SWOLLEN RIVERS.

SOME ABATEMENT IN THE HEAD WATERS OF THE OHIO.

FEARS OF DISASTER FELT AT CINCINNATI—THE RISE IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

Pittsburg, Feb. 18.—The headwaters of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers are falling and it is believed that all danger from the flood is passed. The water here is stationary in both rivers.

Williamsport, Penn., Feb. 18.—The Susquehanna River at noon is a little over twenty-one feet and will probably not rise more than a foot higher. The weather is colder and the rain has ceased. The tracks of the Reading and Beech Creek Railroads in this city are under water for some distance. A number of logs went down the stream during the night, but the loss will not be heavy. The danger is believed to be passed.

Lock Haven, Penn., Feb. 18.—A portion of this city was overflowed to-day as the result of a flood in the Bald Eagle Creek, which is within two feet of being as high as in June, 1889. The river began falling at noon.

Cincinnati, Feb. 18.—The river has been stationary here all day at 41 feet 9 inches, but the upper-river flood will begin to reach here by night. Only cold and clear weather for the next week can prevent a disastrous flood.

Cattlettsburg, Ky., Feb. 18.—The Big Sandy and Ohio rivers are both creating havoc here. Two houses were washed from their foundations this morning and a large slice of Front-st. is gone. The people are fleeing from their homes along the rivers in terror.

Louisville, Feb. 18.—The river here is rising at a rapid rate and the situation is already serious. The high stage of the river is interfering with navigation. Every precaution is being taken to meet the flood.

Memphis, Feb. 18.—The Mississippi at this point is yet two feet below the danger-line, but continues to rise steadily. The heavy rains in this vicinity for the last three or four days have tended to swell the immense volume of water coming from the north. The first indication of danger was heard yesterday from Helena, Ark., below this city, where a levee which had been weakened by the great pressure was being repaired by a corps of men. Helena is in the bottoms and from this point will be learned the first news of trouble should any occur.

New-Orleans, Feb. 18.—The river here is stationary at 31 6-10 feet, being 6-10 above the danger-line. It is rising slowly at Greenville, Vicksburg and Natchez. No serious danger is apprehended from the present rise. Red River is falling at Shreveport.

ICE IN THE HUDSON BREAKING UP.

Newburg, Feb. 18 (Special).—The Ramsdell Transportation Company, of this city, will resume navigation between New-York and Newburg next Monday, the steamer Newburg going down and the Homer Ramsdell coming up on that day. The ice in the river here has been fast since New Year's and down in the narrow Highlands about West Point, where it has been the most secure, it broke up to-day and went out with the ebb tide. It has also broken up and moved as far the north as Danskamer Point.

DECISION IN FAVOR OF A BRIDGE COMPANY.

Keokuk, Iowa, Feb. 18.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning Judge Shiras handed down his opinion in the case of the United States against the Keokuk and Hamilton Bridge Company, deciding in favor of the Bridge Company, holding that Congress cannot confer upon the Secretary of War the right to declare that bridges lawfully erected are obstructions to navigation and that they must be remodelled or removed.

THE CONTRACT FOR FAIR BUILDINGS.

Chicago, Feb. 18.—Attorney Wilson, of the Board of Directors for the World's Fair, at this afternoon's meeting of the Executive Committee presented the contract to be signed in regard to the employment of labor on the World's Fair buildings. It recognizes the eight-hour day, but makes no reference whatever as to the employment of union or non-union men except to prohibit the employment of alien labor. The question of the employment of union or non-union labor will be discussed at the next meeting of the board. No work is being done at Jackson Park pending the settlement of the labor troubles. A rough footing of the costs of construction of grounds, buildings, approaches, installations to the fair, places the expense of the local directory at less than $13,000,000. The report of the Buildings and Grounds Committee figures the cost of the buildings alone at $10,000,000.

EMPEROR WILLIAM ON EDUCATION.

PRACTICAL TRAINING AND SCHOOL DISEASES—FROM HIS DECEMBER ADDRESS TRANSLATED BY PROFESSOR ALONZO WILLIAMS.

From The University Magazine.

I wish to say in advance that if I become somewhat severe in my criticism I refer to no man personally, but to the system, to the whole condition. I can speak as one initiated, for I too have sat in the Gymnasium and know how affairs go on there. If the school had accomplished that which is expected of it, then it would have on its own motion taken up in the beginning this fight against Social Democracy. The faculties of instruction as a body should have taken hold of the matter firmly, and have so instructed the rising generation that these young men of about my age, thirty, would have cut of themselves developed already the material with which I might work in the state, and thus become more quickly master of the movement. This, however, has not been the case. The years 1864, and 1866—1870, were the last moments when our school was the potent factor in the life and development of our Fatherland. Then the Prussian schools, the Prussian faculties of instruction, were the standard bearers of German unity which was preached everywhere. Every graduate of the school, whether he went into the army as Einjahriger, or entered upon the duties of life, all were unanimous upon this one point: the German Empire will be set up again and Alsace-Loraine rewon. That ceased in 1871. The Empire was united. What we had desired was attained, and there we stopped. At that very point the school, starting from the newly won base, should have entered upon a new campaign, should have inspired the young with patriotism and have given them clearly to understand that there was a new political existence for them to maintain. Not a sign of this has been observed; and already centrifugal tendencies are setting in. I am in a position to observe and estimate these accurately, because of my elevated position. The cause of this condition is to be sought in the education of our youth. What then is lacking in that? Well, there is a lack in many places. But the one chief defect is this: since 1870 the philologues have sat in the Gymnasium as beati possidentes, and have laid the chief stress upon the stuff they teach, upon the learning and the knowing, and not upon the development of character and upon the demands of modern life. You will pardon me, Privy Counsellor Hinzpeter, you are an inspired philologue, nevertheless this business has, in my opinion, reached a point beyond which it most assuredly shall not pass. Less importance is put upon ability than upon knowledge. This is disclosed, moreover, in the requirements set for examinations. They argue, in accordance with this fundamental principle, that the pupil must, before all things, know as much as possible. Whether or not what he knows is adapted to life is a subordinate matter. When we enter into a conversation with one of the gentlemen engaged in this business and we endeavor to make clear to him that a young man should be trained, in some measure at least, for the practical duties of life, we receive the stock reply: "That is not the function of the school; the matter of chief importance is mental training—die Gymnastik des Geistes—and if this mental training has been properly attended to, then the young man is in a condition, possessed of this mental training, to perform all required of him in life." From this standpoint no farther advance can, in my opinion, be made.

To take up now the schools, and specially the Gymnasium itself. I am well aware that in many circles I am regarded a fanatical opponent of the Gymnasium, and I am heralded as in favor of other forms of schools. Gentlemen, such is not the case. But one who has himself been at the Gymnasium and looked behind the scenes, knows where the lack is. And that which is lacking is before all else the national basis. We must take as a foundation for the Gymnasium that which is German. We must train up national young Germans, and not young Greeks and Romans. We must surrender the basis which has existed for centuries, renounce the old cloister-education of the Middle Age, in which Latin with a bit of Greek added was the standard. The German subject must be made the centre, and about this everything else revolve. If one at his graduation examination works out a faultless German essay or theme, we can determine the measure of that young man's intellectual development, and judge whether or not he will be good for anything in life. So I say, away with the Latin essay! It is ruining us, and over it we are squandering time that should be given to German subjects.

Now take up the amount of work imposed upon the youth. It is imperative that we reduce the number of hours. It will not do, gentlemen; we must not stretch this bow any further, nor leave it stretched as it is. We must retrent, we have already here passed the extreme limit. The schools—and here again I mean the Gymnasium—have exceeded the limits of humanity. They have, in my opinion, turned out an all too great overproduction of the (so-called) learned, more than the nation can dispose of, more even than the people can bear.

The idea that the teacher is appointed simply to hear lessons, and when this task is performed his work for the day is ended, must be given up. If the school is to withdraw the young from the parental roof for such a length of time, it must assume the responsibility for their training. If you train the character of the young, we shall have different graduates from those we now have. Furthermore we must renounce the principle which makes knowledge and not life the thing of chief importance. The young must be prepared for the practical life of the present day. The statistical data in regard to the spread of school diseases, particularly of shortsightedness of the pupils, are truly alarming; and for a number of diseases there is still a lack of collated statistics. Just consider the kind of youth that is growing up for the defence of the country. I look for soldiers; we wish to have a strong generation, which shall serve our fatherland as intellectual leaders and as civil officials also. This great mass of shortsighted people is for the most part of no use. How can a man, who cannot now use his eyes, afterward accomplish much? In certain institutions the number of the shortsighted amounts to 74 per cent. I can state from my own experience, that in spite of the fact that at Cassel we had a very good room, with excellent light on one side, and good ventilation, which was brought about upon the wish of my mother, yet there were among twenty-one pupils eighteen with spectacles, and two among them who even with glasses could not see the blackboard. Such a condition is its own condemnation. Interference is here demanded, and I, therefore, consider it imperative that the question of hygiene shall be taken up even in the preparatory institutions for teachers; that teachers receive a course of instruction in it; and that every teacher who is sound must understand gymnastics and practice it daily.

FAILURE OF A SOUTHERN COAL COMPANY.

FORCED TO ASSIGN BY THE RECENT STRINGENCY IN THE MONEY MARKET.

Chattanooga, Feb. 18 (Special).—The failure of the Etna Coal Company was announced here to-day. The bill of assignment was filed yesterday afternoon at Jasper, Sequachee County. The officers of the company are as follows: President, Dr. William Morrow, of Nashville; secretary, J. T. Hill, of Birmingham, formerly of Chattanooga; general manager, David B. Pillsbury, of Whiteside. Major E. M. Dodson, the attorney for the company, said to-night: "Yes the Etna Coal Company made a general assignment, conveying all its property to D. B. Pillsbury, for the benefit of all its creditors. The debts of the company are estimated at $80,000 and the assets are placed at $300,000. The latter consists of lands and mines at Whiteside, which are in fine working order now. James Roofe, of Whiteside, is the principal creditor. The reason of the assignment of the company was its inability to get an extension of its paper in consequence of the stringency in the money market. Some of the creditors were threatening suits by which they would have obtained preference. The company was determined to make an assignment and put all creditors on an equality. A meeting of the creditors will be called immediately for the purpose of advising as to the future management of the property, and such steps will be taken as will best promote the interests of the creditors."

NATIONAL GUARD INSPECTION.

Albany, Feb. 18.—The annual inspection and muster of the organizations named below will take place in the evening of the respective dates as follows: Eleventh Separate Company, Mt. Vernon, March 2; 4th Company, Yonkers, March 3; 5th Company, Newburg, March 4; 10th Company, Newburg, March 4; 17th Company, Flushing, April 17; 13th Regiment, Brooklyn, April 20; 14th Regiment, Brooklyn, April 21; 23d Regiment, Brooklyn, April 22; 32d Regiment, Brooklyn, April 23; 47th Regiment, Brooklyn, April 24; 12th Regiment, New-York City, April 27; 7th Regiment, New-York City, April 28; 22d Regiment, New-York City, April 29; 71st Regiment, New-York City, April 30; 8th Regiment, New-York City, May 1; 69th Regiment, New-York City, May 4; 9th Regiment, New-York City, May 5; Troop A, and First Brigade Signal Corps, New-York City, May 6; 1st Battery and 2d Battery, New-York City, May 7; 3d Battery and Second Brigade Signal Corps, Brooklyn, May 8.

HONOR MEN AT YALE.

New-Haven, Conn., Feb. 18.—The honors for the senior class of the Sheffield Scientific School, of Yale, were announced this morning. There are 100 in the class, and thirty-six were appointed to prepare theses for graduation. Connecticut furnishes sixteen of the thirty-six honored men. The following is the list: William J. Black, Bridgeport, Conn.; Burton D. Blair, Collinsville, Conn.; Arthur E. Booth, Peacedale, R. I.; Sterling H. Burnell, Stratford, Conn.; Delancey A. Cameron, Caledonia, N. Y.; Francis A. Clark, Plantsville, Conn.; Noyes D. Clark, Woodbridge, Conn.; Robert L. Coleman, San Francisco; Homer S. Cummings, New-Haven; Wyatt C. Estes, Memphis, Tenn.; Edward E. Gates, Indianapolis; Erwin G. Holm, Peru; David L. Huntington, San Diego, Cal.; Milton Isbell, Ansonia, Conn.; Theodore C. Janeway, New-York City; Augustus F. Kountze, Omaha; Clifford W. Leavenworth, Wallingford, Conn.; John S. Murdock, Westbrook, Conn.; Warren H. Nash, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Nathaniel H. Norton, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Arthur C. Pease, Ellington, Conn.; Arthur H. Preston, Omaha; Walter G. Preston, Omaha; Milton H. Robbins, Lakeville, Conn.; John D. Shattuck, Norwich, N. Y.; Harry H. Shephard, New-Haven; George M. Smith, Plantsville, Conn.; Thomas C. B. Snell, New-Haven; Louis E. Sperrow, Colchester, Conn.; George P. Starkweather, New-Haven; George F. Stickney, Buffalo, N. Y.; Edward Van Ingen, New-York City; Edward O. Sutton, Springfield, Mass.; Clark G. Voorhees, New-York City; Edward G. Ware, St. Louis; Charles M. Wood, Dayton, Ohio.

MORPHINE PURCHASED TOO EASILY.

A meeting of the Association for the Study and Cure of Inebriety was held last evening at No. 19 West Forty-third-st. The subject for discussion was "The Use of Alcohol in Therapeutics." Papers were read by Dr. Andrew H. Smith, of the Presbyterian Hospital, and Dr. Quimby, of Jersey City. The following resolutions were presented by Dr. J. B. Mattison, of Brooklyn: "Whereas, The facility with which morphine, chloral and cocaine can be procured from pharmacists, and the filling of prescriptions containing these drugs, is a potent factor in the rise and progress of diseases, be it resolved as the sense of this association that no retail druggist should sell morphine, chloral or cocaine except on a physician's prescription, and that no prescription containing morphine, chloral or cocaine should be refilled except on the written order of a physician." These resolutions were adopted by the association, and a committee consisting of Dr. J. B. Mattison, S. D. Cruthers, of Hartford, and S. L. Wright was appointed to secure legislation along the lines of the resolution.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

FEATURES OF NEW-YORK DEALINGS.

The wheat speculation yesterday was variable and it had its periods of weakness, but the bears finally were left in control. At the start there was some little buying for the Southeast, but otherwise trading was purely local. There was a strong opening and a further improvement, but prices subsequently gave way rapidly under free realizing. The suspension of the American Loan and Trust Company caused a bearish feeling, but there was no lack of news which ought to have helped values. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 67,000 bushels East and 1,075,000 bushels West of the Rocky Mountains in the available supply. Cables were firm, with a continuance of unfavorable crop advices from abroad, while bad weather conditions prevailed in the Northeast. Liberal clearances of flour and reports of floods in the Ohio Valley and of damage by the Hessian fly in Missouri contributed to the early strength. Yet May options did not rise above $1 07 3-8 nor July above $1 01 7-16; the former fell later to $1 00 3-8, and the latter option to $1 00 1-2. The distant months showed a net loss of only 5-8@1-4 cent, but February closed off 1 cent. Cash wheat opened firm, but ended weak. There was no milling demand and only 1,000 bushels were taken for export.

Corn was a close follower of the leading cereal. Early strength was due to Hutchinson buying at Chicago and to firm cables, and May at one time showed a gain of 7-8 cent. It closed unchanged, while the nearby months were up 1-8@1-4 cent. Business in the speculative line was moderate. Spot lots were 3-4 cent higher because of light offerings. There were sales of 72,000 bushels for export here and 96,000 bushels at interior points "c. i. f." to England.

Cash oats were somewhat active, and the options exhibited more life. Bradstreet's reports a decrease of 272,000 bushels for the week. The options closed 1-2@1-8 cent higher and spot lots were firm.

Lard was dull and heavy, the options closing off 10@5 points. There were sales of 400 tierces on the spot and to arrive.

The final quotations were as follows:

Wheat—February, $1 01 1-2; March, $1 03 3-8; May, $1 06 3-8; July, $1 00 1-2; December, 98 1-8 cents.

Corn—February, 63 1-4; March, 62 1-2; May, 60; July, 59 1-4 cents.

Oats—February, 53; March, 53; May, 51 3-4 cents.

Lard—March, $5 91; May, $6 05; July, $6 30; August, $6 40.

The receipts of flour and grain reported yesterday at New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston were as follows: Wheat, 43,502 bushels, corn, 95,536 bushels; oats, 82,734 bushels; total grain, 221,324 bushels; flour, 43,158 packages. At Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis the arrivals were: Wheat, 74,119 bushels; corn, 378,305 bushels; oats, 253,532 bushels; total grain, 705,956 bushels; flour, 20,981 barrels.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 18 (Special).—There was too much snow in the winter wheat belt to-day for holders. St. Louis and the Southwest were free sellers, and, notwithstanding a determined effort by Hutchinson to support the market, prices closed at 1-2 cent under Tuesday. May opened at 98 3-8, touched 98 5-8, but closed at 97 1-2 cents. Cables were indifferent and a prominent trust company at New-York closed its doors. Both circumstances, of course, were against the price. Bradstreet's figures, showing a decrease east and west of the Rockies of 1,100,000 bushels, were not unexpected and had no influence. The day's Northwestern receipts were smaller—165 cars. If the warmer weather which is predicted comes speedily the bearish temper is likely to increase. Corn was firmed up at the opening in sympathy with wheat, and on purchases by Hutchinson and by room-traders. It also followed wheat when that grain broke. May corn opened at 53 7-8, sold at 54 1-4, but closed at 53 1-2 cents. The receipts were moderate—205 cars, with 240 estimated for Thursday. Speculators are being scared out by the small stocks. Oats moved up and down with wheat and corn, May opening at 46 1-4 and closing at 46 cents. The trade was not important. There was considerable buying of provisions early by a scalping room-trader. May pork sold from $9 62 to $9 72, but closed at $9 62. May lard opened at $5 82, but closed at $5 80. May ribs sold from $4 82 to $4 85, but closed at $4 80. Exporting houses declared that Liverpool prices were about as low as Chicago. Packers continued the prominent sellers. There was no let-up in the hog movement—40,000 to-day, with 40,000 estimated for Thursday. It is estimated that on March 1 there will be 90,000,000 pounds of ribs here.

OIL MARKETS.

Oil City, Penn., Feb. 18.—National Transit certificates opened at 78c; highest, 78c; lowest, 77¼c; closed 78¼c. Sales, 59,000 bbls; clearances, 380,000 bbls; charters, 34,334 bbls; shipments, 98,860 bbls; runs, 78,093 bbls.

Pittsburg, Feb. 18.—Petroleum—National Transit certificates opened at 78c; closed, 77¾c; highest, 78c; lowest, 77¼c.

Bradford, Penn., Feb. 18.—National Transit certificates opened at 78¼c; closed, 77¾c; highest, 78¼c; lowest, 77c. Clearances, 342,000 bbls.

THE MARKETS

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

B. W. flour, pkgs	263	Moss, bales	51
Beans, obls	166	Molasses, bbls	2,387
Buckwheat, bush	350	Spirits turp., bbls	98
Cotton, bales	5,269	Rosin, bbls	79
Cottonseed oil, bbls	1,000	Oil cake, pkgs	2,679
Cottonseed meal, bags	4,291	Oil, lubr., bbls	195
Copper, cakes	286	Oleo stock, pkgs	1,285
Dried fruits, pkgs	799	Pecans, pkgs	11
Eggs, bbls	756	Pork, pkgs	1,023
Eggs, cases	8,466	Cut meats, pkgs	3,802
Flour, pkgs	18,797	Lard, pkgs	3,019
Cornmeal, bbls	674	Butter, pkgs	3,039
Cornmeal, bags	1,450	Cheese, pkgs	1,360
Wheat, bush	27,600	Dressed beef, hds	209
Corn, bush	37,700	Raisins (Cal), bxs	5,015
Oats, bush	44,000	Rice, pkgs	21
Rye, bush	200	Sugar, hhds	116
Malt, bush	7,000	Sugar, bbls	7,959
Barley, bush	12,600	Skins, bales	194
Peas, bush	1,200	Tallow, pkgs	214
Oatmeal, bbls	297	Tea, pkgs	509
Grease, pkgs	204	Tobacco, hhds	8
Grass-seed, bags	170	Tobacco, pkgs	199
Hides, bales	1,368	Whiskey, bbls	559
Hops, bales	254	Wool, bales	109
Leather, sides	15,262	Wine (Cal), pkgs	84

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

COFFEE—On the spot ruled firm and quiet, while stock to arrive had a fair demand. No. 7 Rio quoted at 17¾c. Sales, 2,000 bags No. 7, 17¾c spot; 1,000 bags No. 4 Santos, 19½c; 1,000 bags No. 6, 18¾c; 500 bags No. 5, 18½c; 750 bags Nos. 5 and 6, 18¾c for No. 6; 1,000 bags No. 6, 18¾c; all to arrive, part to be shipped; 500 bags No. 7 Santos, 17¾c spot; 550 bags Santos Peaberry, 19¼@19¾c to arrive. Of mild growths sales of 150 bags Savanilla and 40 bags Central America at private terms. In the speculative line there was a moderate degree of animation, and a stronger market throughout the entire list. Cables reported a strike of the freight handlers at Santos, and this, in conjunction with better Havre advices had a stimulating effect. Covering of "shorts" helped the upward tendency, and prices at the close showed gains of 5@20 points. Havre closed ¼@½ fr. better. Hamburg declined ½@¾ pfg on near months. London also weaker. Official quotations at 2:45 p. m.: February, 78s; March, 78s 3d; April, 78s 9d; May, 78s 3d; June, 74s 6d; July, 73s 6d. Rio reports: Regular firsts (10 kilos), nominal; good second (10 kilos), 8@9 1-2. Exchange (private), 19½. Receipts in Rio, 13,000. Rio clearances to United States, nil; Rio clearances to Europe, 4,000 bags. Rio stock, 1,000,000 bags; Rio market, steady. Receipts at Santos, 9,000 bags. Santos stock, 241,000 bags. Santos market firm. Good average Santos, 8@8 400. Strike begun by stevedores. Receipts at Rio July 1 to February 17, 1891, 1,727,000 bags; same time 1890, 1,552,000 bags; same time 1889, 3,120,000 bags. Receipts at Santos July 1 to February 17, 1891, 2,370,000 bags; same time 1890, 1,555,000 bags; same time 1889, 1,600,000 bags. Total sales here to-day, 28,750 bags as follows:

Closing prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
February	17.10@17.20	17.15	4,750
March	17.05@17.05	17.00	16,000
April	16.80@16.85	16.80	1,250
May	16.55@16.60	16.60	8,000
June	16.30@16.35	16.40	2,000
July	15.95@16.00	16.00	1,500
August	15.65@15.75	15.65	1,750
September	15.30@15.35	15.35	3,500
October	14.70@14.80	14.65	250
December	13.85@13.95		

Warehouse deliveries since February 1, 1891: New-York, 138,133 bags; Baltimore, 9,641 bags; New-Orleans, 11,253 bags; total, 159,032 bags.

COTTON—The spot market suffered a further decline of 1-16c, with absence of business. Port receipts, 17,594 bales, against 12,812 bales this day last week, and 6,191 bales this day last year. Crop movement:

	1891. Bales.	1890. Bales.
Visible supply	3,495,102	2,983,972
Receipts, 4 days	65,266	43,902
Exports to Great Britain, 4 days	27,593	28,022
Exports to France, 4 days	6,318	19,884
Exports to Continent, 4 days	20,991	5,555
Stock in New-York in licensed warehouses, counted daily	112,481	110,427
In other places (estimated)	13,210	12,554
Total stock in New-York, by running count	125,691	122,981
Stock in all United States ports	827,231	627,229

Liverpool telegrams, 1:45 p. m.—Receipts, 2,000 bales, all of which American; sales, 5,000 bales, of which for speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 4,000 bales; spot market pressed for sale; middling uplands, 4⅞d. Futures opened weak at 2-64d to 3-64d decline.

Manchester—Market: Yarns dull; cloths dull.

Quotations are based on American standard of classification:

New Cotton.	Uplands.	Gulf.
Ordinary	6⅝	6 13-16
Strict Ordinary	6 13-16	7¼
Good Ordinary	7 11-16	8⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	8 1-16	8⅝
Low Middling	8 7-16	8⅞
Strict Low Middling	8 13-16	9⅛
Middling	9	9 7-16
Good Middling	9½	9 15-16
Strict Good Middling	9⅞	10 5-16
Middling Fair	10⅝	11 1-16
Fair	11⅞	11 9-16

STAINED.

Good Ordinary	6⅝	Low Middling	7⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	6⅞	Middling	8 7-16

Options had another day of depression, and the liquidation of "longs" went on with no weed vigor, leading to a large trade. Some little excitement was noted at times of the pressure to sell, and prices broke 3@7 points. New crop months suffered the most. Continued weakness at Liverpool and the full crop movement were the chief elements of weakness. Sales, 146,500 bales.

Closing prices.	Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
February	8.70@8.71	8.70	500
March	8.08@8.09	8.09	8.06	14,000
April	8.76@8.77	8.77	8.72	15,000
May	8.84@8.85	8.85	8.80	20,600
June	8.92@8.93	8.93	8.88	19,100
July	9.00@9.01	9.01	8.96	25,800
August	9.02@9.03	9.02	8.97	39,700
September	8.97@8.98	8.98	8.92	9,300
October	8.92@8.93	8.93	8.92	500
November	8.91@8.92	8.94	8.91	2,300
December	8.92@8.93	8.95	8.92	2,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—FLOUR—Export trading was more general to-day, and the local trade improvement reached a fair aggregate. There was no material change in prices, but the close was weak, because of the late heaviness in wheat, which prompted freer offerings. The export buying was mainly of city mill extras for the West Indies, though English shippers took a moderate amount of low grades. Sales, 23,000 bbls (8,900 bbls for export), including 1,300 bbls Low Extra, $2 15@$2 35; 1,000 bbls City Mill, $3 25@$3 35; for Winter Wheat Patents, 10,700 bbls Minnesota Patents, $4 75@$5 65; 6,900 bbls Winter Wheat Extra, $3 45@$3 70; 2,000 bbls Superfine, $3 15@$3 30; 1,500 bbls fine, $2 60@$3 15. In addition to the above there were 2,700 pkgs spring wheat extras sold at the West, c. f. and i., to England. Quotations: City Mill Extra, West indies, $3 25@$3 35; Patents, $5 15@$5 75. Low grades, $3 45@$4; Winter Wheat, low grades, $3 45@$4; fair to choice, $4 10@$4 50; Patents, or finest brands, $4 60@$5; Minnesota Spring Wheat, low extra, $3 45@$4; clear, $4 15@$4 35; fine, $4 50@$4 75; Patents, ordinary to choice, $4 60@$5 40; fancy, $4 50@$5 20; Patents, ordinary to choice, $4 60@$5 40; fancy, $5 50@$5 65; Superfine, spring and winter, $3 15@$3 70; Fine, $2 75@$3 45; market closed easy.

SOUTHERN FLOUR—Rather quiet and weak in tone. Sales, 1,400 bbls. Common to Fair Extra, $3 50@$4; Trade and Family Brands, $4 10@$5 10; Patents, $4 70@$5 50.

RYE FLOUR—Less active, but firm. Sales of 600 bbls Superfine, at $3 35@$4 50, and Fancy at $4 60.....BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Rather weak; quoted at 22 50@$2 75.....CORNMEAL—Steady. Yellow Western, $2 25@$2 35.....BUCKWHEAT GRAIN—Entirely nominal.....CORN MEAL—Steady. Yellow Western, $2 25@$2 35, and Brandywine at $2 35, sales, 600 bbls.

GRAIN—WHEAT—There was a broader range of prices to-day, and while not especially brisk, the volume of speculation reached a respectable aggregate, over 3,000,000 bush being dealt in. At the outset and during the first hour of trading, the "long" side had full control of the situation, and the result was an advance of 3@3c, with free selling covering of "shorts." But the afternoon dealings developed a different state of affairs and the close showed not less a decline than the opening advance. As against $1 06⅞, the final of yesterday, May opened at $1 07, and subsequently advanced to $1 07⅝, after which it dropped to $1 06⅝, with considerable realizing, leaving off at the bottom. July started at $1 01 3-16, and then rallied to $1 01 7-16, from which there was a break to $1 00⅞, with a close at $1 00⅞@$1 00 15-16. Business transacted for St. Louis account at the outset, trading was merely a repetition of the local operations noted for a few days past, with most interest still centred in May delivery. Crop news was largely responsible for the early firmness. There was further talk of damage to the French crop, and reports of floods in the Ohio valley, while the weather in the Northwest was very cold. Dispatches from Chicago reported unfavorably on the condition of the winter wheat in Illinois. Cables were firm and the seaboard clearances of flour were again quite liberal, both of which added to the buoyancy. The late weakness was due mainly to liquidation of "longs" on the "putting in" of large lines at the West by a big operator at the West. Another depressing feature was the closing of the doors of the American Loan and Trust Company. "Bradstreet's" report was used by the bulls to some advantage. It showed a decrease for the week of 67,000 bushels in stocks east of the Rockies, while on the Pacific Coast there was a diminution of 1,075,000 bush. Arrivals at interior points were 108,289 bush spring and 43,472 bush winter, against 137,536 and 31,126 bush respectively a year ago. Seaboard receipts, 43,502 bush; clearances, 1,000 bush wheat and 40,000 pkgs flour. The spot market ruled dull and unsettled, closing a shade lower, sympathizing with options. Sales of 1,000 bush winter red at 99c; 2,000 bush winter red at $1 12; and 3,000 bush checked lands between 1 and dealers. Millers held aloof. Sales, 3,030,000 bush future, 9,000 bush spot, including Unrated Winter Red and Spring, at 91c@$1 12½; No. 2 Red quoted at $1 04@$1 11 store, $1 12@$1 12½ afloat; No. 1 Hard Spring nominal, $1 12@$1 14 afloat; No. 1 Northern, $1 11@$1 12½ delivery, closing at $1 10½ on March, $1 09⅝@$1 11½, closing at $1 10⅝; do May, $1 05⅝@$1 07⅝, closing at $1 06⅝; do June, $1 01@$1 01½, closing at $1 01; do July, $1 00@$1 01 7-16, closing at $1 00½; do August, 99@99⅞c, closing at 99c; do September, closing at 98c; do December, 98⅞@99c, closing at 98c.....RYE—Firmer here due demand very slow. Western, in boatloads, quoted at 80@82c; Canada, nominal; to arrive, 82@83c, lake; fancy.....BARLEY—Dull and unchanged in price. No. 2 Milwaukee quoted at 82@83c; Unrated Western, 78@92c; No. 2 Canada, 87c; Extra No. 2, 90c; No. 1 Canada, 95@96c; 2-rowed State, 80@81c.....BARLEY MALT—In light request.

CORN—Was more or less affected by the fluctuations in the leading cereal, while the dealings were quite moderate and purely local. There was a rise of fully 2c on May delivery at the outset, with some buying for "short" account. Firm cables and buying at the West by a big operator contributed to the buoyancy. Realizing, however, subsequently set in, and the close was heavy, at unchanged to 1c advance, near months being relatively steadier than May. "Bradstreet's" figures showed a decrease of 67,000 bush for the week in available stocks east of the Rockies. On the spot there was a rise of about ½c, with restricted offerings, while demand continued fair. Shippers took nine loads and the clearances aggregated 23,332 bush. Receipts here comparatively small, and at other points moderate. About 90,000 bush were sold at interior points, c. i. f. and l., through to England. Sales, 648,000 bush future, 138,000 bush spot, including unrated mixed and white. Quoted at 52@52½c, steamer mixed, 54c elevator, 55c afloat; No. 2 mixed, 54c elevator, 55c afloat; No. 2 white, 55@55½c elevator, 56c delivered; No. 1 white, 57 elevator; No. 2 February, closing at 53½c; do March, 52⅞c, closing at 52½c; do April, 52c, closing at 52c; do May, 50@50⅛c, closing at 50c; do July, 50⅛@50⅜c, closing at 50⅛c.....OATS—Ruled stronger, but there were no special features to the dealings. Speculation was moderately active and during the early session prices advanced ½@¾c; but the late weakness in wheat caused a slight reaction, and the close was quiet. Spot lots had an increased trade demand, and No. 2 mixed made a slight gain. Offers were without material change. Clearances, 300 bush. Sales, 190,000 bush future, 187,000 bush spot, including No. 3 mixed, 52c elevator; No. 3 white, 51½c elevator; No. 2 mixed, 53@53½c elevator, 54½c delivered; No. 2 white, 52@53c elevator; No. 1 white, 53c elevator; No. 2 Chicago, 54½c elevator; unrated mixed Western, 51@53½c; white do, 52@61c. No. 2 February, 53@53½c, closing at 53c; do March, closing at 52c; do May, 51⅞@51⅞c, closing at 51½c; No. 2 white February, closing at 53½c; do March, 53@53½c, closing at 53½c; do May, closing at 53c.....FEED—Quoted: 40 lb, $1 15@$1 17½; 40 lb, $1 05@$1 10; 50 lb, $1 10@$1 15; 100 lb, $1 21@$1 25; Sharps, $1 25@$1 30; Rye Feed, $1 10@$1 15.

HAY AND STRAW—While showing no material change, the market for hay has a heavy look, owing to full receipts and dull sales to order. Straw rather easy and slow. HAY—Choice, 60c; fair to good, 45@50c; common to fair, 35@45c; clover mixed, 45@50c; shipping, 45c..... STRAW—Long rye, 85@90c; short rye, 50c; oat and wheat, 40@45c.

HOPS—Brewers are picking up small lots to meet urgent requirements, but aside from this, trading is at a standstill and no sales are on record, the feeling is barely steady. State, 1890, choice, 25@26c; medium, 22@24c; common to fair, 28@31c; State, 1889, choice, 26@27c; medium, 23@25c; common to fair, 18@22c; State, 1888, 12@18c; do old, 7@12c; Pacific Coast, 1890, common to choice, 28@31c; choice, 1889, 26c.

METALS—TIN—Less active but firm; spot quoted at 19.60c; May, 19.95c.....LEAD—Steady and quiet; spot, 4.30c.....COPPER—Nominal; Lake, February, 14.25c.....SPELTER—Dull.....PIG IRON WARRANTS—Neglected.

MOLASSES—Unchanged and quiet. New-Orleans is quoted at 16@35c, ordinary to fancy; Porto Rico, 25@36c; English Island, 20@28c.

NAVAL STORES—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Rather easier on fleet offerings and dull trade; quoted at 40@40½c.....ROSINS—In moderate request. Strained, $1 42½; good do, $1 45@$1 47½; E, $1 50; F, $1 60@$1 67½; G, $1 80; H, $2; I, $1 90; K, $2 50@$2 60; M, $2 90; N, $3 75; W. G., $4 25; W. W., $5.

OILS—A quiet feeling was noted in all directions today, but prices ruled generally steady. Cottonseed, crude, prime, 30c; do off grade, 23@26c; refined summer yellow for sweet, 35@36½c; do of prime, 27c; Cochin, 36c; Cod, 33@35c; Linseed, raw, city, 50c; Western, 53@54c; Lard, prime, 40c; Tallow, Natural, Mehaden, crude, Northern, 27c; light pressed, 29c; dark pressed, 27@28c; bleached, winter, 35c; Sperm, crude, 72c; natural, winter, 74@76c; natural spring, 67@69c; bleached, winter, 79@81c; bleached spring, 72@74c. Whale, natural, winter, 55c; bleached, winter, 57c; bleached, spring, 55@56c; extra bleached, 59c; Saponified, 4½c per lb; Olive, Italian, 67@68c; Straights, nominal; Basis, 27c.

PROVISIONS—PORK—Had less demand, but prices showed no material change. Sales, 200 bbls Mess on private terms. Mess quoted at $9 75@$10 75 for old and $10 50@$11 25 for new; Short Clear, $11 50@$13; Extra Prime, $8@$9 75; Family Mess, $10 50@$11 50.....BEEF—Steady but trading slow. City Extra India Mess, in tes, quoted at $13@$13 50; Family, $9@$10 50; Packet, 10 bbls, $8@$8 50; Plate, 10 bbls, $7@$7 50; Mess, $6 75@$7 50.....BEEF HAMS—In better demand; quoted at $13 50 here and $12 50 at the West. Sales, 60 bbls here, $13 50, and 500 bbls at West, private terms..... CUT MEATS—Steady as