard, prime, 36@40c; Menhaden, crude, South, 32@33c; light pressed, 36@37c; bleached winter, 39 1-2@39c; extra bleached, 41@42c; Sperm, crude, 75c; natural winter, 70@75c; bleached winter, 81@82c; bleached spring, 75@77c; Whale, crude, Southern, 43@44c; natural winter, 45c; bleached winter, 46@47c; extra bleached, 49c; Sea Elephant, bleached winter, 54@55c; Red, Elain, 40@43c; Red Saponified, 5 1-2c; Olive, Italian, 97 1-2@99c; Palm, 3 3-4@4c; Neatsfoot, prime, 62 1-2@75c; Stearin, 35@36c; Bank, 34@35c.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.—There was quietness in every department, with the temper easy. Accommodations for grain, via regular steam lines, offers rather freely. To Liverpool, 5,000 bushels were booked at 3 3-4d. .....PETROLEUM CHARTERS—German ship Savannah, hence to Antwerp or Dutch port, 8,500 bbls refined, is 9c; German ship Barbarossa, hence, to the Continent, 8,500 bbls refined, is 9c. .....MISCELLANEOUS—British ship Lenser, Boston, Portland or Montreal, to Buenos Ayres, lumber, private terms; brig Clyde, Rockport to Martinique, ice, etc., private terms; schooner W. L. Roberts, Portland to Matanzas, bhds, $1; schooner Norman, thence to the north side Cuba, stocks and heads, 28c; schooner Juan, Boston to Porto Rico, cooperage, etc., returns, with molasses, $1,000; bark Rebecca Crowell, hence, to Brisbane, general cargo; bark Chas. Loring, Portland to Rosario, lumber, $17; British steamer Clydesdale, hence to Bordeaux, general cargo, April loading; British steamer Enskaro, Pensacola to Liverpool, timber, 8,000 pounds; schooner F. C. Pendleton, hence to Key West and Mobile, private terms; back from Mobile with lumber, $8 and wharfage; schooner Mary A. Power, Apalachicola to Boston, lumber, $8 75; brig Tenerife, Matanzas to North of Hatteras, molasses, $2; brig Alaska, the same voyage, sugar, $2 75; schooner Benj Courtney, the same voyage, bag sugar, 14 1-2c; brig Rochemont, Turks Island to Gloucester, salt, 3 1-2c; British bark Merrick, St. John to an Irish port, deals, 70s.

PROVISIONS—PORK—Ruled stronger to-day, and prices show a slight advance in sympathy with higher Western markets. Exporters were moderate buyers. Sales, 350 bbls Mess within the range. Mess quoted, $12 25 old, $12 75 new; Short Clear, $14@$16; Extra Prime, $12@$12 25; Prime Mess nominal; City Family Mess, $14 50@$15; Western do, $13@$13 25. .....BEEF—Quiet and without change of movement. City Extra India Mess, in tcs, $18@$19; Extra Mess, in bbls, $7; Plate, $8 50@$8 75; Packet, $9 50@$10 per bbl and $12@$13 in tcs; City Family Mess, $12@$13. .....CHEESE—Have a light demand. Quoted here, $12 75@$13, and at the West, $11 75. .....CUT MEATS—Are well maintained in price, with a moderately active demand. Sales, 600 Pickled Shoulders, 5 3-4c; 600 Fresh Bellies, 8c; 1,000 Fresh Hams, 10c; 400 Pickled Hams, 9 3-4c; 1,700 lb Pickled Bellies, 12 lb average, 7c; Bellies, 12 lb average, 6 7-8@7c; 10 lb average, 7.5@8c; Pickled Hams, 9 3-4@10c; Smoked do, 11c; Pickled Shoulders, 5 3-4c; Smoked do, 6 1-2@6 3-4c. .....MIDDLES—Are doing better. Short ribs at Chicago for May closed at 6.15c; do June, 6.20c; do July, 6.30c. .....DRESSED HOGS—Rule in buyers' favor, and demand continues moderate. City, heavy to light, 6@6 3-4c; Pigs, 6 7-8c. .....LARD—The temper was decidedly bullish to-day on free buying by "shorts" at the West. Options advanced 12@13 points, but the speculation was slow. Cash lots had a better demand. Sales, 500 tcs Western steam for export, 7.20c; 100 tcs, 7.22 1-2c, closing 7.23c. City steam 5 points higher; sales, 75 tcs, 6.80c; March closed at 7.23c; April closed at 7.23c; May closed at 7.24c; sales, 250 tcs, 7.20c; June closed at 7.25c; sales, 500 tcs, 7.21c; July closed at 7.37c; sales, 1,000 tcs, 7.22@7.24c; August closed at 7.28c; September closed at 7.30c; sales, 250 tcs, 7.27c. Refined quoted, Continent, 7.10@7.50c, as to quality; South America, 8.10c. .....BUTTER—Demand is moderate, and prices have a steady support. Fine Butter, Pennsylvania tubs, fancy, 29c; Elgin Creamery, 29@30c; Western do, fancy, 28c; do prime, 24@26c; do fair to good, 16@22c; State dairy, Welsh tubs, prime, 22@24c; do fair to good, 19@21c; State dairy, half-firkin tubs, fancy, 26@27c; do fair to choice, 19@25c; State dairy, tubs, fair, 16@18c; Western Imitation Creamery, choice, 21@23c; do good to prime, 17@19c; fair, 14@15c; Western dairy, choice, 20c; do good, 15@17c; do common, 13@14c; Western factory, extras, 20c; do firsts, 14@18c; do seconds, 12½@13½c; dairy and factory, thirds, 11@12c; rolls, 11@16c. Old Butter: State Creamery, firkins, 21@22½c; Western Creamery, summer and fall, 14@19c; State dairy, tubs, fancy, 23@24c; fair to choice, 15@22c; State dairies, firkins and tubs, fancy, 23c; fair to choice, 15@22c; State dairy, firkins, fancy, 22½@23c; fair to choice, 15@22c; Western, fair to choice, 11@13½c; common to choice, 8@11c. .....CHEESE—There is very little stir to the general movement, and prices rule barely steady. Full-made, fancy, white and colored, State Factory, 11 1-2@12c; Choice, 11 1-8@11 1-4c; Common to Prime, 9 1-2@11c; Skims, light, 9 1-2@10c; medium, 6@9c; common, 2@4c; Ohio flat, 9 1-2@11 1-4c; Pennsylvania Skims, 1@1 1-4c. .....EGGS—Rather quiet, but held firmly. State and Pennsylvania, 14 1-4@14 1-2c; Southern, 13 1-2@14 1-4c; Western, 14@14 1-4c; Icehouse, 61@62 50 per case; Limed, 9@12c.

SUGAR—Raw—Trading is unimportant for the day, but prices rule firm. Fair refining quoted 4 7-8c; Centrifugal, 96 test, 5 5-8c. Refined—In moderate demand. Cut Loaf, 8c; Crushed, 8c; Cubes, 7 1-8c; Powdered, 7 1-4c; Granulated, 7c; Mould "A" 7c; Confectioners' "A" 6 3-4@6 7-8c