DOWN TO DAMASCUS.

Dr. Talmage Tells of His Visit to That Wonderful Old City,

THE HOME OF PAUL THE APOSTLE.

Some Good Points, as Well as Bad, in the Mohammedan Religion.

THE ANCIENT GLORY OF DAMASCUS

BROOKLYN, Dec. 7.—Dr. Talmage delivered the eleventh sermon of his series on Palestine and the adjoining countries this evening. The text was, Acts 9:3. Dr. Talmage said:

In Palestine we spent last night in a mud hovel of one story, but camels and sheep in the basement. Yet never did the most brilliant hotel on any continent seem so attractive to me as that structure. If we had been obliged to stay in tent, as we expected to do that night, we must have perished. A violent storm had opened upon us its volleys of hail and snow and rain and wind. The atmospheric wrath broke upon us about 1 o'clock in the afternoon and we were until night exposed to it.

As the night approached, the tempest thickened and blackened and strengthened. Some of our attendants going ahead had gained permission for us to halt for the night in the mud hovel I speak of. My room was without a window, and an iron stove without any top in the center of the room, the smoke selecting my eyes in the absence of a chimney. Through an opening in the floor, Arab faces were several times thrust up to see how I was progressing. But the tempest ceased during the night and before it was fully day we were feeling for the stirrups of our saddled horses.

First Sight of the Famous City.

During the day we passed the area Philippi, the northern terminus of Christ's journeyings. North of that He never went. We lunch at noon, seated on the fallen columns of one of Herod's palaces.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, coming to a hilltop, we saw on the broad plain a city. But no city that I ever saw so plays hide and seek with the traveler. The air is so clear the distant objects seem close by. You come on the top of a hill and Damascus seems only a little way off. But down you go into a valley and you see nothing for the next half hour but barrenness and rocks regurgitated by the volcanoes of other ages. Up another hill and down again.

But after your patience is almost exhausted you reach the last hilltop and the city of Damascus, the oldest city under the whole heavens, and built by Noah's grandson, grows upon your vision. Every mile of the journey now becomes more solemn and suggestive and tremendous.

This is the very road, from Jerusalem to Damascus, along which a cavalcade of mounted officers went, about 1,820 years ago, in the midst of there a fierce Jewish man who made up by magnitude of hatred for Christianity for his diminutive stature. This little man was called Saul. So many of the mightiest natures of all ages are condensed into smallness of stature. Look out for little men when they come for some especial mission of good or evil. The thunderbolt is only a condensation of electricity.

The Light Which Converted Saul.

Well, that galloping group of horsemen on the road to Damascus were halted quicker than bombshell or cavalry charge ever halted a regiment. The Syrian noonday is the brightest of all noondays, and the noonday sun in Syria is positively terrific for brilliance. But suddenly that noon there flashed from the heavens a light which made that Syrian sun seem tame as a star in comparison. It was the face of the slain and ascended Christ, looking from the heavens, and under the dash of that overpowering light all the horses dropped with their riders. Human face and horses' mane together in the dust. And then two claps of thunder followed lettering, the first two words, the second word like the first: "Saul! Saul!"

For three days that fallen equestrian was totally blind, for excessive light will sometimes extinguish the eyesight.

The evening is near at hand, and as we leave Damascus Herman behind us and approach the shadow of the minarets and domes we cut through a circumference of many miles of garden which embower the city. Here in Damascus at the right season are cherries and mulberries and apricots and almonds and pistachios and pomegranates and pears and apples and plums and citrons and all the richness of the round world's pomology.

Arabian Nights Not a True Picture.

Many travelers express disappointment with Damascus, but the trouble is they have carried on their minds from beyond the book which dazzles so many young people—the "Arabian Nights," and they come into Damascus looking for Aladdin's lamp, and Aladdin's ring, and the genii which appeared by rubbing them. But, as I have never read the "Arabian Nights," such stuff not being allowed around our house in my boyhood, and nothing lighter on the way of reading than "Baxter's Saints," "Everlasting Rest," and D'Aubigny's "History of the Reformation," Damascus appeared to me as sacred and secular history have presented it, and as the city was not a disappointment, but with few exceptions a surprise.

Deserts to the north, deserts to the south, deserts to the east, deserts to the west, but here a paradise. And, as the rivers Gihon and Pison, and Hiddekel and Euphrates, made the other paradise, Abana and Pharpar make this Damascus a paradise. That is what made General Naaman of this city of Damascus so mad when he was told for the cure of his leprosy to go and wash in the River Jordan. The River Jordan is much of the year a muddy stream, and it is never so clear as this River Abana that I hear rumbling under my window tonight nor as the River Pharpar that we crossed today. They are as clear as though they had been sieved through some especial sieve of the mountains.

Water a Common but a Great Blessing.

Thank God we live in a land with plenty of rivers, and that they bless all our Atlantic coast and all our Pacific coast, and reticulate all the continent between the coasts. Only those who have traveled in the deserts of Syria, or Egypt, or have in the Oriental cities heard the tinkling of the bell of those who sell water, can realize what it is to have this divine beverage in abundance. Water rumbling over the rocks, turning the mill wheel, saturating the roots of the corn, dripping from the buckets, filling the pitchers of the household, rolling through the fonts of baptisms of holy ordinance, filling the reservoirs of cities, inviting the cattle to come down and slake their thirst and the birds of heaven to dip their wing, ascending in robe of mist and falling again in benediction of shower—water, living water, God-given water!

We are awakened in the morning in Damascus by the song of those who have different styles of food to sell. It is not the cry as in London or New York, but a weird, and long-drawn-out solo compared with which a bugle-cry is musical. It makes you inopportunely wakeo, and will not let you sleep again. But to those who understand the exact meaning of the song, it becomes quite tolerable, for they sing: "God is the nourisher, buy my bread." "God is the nourisher, buy my milk," "God is the nourisher, buy my fruit."

As you look out of the window, you see the Mohammedans, who are in large majority in the city, at prayer. It is were put to vote who should be king of all the earth, 15,000 in that city would say Christ, but 150,000 would say Mohammed.

Pious Mohammedans at Prayer.

Looking from the windows you see on the housetops and on the streets Mohammedans at worship. The muezzin or the officers of religion who announce the time of worship appear high up on the different minarets or tall towers and walk around the minaret, enclosed by a railing, and cry in a sad and mumbling way: "God is great. I hear witness that there is no God but God. I hear witness that Mohammed is the apostle of God. Come to prayer! Come to salvation! God is great. There is no other but God. Prayers are better than sleep."

Five times a day must the Mohammedan engage in worship. As he begins, he turns his face toward the city of Mecca, and unrolls upon the ground a rug which he almost always carries. With his thumbs touching the lobes of his ears, and holding his face between his hands, he cries, "God is great." Then folding his hands across his girdle, he looks down and says: "Holiness to Thee, O God, and praise be to Thee. Great is Thy name. Great is Thy greatness. There is no deity but Thee."

Then the worshipper sits upon his heels, then he touches his nose to the rug, and then his forehead, these genuflections accompanied with the cry, "Great is God." Then, raising the forefinger of his right hand toward heaven, he says, "I testify there is no deity but God, and I testify that Mohammed is the servant of God, and the messenger of God." The prayers close by the worshipper holding his hands opened upward as if to take the divine blessing, and then his hands are rubbed over his face as if to convey the blessing to his entire body.

Good Points About Their Religion.

Although now we Americans and foreigners pass through the streets of Damascus unhindered, there is in many parts of the city the subdued hissing of a hatred for Christianity that if it dared would put to death every man, woman and child in Damascus who does not declare allegiance to Mohammed. But I must say this city of Damascus, as I see it now, is not as absorbing as the Damascus of olden times. I turn my back upon the bazaars, with rugs fascinating the merchants from Bagdad, and the Indian textile fabric of incomparable make, and see Damascus as it was when this narrow street, which the Bible calls Straight, was a great wide street, a New York Broadway, or a Parisian Champs Elysees, crossing the city from gate to gate, along which tramped and rolled the pomp of all nations. There goes Abraham, the father of all the faithful. He has in this city been purchasing a celebrated slave. There goes Ben Hadad of Bible times leading 32 conquered monarchs. There goes David, king, warrior and sacred poet. There goes Haroun al Raschid, once the commander of an army of 95,000 Persians and Arabs. There comes a warrior on his way to the barracks, carrying that kind of sword which the world has forgotten how to make, a Damascus blade.

But what most stirs my soul is neither chariot, nor caravan, nor bazaar, nor place, but a blind man passing along the street, small of stature and insignificant in personal appearance.

Saul Seeking Further Light.

He was one of that cavalcade coming from Jerusalem to Damascus to kill Christians. Yes, it is Saul of Tarsus now going along this street called Straight. He is led by his friends, for he cannot see his hand before his face, unto the house of Judas; not Judas the bad, but Judas the good. In another part of this city one Ananias, not Ananias the liar, but Ananias the Christian, is told by the Lord to go to this house of Judas on Straight street, and put his hands on the blind eyes of Saul that his sight may return. "Oh," said Ananias, "I dare not go; that Saul is a terrible fellow. He kills Christians, and he will kill me." "Go," said the Lord, and Ananias went.

There sits in blindness that tremendous persecutor. He was a great nature cursed. He had started for the city of Damascus for the one purpose of assassinating Christ's followers, but since that fall from his horse he has entirely changed. Ananias steps up to the sightless man, puts his right thumb on one eye, and the left thumb on the other eye, and in an outburst of sympathy and love, and faith says: "Brother Saul! Brother Saul! the Lord, even Jesus that appeared unto thee in the way as thou camest, has sent me that thou mayst receive thy sight, and be filled with the Holy Ghost." Instantly something like scales fell from the blind man's eyes, and he arose from that seat the mightiest evangel of all ages.

Scales Falling From His Eyes.

There are many people in this house to-day as blind as Paul was before Ananias touched his eyes. And there are many here from whose eyes the scales have already fallen. You see all subjects and all things differently—God and Christ and eternity and your own immortal spirit. Sometimes the scales do not all fall at once.

When I was a boy, at Mount Pleasant, one Sunday afternoon reading "Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul," that afternoon some of the scales fell from my eyes and I saw a little. After I had been in the ministry about a year, one Sunday afternoon in the village parsonage reading the Bible story of the Syro-Phoenician's faith, other scales fell from my eyes and I saw better. Two Sunday evenings ago, while preparing for the evening service in New York, I picked up a book that I did not remember to have seen before, and after I had read a page about reconsecration to God I think the remaining scales fell from my eyes. Shall not our visit to Damascus to-day result, like Paul's visit, in vision to the blind, and increased vision for those who saw somewhat before.

To each one of this vast multitude of auditors I say as Ananias did to Saul of Tarsus when his sympathetic fingers touched the closed eyelids: "Brother Saul! Brother Saul! the Lord, even Jesus that appeared unto thee in the way that thou camest, hast sent me that thou mightest receive thy sight, and be filled with the Holy Ghost!"

DEAD IN A DITCH.

The Body of Charles H. Swords Found in Fleetwood Park.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The body of Charles H. Swords, Treasurer of the Jewelers' Mercantile Agency, Lim., of 216 Broadway, was found in a ditch in Fleetwood Park Saturday by Flormondi Maison, an Italian laborer. Maison was picking greens in the park and stumbled over the body before he saw it. He told a policeman, who had the body sent to the Morrisania town hall, when it was identified by letters found in the pocket of the coat on the body.

The police think that Swords was on his way home from the road house when he was attacked by heart disease or apoplexy and fell down the embankment and died. This happened probably on Tuesday night. He was at one time President of the Mercantile Library and wealthy. He lost a fortune on Wall street on "Black Friday," and it is said since that day he had never visited Wall street. He was A. T. Stewart's private secretary for a number of years and was known as "Stewart's boy." He belonged to the Seventh Regiment.

THE MISHAPS OF A DAY.

A Cable Car Knocks a Boy Down—Legs Broken by Falls.

Broken and crushed limbs seem to be the prevailing features of the accidents. They are all painful, but none serious. The cable car got in its usual deadly work. Here is Saturday's list:

CHARLES MCFADDEN—Charles McFadden a seven-year-old boy, was struck by a Pittsburg Traction car. He was dragged about 20 feet, receiving painful injuries to his legs and a cut on the head.

JOHN MCDONOUGH—John McDonough had his foot crushed at the Homestead mill yesterday by a car passing over it.

J. HELLAS—J. Hellas, who lives on Ella street, fell on Butler street yesterday and broke his leg.

CHARLES SMITH—Charles Smith, a brakeman on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, had his hand crushed yesterday while coupling cars. He was taken to the West Penn Hospital.

ED CARICHNER—Brakeman Ed Carichner had his left crushed at Walls on the Pennsylvania road yesterday.

JOHN RICHARDS—John Richards fell from a scaffold in Wilkinsburg and broke his leg.

A PAN REPUBLICAN CONGRESS.

A Convention of All the Republics in the World is Proposed.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—At the last annual meeting of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, one of its officers proposed that a congress of delegates from all the republics of the world be assembled in one of the larger cities of this country within the period of the World's Fair, to consider measures "for the welfare of mankind." A meeting was called to consider plans for carrying out the enterprise, which was held Saturday.

Secretary McDowell said that a congress will be held, something like the Congress of the United States, with two houses, a Senate composed of representatives of the various nations of America, and a House composed of representatives of various societies.

A CHOLERA EPIDEMIC FEARED.

The Secretary of the Illinois Board of Health Sounds a Warning.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Dr. J. H. Rauch, Secretary of the Illinois State Board of Health, predicts that unless proper quarantine regulations are adopted there will be a serious cholera epidemic in this country next spring.

He points out that 10,000 people have fallen victims to cholera in Abyssinia within the last six months; that Spain is infected; that cholera is epidemic in India, and that 80,000 have perished from the disease in Japan and Corea and the adjacent Asiatic Provinces of Russia within a short time. He emphasizes the necessity of protection against the scourge on the Pacific coast.

A PRISON CONVICT HEIR.

A Fellow Criminal Bequeaths Him a Fat Fortune.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 7.—It is not often that a convict falls heir to $30,000, but such fortune has befallen Walter Williams.

Having committed a forgery, Williams was sent to Stillwater for a term of years. Here he met Edgar Wilson, a wealthy life convict. Wilson and Williams became warm friends. Williams was released on a pardon, and Wilson recently died in prison, bequeathing all his property to his convict friend.

FEATURES OF TRADE.

Some of the Plans Adopted to Reap a Harvest From Present

HIGH COST OF FRESH NEARBY EGGS

The Hide and Leather Market Same as it Was Last Monday.

COMPETITION WITH FOREIGN SHOES

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH, SATURDAY, Dec. 6, 1890.

Scarcity of Nearby Eggs.

The egg question of late has been a vexed and trying one to many of our dealers. Strictly fresh nearby stock is practically out of the market. There are, in fact, none to be had, in a jobbing way, for a week or two past. All the same, large quantities are selling for nearby stock. According to well authenticated reports, eggs from the far West have been bought in quantities from dealers here and shipped to points in the vicinity, to be bought as fresh nearby stock and sold as such to retail grocers and families. Attention was called in THE DISPATCH market report a day or two ago to the fact of eggs being brought from Wheeling, by boat, and introduced to our trade as fresh Ohio river eggs, when it was the fact that the same had been in our storage houses before their passage to Wheeling.

It is claimed that a voyage improves whisky, but it would hardly be claimed that it does the same for eggs. In addition to the roundabout ways of palming cold storage eggs onto market for nearby stock, already noted in this column, it is reported that there are women, dressed after the style of farmers' wives and daughters, to be found in markets with only one dozen or two left on the upturned lid of the basket, but who are able to replenish the stock immediately after securing a victim. So a leading jobber reports.

Hides and Leather.

The hide and leather market remains in the same condition as a week ago. Both harness and sole leather is reported very quiet, with little prospect of improvement until after the turn of the year. There has been no reduction in prices, but stock moves slowly. The principal feature of the hide and calfskin market for the week past has been a drop of 1c on calfskins, which an examination of our quotations will disclose. Hides are quoted the same as last Monday, and are within ½c of the lowest point reached a year ago. Undoubtedly the stringency of the money market has of late had more or less of a depressing influence on markets.

Following are current prices paid by Pittsburg tanners and hide dealers on hides and calfskins delivered here:

No. 1 green salted steers, 60 pounds and over	8
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	5
No. 1 green salted bulls	5
No. 1 green salted calfskins	7½
No. 1 green salted kips	4
No. 1 green salted runner kips	4½
No. 1 green steers, 60 pounds and over	7½
No. 1 green cows, all weights	5
No. 1 green hides, 40 to 60 pounds	5½
No. 1 green hides, 40 to 60 pounds	5
No. 1 green hides, 25 to 40 pounds	5
No. 1 green calfskins	5
No. 1 green veal kips	5
No. 1 green runner kips	4
Sheepskins	15@1 25

English Shoe Competition.

The following views of the New York correspondent of the London *Shoe and Leather Reco der* will no doubt be of interest to many readers of THE DISPATCH:

"So far from it being likely that America will ever send boots over here, I believe that English manufacturers could do a trade in America, the tariff notwithstanding. I have lived for many years in New York, and, though it is possible to buy really good ladies' boots there, gentlemen's high-class wear is not procurable. Your average well-to-do American man is a luxury loving gentleman, and he does not care what he pays so long as he get a good article. You have only to show him something better than he has got, and he is sure to buy it, whatever the price may be. I am convinced that a Northampton manufacturer who could turn out articles de luxe, could readily find a market for them in the larger cities of the United States. But they must be tip-top, both in style, finish and material. Let him put his full name and address upon every sole and upon the lining, and he would, after getting an opening, have orders pouring in upon him. He needn't mind the tariff; his customers will pay that."

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Condition of Trade at the East Liberty Stock Yards.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG DISPATCH, SATURDAY, Dec. 6, 1890.

Cattle—Receipts, 1,281 head; shipments, 1,092 head; market, no material change; mostly through consignment; 12 cars of cattle shipped to New York to-day.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,400 head; shipments, 2,150 head; market slow; Philadelphias, $3 85@3 95; mixed, $3 65@3 70; Yorks, $3 50@3 60; light Yorkers, $3 35@3 50; pigs, $2 50@3 00; 5 cars of hogs shipped to New York to-day.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,100 head; shipments, 1,400 head; market very steady at unchanged prices.

By Telegraph.

CINCINNATI—Hogs quiet and barely steady; common and light, $2 75@3 45; packing and butchers', $3 35@3 80; receipts, 3,500 head; shipments, 3,200 head. Cattle firm and better grades; common, $1 00@1 75; fair to choice butchers' grades, $2 00@3 65; prime to choice shippers, $4 00@4 75; receipts, 550 head; shipments, 1,050 head. Sheep in light demand; market firm; common to prime, $2 50@4 75; extra fat wethers and yearlings, $4 75@5 00; receipts, 300 head; shipments, 370 head. Lambs—Spring in fair demand and steady; prime to choice shipping, $5 25@5 75; common to choice butchers', $4 00@5 75 per 100 pounds.

OMAHA—Cattle—Receipts, 2,400 head; market on beeves and butcher stock steady on best grades, and lower on undesirable grades; fancy steers, few on the market, $4 50@5 15; prime steers, $4 00@4 40; fair to good steers, $3 60@4 15. Hogs—Receipts, 7,600 head; market a shade to 5c lower than yesterday, slow and all sold; considerable shipping demand; range, $3 00@3 60; bulk at $3 40@3 50; pigs, $1 75@2 50; light, $3 00@3 40; heavy, $3 35@3 60; mixed, $3 40@3 55. Sheep—Receipts, 294 head; market steady; natives, $2 35@4 35; Westerns, $2 00@4 15.

CHICAGO—The *Evening Journal* reports: Cattle—Receipts, 2,500 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market slow and unsatisfactory at close; but few sales; prices unchanged. Hogs—Receipts, 20,000 head; shipments, 5,000 head; market active and steady; rough and common light mixed, $3 30@3 40; common to heavy mixed, $3 35@3 50; good to choice packers, $3 55@3 65; prime heavy and butcher weights, $3 70@3 75; light, $3 35@3 50. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500 head; shipments, none; market steady; natives, $4 15@5 30; Westerns, $4 00@4 95; lambs, $4 15@5 90.

ST. LOUIS—Cattle—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 700 head; market steady; good to fancy native steers, $4 50@5 10; fair to good, $4 00@4 80; stockers and feeders, $2 10@3 10; Texans and Indian steers, $2 30@3 60. Hogs—Receipts, 800 head; shipments, 3,100 head; market steady; fair to choice heavy, $3 50@3 70; mixed grades, $3 10@3 60; light, fair to best, $3 30@3 40. Sheep—Receipts, 100 head; shipments, 900 head; market steady; good to choice, $4 00@5 30.

KANSAS CITY—Cattle—Receipts, 3,670 head; shipments, 500 head; market steady; steers, $3 40@3 70; cows, $1 75@3 00; stockers and feeders, $2 00@3 10. Hogs—Receipts, 8,030 head; shipments, 1,440 head; market 5@10c lower; bulk, $3 30@3 55; all grades, $2 90@3 65. Sheep—Receipts, 430 head; shipments, 1,700 head; market steady and unchanged.

BUFFALO—Cattle dull; receipts, 216 loads through, 7 sale; market dull and lower. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 47 sale; sheep, choice to extra, $4 85@5 10; good to choice, $4 60@4 80; lambs, choice, $5 85@6 10; good to choice, $5 60@5 80. Hogs, fair demand; lower; receipts, 60 loads through, 110 sale; mediums, heavy and mixed, $3 75; heavy Yorkers, $3 55@3 60.

INDIANAPOLIS—Cattle—Receipts light; market slow and dull; shippers, $3 25@4 50; butchers, $1 10@3 40; bulls, $1 50@2 60. Sheep—Receipts light; market dull and lower; sheep, $2 50@3 00; lambs, $4 00@5 75. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000 head; market slow and slightly declining; choice heavy, $3 60@3 75; choice light, $3 25@3 40; mixed, $3 40@3 55; pigs, $2 00@3 00.

Drygoods.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Business in drygoods was light. The tone of the market was steady, though print cloths touched 3 cents, a low figure rarely reached, but this is due to the large stock of cloths, for which demand has been slow. There are no like accumulations in anything else. In fact, the cotton goods market, as a whole, is very highly supplied.

Metal Markets.

NEW YORK—Pig iron nominal; American, $16 00@18 00.

Stocks, Grain, Oil.

McGrew, Wilson & Co., Eisner building, cor. Fifth ave. and Wood st.

MARKETS BY WIRE.

Financial Situation Has a Bad Effect on the Grain Market, But Corn Shows Up Well—An Active Trade in Pork.

CHICAGO—The lower prices which were the outcome of the day's trading do not reflect any opinion of distrust in the grain situation, but are the natural outcome of the sympathy which speculators in food commodities never fail to express when any other commercial interest suffers. Wheat closed ⅜c lower, corn lost ¼c, oats ⅜c, and provisions were also sharply lower.

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				
December	$ 90	90	88⅞	89
January	92	92½	91¼	91½
May	98⅞	99⅛	97⅞	98
CORN. No. 2				
December	52½	52½	51½	51⅝
January	51⅞	52	50⅞	50⅞
May	53⅞	54⅛	53½	53⅝
OATS. No. 2				
December	42	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
January	43¼	43½	43	43⅛
May	45⅞	46⅛	45½	45½
MESS PORK.				
December	8 00	....	....	8 00
January	10 40	10 45	10 05	10 10
May	11 22½	11 40	11 05	11 10
LARD.				
December	5 50	....	....	5 50
January	5 77½	5 82½	5 72½	5 75
May	6 40	6 42½	6 32½	6 35
SHORT RIBS.				
December	4 75	4 80	4 75	4 75
January	5 25	5 27½	5 10	5 12½
May	5 80	5 82½	5 70	5 72½

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour easy; winter patents, $4 70@5 00; spring patents, $4 65@5 00; bakers', $2 75@4 00. No. 2 spring wheat, 88c; No. 3 spring wheat, 85@90c; No. 2 red, 89@90c; No. 2 corn, 51½c; No. 2 oats, 42½c; No. 2 rye, 44@44½c; No. 2 barley, 75@76c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1 21½. Prime timothy seed, $1 25@1 26. Mess pork, per bbl, $8 00@8 25. Lard, per 100 lbs, $5 50. Short ribs sides (loose), $4 90@5 00; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $4 50@4 62½; short clear sides (boxed), $5 25@5 30. Sugars unchanged. No. 2 white oats, 44@44½c. No. 3 barley, 64@73½c; No. 4, f. o. b., 57@63c.

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was unchanged. Eggs, 23@25c.

NEW YORK—Flour dull and heavy. Cornmeal firm and quiet; yellow Western, $2 50@3 20. Wheat—Spot market unsettled, closing weak and dull; No. 2 red, $1 02¾ elevator; $1 04⅝ afloat; $1 03⅝@1 03¾ f. o. b.; No. 2 red, 97½c; No. 1 Northern, $1 06⅞; No. 1 hard, $1 12⅝; options opened easier, but rallied ¾c on short needs; other months sold off ½@⅞c; the close shows weakness all around on uneasy reports from financial circles: No. 2 December, $1 02 5-16@1 03¼, closing at $1 02⅝; January, $1 03¼@1 04, closing at $1 03¼; February closing at $1 04⅛; March, $1 05@1 05½, closing at $1 05¼; May, $1 04½@1 05¼, closing at $1 04⅝; July, 99@99⅛c, closing at 99⅛c. Rye quiet and firm; Western, 76@79c. Barley quiet and firm; No. 2 Milwaukee, 82@83; ungraded Western 77@88c; Canadian, 91@96c; No. 2, 89c; extra, 96@98c. Barley malt quiet and steady; Canada, country made, $1@1 15. Corn—Spot market irregular and dull; closing weak; No. 2, 63⅝@64⅛c elevator, 64⅝@65¼c afloat; ungraded mixed, 61@65c; options advanced ½@1½c on small supplies, but became weak and reacted ½@¾c, closing easy; December, 63⅝@63½c, closing at 63c; January, 62¼@62½c, closing at 62¼c; May, 60⅛@61⅛c, closing at 60⅛c. Oats—Spot market firmer and dull; options firmer and quiet; December, 39⅝c, closing at 39½c; January, 40⅛@40¼c, closing at 50⅛c; May, 32@32¼c; closing at 32c; spot No. 2, white, 32½@33½c; mixed Western, 48@51c; white, do, 52@56c; No. 2 Chicago, 51½@51½c. Hay dull and steady; No. 1 Western timothy, $17 50@18 00; prime to choice, 33@42c; Pacific coast, 32@40c. Tallow strong and wanted; city ($2 for packages), 9¼c. Eggs quiet and steady; Western, 29@30c. Pork quiet and steady; mess, $10 75@12; extra prime, $10 50@11. Cut meats quiet and weak; pickled bellies, 5½c; do shoulders, 4¾@5c; do hams, 7¼@8c; middles dull and easy; short clear, 6c. Lard dull and lower; Western State, 6c asked; sales, 500 tierces c. and f. at 6c; options, sales 5,750 tierces: December, $5 90 bid; January, $5 92@5 95; February, $6 27, closing $6 25; March, $6 36@6 40, closing $6 35 bid; May, $6 60. Butter quiet and firm; Western dairy, 11@21c; do creamery, 20@28; do factory, 8@12c; Elgin, 30c. Cheese quiet and firm; light skims, 4½@6½c; Ohio flats, 6@9½c.

PHILADELPHIA — Flour quiet and weak. Wheat weak; No. 2 red, December, 97⅞@98c; January, 99c@$1 00; February, $1 01@1 02; March, $1 03@1 04. Corn firm but quiet; No. 4 yellow, in grain depot, 55c; No. 3 yellow in do, 56c; No. 2 mixed, in do, 58½c. No. 2 mixed, in export elevator, 58½c; old No. 2 mixed, in grain depot, 62½c; No. 2 old yellow, on track, 64½c; No. 2 mixed, December, January, February, 65c; March, 58½c. Oats—Carlots held ¼@½c higher, but advance restricted business. Futures beyond this month dull and ¼c lower; No. 2 mixed, 40c; No. 3 white, 51½c; No. 2 white, 52½c; No. 1 clipped white, 54½c; No. 2 white, December, 51½@52c; January, 52½@52¾c; February, 53¼@53½c; March, 53⅛@54c. Provisions dull. Pork, mess, new, $11; do, prime mess, new, $10; do, family, $13@15 50. Butter quiet but firm; Pennsylvania creamery extra, 28c; do, prints extra, 30@32c. Eggs scarce and firm; Pennsylvania firsts, 30c.

ST. LOUIS—Flour quiet and barely steady but unchanged. Wheat—The market opened ⅜c up from yesterday's close; ruled irregular; fluctuated in a narrow range. Later on, under the influence of outside markets, the tendency was down, the close being 2c off cash, 92¼c; December, 92¼c; January, 93c; May, 97⅛c; July, 87⅛. Corn—The opening was ¼@⅜c up, and after a slight weakening the market became firmer and advanced till early call, when values declined and became dull; weakness prevailed the balance of the session; No. 2 cash, 51½c; December, 51c nominal; January, 50c nominal; May, 51⅝c. Oats quiet and easy; No. 2, cash, 45c asked; May, 45⅝c. Rye—No offerings. Barley dull; Wisconsin, 65c. Flaxseed nominal at $1 22. Provisions lower and very much demoralized. Pork $10 75. Lard $5 50.

MINNEAPOLIS—Spot wheat has been selling poorly most of the week and it did no better to-day. The local mills have been troubled for water, and those not using steam have been able to do but little. To-day a few millers bought some, and some millers could use more, which, with some other outside shipping demand, cleared up the spot wheat as well as could be expected under the circumstances. Yet the cash wheat market was very unsatisfactory to holders, and some did not make the sacrifice needed to move their holdings. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard December, 88c; January, 89c; on track, 88c; No. 1 Northern, December, 85c; January, 86½c; May, 94c; on track, 85c; No. 2 Northern, December, 81c; January, 82c; on track, 81c.

BALTIMORE—Wheat—Western dull; No. 2 winter, red, spot and December, 93⅝@94c; January, 95⅛@95¼c; May, $1 01⅜@1 02. Corn—Western strong; mixed spot, 59½c; year, January and May, 59c bid; steamer, 55c. Oats firmer; western white, 34@35½c; do mixed, 30@30½c; graded No. 2 white, 32½c. Rye nominal and lower; choice, 78@80c; good to prime, 75@77c; common to fair, 72@74c. Hay quiet. Provisions quiet. Butter strong. Eggs active and strong at 26@27c.

MILWAUKEE — Flour unchanged. Wheat easy; No. 2 spring, on track, cash, 85@87c; May, 90⅞c; No. 1 Northern, 92c. Corn steady; No. 3, on track, 45c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, on track, 45@45½c. Rye easier; No. 1, in store, 69c. Barley easy; No. 2, in store, 68c. Provisions easy. Pork—January, $10 15. Lard—January, $5 80.

CINCINNATI—Flour in moderate demand. Wheat scarce and firm; No. 2 red, 97c. Corn firm and higher; No. 2 mixed, 53@53½c. Oats quiet and firm; mixed, 48c. Rye firm; No. 2, 75c. Provisions weak. Pork, $10 25. Lard, $5 50@5 60. Bulk meats, $5 12½@5 25. Bacon, $6 50. Butter dull. Eggs steady at 22c. Cheese firm.

DULUTH—Wheat was dull and weak, declining 1c on May and 2½c on December from opening figures. Closing prices were as follows: December, 88½c; May, 98⅞c; No. 1 hard, 88½c; No. 1 Northern, 84c; No. 2 Northern, 79½c.

TOLEDO—Wheat active and lower; cash and December, 94c; May, 99c. Corn active and easier; cash, 52½c; May, 54½c. Oats quiet; cash, 48c. Cloverseed dull; cash and December, $4 15; February, $4 20; March, $4 27½.

AT THE BANKS.

The Monetary Situation Satisfactory, With a Disposition to Ease Up.

Business at the local banks the past week was conducted on a conservative basis, which greatly strengthened their resources and inspired confidence. They are now prepared to withstand a siege as long as that of Troy.

Regular customers had the call and were well taken care of, getting all the accommodations they required, but the lines were drawn at this point, and outsiders had to be content with the crumbs. The feeling at the close of business yesterday was easier than at any previous time during the week.

The Clearing House report for the week shows that manufacturers and merchants are doing a land office business, and goes to establish the fact that Pittsburg industries are on a solid footing, and not easily affected by troubles in other parts of the country.

Saturday's exchanges	$ 21,212,425 97
Saturday's balances	238,970 73
Week's exchanges	15,267,734 85
Previous week's exchanges	14,855,159 81
Exchanges week of 1889	14,087,222 69
Exchanges to date, 1890	746,887,532 58
Exchanges to date, 1889	610,296,966 86

HEADACHE, neuralgia, dizziness, nervousness, spasms, sleeplessness, cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Samples free at Joe Fleming & Son's, Market st. M

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

A Sharp Advance in Vegetables, Particularly Cabbage.

LIGHT SUPPLY OF GOOD POTATOES.

Cereals Are Still Dull and Situation in Favor of Buyers.

GENERAL GROCERIES UNCHANGED

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG DISPATCH, SATURDAY, December 6, 1890.

Country Produce—Jobbing Prices.

There has been a sharp advance in vegetables, especially cabbage, which for some time has been a drug. Choice cabbage sold to-day at $7 per hundred. A continued scarcity of choice potatoes and apples is reported and prices are firm as quoted. Poultry and game have been quiet since Thanksgiving times. Strictly fresh nearby eggs are difficult to obtain at any price. Dealers report, however, a full supply of Western stock, which, it is claimed, are equally as good as nearby stock. The butter situation remains unchanged for the week past, with the exception that there is a slightly improved demand for country butter.

APPLES—$4 00@5 50 a barrel.

BUTTER—Creamery, Elgin, 31@32c; Ohio do, 27@28c; common country butter, 10@15c; choice country rolls, 18@20c; fancy country rolls, 22@25c.

BEANS—New crop beans, $2 50@2 55; marrowfat, $2 00@2 75; Lima beans, 6@6¼c.

BEESWAX—28@30c ℔ ℔ for choice: low grade, 22@25c.

CIDER—Sand refined, $9 00@10 00; common, $5 50@6 00; crab cider, $10 00@11 00 ℔ barrel; cider vinegar, 14@15c ℔ gallon.

CHEESE—Ohio cheese, fall make, 10½c; New York cheese, 10½@11c; Limburger, 12½@13½c; domestic Sweitzer, 13½@14c; Wisconsin brick Sweitzer, 14c; imported Sweitzer, 27½c.

CRANBERRIES—Cape Cod, $8 25@3 50 a box, $9 50 a barrel; Jerseys, $3 00@3 25 a box, $8 50 a barrel.

DRESSED HOGS—Large, 7@8c ℔ ℔; small, 9@11c.

EGGS—23@24c for Western stock: 28@30c for strictly fresh nearby eggs.

FEATHERS—Extra live geese, 50@60c; No. 1 40@45c; mixed lots, 30@35c ℔ ℔.

GAME—Mallard ducks, $4 00@4 50 a dozen, Butter ducks, $2 00@2 50 a dozen; pheasants: $5 00@5 50 a dozen; squirrels, $1 25@1 50 a dozen; woodcocks, $4 25@4 50 a dozen; quail, $1 00@1 25; rabbits, 25@30c a pair; venison saddles, 15@18c a pound; whole venison, 10@12c a pound.

HONEY—New crop white clover, 20@22c ℔ ℔. California honey, 12@15c ℔ ℔.

MAPLE SYRUP—75@96c a can; maple sugar, 9@10c ℔ ℔.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $5 00@5 50 a bushel; walnuts, 70@75c a bushel; shell bark hickory nuts, $1 50@1 75 a bushel; peanuts, $1 75@2 25, roasted; green, 6½@7c ℔ ℔.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, 40@50c a pair; old, 65@70c a pair; dressed, 9@12 a pound; ducks, 50@70c a pair; dressed ducks, 13@14c a pound; live turkeys, 9@10c a pound; dressed turkeys, 10@13c; live geese