# SERMONS WORTH KEEPING.

## XIII.

### BISHOP POTTER IN DR. DUFFIE'S CHURCH.

"THE WILLING SHOULDER" PRESENTED AS AN IDEAL FORM OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE.

The Church of St. John the Baptist and the Church of the Epiphany have been united under the name of the Church of the Epiphany, and the new parish held its first service yesterday morning in the old church building of St. John the Baptist, at Thirty-fifth-st. and Lexington-ave., which is to be its future home. The rector, the Rev. Dr. Cornelius Roosevelt Duffie, was assisted in the services yesterday morning by the Rev. Dr. Broadnox and the Rev. Dr. Thomas A. Hyde, of Boston. Bishop Henry C. Potter preached the sermon. The boy choir has been brought down from the old Church of the Epiphany to the new place of worship, and extensive changes will be made this summer in the way of organ and choir loft accommodations. The old church building will be used for mission work until it can be sold. It is hoped that an important missionary work can be established in connection with this new arrangement.

BISHOP POTTER.

Dr. Potter's subject was "The Willing Shoulder," his text being: "For then will I turn to the people a pure language that they may all call upon the name of the Lord, to serve Him with one shoulder. (Zephaniah iii, 9). The Bishop said in substance:

I take here the marginal reading, rather than that to be found in the body of the text, not merely because it is more picturesque, but because (which is most important for our purpose this morning) it is more true. There is, however, at the first view an obscurity in the figure which the prophet uses which demands a word, if no more, of explanation. He is predicting a time when the older paganism of his own day would yield at length to the light and the truth. Then he says, "These heathen will call upon the name of the Lord that they may serve Him with one shoulder." But why with one shoulder and not with two? The image suggests at first a divided and half-hearted service, as when one describes another as a "left-handed friend," and the shoulders are so usually the emblem of a burden squarely and heartily assumed by both that a service which includes only one shoulder must needs, it would seem, be partial and evasive.

We turn, however, from the enigma in the written page to those other enigmas (as some have long accounted them) which may be found to-day in recently disinterred Egyptian sculpture, and the two at once translate and interpret each other. Any one of us who have seen the multitudinous copies and drawings of these Scriptures will remember among them pictures of long rows of men walking in locked step, and each with one hand reaching forward and resting upon the shoulder of the other. It is plain to the most careless observation that the men thus pictured were aiming at uniformity of movement, and the reason for this may usually be seen in some heavy burden—often some huge stone—oftener still what seems like the mainmast of a ship, or the trunk of a great tree, resting upon and reaching from shoulder to shoulder, which thus the whole company was bearing together.

UNITED EFFORT CONQUERS ALL THINGS.

Now, in such an enterprise the look-step is of service, the uniformity of purpose and effort is of still greater service, but the one shoulder is indispensable. If the burden is to be borne at all, it will be when each man takes his place, orders his pace, and puts his shoulder where the weight and the strain are to fall. And thus we see what great ideas these men of the older time got out of the industries and enterprise of the age in which they lived.

The prophet, sitting, it may be, like many another hermit, at the mouth of his cave on the bank of some mighty Euphrates or Nile, sees the slaves of some wealthy proprietor building his palace far below. As he follows their movements he beholds how seemingly impossible tasks yield to united effort. The heaviest burden is not too heavy to be lifted ner upborne, if only men will bend to it in the rhythm of one purpose and with "one shoulder." And out of that homely fact he sees the shining of a universal law. Thus palaces were to be builded? Yes—pyramids were to be reared? Yes, but better than all, thus society was to be redeemed. Given a force strong enough to constrain the vagrant will—to master the selfish appetite, to energize the torpid conscience, and out of this rhytamic service, each man in line, each keeping step, and each and all lifting with one shoulder, there rose the vision of millennial glory!

For what is it that makes the disorder and misery, the waste and burden that characterize the world to-day? They come from the disregard of this primal truth. Over every life that lives God has stretched the burden of His moral law. Upon the bearing of the burden, upon the doing of His will, in other words, He has conditioned the welfare of the family, the prosperity of the state, and the peace of society. Fall into line, time your movements with those who are your fellows, place your shoulder cheerfully and patiently under the common burden, and lo! it ceases to be a burden. But refuse your place, evade your obligations, slip your shoulder from under the load, and leave it for others to carry now, and what follows? What but misery and suffering for all the rest? If you will go over with me to Blackwell's Island, or a little further to Sing Sing, you will see what follows! It is worth while for us to remember that almost all the world's huge and most costly machinery of charitable relief, that all our vast and expensive system of correction and punishment, that our system of police, that a large share of our taxes, may that the enhanced price of what we eat and drink and wear, of every book that we read and every privilege that we extend to others, may be traced to the violation of this law.

AN IDEAL COMMUNITY DESCRIBED.

Given a system in which a part of the community ceases, in one way or another, to evade its just obligations whether to God or man; in one word, accepts its burden instead of shirking it, and straightway you have revolutionized society. But, as it is—try as many of us may to separate himself from concern for his fellows—their treachery to duty returns and punishes him. There is a definite weight of obligation overhanging every life, and somehow it must be borne. If one says, "to me this strain is irksome, this labor monotonous, this law-obeying distasteful" and falls out of the ranks, the burden is just so much heavier for those who remain. There are so many million mouths in this land to-day to be fed. If each one will not, or cannot, feed himself, then it is necessary for some one else to toil the harder and live the more frugally in order to do it for him. Look for a moment merely at the enormous punative machinery of civilization and see what an appalling witness it is to the disorder of the society in which it exists. Who are our vagrants and criminals? The strikers and brawlers and non-producers? They are simply the people who, from hereditary infirmity or native perverseness, have fallen out of the line and who have left their more faithful fellows to carry both their load and their own.

Indeed, is it necessary that we should go abroad out of our own homes to find the dismal illustration of the converse of this law? Of the law itself some homes are at once the most beautiful and inspiring illustrations. Read the lives of some of the fathers of the Republic and see how what I mean comes out in every page of them. Do you remember the story of Ezekiel Webster, and of the other greater Webster's preparation for college? What penury there was in some of those earlier homes of the Republic—yes, but what patience and pertinacity and unanimity of uncomplaining service. How much one brought his shoulder or hers under the burden just where places and need were waiting for them, and then, step following step, the long, steady, swinging stride, told how the seemingly impossible was conquered and peace and plenty came to crown the victors.

And if there are other homes—clouded and barren—warring and unlovely, it is simply because there the law of a one-shouldered service has been left out. Some one or two are struggling with the burdens of all. There are vagrants who own no law—idlers who will lift no load—lax and lawless ones who will acknowledge no authority and discharge no duty, and it does not require a great many of these to make wretchedness and misery for all the rest. "Yes, for all the rest," it may be said, "but what can you expect when the violator of law is so free and happy himself? You go back and choose an image out of that old paganism in which kings shackled their slaves together and bid them serve with one shoulder under the terrors of the lash, and present that to us of this America of to-day, forsooth, as the type of a widely organized society or home. You forget that the most sacred thing of all is liberty, and that he who breaks out of some rigid rank and order gains at least freedom and privilege in his own person."

Freedom and privilege to do what, my brother? Do you answer to do as seems good in his own eyes, without reference to the rights and well-being of other people? There never was a more dismal falsehood dreamed since lawlessness entered the world. Undoubtedly it is possible for one to shirk his burden and to evade his place in the alignment of human service; and the world is cursed to-day with the dead weight of drones and cowards who are doing this very thing all their lives long. But there is not one of these people nor any one of us who has disowned the obligation to bear any part of the common burdens of life who has not learned long ago that such a policy of existence leads neither to happiness nor freedom. Who are the men who cry out most fiercely against the order of society but those who find that it will not suffer them to be idlers and obstructionists without paying the penalty of such idleness? Society is forbearing, marvellously forbearing, but its forbearance has a limit.

THE NEED OF UNSELFISH MEN.

This line of reflection has one particular application which in this place especially must readily occur to you. There is work to be done in the world, men and brethren, which can only be forwarded effectually when all those who owe it their help shall fall into line and serve with one shoulder. At the beginning of reforms, at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of all good government, there must be the appreciation of this fundamental principle. Until we can realize that the triumph of right is of more consequence than the triumph of our own personal whim or separate idiosyncrasy, a great many needed reforms for which the world is waiting will droop and languish.

And so, no less surely, will the Church of God. It is the glory of our age, we say, that it has in spiritual things emancipated itself from the tyranny of authority. But it ought to be plain to us that in things ecclesiastic as in things civil, that if we have dethroned the despotism of priests and creeds we must find some energizing and governing force to take their place. A church is first of all and before all an organism; it has a history, it has a heritage of truth to be held and taught, it has a ministry and sacrament. But besides these it must have a working constituency. Without that it is merely a huge machinery with nothing to do. But how can it have a constituency if you and I and the rest of the world simply appoint ourselves its critics, and stand apart to fault its methods and depreciate its methods?

"Why do you not join the Church?" said an aged Bishop on the frontier many years ago to one who had talked much and loudly of his interest in such matters. "I would, Bishop," was the reply, "if there were not so many bad men in the Church. I am waiting to find a perfect Church." "You will never find it, my young brother," said the Bishop sadly; "for (unless you claim for yourself more than I think you will care to), when you once have joined it, it will cease to be a perfect Church."

THE CHURCH AND ITS LEADER.

And therefore, brethren, instead of looking for that ideal which our own infirmities make as yet impossible, why will we not bring our shoulders to the task of advancing that fellowship which, despite its human imperfection, has God for its Founder and Christ for its Leader and King. For some two thousand years this divine society has been in the world. What volumes of obliquy have been hurled against it. The sneers which you may hear to-day, if you will, are every one of them at least a thousand years old. And what in all this time has criticism done? What better thing has it given us? What nobler truth has it brought to light? What worthier Master can it offer us? I open that letter of Paul's to the Church in Philippi and I read: "Wherefore God hath highly exalted Him and given Him a name which is above every name, that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow." Tell me, O critic and doubter, what name will you write above that name? The world is to-day some twenty centuries older than when Jesus of Nazreth entered it. Search it round from sea to sea and from shore to shore, ransack the paces of history and the monuments of the past. Gather the philosophers of the Old World and the New. Lead forth the teachers who are worthy of our confidence and deserving of our homage, and tell us which one among them all you could bid us to substitute for the Christ of the Gospels.

We hear much in these days of a destructive criticism. There is a destructive criticism whose fruits are manifest on every hand. But let us not mistake that which it has destroyed. It has destroyed the faith of the weak and the credulous and the unstable. But against the truth of Christ it has hurled itself in vain. That endures as He endures who gave it. That endures as the church endures to which He has committed it. And that Church is His body, its future is in His keeping, and its fellowship is His fellowship no less. Come then, my brother, and claim your privilege to share this brotherhood and then to serve your Master in the ranks of His disciples. There is a place for you to fill. There is a work for you to do. Put your shoulder to the task and then "call upon the name of the Lord."

## A CHURCH CORNERSTONE LAID.

CEREMONIES OF THE IMMANUEL GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CONGREGATION.

With impressive ceremonies the cornerstone of the new building of the Immanuel German Evangelical Lutheran Church, in East Eighty-third-st., between Second and Third aves., was laid yesterday afternoon. The street in front of the church and the temporary platform were filled with interested spectators. The cornerstone was put in place by the pastor of the church, the Rev. C. J. Renz. The copper box, which was placed beneath it, contained a manuscript history of the church, a Bible, copies of denominational and secular papers, a number of coins, including a Columbian half-dollar, and a complete series of the new postage stamps. The prayer was delivered by the Rev. William Busse, and the address by the Rev. J. P. Beyer. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. J. H. Sieker. The music was provided by a chorus conducted by August Kilian.

The new church building will be of buff brick, with handsome trimmings. The style of architecture is Gothic. The tower will be 150 feet high. The building will contain, besides the auditorium, a school room, apartments for the pastor, a study and a reception room. The body of the church has a seating capacity of 800. The Immanuel German Evangelical Lutheran Church was founded by the Rev. Mr. Renz in 1863. The members then met in the old Yorkville Court House, Eighty-sixth-st. and Fourth-ave. The congregation built a church on the same site which will be occupied by the new building. In 1889, owing to financial difficulties, the church sold its land. In 1891 it bought back the property and last September tore down the old church building to make room for the new structure. The congregation in 1889 consisted of only thirteen members, but upon the return of the founder of the church, the Rev. C. J. Renz, who went away in 1887, the number was increased to several hundred.

## STABBED SEVEN TIMES WITH A CHEESEKNIFE.

A Frenchman named Ernest Etchen, a cook of No. 25 Second-st., was held for trial on a charge of felonious assault, by Justice Talntor, in the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. At 1 o'clock yesterday morning Etchen and Otto Mennel, who lives in the same house, accidentally ran into each other in the hallway of the house, and each said the other did it purposely, and they came to blows and Mennel got the best of the fight. Etchen ran to his rooms and returned with two large cheeseknives. He then attacked Mennel and stabbed him seven times, in the face, head and neck. All of the wounds are slight. Mrs. Etchen and Mrs. Mennel afterward had a fight of their own, and Mrs. Etchen came out the victor. All hands were arrested. In court they all said that they acted in self-defence. Mrs. Etchen was discharged.

## COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court—General Term—Before Van Brunt, P. J., O'Brien and Follett, JJ.—Nos. 60, 64, 41, 53, 61.

Supreme Court—Chambers—Before Andrews, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 o'clock.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part I—Before Ingraham, J.—Nos. 809, 810, 2401, 2404, 2480, 2483, 2485, 2563, 2629, 2013, 2429, 2460, 2531, 2027, 2550, 2557, 2561, 2011, 2025, 2030, 2100, 2187, 2193.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part II—Before Barrett, J.—Case on, Hurley vs. Miles.

Circuit Court—Part II—Before Truax, J.—Nos. 2816, 2148, 2503, 2506, 1917, 1948, 2129, 1978, 1979, 2409, 2379, 2001, 2704, 1946½, 1919½, 415, 2490, 1957½, 2476, 2587, 2012, 4550, 1676, 2488, 2253, 724½, 1104, 5163, 23.2.

Circuit Court—Part I—Before Patterson, J.—Cases from Part III.

Circuit Court—Part II—Before Lawrence, J.—Cases from Part III.

Circuit Court—Part IV—Before Beach, J.—Cases from Part III.

Surrogate's Court—Trial Term—Before Fitzgerald, S.—Wills of Mary A. Farrell and Thomas Delahunty, 10:30 o'clock. For probate: Wills of Peter Wilkinson, Frederick W. Moser, Mary Tiernan, William Uhlmann, Mary Dalling, Hilaire Cooper, Bowman C. Baker, 10:30 a. m.

Common Pleas—General Term—Adjourned until February 23, 1893.

Common Pleas—Special Term—Before Pryor, J.—Motions.

Common Pleas—Equity Term—Before Bischoff, J.—Nos. 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 32, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 15, 51, 4, 6, 31, 39, 40, 3, 11, 12, 14½, 36, 49, 52, 53, 54, 60.

Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part I—Before Daly, C. J.—Nos. 1445, 952, 749, 886, 1091, 970, 656, 969, 962, 997, 893, 1360, 791, 256, 413, 891, 1562, 751, 864, 896, 796, 716, 379, 999, 720, 895, 768, 221, 334, 804, 627, 251, 1087, 44, 979, 754, 470.

Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part II—Before Gierherich, J.—Cases from Part I.

Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part III—Before Bookstaver, J.—Cases from Part I.

Supreme Court—General Term—Before Sedgwick, C. J., Dugro and Gildersleeve, JJ.—Appeals from orders and judgments. Nos. 21, 22.

Superior Court—Special Term—Before Freedman, J.—Nos. 221, 486, 487, 18, 490, 637, 641, 657.

Superior Court—Equity Term—Adjourned until February 27.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Part I—Before McAdam, J.—Nos. 772, 1531, 1083, 1750, 1738, 853, 2529, 2634, 1819.

Superior Court—Trial Term—Parts II and III—Adjourned for the term.

City Court—Special Term—Before McGown, J.—Motions.

City Court—Trial Term—Part I—Before Van Wyck, J.—Nos. 238, 1286, 1409, 659, 1102, 701, 717, 1069, 1272, 1188, 1051, 1199, 1175, 1324, 634, 710, 1291, 1131, 1233, 1138, 1173, 2719, 611, 724, 1150, 695, 353, 1403, 1166, 1198.

City Court—Trial Term—Part II.—Before Fitzsimons, J.—Nos. 1078, 967, 1023, 1052, 1013, 216, 939, 940, 1515, 447, 1439, 1441, 1626, 1035, 531, 415, 1089, 1513, 1631, 955, 1538, 957, 1083, 1047, 1051, 1405, 931, 187, 1508, 995, 1549.

City Court—Trial Term—Part III—Before Ehrlich, C. J.—Nos. 638, 449, 739, 729, 758, 1411, 1415, 1480, 1414, 924, 382, 381, 798, 1314, 1527, 1305, 926, 1340, 987, 1003, 1473, 1669, 2669.

City Court—Trial Term—Part IV—Before McCarthy, J.—Short causes. Nos. 2580, 2342, 2755, 2421, 2757, 2445, 2187, 2503, 2523, 2502, 2078, 2432, 2222, 1747, 2684, 2577, 2759, 2683, 2797.

Court of General sessions—Part I—Before Cowing, J., and Assistant District-Attorney Macdona—Nos. 1 to 49, inclusive.

Court of General Sessions—Part II—Before Smyth, R., and Assistant District-Attorney Davis—Nos. 1 to 16, inclusive.

Court of General Sessions—Part III—Before Martine, J., and Assistant District-Attorney Weeks—Nos. 1 to 2, inclusive.

## OVERDUE STEAMSHIPS IN PORT.

DELAYED BY ROUGH WEATHER—THE WESTERNLAND LOSES A PROPELLER BLADE.

The Germanic, of the White Star Line, and the Westernland, of the Red Star Line, arrived here yesterday, after experiencing rough weather all the way across the Atlantic. The Germanic left Liverpool on February 1, and Queenstown on the 2d at 2:15 p. m. Early the next day the vessel met with high winds and a heavy sea. These increased, and on February 3 she ran into a strong gale, which lasted for four days. On February 7 the wind moderated, but the sea continued to be rough and tossed the White Star boat around in a lively way. The Germanic sustained no damage, but her passengers were glad to get ashore yesterday. Among those in her cabin were Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Birch, F. Batchelor, Miss M. Bowers, Miss F. G. Bowers, George Carr, W. H. Clarke, T. Craig, V. J. Gage, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Gaines, C. M. Garnett, H. Plunket Greene, J. Davis, the Rev. W. Hancock, the Hon. Cecil Johnstone, H. M. Lambert, J. D. Macdonald, John McIntyre, Herbert Price, C. D. Richards, Dr. F. H. Woodlock and T. K. Stubbins.

The Westernland left Antwerp on January 28 at 9 o'clock a. m. Up to February 3 she had equally weather, with heavy and confused seas. On the next day she ran into terrific rain squalls. These had the unusual accompaniment for this time of the year of vivid lightning, and with the coming of this the rain turned into hail, which rattled furiously on the decks. On February 5 the weather was unsteady, but the Westernland was making good progress until one of the blades of her propeller was carried away, and this accident, with the heavy head sea, retarded her progress to such a degree that only fifty miles were logged on that day.

The weather continued bad until the end of the voyage, and frequent snow squalls added to the varieties of weather already experienced. The Western land was three days overdue. In her cabin there were, among others: Professor W. Q. Atwater, Dr. Dillon Brake, Dr. E. E. Palmer, J. J. Eckert, Mrs. Emma Joslin, the Rev. Anton Lauck, Arthur Wildworth, Jun., A. Spalding, ex-United States Consul at Brunnschwig, Germany, and wife, and Lieutenant-Commander E. T. Strong, U. S. N., who comes here to take command of the training ship Saratoga at Philadelphia.

Among the passengers on the Elbe, of the North German Lloyd, which arrived here yesterday from Bremen, were Arnold Antz, H. Bloomingdale, R. Chandler, Dr. C. J. Kiefer, G. F. Knox, Carl Lucklaus, Paul Oppermann, J. Preller, Joseph Strauss, J. S. Stern, Louis Zielke and John H. Giddings.

## THE PETROLEUM MARKET.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD AND RANGE OF PRICES.

The full reports of the pipe lines are not yet at hand. The report of the National Transit Company for January shows 6,353,014 barrels in outstanding certificates, compared with 6,376,262 barrels in December, 1892; credit balances to producers, 5,410,111 barrels, against 5,332,029 barrels; net stocks, 11,763,125 barrels, against 11,908,341 barrels in December, 1892, a reduction in net stocks of 145,216 barrels. The Tide-Water Pipe Line Company reports net stocks of 502,720 barrels in January, against 546,325 barrels in December, 1892, a decrease of 43,605 barrels.

The incomplete pipe-line figures for the first nine days of February indicate a continued falling off in net stocks. The unusually severe weather this winter has seriously interfered with oil operations in Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio and while there may be a rise in output when the weather improves, it will doubtless be some months before wells that have been frozen up or shut down can be flowed as freely as before. The field situation has presented no sensational features. But "Kilgore's News Letter" notes the following: "As an indication of the general position of the trade, it is significant that producing companies affiliated with the Standard people have recently been large buyers of wells and territory at what may be fairly considered high prices, a feature of the trade which has not before been noticed in several years."

There is no change in the position of refined petroleum. We reported last week the news that had been cabled from Russia announcing the opening of another enormous "fountain," raising the daily production of the Russian fields to 170,000 barrels. As yet no influence has been exerted on foreign quotations and prices here held steady. The outward movement of oil has been interfered with by ice in New-York Bay and in Delaware River. Yet the exports of crude, refined, etc., from the United States from January 1 to date are estimated at 61,000,000 gallons, an increase of 5,000,000 gallons from the corresponding period of 1892.

The range of prices and the total dealings in National Transit certificates at the Stock Exchange and the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange for the last two weeks were as follows:

| Week ended— | Stock Exchange. Feb. 4. | Feb. 11. | Consolidated. Feb. 4. | Feb. 11. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Opening | 53 | 54½ | 53⅝ | 54½ |
| Highest | 55 | 54½ | 56¼ | 54⅞ |
| Lowest | 53 | 54½ | 53⅛ | 54¼ |
| Final | 53 | 54½ | 54⅛ | 54½ |
| Sales, barrels | 20,000 | 10,000 | 95,000 | 42,000 |

Refined quotations were unchanged at 5.40 cents a gallon on barrels and 2.80 cents in bulk at New-York and 5 points under these quotations at Baltimore and Philadelphia. Cases were 6.15 cents. Crude was unchanged at 5.35 cents a gallon in barrels and 2.85 cents in bulk. Washington crude being 50 points under these figures. Naphtha was unchanged at 5.50 cents.

Foreign quotations were unchanged at 12⅞ francs per 100 kilos, at Antwerp; 5.15 marks per 50 kilos in Bremen, and 4½d per Imperial gallon at London.

## GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

FEATURES OF NEW-YORK DEALINGS.

The wheat speculation at the Produce Exchange on Saturday was very tame, the sales reaching only 640,000 bushels and the fluctuation ruling narrow. Final quotations indicated a loss of ⅛@¼ cent for the day in sympathy with the West and in the face of light receipts. Offers were irregular in tone. March options sold at 80⅞@80⅝. May at 82 7-16@82⅝, and July at 83⅞@83⅝ cents. The spot movement was light and sellers reduced their views ¼ cent in sympathy with options. Sales were 8,000 bushels.

Corn was dull and easy, closing ⅛ cent lower and was without feature. Sales were 110,000 bushels. Spot corn was firmly held.

Oats were neglected in the option line, no business at all being accomplished, while nominal quotations at the close indicated an advance of ⅛ cent. Spot oats were moderately active and a shade firmer.

Closing official prices were as follows:

Wheat—February, 79⅞; March, 80⅞; May, 82⅝; June, 83; July, 83⅝ cents.

Corn—February, 53; March, 53; May, 52⅞; July, 53⅞ cents.

Oats—February, 38; March, 38½; May, 38; white February, 41½; March, 41½ cents.

THE TRADE IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, Feb. 12 (Special).—Wheat declined almost a cent yesterday, and closed weak. May sold from 79⅛ to 78⅞ and closed at 78⅞ cents. The weather was milder, and there was a little more sunshine. More important than that, though, Monday is a holiday here at Chicago, and not a holiday in other States. Lower bids had the fear that outside markets, which are rather bearish, would take the opportunity to-morrow to smash prices. Minneapolis and Duluth had only 170 cars here there were only 100; the estimate for to-morrow was only 125. Corn was weak. The Government report on hogs, showing a loss of 6,000,000 head in the hog crop, gave a chance for the argument that with 6,000,000 less hogs in the country, there would be a saving in the consumption of corn of about 20,000,000 bushels. There was a lot of local selling, joined in by Cudahy, Ream and others. May sold 46½ to 45⅞, and closed at 46 cents. Oats were weak, largely in sympathy with corn. May sold from 34⅝ to 34¼ and closed at 34⅜ cents. The receipts were 74 cars; the estimate for Monday was 100. Vigorous support of lard by the bull interest and compulsory covering of lard on stop orders made an unexpectedly strong provision market at the outset. Lard sold up almost to 13 cents a pound, and touched 12.90 cents for May. When lard was at its best there was a sympathetic strength in ribs and at 3⅞ the close showed the early strength gone from everything, even from lard. May lard, which sold at 12.90 early, reached to 12.75 and closed at 12.77 cents. May pork closed at 12.77 cents; May ribs, which touched 10.47, closed at 10.35 cents. It is the belief that the best buying of lard was again by Liverpool and the cover shorts. There were only 11,000 hogs; the estimate for to-morrow was 21,000; the cattle came next week, 120,000. The receipts for last week were only 69,000. The figures on the packing to date showed a falling off of 1,200,000 hogs. Flaxseed was firm; sold at $1.22½, and closed at $1.22½.

COTTON MARKETS—BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, Feb. 11, 1 p. m.—The sales of the day included 4,400 bales American. Futures closed steady; American middling, low middling clause, February delivery, 4.53-64d buyers; February and March delivery, 4.53-64d buyers; March and April delivery, 4.56-64d sellers; April and May delivery, 4.56-64@4.57-64d; May and June delivery, 4.58-64d buyers; June and July delivery, 4.60-64d sellers; July and August delivery, 4.61-64@4.62-64d; August and September delivery, 4.61-64d buyers; September and October delivery, 4.55-64@4.56-64d; October and November delivery, 4.50-64d value; November and December delivery, 4.52-64d value.

Galveston, Feb. 11.—Cotton quiet; middling, 8⅞c; low middling, 8½c; good ordinary, 8c; net and gross receipts, 1,998 bales; sales, 77 bales, all spinners; stock, 92,051 bales.

Norfolk, Feb. 11.—Cotton steady; middling, 8⅞c; low middling, 8 7-16c; good ordinary, 7¾c; net and gross receipts, 347 bales; exports coastwise, 50 bales; sales, 1,138 bales; stock, 52,018 bales.

Savannah, Feb. 11.—Cotton steady; middling, 8¾c; low middling, 8⅛c; good ordinary, 8c; net and gross receipts, 1,333 bales; exports to the Continent, 5,250 bales; coastwise, 302 bales; sales, 775 bales; stock, 80,813 bales.

New-Orleans, Feb. 11.—Cotton steady; middling, 9c; low middling, 8⅜c; good ordinary, 8⅛c; net receipts, 3,723 bales; gross, 3,728 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,173 bales; coastwise, 510 bales; sales, 1,750 bales; stock, 321,781 bales.

LONDON WOOL SALES.

London, February 11.—At the wool sales to-day 15,541 bales were offered. The offerings were of good average quality. There was a good attendance. The better greasy merinos were actively competed for at extreme rates and good scourels sold well. There is but a short supply of cross-breds. Following are to-day's sales in detail, with prices obtained: New-South Wales, 6,500 bales—Scoured, 9½d@1s 2½d; do locks and pieces, 7½d@1s 1d; greasy, 5¾d@10½d; do locks and pieces, 5d@8½d. Queensland, 3,500 bales—Scoured, 10d@1s 3d; do locks and pieces, 9½d@1s 1½d; greasy, 5¾d@10d; do locks and pieces, 5¾d@7½d. Melbourne and Victoria, 2,600 bales—Scoured, 8½d@1s 5½d; do locks and pieces, 5½d@1s 1d; greasy, 4½d@7½d; do locks and pieces, 5¼d@9d. South Australia, 1,000 bales—Scoured, 9½d@1s 1½d; do locks and pieces, 7d@1s; greasy, 5¾d@10d; do locks and pieces, 4½d@9d. West Australia, 100 bales—Scoured, 7½d@1s 3d; do locks and pieces, 10d@10d; greasy, 5½d@6d. New-Zealand, 160 bales—Scoured, locks and pieces, 7½d@9½d; greasy, 7½d@8d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 2,400 bales—Scoured, 8½d; greasy, 5¾d@8d; do locks and pieces, 5½d@9½d. Of the 208,000 bales of wool offered thus far in this series, 191,000 have been sold; 79,000 bales are yet available. The aggregate offerings next week will be 74,570 bales. The imports of the week are made up of the following: From New-South Wales, 5,520 bales; Queensland, 905 bales; Victoria, 7,870 bales; South Australia, 8,820 bales; West Australia, 128 bales; New-Zealand, 3,314 bales; Cape of Good Hope, 5,573 bales; China, 2,011 bales, and from other sources, 1,673 bales.

## THE MARKETS.

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| B. W. Flour, pkgs | 24 | Molasses, bbls | 357 |
| Rosin, bbls | 110 | Crude turp., bbls | 16 |
| Beans, bags | 239 | Spirits turp., bbls | 247 |
| Buckwheat, bush | 1,550 | Rosin, bbls | 750 |
| Cotton, bales | 2,714 | Pitch, bbls | 50 |
| Cottonseed oil, bbls | 1,787 | Oil cake, pkgs | 3,353 |
| Copper, cases | 144 | Oil, lubr., bbls | 240 |
| Dried fruit, pkgs | 570 | Aloe sisal, pkgs | 243 |
| Eggs, bbls | 32 | Peanuts, bags | 985 |
| Eggs, cases | 3,340 | Beef, pkgs | 24 |
| Flour, pkgs | 25,138 | Oatmeal, pkgs | 7,074 |
| Cornmeal, bbls | 505 | Lard, pkgs | 948 |
| Cornmeal, bags | 2,485 | Lard, keys | 2,170 |
| Wheat, bush | 17,175 | Butter, pkgs | 3,024 |
| Corn, bush | 54,400 | Cheese, pkgs | 523 |
| Oats, bush | 27,300 | Dressed Hogs, No | 133 |
| Rye, bush | 800 | Raisins, cal., boxes | 467 |
| Malt, bush | 1,050 | Rice, pkgs | 945 |
| Barley, bush | 2,525 | Rice chaff, bags | 1,300 |
| Peas, bush | 3,400 | Salts, bales | 217 |
| Oatmeal, pkgs | 915 | Sumac, bags | 126 |
| Flaxseed, bags | 1,000 | Tallow, pkgs | 82 |
| Grease, pkgs | 68 | Tobacco, hhds | 24 |
| Grasseed, bags | 476 | Tobacco, pkgs | 12 |
| Hides, bales | 821 | Whiskey, bbls | 503 |
| Hops, bales | 198 | Wool, bales | 668 |
| Leather, sides | 8,316 | Wine, Cal., pkgs | 160 |
| Moss, bales | 60 | | |

GENERAL MARKET REPORT.

COFFEE—For Brazil growths the market ruled dull and unchanged from the basis of 18½@18¾c for No. 7. The milder growths were quiet. Option trading ruled dull (sales, 15,250 bags) and the market was irregular, closing at changes for the day ranging from 10 points decline to 15 points advance. Continental cables were dull and irregular. The official Rio dispatch quoted: First ordinary, 14 (kilos), 14,000; good second (10 kilos), 13,000; exchange (private), 13½; receipts in Rio, 7,000 bags; Rio clearances to United States, 4,000 bags; Rio clearances to Europe, 1,000 bags; Rio stock, 164,000 bags. Rio market inactive. Receipts in Santos, 11,000 bags. Santos stock, 308,000 bags. Santos market dull. Good average Santos, 12 @ 300. Receipts at Rio July 1, 1892, to February 10, 1893, 2,080,000 bags; same time 1892, 2,605,000 bags; same time 1891, 1,657,000 bags; receipts at Santos July 1, 1892, to February 10, 1893, 2,358,000 bags; same time 1892, 2,505,000 bags; same time 1891, 2,308,000 bags. Warehouse deliveries since February 1, 1893: New-York, 167,000 bags; Baltimore, 71,199 bags; New-Orleans, 11,158 bags; total, 125,403 bags.

| Months. | Closing. | Highest. | Lowest. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| February | 17.40@17.50 | 17.45 | 17.40 | 500 |
| March | 17.50@17.55 | 17.60 | 17.50 | 2,000 |
| April | 17.15@17.20 | 17.20 | 17.20 | 500 |
| May | 17.00@17.05 | 17.10 | 17.00 | 4,250 |
| June | 16.80@16.85 | 16.85 | 16.85 | 1,500 |
| July | 16.75@16.80 | 16.80 | 16.70 | 1,000 |
| August | 16.75@16.80 | | | |
| September | 16.75@16.80 | 16.85 | 16.75 | 2,750 |
| October | 16.70@16.75 | | | |
| November | 16.60@16.70 | | | |
| December | 16.55@16.60 | 16.65 | 16.50 | 2,750 |

COTTON—The spot market ruled quiet but steady at unchanged quotations. Sales, 173 bales to spinners. Quotations are based on the American standard of classification:

| | Uplands. | Gulf. |
|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 6¾ | 7 |
| Strict Ordinary | 7¼ | 7½ |
| Good Ordinary | 8⅛ | 8⅜ |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 8 7-16 | 8 11-16 |
| Low Middling | 8 13-16 | 9 1-16 |
| Strict Low Middling | 9 1-16 | 9 5-16 |
| Middling | 9¼ | 9½ |
| Good Middling | 9 9-16 | 9 13-16 |
| Strict Good Middling | 9¾ | 10 |
| Middling Fair | 10 1-16 | 10¼ |
| Fair | 10½ | 10¾ |

STAINED.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Good Ordinary | 6¾ | Low Middling | 7⅞ |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 7 | Middling | 8 13-16 |

Liverpool telegrams, 1 p. m.—Receipts, 3,000 bales. Sales, 5,000 bales, of which for speculation and export, 400 bales; American, 4,000 bales. Spot market steadier; middling uplands, 4 15-16d.

The port receipts on Friday were 10,527 bales, comparing with 18,109 bales for the corresponding day last year. Since September 1 the receipts have been 4,102,647 bales, against 5,095,414 bales during the corresponding period a year ago. The figures appended show the week's crop movement:

| | 1893. | 1892. |
|---|---|---|
| Visible supply | 4,281,058 | 4,791,563 |
| Receipts, 7 days | 80,477 | 188,497 |
| Exports to Great Britain, 7 days | 43,807 | 85,519 |
| Exports to France, 7 days | 22,404 | 19,062 |
| Exports to Continent, 7 days | 41,352 | 71,912 |
| Stock in New-York in licensed warehouses, counted daily | | 38,481 |
| In other places, estimated | | 12,281 |
| Total stock in New-York, by running count | 293,084 | 399,795 |
| Stock in all United States ports | 981,188 | 1,224,456 |

The speculative market ruled fairly active and closed firm at an advance of 5@11 points for the day. The advance was based largely on better accounts from Liverpool. Sales, 1,300,000 bales.

| Months. | Closing. | Highest. | Lowest. | Sales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| February | 8.7@8.80 | | | |
| March | 9.04@9.05 | 9.05 | 9.00 | 29,100 |
| April | 9.13@9.14 | 9.14 | 9.10 | 23,300 |
| May | 9.21@9.22 | 9.22 | 9.18 | 91,900 |
| June | 9.27@9.28 | 9.28 | 9.24 | 11,600 |
| July | 9.32 | 9.33 | 9.28 | 5,000 |
| August | 9.34 | 9.34 | 9.30 | 6,000 |
| September | 9.12@9.15 | 9.10 | 9.10 | 400 |
| October | 9.08@9.18 | 9.24 | 9.01 | 100 |
| November | 8.88@8.90 | 8.88 | 8.88 | 100 |

FLOUR AND MEAL—FLOUR—The market ruled firm, but the business transacted, as is usual on Saturdays, was light. Quotations: City mill patent, $4.00@$4.70; clear, $4@$4.10; fine, sacks and bbls, $1.75@$1.90; superfine, bbls, $2.10@$2.20; spring, bbls, No. 2, $2@$2.15; No. 1, $2.50@$2.90; clear, $3@$3.50; straight, $3.85@$4.15; patents, $4.20@$4.75; winter, bbls, fine, $2@$2.15; superfine, $2.10@$2.30; No. 2, $2.65@$2.40; No. 1, $2.60@$3; clear, $3.15@$3.50; straights, $3.50@$3.75; patents, $3.90@$4.20 .... BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Selling moderately on a steady market; prime to choice, $2.10@$2.15. RYE W