AGAINST BAD BOOKS.

Talmage Makes a Fervent Plea in the Course of His Sermons

ON THE PLAGUES OF THE CITIES.

Good Literature Must Be Used to Supplant the Lower Grade.

NEED FOR THE STRONG ARM OF THE LAW

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.)

NEW YORK, March 8.—The plague of pernicious literature formed the subject of Dr. Talmage's sermon to-day, which was the third of the series he is preaching on the "Ten Plagues of the Cities." The Brooklyn Academy of Music was filled in the morning by a dense crowd eager to hear it, and at night at the services in the New York Academy of Music, the doors had to be closed long before the hour of service, there being no space available within the building for more hearers. So large is the number of those every week disappointed of gaining admission that the project of hiring the Madison Square Garden has again been revived. One citizen has offered to pay all the expenses if the Garden can be secured, and Dr. Talmage can be induced to preach in it. The text of the preacher's discourse was taken from Exodus viii: 6,7: "And the frogs came up and covered the land of Egypt. And the magicians did so with their enchantments, and brought up frogs upon the land of Egypt."

There is almost a universal aversion to frogs, and yet with the Egyptians they were honored, they were sacred, and they were objects of worship while alive, and after death they were embalmed, and to-day their remains may be found among the sepulchers of Thebes. These creatures, so attractive once to the Egyptians, at divine behest became obnoxious and loathsome, and they went croaking and hopping and leaping into the palace of the king, and into the bread trays and the couches of the people, and even the ovens, which now are uplifted above the earth and on the side of chimneys, but then were small holes in the earth with sunken pottery, were filled with frogs when the housekeepers came to look at them. If a man sat down to eat, a frog alighted on his plate. If he attempted to put on a shoe, it was preoccupied by a frog. If he attempted to put his head upon a pillow, it had been taken possession of by a frog. Frogs high and low and everywhere; loathsome frogs, slimy frogs, croaking frogs, innumerable frogs, great frogs of frogs. What made the matter worse, the magicians said there was no miracle in this, and they could by sleight-of-hand produce the same thing, and they seemed to succeed, for by sleight-of-hand wonders may be wrought.

The Plague of the Frogs Again.

After Moses had thrown down his staff and by miracle it became a serpent, and then he took hold of it and by miracle it again became a staff, the serpent-charmers imitated the same thing, and knowing that there were serpents in Egypt which by a peculiar pressure on the neck would become as rigid as a stick of wood, they seemed to change the serpent into the staff, and then, throwing it above, the staff became a serpent. So likewise these magicians tried to imitate the plague of frogs, and perhaps by sleight of hand attracting a great number of them to a certain point, or by shaking them out from a hidden place, the magicians sometimes seemed to accomplish became miracle. While these magicians made the plague worse, none of them tried to make it better. "Frogs came up and covered the land of Egypt," and the magicians did so with their enchantment, and brought up frogs upon the land of Egypt."

Now that plague of frogs has come back upon the earth. It is abroad to-day. It is smiting this nation. It comes in the shape of corrupt literature. These frogs hop into the store, the shop, the office, the banking house, the factory—into the home, into the cellar, into the garret, on the drawing room table, on the shelf of the library. While the lad is reading the bad book the teacher's face is turned the other way. One of these frogs hops upon the page. While the young woman is reading the forbidden novelette her father comes in, reading by gaslight, and one of these frogs leaps upon the page. Indeed, they have hopped on the news stands of the country, and the maids at the postoffice shake out in the letter trough hundreds of them. The plague has taken at different times possession of all countries. It is one of the most loathsome, one of the most frightful, one of the most ghastly of the ten plagues of our modern cities. There is a vast number of books and newspapers printed and published which ought never to see the light. They are filled with a pestilence that makes the land swelter with a moral epidemic.

The greatest blessing that ever came to this nation is that of an elevated literature, and the greatest scourge has been that of unclean literature. This last has its victims in all occupations and departments. It has helped to fill insane asylums and penitentiaries and almshouses and dens of shame. The bodies of this infection lie in the hospitals and in the graves, and their souls are being poured over souls a river of woe, an avalanche of horror and despair.

Worse Than the London Scourge.

The London plague was nothing to it. That counted its victims by thousands, but this modern pest has already shoveled its millions into the charnel house of the morally dead. The longest rail-train that ever ran over the Erie or Hudson tracks was not long enough nor large enough to carry the beastliness and the putrefaction which have been gathered up in bad books and newspapers of this land in the last 20 years. The literature of a nation decides the fate of a nation. Good books, good morals. Bad books, bad morals.

I begin with the lowest of all the literature, that which does not even pretend to be respectable—from cover to cover a blotch of leprosy. There are many whose entire business is to dispose of that kind of literature. They display it before the schoolboy on his way home. They get the catalogues of schools and colleges, take the names and postoffice addresses, and send their advertisements and their circulars and their pamphlets and their books to every one of them.

In the possession of these dealers in bad literature were found 900,000 names and postoffice addresses, to whom it was thought it might be profitable to send these corrupt things. In the year 1873 there were 165 establishments engaged in publishing cheap, corrupt literature. From one publishing house there went out 20 different styles of corrupt books. Although over 30 tons of vile literature have been destroyed by the Society for the Suppression of Vice, still there is enough of it left in this country to bring down upon us the thunderbolts of an incensed God. In the year 1868 the evil had become so great in this country that the Congress of the United States passed a law forbidding the transmission of bad literature through the United States mails; but there were large leaps in that law through which criminals might crawl out, and the law was a dead failure—that law of 1868. But in 1873 another law was passed by the Congress of the United States against the transmission of corrupt literature through the mails—a grand law, a potent law, a Christian law—and under that law multitudes of these scoundrels have been arrested, their property confiscated and they themselves thrown into the penitentiaries where they belonged.

Now, my friends, how are we to war against this corrupt literature, and how are the frogs of this Egyptian plague to be slain? First of all, by the prompt and inexorable execution of the law. Let all good postmasters and United States district attorneys, and detectives and reformers concert in their action to stop this plague. When Sir Rowland Hill spent his life in trying to secure cheap postage not only for England, but for all the world, and to open the blessings of the postoffice to all honest business and to all messages of charity, and kindness, and affection, for all healthful intercommunication, he did not mean to make vice easy or to fill the mail bags of the United States with the scales of such a leprosy.

Right Use of the Mails.

I thought not to be in the power of every bad man who can raise a 1-cent stamp for a circular, or a 2-cent stamp for a letter, to blast a man or destroy a home. The postal service of this country must be clean, must be kept clean, and we must all understand that the swift retributions of the United States Government hover over every violation of the letter-box.

There are thousands of men and women in this country, some for personal gain, some through mere depravity, some through a spirit of revenge, who wish to use this great avenue of convenience and intelligence for purposes revengeful, satanic, and diabolic. Wake up the law. Wake up all its penalities. Let every courtroom on this subject be a Sinai thunders and flame. Let the convicted offenders be sent for the fall term.

I am not talking about what cannot be done. I am talking now about what is being done. A great many of the printing presses that gave themselves entirely to the publication of vile literature have been stopped or have gone into business less obnoxious. What has thrown off, what has kept off the rail-trains of this country for some time back nearly all the leprous periodicals? Those of us who have been on the rail-trains have noticed a great change in the last few months and the last year or two. Why have nearly all those vile periodicals been kept off the rail-trains for some time back? Who effected it? These societies for the purification of railroad literature gave warning to the publishers and warning to railroad companies, and warning to conductors, and warning to newsboys to keep the infernal stuff off the trains.

Many of the cities have successfully prohibited the most of that literature even from going on the news stands. Terror has seized upon the publishers and the dealers in impure literature, from the fact that over a 1,000 arrests have been made, and the aggregate time for which the convicted have been sentenced to the prison is over 190 years, and from the fact that about 2,000,000 of their circulars have been destroyed, and the business is not as profitable as it used to be.

How have so many of the news stands of our great cities been purified? How has so much of this iniquity been balked? By moral suasion? Oh, no. You might as well go into a jungle of the East Indies and pat a cobra on the neck, and with profound argument try to persuade it that it is morally wrong to bite and to sting and to poison anything. The only answer to your argument would be an uplifted head and a hiss, and a sharp, reeking tooth struck into your arteries. The only argument for a cobra is a shotgun, and the only argument for these dealers in impure literature is the clutch of the police and bean soup in a penitentiary. The law! The law! I invoke to consummate the work so grandly begun!

A Healthful Literature Necessary.

Another way in which we are to drive back this plague of Egyptian frogs is by filling the minds of our young people with a healthful literature. I do not mean to say that all the books and newspapers in our families ought to be religious books and newspapers, or that every song ought to be sung to the tune of "Old Hundred." I have no sympathy with the attempt to make the young old. I would rather join in a crusade to keep the young young. Boyhood and girlhood must not be abbreviated. But there are good books, good histories, good biographies, good works of fiction, good books of all styles with which we are to fill the minds of the young, so that there will be no more room for the useless and the vicious than there is room for chaff in a bushel measure which is already filled with Michigan wheat.

Why are 50 per cent of the criminals in the jails and penitentiaries of the United States to-day under 21 years of age? Many of them under 17, under 16, under 15, under 14, under 13. Walk along one of the corridors of the Tombs prison in New York and look for yourselves. Bad books, bad newspapers, bewitched them as soon as they got out of the cradle. Beware of all these stories which end wrong. Beware of all these books which make the road which ends in perdition seem to end in Paradise. Do not glorify the dirk and the pistol. Do not call the desperado brave or the libertine gallant.

We see so many books we do not understand what a book is. Stand it on end. Mea-ure it—the height of it, the depth of it, the length of it, the breadth of it. You cannot do it. Examine the paper and estimate the progress made from the time of the impressions on clay, and then onto the bark of trees, and from the bark of trees to papyrus, and from papyrus to the hide of wild beasts, and from the hide of wild beasts to the manufacture of our modern paper manufactories, and then see the paper, white and pure as an infant's soul waiting for God's inscription. A book! Examine the type of it. Examine the printing of it, and see the progress from the time when Solon's laws were written on oak planks and Hesiod's poems were written on tables of lead, and the Sinaitic commands were written on tables of stone, on down to Hoe's perfecting printing press. A book! It took all the universities of the past, all the martyr fires, all the civilizations, all the battles, all the victories, all the defeats, all the gloams, all the brightnesses, all the centuries to make it possible. A book! It is the chorus of the age—it is the drawing room in which kings and queens and orators and poets and historians and philosophers come out to greet you. If I worshiped anything on earth I would worship that. If I burned incense to any idol, I would build an altar to that.

The Path to Victory.

Thank God for good books, healthful books, inspiring books, Christian books, books of men, books of women, Book of God. It is with these good books that we are to overcome corrupt literature. Upon the frogs swoop with these eagles. I depend much for the overthrow of iniquitous literature upon the mortality of books. Even good books have a hard struggle to live. Polybius wrote 40 books; only 5 of them are left. Thirty books of Tacitus have perished. Twenty books of Pliny have perished. Livy wrote 140 books; only 35 of them remain. Æschylus wrote 100 dramas; only 7 remain. Euripides wrote over 100; only 19 remain. Varro wrote the biographies of over 700 great Romans. All that mighty list of biographies has perished. If good and valuable books have such a struggle to live, what must be the fate of those that are diseased and corrupt and blasted in the very start? They will die as the frogs when the Lord turned back the plague. The work of Christianizing this world go on until there will be nothing left but good books, and they will take the supremacy of the world. May you and I live to see the illustrious day!

Against every bad pamphlet send a good pamphlet; against every lascivious picture send an innocent picture; against every scurrilous song send a Christian song; against every bad book send a good book; and then it will be as it was in ancient Toledo, where the Toletum missals were kept by the side of the six churches, and the sacrilegious Romans demanded that those missals be destroyed, and that the Roman missals be substituted; and the war was on, and I am glad to say that the whole matter having been referred to champions, the champion of the Toletum missals with one blow brought down the champion of the Roman missals. So it will be in our day. The good literature, the Christian literature, is its championship for God and the truth, will bring down the evil literature in its championship for the devil. Holiness tingling to the tips of my fingers and through all the nerves of my body, and all the depths of my soul, the certainty of our triumph. Cheer up, O, men and women who are toiling for the purification of society! Toil with your faces to the sunlight. "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

A Fanaticism and a Delusion.

Lady Hester Stanhope was the daughter of the third Earl of Stanhope, and after her nearest friends had died she went to the far East, took possession of a deserted convent, threw up fortresses amid the mountains of Lebanon, opened the castle to the poor and the wretched and the sick who would come in. She made her castle a home for the unfortunate. She was a devout Christian woman. She was waiting for the coming of the Lord. She expected that the Lord would descend in person, and she thought upon it until it was too much for her reason. In the magnificent stables of her palace she had two horses prepared, one bridled and saddled and compartioned, and all ready for the day in which her Lord should descend, and He on one of them and she on the other should start for Jerusalem, the city of the Great King.

It was a fanaticism and a delusion; but there was a romance, and there was splendor, and there was thrilling expectation in the dream! Ah! my friends, we need no earthly palfreys groomed and saddled and bridled and caparisoned for our Lord when He shall come. The horse is ready in the equerry of heaven, and the imperial rider is ready to mount. "And I saw, and behold a white horse, and He that sat on him had a bow; and a crown was given unto him; and He went forth conquering and to conquer. And the armies which were in heaven followed Him on white horses, and on His vesture and on His thigh were written, King of kings, and Lord of lords." Horsemen of heaven, mount! Cavalrymen of God, ride on! Charge! Charge! until they shall be hurled back on their haunches—the black horse of famine, and the red horse of carnage, and the pale horse of death. Jesus forever!

THE WEEK IN OIL.

Price Shrinks About a Cent on Very Light Trading.

There was no trading in oil Saturday, the buying element failing to show up. The range of fluctuations was restricted to ⅛ of a cent. The opening, highest, lowest and close was 76⅞. At the windup 76⅞ was bid.

The market was strong and weak by spells during the week. The highest point reached was 78, and the lowest 77⅞. As compared with Monday's opening, Saturday's figures showed a loss of about 1 cent.

There was no change in quotations on refined, but a hint was conveyed in a London telegram that it would be marked up this week.

McGrew, Wilson & Co., 90 Fourth avenue, quote: Puts, 75⅝; calls, 78.

Oil Markets.

OIL CITY, March 7.—National Transit Certificates opened at 76⅞c; highest, 77c; lowest, 76⅞c; closed, 76⅞c; sales, 59,000 barrels; clearance, 650,000 barrels; charters, 46,826 barrels; shipments, 58,068 barrels; runs, 953,077 barrels.

BRADFORD, March 7.—National Transit Certificates opened at 76⅞c; lowest, 76⅞c; highest, 77c; closed at 76⅞c; clearances, 1,110,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Petroleum opened firm on a few buying orders from the West, but as soon as these were executed became dull and remained so until the close. Pennsylvania oil spot, opening 76⅞c; highest, 76⅞c; lowest, 76⅞c; closing, 76⅞c. April option sales, 76⅞c highest, 76⅞c; lowest, 76⅞c; closing 76⅞c. Total sales 23,000 barrels.

FOR SEASICKNESS

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. Price, of the White Star S. S. Germanic, says: "I have prescribed it in my practice among the passengers traveling to and from Europe in this steamer, and the result has satisfied me that if taken in time it will, in a great many cases, prevent seasickness."

House Hunters

Will find excellent lists of houses for rent in The Dispatch this morning, Mondays and Thursdays are special rent days.

THE TREND OF TRADE.

Cereals Are Steadily Moving Toward a Higher Level.

CREAMERY BUTTER VERY SCARCE.

Oleomargarine Was in Very Active Demand the Past Week.

HIDES AND CALFSKINS ARE STEADY

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG DISPATCH, SATURDAY, March 7.

In Cereal Lines.

The feature of the past week in cereal lines has been the upward movement of prices. All along the line there has been an advance. While transactions are light, stuff cannot now be laid down at prices quoted. Rye, oats and corn have been steadily moving upward for the week past. The stock of rye is reported unusually light. A leading dealer in grain reports that $500,000 would about absorb all the rye in the Northwest. Rye flour has advanced from $4 25 to $5 00 per barrel in the past week. Corn and oats have also moved upward in the same time. Hay stands unchanged, prices being about as they were a week ago.

In Produce Lines.

The feature of the week has been the sharp advance in creamery butter. Prices are fully 6c ₱ ℔ above rates of last Saturday, and at the advance it is impossible to fill orders. At present prices Elgin creamery cannot be retailed under 40c ₱ ℔.

The high price of butter has stimulated a demand for oleomargarine and many retailers are taking out United States licenses for the sale of the latter who heretofore dealt in butter alone. The cold weather of the past few days has strengthened the egg market and prices are stronger than they were a week ago. The future in this line depends altogether on weather. Poultry supply has not been up to demand for the week past and outside quotations are easily obtained. Strawberries from Florida prove to be out of season on account of cold weather. Those offered go begging for customers at prices which would not be considered high in the height of the season. In tropical fruit lines markets are firmer than they were a week ago. Choice oranges are particularly firm. Demand for good potatoes and cabbage is active, and for the latter prices have advanced the past week.

In grocery lines movement has been better this week than last. The stock of sugar at the refineries is unusually light, and prices have shown an upward tendency all the week until to-day, when there has been a slight reaction. On April 1 the tariff on sugar will be lifted, and it is difficult to see how the upward movement can be maintained in view of this certain drop. Green coffees have been advanced 1c per pound the past week and roasted ½c per pound. Canned goods of all kinds are quiet and general dull. Cheese is a lower level of prices.

Hides and Calf Skins.

Markets in this line are practically the same as they were a week ago. Prices are fairly steady.

Following are prices paid by tanners and hide dealers:

No. 1 green salted steers, 60 pounds and over	7½
No. 1 green salted cows, all weights	5
No. 1 green salted hides, 40 to 60 pounds	5
No. 1 green salted hides, 25 to 40 pounds	5½
No. 1 green salted bulls	5
No. 1 green salted calfskins	7
No. 1 green salted veal kips	8
No. 1 green salted minot kips	7
No. 1 green steers, 60 pounds and over	7
No. 1 green cows, all weights	4½
No. 1 green bulls, all weights	4½
No. 1 green hides, 40 to 60 pounds	4½
No. 1 green hides, 25 to 40 pounds	4½
No. 1 green calfskins	6
No. 1 green veal kips, each	50
No. 1 green runner kips, each	60
Sheepskins	15c@$1 20
Tallow, prime	4

These prices subject to change without notice. Reduction for No. 2 stock 1½c per pound on steers and light hides; 1c on bulls and 2c on calfskins.

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

Condition of Markets at East Liberty Stock Yards.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG DISPATCH, SATURDAY, March 7.

Cattle—Receipts, 651 head: shipments, 441 head; market, nothing doing, all through consignments; 2 cars cattle shipped to New York to-day.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,950 head; shipments, 3,000 head; market steady; Philadelphias, $3 96@4 00; best Yorkers, $3 70@3 80; common to fair, $3 60@3 70; pigs, $3 40@3 60; 5 cars hogs shipped to New York to-day.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 3,000 head; market fair at unchanged prices.

By Telegraph.

OMAHA—Cattle—Receipts, 2,300 head; market active and strong; desirable beeves and desirable butcher stock active and steady; others unchanged; feeders steady; fancy 1,400 to 1,600-pound steers, $4 55@5 25; prime 1,200 to 1,450-pound steers, $3 90@4 65; fair to good 1,050 to 1,350-pound steers, $3 25@4 15. Hogs—Receipts, 8,500 head; market opened slow and weak 5@10c lower, and settled to a good strong 5c lower, with light 5c to 10c lower; range, $3 60@3 80; bulk, $3 25@3 30; pigs and light weights, $1 75@3 00; light, $3 60@3 75; heavy, $3 30@3 60; mixed, $3 20@3 35. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; market active and firm; natives, $2 75@5 10; Westerns, $2 50@4 90.

CINCINNATI—Hogs in fair supply and steady; common and light, $3 50@3 60; packing and butchers, $3 65@3 90; receipts, 1,300 head; shipments, 940 head. Cattle steady and quiet; common, $1 50@2 75; fair to choice butcher grades, $3 00@4 65; prime to choice shippers, $4 50@5 00; receipts, 600 head; shipments, 550 head. Sheep—Best qualities scarce and firm; common to choice, $3 00@5 50; extra fat wethers and yearlings, $5 50@5 75; receipts, 12 head; shipments, none. Lambs strong with a light supply; common to choice butcher, $4 50@6 25; good to choice shipping, $5 50@6 50 per 100 pounds.

CHICAGO—The *Evening Journal* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market strong; steers, prime to extra, $5 30@5 65; medium to choice, $4 25@5 00; cows, $1 25@3 25; heifers, $2 50@3 25; stockers, $2 75@3 75. Hogs—Receipts, 25,000 head; shipments, 12,000 head; market lower; rough and common, $3 25@3 35; packers and mixed, $3 45@3 55; prime heavy and butcher weights, $3 60@3 65; light, $3 50@3 60. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market active and higher; Westerns, $5 15@6 05; natives, $4 85@6 00; lambs, $5 35@5 85.

BUFFALO—Cattle—Receipts, 132 loads through, no sale; feeling strong; good handy butchers and medium grades wanted. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1 load through, 10 sale; market opened steady and firm for good grades; best lambs, $6 50@7 00, mostly $6 75@6 87½; fair to good, $5 75@6 25; common, $4 75@5 00; western sheep, $5 00@6 00; extra quotable, $6 75. Hogs—Receipts, 59 loads through, 10 sale; market steady; all sold; Yorkers, good to choice, $3 80@3 85; light, $3 75; mediums, $3 85@3 90; pigs, $3 40@3 65.

ST. LOUIS—Cattle—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 600 head; market steady; good to fancy natives, $4 50@5 25; fair to good do $3 90@4 75; stockers and feeders, $2 25@3 50; Texans and Indians, $2 50@4 00. Hogs—Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 700 head; market weak; fair to choice heavy, $3 55@3 70; mixed grades, $3 30@3 55; light, fair to best, $3 30@3 40. Sheep—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, none; market steady; good to choice, $4 20@5 50.

KANSAS CITY—Cattle—Receipts, 2,560 head; shipments, 440 head; market steady to higher; steers, $3 25@5 25; cows, $1 60@4 00; stockers and feeders, $2 25@3 90. Hogs—Receipts, 9,040 head; shipments, 300 head; market steady to 5c higher; bulk, $3 50@3 62½; all grades, $3 00@3 70. Sheep—Receipts, 350 head; no shipments; market strong and unchanged.

INDIANAPOLIS—Cattle—Receipts, 100 head; market firm and unchanged; shippers, $3 25@5 10; butchers, $2 50@4 00; bulls, $1 75@3 50. Hogs—Receipts, 3,000 head; market brisk and higher; choice heavy, $3 70@3 75; choice light, $1 55@3 25; pigs, $2 25@3 25.

New York Coffee Market.

NEW YORK, March 7.—Coffee—Options opened steady from 5@25 points decline, closed steady 5 points down to 15 points up; sales, 44,500 bags, including March, 18.00@18.05; April, 17.85@17.95; May, 17.65@17.90; June, 17.30@17.60; July, 16.90@17.25; August, 16.45@16.75; September, 16.05@16.35; October, 15.45@15.75; December, 14.50@14.70. Spot Rio firm and quiet; fair cargoes, 19¾c; No. 7, 18⅝c.

GETTING READY FOR BUSINESS.

Pool Boats Preparing for the Resumption of Coal Mining.

THE river marks show 6 feet 6 inches and stationary. The pool boats are busy taking empty flats and barges up the river, preparing for the miners who go to work to-day.

THE H. K. Bedford arrived last evening, and will depart at noon to-day for Parkersburg.

THAT backing cough can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. Sold by Jos. Fleming & Son, 412 Market st.

SPECIAL TO LET LISTS TO-DAY.

MARKETS BY WIRE.

Wheat Still Excited and Nervous—Some High Quotations Made—Part of the Advance Lost—Stock Estimates and the Foreign Situation.

CHICAGO—Price fluctuations in wheat were nervous and irregular nearly all day. The first half of the session was particularly exciting. Despite the bearish figures given out by *Bradstreet's* and the heavy receipts at Northwest and Southwest points the market made some rather high quotations. The principal cause of it was the extremely firm tone of the foreign cables and advices of heavy sales of flour at Minneapolis at an advance of 25@40c over previous prices. May wheat started at $1 01⅜, sold off to $1 00⅝@1 00¾ and then speedily climbed to 1 01½. The wheat sold on this advance carried it down to $1 00⅛, and it held steady around $1 00⅝ for a long time. Toward the close of the session the weight of the long wheat began to be felt and prices weakened materially. May wheat sold off to $1 00⅛.

The leading futures ranged as follows, as corrected by John M. Oakley & Co., 45 Sixth street, members Chicago Board of Trade:

ARTICLES.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
WHEAT, No. 2				
March	98⅜	99⅛	97⅝	98¼
May	$1 01⅜	$1 01⅝	$1 00⅛	$1 00⅝
July	96⅜	97¼	95⅞	96⅝
CORN, No. 2				
March	58⅝	59	57⅞	57⅞
May	59⅝	60	58⅝	58⅝
July	58⅛	58⅝	56⅝	56⅞
OATS, No. 2				
May	50¼	50⅝	49½	49½
June	50⅛	50	49⅛	49⅝
July	46½	46⅝	45⅝	45¾
MESS PORK.				
March	$9 80	$9 80	$9 67½	$9 70
May	10 05	10 07½	9 92½	9 95
July	10 40	10 40	10 25	10 27½
LARD.				
March	5 72½	5 72½	5 70	5 70
May	5 95	5 95	5 90	5 92½
July	6 20	6 20	6 15	6 15
SHORT RIBS.				
March	4 72½	4 72½	4 62½	4 65
May	4 92½	4 97½	4 87½	4 92½
July	5 25	5 25	5 17½	5 20

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour firm; winter patents, $4 50@5 00; spring patents, $4 60@4 90; bakers, $3 30@3 75; No. 2 spring wheat, 98⅛@98¾c; No. 3 spring wheat, 87c; No. 2 red, 99¾@$1 00¾; No. 2 corn, 57¾c; No. 2 oats, 48⅝c; No. 2 rye, 90c; No. 2 barley nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, $1 19½; prime timothy seed, $1 26@1 27. Mess pork, per bbl, $9 70@9 75. Lard, per 100 lbs, $5 70. Short rib sides (loose), $4 60@4 65; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $4 05@4 10; short clear sides (boxed), $4 95@5 00. Sugars, cut loaf, 7@7½c; granulated, 7c; Standard A, 6⅝c. No. 2 white oats, 50c; No. 3 white, 49½@50c; No. 3 barley, f. o. b., 62@72c; No. 4, f. o. b., 62@65c. On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady and unchanged. Eggs, 16@17c.

NEW YORK—Flour—Receipts, 13,463 packages; stronger; 5@15c higher, checking business; low extras, $3 50@4 00; winter wheat, low grades, $3 55@4 00; fair to fancy, $4 10@5 10; patent, $4 65@5 50; Minnesota clear, $4 15@4 85; straight, $4 50@5 15; do patents, $4 90@5 75; rye mixtures, $4 25@4 75. Cornmeal firm and dull. Wheat—Spot market ¼@¾c higher and quiet; No. 2 red, $1 12⅞ in elevator, $1 14⅞ afloat, $1 13¾@1 15⅞, f. o. b.; No. 3 red, $1 07; ungraded red, 93c@$1 10¼; No. 1 Northern, $1 21½; No. 1 hard, $1 24½; option advanced 1@1½c on better cables and increased foreign buying, reacted ¼@½c, but closed strong at ⅛@⅜c advance on near months, and 1½@1¾c advance on August to December; No. 2 red, March, $1 12⅝@1 13, closing at $1 12⅝; May, $1 09@1 09⅛, closing at $1 09⅛; June, $1 06¾@1 07⅛, closing at $1 07⅛; July, $1 04@1 04 9-16, closing at $1 04⅝; August, $1 00¾@1 01¼, closing at $1 01¼; September, $1 00⅝@1 01⅜, closing at $1 01⅜; December, $1 02¼@1 03, closing at $1 03. Rye dull and nominal. Barley easy; No. 2 Milwaukee, 80@82c; ungraded Western, 75@81c. Barley malt dull. Canada country made, $1 00@1 05. Corn—Spot market firm, less active; No. 2, 68¼@68⅜c elevator; 68¼@69¼c afloat; ungraded mixed, 68¼@69¼c; steamer mixed, 68¼@69¼c; options were less active and after opening ⅛@¼c higher, declined ¾@⅞c on realizing, but closed firm at ¼c advance on March and ½@¾c decline on other months; March, 68½c; May, 65¾@65⅞c, closing at 65⅝c; June, 64¼@64⅝c, closing at 64⅝c; July, 64@64½c, closing at 64c. Oats—Spot market firm and quiet; options dull, irregular and weak; March, 56⅛@56⅝c, closing at 56⅝c; April closing at 56⅛; May, 55⅝@55¾c, closing at 55⅝c; spot No. 2 white, 56½@57½c; mixed Western, 54@57c; white do, 56@62c. No. 2 Chicago, 57½c. Hay quiet; shipping 40c; good to choice, 55@60c. Hops dull, about steady; State common to choice, 21@30c; Pacific coast, 22@32c. Tallow quiet and steady; city ($2 for packages), 4 11-16c bid. Eggs firm; Western, 19c. Hides steady and quiet; wet salted New Orleans selected, 45@75 lbs, 7½c; Texas selected 50@60 lbs., 6@8c. Pork is fair demand and firm; old mess, $9 25@10 00; new mess, $10 50@11 25; extra prime, $9 00@9 50. Cutmeats quiet and steady; pickled bellies, 5c; do shoulders, 3½c; do hams, 7¼@8c; middles quiet and firm; short clear, $5 30. Lard steady and quiet; Western steam, $6 07½; March, $6 07; April, $6 12; May, $6 16@6 17, closing at $6 16; June, $6 28; July, $6 38; August, $6 50. Butter firm and fairly active; Western dairy, 16@26c; do creamery, 26@35c; do factory, 14@20c; Elgin, 36c. Cheese strong and fair demand; skims, 6½@10c; Ohio flats, 8½@10½c.

ST. LOUIS—Flour higher; choice, $2 60@3 75; fancy, $4 00@4 15; extra fancy, $4 50@4 60; patent, $4 70@4 90. Wheat—Market opened irregular at ⅛c up for May, and ⅛c down for July, as compared with yesterday's closing figures. Later a nervous feeling prevailed with active trading, and while the range was small, fluctuations were frequent. In the last hour prices eased off, but near the close some of the loss was recovered, final quotations being ¼@⅜c lower than yesterday; No. 2, cash, $1 00@1 00¼; May, $1 00⅛@1 00¼, closing at $1 00¼@1 01⅛; July, 91@92⅜c; August, 90½@91¼c, closing at 90½c. Corn—Cash grades stronger and higher; options opened ¼c higher than yesterday's close, advanced sharply, soon afterward weakened and ruled easy to the close, last sales being ⅛@¼c lower than yesterday's closing figures; No. 2, cash, 55¾@56c; May, 55¼@56⅛c, closing at 55⅝c; July, 54½@55⅛c, closing at 55⅛c. Oats lower and quiet for options; No. 2 cash higher, 48¼@48½c; May, 49¼@50⅛c, closing at 50c. Rye dull and nominal. Barley nominal. Provisions in fair demand for bacon. Values remain essentially unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA—Flour—Less doing, but market firm. Wheat advanced ¼c on better cables, small supplies and fair milling demand, but nothing doing in future; ungraded in grain depot, $1 10; No. 2 red March, April and May, $1 08@1 08⅛. Corn strong and higher; No. 2 mixed, for last half March ending, 69⅜c in elevator; No. 3 mixed, in grain depot, 66½@67c; steamer No. 2 mixed, in do, 69¼c; No. 2 high mixed, in do, 67½c; do elevator, 68c. No. 2 mixed, in export elevator, 67c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, March ending, 57c; May and June, 56½@56⅝c. Oats—Car lots more active and firm; futures beyond this month dull and lower; No. 3 white, 55½c; No. 2 white, 56c; go choice in grain depot, 57c; No. 1 white, clipped 60c; No. 2 white, March, 55¾@56c; April and May, 56¼@56½c; do, clipped, 57@57½c. Eggs quiet and steady; Pennsylvania firsts, 17c.

MINNEAPOLIS—Receipts of wheat 547 cars. Some of them had been sold to arrive, and a part of the same came on the sample market again for sale. With so many cars offered and the sample buyers resisting the rise in prices sales were slow, for holders wanted prices corresponding to the rise in futures. Poor grades did not go well and they were unsatisfactory to sell. The usual classes of buyers were in the markets. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, March, 98c; on track, 99c. No. 1 Northern, March and April, 96c; May, 97⅜c; on track, 97@97⅜c; No. 2 Northern, March, 94c; on track, 95c; July, 99c.

BALTIMORE—Wheat—Western steady; No. 2 winter red, spot and March, $1 04; May, $1 06⅝. Corn—Western firm; mixed spot and March, 66@66¼c; April, 63¼@63½c; May, 64@64¼c; steamer, 63@63½c. Oats strong; Western white, 53½@54c; do mixed 52@54½c; graded No. 2 white, 55½@56c; do do mixed, 54@55c. Rye quiet; choice, 98c@$1 10; good to prime, 95@97c; common to fair, 85@92c. Hay steady; choice timothy, $11; good to prime, $10@10 50. Provisions dull. Butter active, strong and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE—Flour firmer. Wheat higher; No. 2 spring on track, 95c; May, 95½@96¼c. Corn is fair demand; No. 3, 56½c. Oats quiet. No. 2 white, on track, 50c. Barley weaker; No. 2 in store, 65c. Rye stronger, No. 1, in store, 92c. Provisions easier. Pork—May, $9 95. Lard—May, $5 92½.

CINCINNATI—Flour firm. Wheat easier. No. 2 red, $1. Corn in good demand and strong; No. 2 mixed, 59@59½c. Oats strong; No. 2 mixed, 49½c. Rye scarce and higher; No. 2, 96@97c. Provisions quiet. Butter quiet. Eggs strong at 15c. Cheese firm.

TOLEDO—Wheat firmer; cash, $1 02; May, $1 03⅜; July, 96¾c; August, 94½c. Corn steady; cash, 61c; May, 59½c. Oats quiet; cash and May, 50c. Cloverseed steady; cash and March, $4 65.

DULUTH—Wheat closed strong at $1 03 for May, 98⅛c for No. 1 hard, 94⅜c for No. 1 Northern and 91⅝c for No. 2 Northern. Trade was only moderately active at 50c.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

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DOMESTIC MARKETS.

The Demand for Creamery Butter in Excess of Supply.

STRAWBERRIES DULL AND SLOW.

Cereals Still Continue at the Recent Advance in Prices.

SUGARS WEAKER AND COFFEE FIRM

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG DISPATCH, SATURDAY, March 7.

Country Produce—Jobbing Prices.

Markets are well supplied with eggs and 17c is now top price for job lots. Demand for creamery butter is above supply, and outside rates are easily obtained for good stock. Stocks of cheese are light here and everywhere and prospects are for higher prices. Cabbage is commanding better prices than at any time this season. Potatoes are steady and choice stock sells readily at outside qdotations. The demand for oranges has improved the past few days. Poultry is very scarce and firm at outside quotations. Florida strawberries have proved to be poor stock, the past few days. Cold weather, such as we have had this week, is not favorable to demand for berries, and markets are slow at 20 to 25c per box.

APPLES—$4 50@6 50 a barrel.

BUTTER—Creamery, Elgin, 37@38c; other brands, 32@33c; common country butter, 10@15c; choice country rolls, 18@20c; fancy country rolls, 23@25c.

BEANS—New crop beans, navy, $2 30@2 35; marrows, $2 35@2 40; Lima beans, 5¼@6c.

BE