LIKE SODOM OF OLD.

Rev. Dr. Talmage Says the Wrath of Heaven Will Be Visited Upon

THE WICKED AMERICAN CITIES.

Volcanoes in Reserve Ready to Burst Forth in Eruption.

ANOTHER SERMON ON THE HOLY LAND

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BROOKLYN, October 26.—Dr. Talmage preached the fifth of the series on his tour in the Holy Land, in the Academy of Music in this city this morning. This evening at the service in the Academy of Music, New York, the sermon was repeated before an audience which filled the vast building in every part. Dr. Talmage announced as his text Psalm 104:32: "He toucheth the hills and they smoke." He said:

David, the poet, here pictures a volcano and what Church's Cotopaxi does on painter's canvas, this author does in words. You see a hill, calm and still, and for ages immovable, but the Lord out of the heavens puts His finger on the top of it, and from it rise thick vapors, interwoven with fire. "He toucheth the hills and they smoke."

God is the only being who can manage a volcano and again and again has He employed volcanic action. The pictures on the walls of Pompeii, the wounded Italian city, as we saw them last November, demonstrate that the city was not fit to live. In the first century that city, engirdled with palaces, emparadised with gardens, pillared into architectural exquisiteness, was at the foot of a mountain up the sides of which it ran with vineyards and villas of merchant princes, and all that marble and bronze and imperial baths and arboriculture, and rainbowed fountains, and a coliseum at the dedication of which 9,000 beasts had been slain and a supernatural landscape in which the shore gave roses to the sea and the sea gave crystals to the shore; yea, all that beauty, and pomp, and wealth could give was there to be seen or heard.

DESTROYED FOR ITS SINS.

But the bad morals of the city had shocked the world. In the year 79, on the 4th of August, a black column rose above the adjoining mountain and spread out, Pliny says, as he saw it, like a great pine tree, wider and wider, until it began to rain upon the city, first thin ashes and then pumice stone, and sulphurous fumes scooped, and streams of mud poured through the streets till few people escaped and the city was buried, and some of the inhabitants 1800 years after were found embalmed in the scene of that awful doom. The Lord called upon volcanic forces to obliterate that profligate city. He touched the hills and they smoked.

Nothing but volcanic action can explain what I shall show you at the Dead Sea upon which I looked last December, and of whose waters I took a bitter and stinging taste. Concerning all that region there has been a controversy enough to fill libraries, science saying one thing, revelation another. Revelation has adduced volcanic action divinely employed and both testimonies are one and the same. Geology, chemistry, geography, astronomy, ichthyology, ornithology and zoology are coming one by one to confirm the Scriptures. The leaves of one book are Revelation and Creation and the penmanship is by the same divine hand. Our horseback ride will not be so steep to-day and you can stay on without clinging to the pommel of the saddle, but the scenes amid which we ride shall, if possible, be more thrilling and by the time the horses snuff the sulphurous atmosphere of Lake Asphaltites or the Dead Sea, we will be ready to dismount and read from our Bibles about what was done that day by the Lord when He touched the hills and they smoked.

Take a detour and pass along by the rocky fortress of Masada where occurred something more wonderful in the way of desperation than you have ever heard of, unless you have heard of that. Herod built a palace amid these heaps of black and awful rocks which look like a tumbled midnight. A great band of robbers, about 1,000 including their families, afterward held the fortress against the Roman army. When they stormed that steep and the bandits could no longer hold the place, their chieftain, Eleazar, made a powerful speech which persuaded them to die before they were captured.

DEEDS OF DESPERATION.

First the men kissed their families a loving and tearful goodby and then put a dagger into their hearts and the women and children were slain. Then ten men were chosen by lot to slay all the other men, and each man lay down by the dead wife and children and waited for these executioners to do their work. This done one man of the ten killed the other nine. Then the survivor committed suicide. Two women and five children had hid themselves and after all was over came forth to tell of the 960 slaughtered. Great and rugged natural scenery makes the most tremendous natures for good or evil. Great statesmen and great soldiers, great orators and great butchers were nearly all born or reared among mountain precipices. Some natures are hardly ever born upon the plain. When men have anything greatly good or greatly evil to do, they come down off the rocks

SCIENCE AND REVELATION.

In these regions once stood four great cities of Assyria: Sodom, Gomorrah, Adma and Zeboim. The Bible says they were destroyed by a tempest of fire and brimstone after these cities had filled up of wickedness. "No, that is absurd," cries some one; "it is evident that this was a region of salt and brimstone and pitch, long before that." And so it was. The Bible says it was a region of sulphur long before the great catastrophe. "Well, now," says some one, wanting to raise a quarrel between science and revelation, "you have no right to say the Cities of the Plain were destroyed by a tempest of fire and sulphur and brimstone, because this region had these characteristics long before these cities were destroyed." Volcanic action, is my reply. These cities had been built on of very combustible materials. The mortar was of bitumen easily ignited, and the walls dripped with pitch most inflammable. They sat, I think, on a ridge of hills. They stood high up and conspicuous, radiant in their sins, ostentatious in their debaucheries, four hells on earth. One day there was a rumbling in the earth, and a quaking. "What's that?" cried the affrighted inhabitants. "What's that?" The foundations of the earth were giving way. A volcano, whose fires had been burning for ages, at God's command burst forth, easily setting everything aflame, and first lifting these cities high in air, and then dashing them down in chaos fathomless. The fires of that eruption interfret the dense smoke, and rolled into the heavens, only to descend again. And all the configuration of that country was changed, and where there was a hill there came a valley, and where there had been the pomp of Sodomitedom came widespread desolation. The resistless spade of volcanic action had shoveled under the cities of the plain. Before the catastrophe the cities stood on the top of the salt and sulphur. After the catastrophe they were under the salt and sulphur. Science right. Revelation right. "He touched the hills and they smoke."

NO CONFLICT WITH GEOLOGY.

No science ever frightened believers in Revelation so much as geology. They feared that the strata of the earth would contradict the Scriptures, and then Moses must go under. But as in the Dead Sea instance, so in all cases God's writing on the earth, and God's writing in the Bible are harmonious. The shelves of rock correspond with the shelves of the American Bible Society. Science digs into the earth and finds deep down the remains of plants, and so the Bible announces plants first. Science digs down and says, "Marine animals next," and the Bible says, "Marine animals next." Science digs down and says, "Land animals next," and the Bible responds, "Land animals next." "Then comes man!" says science. "Then comes man!" responds the Bible. Science digs into the religious about the Dead Sea, and finds result of fire, and masses of brimstone, and announces a wonderful geological formation. "Oh, yes," says the Bible: "Moses wrote thousands of years ago 'The Lord rained upon Sodom, and upon Gomorrah brimstone and fire from the Lord out of heaven,' and David wrote, 'He toucheth the hills and they smoke.'"

So I guess we will hold on to our Bibles a little longer. A gentleman in the ante-room of the White House, at Washington, having an appointment with Mr. Lincoln at 5 o'clock in the morning, got there 15 minutes early and asked the servant: "Who is talking in the next room?" "It is the President, sir!" "Is anybody with him?" "No, sir; he is reading the Bible. He spends every morning from 4 to 5 o'clock reading the Scriptures."

My text implies that God controls the volcanoes not with the full force of His hand, but with the tip of His finger. Etna, Stromboli and Vesuvius fawn at His feet like hounds before the hunter. These eruptions of the hills do not belong to Pluto's realm as the ancients thought, but to the divine dominions. Humboldt counted 200 of them, but since then the Indian archipelago has been found to have 900 of these great mouth pieces. They are on every continent and in all latitudes. That earthquake which shook all America about six or seven summers ago was only the rubbing around of volcanoes rushing against the sides of their rocky caverns trying to break out. They must come to the surface, but it will be at the divine call. They seem reserved for the punishment of one kind of sin. The seven cities they have obliterated were celebrated for one kind of transgression. Profligacy was the chief characteristic of the seven cities over which they put their smothering wing: Pompeii, Herculaneum, Stabiæ, Adma, Zeboim, Sodom and Gomorrah.

A DAY OF RETRIBUTION.

If our American cities do not quit their profligacy, if in high life and low life dissoluteness does not cease to be a joke and become a crime, if wealthy libertinism continues to find so many doors of domestic life open to its faintest touch, if Russian, and French, and American literature, steeped in prurience, does not get banished from the news stands and ladies' parlors, God will let loose some of these suppressed monsters of the earth. And I tell these American cities that it will be more tolerable for Sodom and Gomorrah in the Day of Judgment, whether that Day of Judgment be in this present century or in the closing century of the earth's continuance. The volcanic forces are already in existence, but in the mercy of God they are chained in the kennels of subterraneous fire. Yet let profligacy, whether it stagger into a lazarette or sit on a commercial throne, whether it laugh in a faded shawl under the street gaslight or be wrapped in the finest array that foreign loom ever wrought or lapidary ever empearled, know right well that there is a volcano waiting for it, whether in domestic life, or social life, or political life, or in the foundations of the earth from which sprang out the devastations that swallowed the cities of the plain. "He toucheth the hills and they smoke."

At last between two trees I got a glimpse of a river and said, "What is that?" "The Jordan," was the quick reply. And all along the line which had been lengthened by other pilgrims, some from America, and some from Europe, and some from Asia, the cry was sounded "The Jordan! The Jordan!" Hundreds of thousands of pilgrims have chanted on its banks and bathed in its waters. Many of them dip a wet gown in the wave and wring it out and carry it home for their own shroud. It is an impetuous stream and rushes on as though it were hastening to tell its story to the ages. Many an explorer has it whelmed, and many a boat has it wrecked. Lieutenant Molineux had copper-bottomed crafts split upon its shelving. Only one boat, that of Lieutenant Lynch, ever lived to sail the whole length of it. At the season when the snows on Lebanon melt, the rage of this stream is like the Conemaugh when Johnstown perished, and the wild beasts that may be near run for the hills, explaining what Jeremiah says: "Behold he shall go up like a lion from the swelling of Jordan." No river so often changes its mind, for it twists and twists, traveling 200 miles to do that which in a straight line might be done in 60 miles. Among banks now low, now high, now of rocks, now of mud, now of sand, laving the feet of the terebinths and oleanders, and acacias, and reeds, and pistachios, and silver poplars. This river marries the Dead Sea to Lake Galilee, and did ever so rough a groom take the hand of so fair a bride?

A RIVER WITH A HISTORY.

This is the river which parted to let an army of 2,000,000 Israelites across. Here the skilled Major General of the Syrian host at the seventh plunge dropped his leprosy, not only by miraculous cure, but suggesting to all ages that water, and plenty of it, has much to do with the sanitary improvement of the world. Here is where some theological students of Elisha's time were cutting trees with which to build a theological seminary, and an ax head not sufficiently wedged to the handle, flew off into the river and sank. And the young man devoted more mind to the loss of the ax head, as the fact that it was not his own and cried, "Alas! it was borrowed," and the prophet threw a stick into the river, and, in defiance of the law of gravitation, the iron ax-head came to the surface and floated like a cork upon the water, and kept floating until the young man caught it. A miracle performed to give one an opportunity to return that which was borrowed and a rebuke in all ages for those who borrow and never return, that bad habit in this respect so established that it would be a miracle if they did return it. Yea, from the bank of this river Elijah took team of fire, showing that the most raging element is servant of the good, and that there is no need that a child of God fear anything for all the most destructive of all elements was that day fashioned into a vehicle for a departing saint, nothing can ever hurt you who love and trust the Lord.

I am so glad that that chariot of Elijah was not made out of wood, or crystal, or anything ordinarily pleasant, but out of fire, and yet he went up without having so much as to fan himself. When, stepping from amid the foliage of these oleanders and tamarisks on the banks of the Jordan, he put his foot on the red step of the red equipage, and took the red reins of vapor in his hands, and spurred the galloping steeds toward the wide open gate to heaven, it was a scene forever memorable. So the hottest afflictions of your life may roll you heavenward. Only be sure that when you pull on the bits of fire, you drive up toward God, and not down toward the Dead Sea. When Latimer and Ridley died at the stake, they went up in a chariot of fire. When my friend P. P. Bliss, the gospel singer, was consumed with the rail train that broke through Ashtabula bridge, and then took flame, I said: "Another Elijah gone up in a chariot of fire!"

ANOTHER BAPTISM.

But this river is a river of baptisms. Christ was here baptized and John baptized many thousands. Whether on these occasions the candidate for baptism and the officer of religion went into this river, and then, while both were standing the water was dipped in the hand of one and sprinkled upon the forehead of the other, or whether the entire form of the one baptized disappeared for a moment beneath the surface of the flood, I do not now declare. While I cannot think without deep emotion of the fact that my parents held me in infancy, to the baptismal font in the old meeting-house at Somerville, and assumed vows on my behalf, I must tell you now of another mode of baptism observed in the River Jordan, on that afternoon in last December, the particulars of which I now for the first time relate.

It was a scene of unimaginable solemnity. A comrade in our Holy Land journey rode up by my side that day, and told me that a young man, who in his early training for the gospel ministry, would like to be baptized by me in the River Jordan. I got all the facts I could concerning his earnestness and faith, and through personal examination, made myself confident he was a worthy candidate. There were among our Arab attendants, two robes not unlike those used for American baptistries, and these we obtained. As we were to have a large group of different nationalities present, I dictated to my daughter a few verses, and had copies enough made to allow all to sing. Our dragoman had a man, familiar with the river, wade through and across to show the depth and the swiftness of the stream, and the most appropriate place for the ceremony. Then I read from the Bible the accounts of baptisms in that sacred stream, and implored the presence of the Christ on whose head the dove descended at the Jordan.

Mining Quotations.

NEW YORK, October 25.—Adams Consolidated, 190; Caledonia, N. H., 155; Crown Point, 230; Consolidated California and Virginia, 425; Eureka Consolidated, 375; Gould & Curry, 225; Horn Silver, 340; Occidental, 150; Sierra Nevada, 315; Sutter Creek, 120; Savage, 800.

A PICTURED GHOST.

Strange Apparition That Showed Up in a Lady's Photograph.

LOS ANGELES, October 26.—Society here is excited over the strange case of spirit photography that occurred in a leading gallery. The lady who was the chief actor will not consent to the use of her name, but there is no question of the reality of the event. She took her position in the gallery, and the photographer threw his cloth over his head to arrange the focus, when, with an exclamation of fright, his head bobbed suddenly out from beneath the covering.

"Did anyone pass behind you just then?"

"Why, certainly not," she answered.

He then took the picture and went into the dark room with it. He came bounding out in a few minutes, and with a white face and strange manner said she must sit again. She complied, and again when he proceeded to adjust the lenses he could not restrain his terror. His face became beaded with a cold perspiration, his hand trembled so that he could hardly proceed with the work. Five times did he take the lady's picture, refusing to give her any explanations of his strange behavior. At last he told her she would have to go to some other place—he could not take her picture satisfactorily. Then she insisted on an explanation. He refused for a long time, but at last he brought her five plates from the dark room. In each of them by her side dressed in grave clothes, with outstretched arm and beckoning finger stood the figure of a person who had recently died. The lady nearly fainted, and denounced the thing as a trick, but was soon convinced if there was fraud the photographer did not know it. The photographer developed the plates, and the portraits of the living and the dead are exact and startling. The lady is not superstitious, but the inexplicable affair has worn on her nerves so as to render her seriously ill.

THE safest means of getting rid of a bad cough is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. 25 cts.

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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HIDES AND LEATHER.

Nothing Encouraging in Outlook for Hides and Leather.

WEAKNESS ALL ALONG THE LINE.

Cattle Are Forced Onto Market in Unusual Large Measure.

PROVISIONS AND GRAIN WEAKER

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG DISPATCH, SATURDAY, October 25, 1890.

Hides Drifting Downward.

The downward movement in the hide market noted for some week's past gives no signs of a stop. Prices are ¼c per pound lower along the line than they were a week ago. Heavy hides, which suffered least from the downward movement heretofore, are off ¼c this week. The latter have only declined ½c from the highest point reached a month or two ago, while luff hides are 2c per pound below the highest point, and calf skins 1c below.

The hide market furnishes no encouraging features to the seller at this date. One of the reasons for the depression is found in the large numbers of cattle which are being pushed on markets of late. In seasons when corn is plenty and cheap the proportion of cattle kept by farmers for wintering is much larger than it is at this season. Grain is too valuable to put into live stock, and as grass is now on the wane, farmers are seeking to get what money they can out of their cattle and save their grain. Hence it is that only the best grades of cattle are holding their own, and hides have been steadily moving toward a lower level this month past. There is little doubt that this condition of things will continue until the very severe weather.

East Liberty stockmen report that while they find it difficult to meet demand for choice beeves they are crowded with inferior and common cattle, and are forced to make liberal concessions in order to unload. Short grain crops and high prices are, no doubt, responsible in large measure for the weakness of cattle and declining hide market. With hide markets in their favor Allegheny tanners report the leather trade as dull and slow, particularly harness leather, which has declined 2c per lb within the past few months. Sole leather has not declined as much, nor did it advance as much in the upward movement of last summer.

The recent advance in footwear has been the saving clause of the sole leather trade. Until within a few weeks, shoe leather was the weak factor of markets and harness leather the strong factor. Now the situation is reversed, and sole leather makers are finding ready sale for their goods. But there is little accumulation of stock in either line. Products of the vat are moving about as fast as they are ready for the market, and, though margins are uncomfortably narrow, the large amount of goods handled furnishes some crumbs of comfort. There is no longer a place in this market for the small manufacturer of leather.

In Cereal Lines.

At the beginning of the week there was a bull movement and prices of grain were on the upward tendency. Within the past few days the bears are to the front and prices have weakened. The grain operators have grown suddenly timid and transactions at the exchange are very light for a day or two. November oats were sold outside of the exchange at 49⅝c to-day. The general opinion of dealers is that sales at this figure will entail a loss on the seller.

Provisions are unchanged this week, but hogs are much lower. At Chicago this morning top price of hogs was $4 20. Within a few weeks prices were 60c per cent above this figure. Daily receipts of hogs this week at Chicago have averaged 30,000 head, and prices have been steadily on the decline. A drop in hog products can hardly fail to come within a short time.

In Produce Lines.

The week has developed few new features. All dairy products of choice grade are firm and prices are a shade higher. A week ago potatoes were very scarce. Now supply is equal to demand, but markets are very firm for choice stock.

Supply of grapes is large and markets are weak. There has been scarcity of strictly fresh eggs for a week or two past, and markets are very firm at outside figures. Everything in the vegetable line outside of potatoes is dull and slow.

MARKETS BY WIRE.

Wheat Moves Up Only to Settle Back and Close Lower—Reports Varied to Suit All—Corn and Oats Active and Higher.

CHICAGO—Wheat—There was a fair volume of trading to-day and the feeling was a little unsettled, and, after slight advances, became weak. The opening was about the same to ⅛c lower than yesterday's closing, became firm and advanced on reported export news in last December, the particulars of which I now for the first time relate.

It was a scene of unimaginable solemnity. A comrade in our Holy Land journey rode up by my side that day, and told me that a young man, who in his early training for the gospel ministry, would like to be baptized by me in the River Jordan. I got all the facts I could concerning his earnestness and faith, and through personal examination, made myself confident he was a worthy candidate. There were among our Arab attendants, two robes not unlike those used for American baptistries, and these we obtained. As we were to have a large group of different nationalities present, I dictated to my daughter a few verses, and had copies enough made to allow all to sing. Our dragoman had a man, familiar with the river, wade through and across to show the depth and the swiftness of the stream, and the most appropriate place for the ceremony. Then I read from the Bible the accounts of baptisms in that sacred stream, and implored the presence of the Christ on whose head the dove descended at the Jordan.

ARTICLES.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
WHEAT, No. 2				
October	$ 1 00¼	1 01	1 00	$ 1 00¼
December	1 02⅜	1 03½	1 02⅛	1 02⅜
May	1 07	1 07⅜	1 06⅝	1 07
CORN, No. 2				
October	51	51½	51	51¼
November	50⅞	51⅛	50⅞	51⅛
May	53⅝	54⅛	53⅝	54¼
OATS, No. 2				
October	42½	43⅜	42½	43
December	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
May	46	46⅜	46	46⅜
MESS PORK.				
December	10 40	10 47½	10 40	10 47½
January	12 20	12 30	12 15	12 22½
May	12 85	12 97½	12 82½	12 90
LARD.				
December	6 45	6 45	6 42½	6 45
January	6 62½	6 65	6 60	6 65
May	7 02½	7 05	7 00	7 05
SHORT RIBS.				
December	5 37½	5 60	5 37½	5 60
January	5 87½	5 97½	5 87½	5 95
May	6 27½	6 37½	6 27½	6 35

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour quiet and unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat, $1 00¼. No. 3 spring wheat, 93@96c. No. 2 red, $1 00⅛. No. 2 corn, 51¼c. No. 2 oats, 43⅜@43½c. No. 2 rye, 66½c. No. 2 barley firm at 80c. No. 1 flaxseed, $1 47. Prime timothy seed, $1 23@1 24. Mess pork, per bbl, $10 25. Lard, per 100 lbs, $6 30@6 32½. Short rib sides, loose, $5 50; dry salted shoulders, boxed, $5 62½@5 75; short clear sides, boxed, $5 90@5 95. Sugars, cut loaf, unchanged. No. 2 white oats, 47c; No. 3 white oats, 45@46c; No. 3 barley, f. o. b., 63@72c; No. 4 f. o. b., 61@66c.

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was dull but steady; extra creamery, 25c; extra firsts, 23@24c; firsts, 21@22c; extra dairy, 22c; extra firsts, 20@21c; firsts, 19@20c. Eggs, 20c.

NEW YORK—Flour—Receipts, 25,559 packages; exports, 1,600 barrels. Barley steady and quiet; sales, 15,550 barrels. Cornmeal steady and quiet; yellow Western, $2 50@3 50. Wheat—Receipts, 474,000 bushels; exports, none; sales, 2,344,000 bushels futures; none spot. Spot market dull and nominally higher; No. 2 red, $1 06⅝ elevator; $1 06¾ afloat; $1 08¼@1 10½ f. o. b.; No. 3 red, $1 00; No. 1 hard, $1 16@1 16¼; No. 1 Northern, $1 10@1 10¼. Options advanced 7-16@9-16c on Western buying, reacted under full offerings and closed ¼c above yesterday: No. 2 red, October, closing $1 07⅝; November, closing at $1 07¾; December, $1 08⅛@1 08 13-16, closing at $1 08⅝; January, closing at $1 09⅝; February, closing at $1 10; March, $1 11@1 11⅛, closing at $1 11⅛; April, closing at $1 11⅜; May, $1 11 3-16@1 11 13-16, closing at $1 11⅜; July closing at $1 04⅜. Rye quiet and firm; Western, 70@74c. Barley quiet and firm; No. 2 Milwaukee, 77½c; ungraded, 75@80c. Barley malt quiet; Canada, country made, 90@95c. Corn—Receipts, 7,550 bushels; sales, 76,000 bushels futures, 53,000 bushels spot. Spot market strong and ¾c higher; dull and scarce; No. 2, 58⅝@58¾c in elevator; 59@59⅝c afloat; ungraded mixed, 58⅝@59½c; options steady and ⅛@⅜c higher on buying orders from the West; October, 58½c, closing at 58⅝c; November, closing, 58¾c; December, 59⅛@59⅝c, closing at 59⅛c; January, closing, 59c; May, 59 15-16@60 9-16c, closing at 60⅛c. Oats—Receipts, 82,000 bushels; exports, 325 bushels; sales, 300,000 bushels futures, 81,000 bushels spot; spot market firmer and quiet; options moderately active and firm; October 48c, closing at 48⅜c; November 48⅛c, closing at 48⅝c; December, closing at 49½c; May, 51@51⅝c, closing at 51½c spot No. 2 white, 51⅝c; mixed Western, 45½@49c; white do, 49@56c; No. 2 Chicago 49½c. Hay quiet and steady; shipping, 40@45c; good to choice, 65@80c. Hops strong and in fair demand. Coffee—Options opened steady 5 points up to 5 down, closed steady, unchanged to 15 up; sales 26,500 bags, including October, 18.20@18.25c; November 17.75c; December 17.25@17.30c; January 16.45@16.50c; February 16.05c; March 15.70@15.80c; May 15.40@15.55c; June 15.30c; spot Rio quiet; fair cargoes, 20¼c; No. 7, 18⅝@18¾c. Sugar—Raw firm and dull; refined dull. Molasses—Foreign nominal; New Orleans quiet; common to fancy, 29@45c. Rice active and firm; domestic, fair to extra, 5¾@6¾c; Japan, 6⅜@6¼c. Cottonseed oil dull; crude, 27@29c; yellow, 33@34c. Tallow very strong; city ($2 00 for packages), 4 13-16@4⅜c. Rosin dull and firm; strained, common to good, $1 45@1 50. Turpentine dull and lower at 41@41½c. Eggs—Fancy firm; Western, 22½@22c. Pork firm and in fair demand; mess, $11 25@12 50; extra prime, $10 50@11 00. Cut meats dull and steady; pickled bellies, 6⅝@6¾c; do shoulders, 6⅜@6½c; do hams, 9@9¼c. Middles steady; short clear, 20c. Lard stronger and quiet; Western steam, $6 60; sales, 650 tierces; option, sales, 500 tierces; November, $6 55; December, $6 67, closing at $6 66 bid; January, $6 45; February, $6 55; March, $7 05. Butter firm and in good demand; Western dairy, 10@17c; do creamery, 15@24½c. Cheese quiet and steady; Ohio flats, 7@9½c.

ST. LOUIS—Flour dull and weak, but unchanged. Wheat—Market opened ⅛c down for December and ⅜c for May, declined still farther, advanced on higher cables, receipts, but broke and trading was active for a time; light reaction, but the close was ⅝@⅞c below yesterday's lowest figures; No. 2 cash, 97⅞@98⅛c; December, 99⅛@99⅞c; January, $1 01⅛; May, $1 06⅛@1 06⅝c. Cash corn was firmer, 2c higher; No. 2 cash, 50½c; December, 50½c; January, 50½@50¾c; May, 48½c. Oats quiet; cash, 46c. Cloverseed dull and firmer; cash, $1 15; December, $4 20; January, $4 27½.

DULUTH—Wheat was dull but steady to-day, closing at the same figures as yesterday; receipts were 168 cars. Closing quotations were: December, $1 03½; No. 1 hard, $1 02½; No. 1 Northern, 97½c; No. 2 Northern, 92½c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Condition of Trade at the East Liberty Stock Yards.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH, SATURDAY, October 25, 1890.

Cattle — Receipts, 777 head; shipments, 635 head; market, nothing doing; all through consignments; 6 cars of cattle shipped to New York to-day.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 3,750 head; market slow; Philadelphias, $4 30@4 45; mixed, $4 20@4 30; best Yorkers, $4 10@4 20; common, $3 80@4 00; 11 cars of hogs shipped to New York to-day.

Sheep—Receipts, none; shipments, 1,000 head; market, nothing doing; no offerings.

By Telegraph.

OMAHA — Cattle — Receipts, 2,000 head; market opened slow and steady on best steers and lower on others; best butchers' stock 5@10c higher; feeders nothing doing; fancy, 1,400 to 1,600 pound steers, of which there are none on sale, are quoted nominally at $4 45@4 90; prime, 1,300 to 1,475 pound steers at $3 90@4 50; fair to good, 1,050 to 1,250 pound steers, $3 00@4 10. Hogs—Receipts, 5,500 head; the market opened stronger and active; best heavy hogs steady to a shade higher; others 5c higher; range, $3 50@4 12½; bulk, $3 80@4 05; light, $3 50@3 95; heavy, $3 80@4 12½; mixed, $3 80@4 05. Sheep—Receipts, 411 head; market unchanged; native, $2 35@4 15; Westerns, $2 00@3 95.

CINCINNATI—Hogs—Receipts smaller, dull and lower; common and light, $2 75@4 15; packing and butchers', $3 75@4 20; receipts, 2,300 head; shipments, 1,800 head. Cattle—Supply continues excessive; market weak; common, $1 00@1 75; fair to choice butchers' grades, $2 00@3 60; choice shippers, $3 75@4 00; receipts, 840 head; shipments, 240 head. Sheep—Supply ample; barely steady; common to choice, $2 50@4 75; stock wethers and ewes, $4 25@4 75; extra fat wethers and yearlings, $4 50@4 75; receipts, 270 head; shipments, 12 head. Lambs—Spring in light demand, but steady; good to choice shipping, $5 25@5 75; common to choice butchers, $3 50@5 50 per 100 pounds.

ST. LOUIS—Cattle — Receipts, 600 head; shipments, 1,400 head; market steady; good to fancy native steers, $4 40@4 90; fair to good do, $3 80@4 40; stockers and feeders, $2 10@3 10; Texans and Indians, $2 30@3 40. Hogs—Receipts, 2,500 head; shipments, 900 head; market steady; fair to choice heavy, $4 10@4 20; mixed grades, $3 70@4 10; light, fair to best, $4 00@4 10. Sheep — Receipts, 500 head; shipments, 700 head; market strong; good to choice, $4 00@5 00.

KANSAS CITY—Cattle—Receipts, 6,730 head; shipments, 2,980 head; market good for strong, others weak; steers, $3 40@4 90; cows, $1 25@2 50; range steers, $2 75; range cows, $1 00@1 75. Hogs—Receipts, 15,000 head; shipments, 2,580 head; market 10c lower; bulk, $3 80@3 95; all grades, $2 25@4 00. Sheep—Receipts, 4,480 head; shipments, 240 head; market steady; lambs, $3 60@4 35; good to choice muttons, $4 05@4 35; stockers and feeders, $2 55@4 75.

CHICAGO—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000 head; ship ment, 1,000 head; market about steady; steers, $2 75@5 25; Texans, $2 20@3 40; rangers, $2 30@3 45. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 5,000 head; market active; best mixed, $4 00@4 15; prime heavy and butcher weights, $4 20@4 25; light, $4 10. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, none; market strong and a shade higher; natives, $4 00@4 80; Texans $3 45; Westerns, $4 00@4 50.

BUFFALO — Cattle steady; receipts, 8 loads, sales. Sheep and lambs slow and unchanged; receipts, 5 loads through 24 sale, 2 loads over land; lower; receipts, 57 loads through; 35 sale; heavy, $4 35@4 40; mediums and mixed, $4 30.

S. W. HILL, Pittsburg Meat Supply Company, corner of Church avenue, Anderson street and P., Ft. W & C. R. W., Allegheny, Pa., sold for Messrs. Nelson, Morris & Co., of Chicago, Ill., for the week ending October 25, 1890, 131 carcasses of beef, average weight, 638 pounds, average price, $5 65 per hundred pounds.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

A Great Scarcity of Fresh Nearby Eggs and Prices Higher.

GRAPE SUPPLY EXCEEDS DEMAND.

Cereal Receipts Light and Market Weaker Than Last Week.

GENERAL GROCERIES ARE UNCHANGED

OFFICE OF PITTSBURG DISPATCH, SATURDAY, October 25, 1890.

Country Produce—Jobbing Prices.

Strictly fresh nearby eggs are growing very scarce and outside quotations are easily obtained. Demand for choice dairy products continues good and drift of markets is upward. Potatoes are coming in more freely, but price of good stock is fully maintained. Apples are plenty and easier. Bananas are in light supply, but markets are sufficiently supplied for all demand and prices are drooping. Grapes are still plenty and prices are lower than at any time this season. As the season draws near its end producers are pushing unusually large quantities of the fruit of the vine onto our markets and the situation is in buyer's favor.

APPLES—$3 00@4 00 a barrel.

BUTTER—Creamery, Elgin, 28@29c; Ohio do, 27@28c; fresh dairy packed, 21@23c; fancy country rolls, 23@25c.

BERRIES—Grapes, Concords, 20@25c a basket; Catawbas, 30@35c; cranberries, $2 50@3 25 a bushel; quinces, $5 00@6 50 a barrel.

BEANS—New crop beans, $2 50@2 55; marrowfat, $2 60@2 75; Lima beans, 6@6½c.

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

CIDER—Sand refined, $9 00@10 00; common, $4 50@5 00; crab cider, $8 00@9 00 ℔ barrel; cider vinegar, 12@13c ℔ gallon.

CHEESE—Ohio cheese, September make, 10½c; New York cheese, 10½@11c; Limburger, 12½@13½c; domestic Sweitzer, 13@13½c; Wisconsin brick Sweitzer, 14c, imported Sweitzer, 26½c.

EGGS—23@24c ℔ dozen for strictly fresh.

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

HONEY—New crop white clover, 20@22c ℔ lb.

MAPLE SYRUP—75@90c a can; maple sugar, 9@10c ℔ lb.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $3 50@4 00 a bushel; walnuts, 70@75c a bushel; shell bark hickory nuts, $1 50@1 75 a bushel.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, 40@65c a pair; old, 65@75c a pair; dressed, 11@12c a pound; ducks, 50@70c.

TALLOW—Country, 4c; city rendered, 5c.

SEEDS—Recleaned Western clover, $5 00@5 25; country medium clover, $4 00@4 25; timothy, $1 50@1 55; blue grass, $2 85@3 00; orchard grass, $1 50; millet, 70@75c.

TROPICAL FRUITS—Lemons, choice, $5 50@6 50; fancy, $7 00@7 50; Jamaica oranges, $5 50 a barrel; Florida oranges, $4 00@4 50 a box; bananas, $1 50 firsts, $1 00 good seconds, per bunch; California peaches, $2 00@2 50 ℔ box; Tokay grapes, $4 50@5 00; California plums, $2 00@2 25 ℔ box; California pears, $4 00@4 50 ℔ box; new figs, 17c ℔ lb; dates, 5½@5½c ℔ lb.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, 30c@$1 00 ℔ bushel; Southern sweets, $2 00@2 25 ℔ barrel; Jersey, $3 00@3 25; cabbage, $2 50@4 00 ℔ hundred, onions, $2 75@3 25 a barrel; onions, $4 50 for 180 ℔ basket; green beans, 40c ℔ basket; celery, 25@30c a dozen bunches; turnips, $1 50@2 25 ℔ barrel; peppers, $1 00@1 25 ℔ bushel; tomatoes, $1 00@1 25 ℔ bushel.

Groceries.

It would be difficult to discover anything new in this department of trade for the week past. While volume of business has been somewhat larger this week than last, trade is still quiet as compared with what it was a few weeks ago. Prices are, in the main, the same as at the beginning of the week.

GREEN COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 24½@25½c; choice Rio, 22½@23½c; prime Rio, 23c; low grade Rio, 20½@21½c; old Government Java, 29½@30c; Maracaibo, 25½@27½c; Mocha, 30@32c; Santos, 22@26c; Caracas, 25@27c; La Guayra, 26@27c.

ROASTED (in papers)—Standard brands, 25c; high grades, 28@30½c; old Government Java, bulk, 33@34½c; Maracaibo, 28@29c; bantos, 26@30c; peaberry, 30c; choice Mocha, prime Rio, 25c; good Rio, 24c; ordinary, 21½@22½c.

SPICES (whole)—Cloves, 15@16c; allspice, 10c; cassia, 8c; pepper, 13c; nutmeg, 75@80c.

PETROLEUM (jobbers' prices)—110° test, 7¼c; Ohio, 120°, 8½c; headlight, 120°, 9½c; water white, 10½c; globe, 14@14½c; elaine, 14½c; euranadine, 11½c; royaline, 14c; red oil, 11@11½c; purity, 14c.

MINERS' OIL—No. 1 winter strained, 43@45c ℔ gallon; summer, 38@40c; lard oil, 55@58c.

SYRUP—Corn syrup, 35@37c; choice sugar syrup, 38@43c; prime sugar syrup, 32@33c; strictly prime, 35@36c.

N. O. MOLASSES—Fancy, new crop, 55@56c; fancy old, 47@48c; choice, 49c; medium, 38@43c; mixed, 40@42c.

SODA—Bicarb in kegs, 3½@3¾c; bicarb in ¼s, 5½c; bicarb assorted packages, 5¾@6c; salsoda in kegs, 1½c; do granulated, 2c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 8½c; stearine, ℔ set, 8½c; paraffine, 11@12c.

RICE—Head Carolina, 7¼@7½c; choice, 6¾@6½c; prime, 6@6¼c; Louisiana, 6@6½c.

STARCH — Pearl, 4c; corn starch, 6@6½c; gloss starch, 6@7c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $2 65; London layers, $2 75; Muscatels, $2 50; California Muscatels, $2 40; Valencia, 7¼@7½c; Ondara Valencia, 8¼@8½c; sultana, 18@20c; currants, 5¼@5½c; Turkey prunes, 7¾@8c; French prunes, 11½@13c; Salonica prunes, in 25 lb packages, 8c; cocoanuts, ℔ 100,