# THE UNITARIAN COUNCIL

## Second Session of the National Conference Held Today.

**An Address Delivered by Senator George F. Hoar—The Creed and Its Objects Explained—Dr. Edward Everett Hale Reads a Report—An Eloquent Speech by the Secretary.**

The second session of the National Unitarian Conference was held this morning at 9 o'clock at All Souls' Church, corner of Fourteenth and L Streets northwest. The session was largely attended, the church being filled with delegates.

The first hour was devoted to communion services, at which Rev. Robert Collyer, of New York, and Rev. Charles Gaines, D. D., of Boston, officiated. Immediately following the ceremony Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, president of the conference, delivered the address of welcome in which he gave utterance to his views upon expansion. He said in part:

"The seekers of the light are one, and all who love God and man are welcome here. As to the objection that Unitarianism is undefinable, I thank God for it. The human soul, immortality, God, are likewise indefinable. Yet we know our own when we see it. Those who sooth their own sorrows by soothing the sorrows of others; who, when Duty says, 'Thou must,' reply, 'I can;' those who prove their patriotism by preventing their country from going wrong—they may not understand the theological mystery, but they prize the Ten Commandments. If we would blot out Unitarianism from the history of this country, we must efface the names of many great statesmen, orators, philanthropists, soldiers, and, I may say, nearly all great poets.

"The difference between Unitarianism and other creeds is less a matter of belief than a matter of emphasis, and they lay special emphasis on hope. Man abideth in faith, hope, and charity. Hope is the central figure because without it faith would be impossible and charity wasted. Hope believes in the final triumph of faith. It does not care for a prospect in which the larger part of mankind is destined to perish. The literature of a free country is hopeful, that of despotic countries is prone to gloom."

Speaking for himself, he did not believe in fatalism or in blind force.

He continued: "I believe that nations must work out their own salvation without coercion; that free institutions cannot be given by one people to another, but must be an indigenous force; that a republic is greater than an empire; that Washington was better than Napoleon; that the United States, when President McKinley was inaugurated, was better and greater than any other nation on earth; and that whatever clouds darken the horizon, the world is growing better; that today is better than yesterday, and tomorrow better than today."

Senator Hoar's remarks were enthusiastically applauded.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, was next called upon to read the report of the council. He began by giving a brief history of the establishment and development of Unitarianism and of the work of the sect during the first few years in establishing schools and endowing colleges representative of the Unitarian church. He said that the increase of the Unitarian church was especially within the ranks of other denominations.

"Unitarianism is often ably proclaimed," said he, "from Presbyterian and other orthodox churches. An Episcopal bishop once said with truth that the congregation of his own cathedral was made up of Unitarian cranks. Any church which accepts the religion of Jesus Christ is entitled to send its delegates to this conference. It is a conference unhampered by ecclesiastical lines."

Dr. Hale went on to say that the extension of full and undefiled religion in the next half century may depend upon the public utterances of laymen quite as much as the pulpits of the ordained clergy.

Rev. Samuel A. Eliot, of Boston, the secretary of the American Unitarian Association next delivered a powerful and eloquent address in which he urged that the work of this conference be not performed in a mere perfunctory manner, but that it be entered into with spirit and feeling.

He said in part: "See to it that your association is not merely a desirable expediency nor an accident of religious history; not a legal title to a good inheritance nor an assertion of ecclesiastical authority; but that it is a living entity, the embodiment of a patriotic purpose, the experience of a moral ideal. Thus only can you hope that your message will have the energy which will transform your fellow-men."

The following assistant secretaries were appointed: Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, Rev. James M. Whitson, Ph. D.; Rev. Walter T. Salter, Rev. Walter Reid Hunt, and Rev. William Channing Brown. The following committees were announced: Business committee—George A. King, Washington; James P. Hamilton, Worcester; Charles H. Stearns, Brookline; Mrs. Abby A. Petersen, Jamaica Plain; Courtney Guild, Boston; Judge Thomas J. Morris, Baltimore, and Henry J. Hosmer, Concord, N. H. Accounts—Enoch Lewis, Philadelphia; Duncan Smith, New York, and Gen. W. W. Blackman, Boston. Credentials—Arthur Bradley, Reene, N. H.; Rev. Charles B. Elder, Cleveland; Rev. W. C. Brown, Herbert C. Parsons, Greenfield, Mass., and Rev. David Utter, Denver, Col. Nominations—George H. Ellis, Boston; Rev. Charles E. St. John, Pittsburg, Mass.; Rev. W. W. Fenn, Chicago; Henry F. Blount, Washington, and Mrs. Emily A. Fifield, Dorchester, Mass.

At 10 o'clock a recess was taken, and at 2:30 o'clock the biennial meeting of the Woman's National Alliance was convened.

### Navy Department Orders.

The following orders were issued by the Navy Department today:

Paymaster's Clerk G. N. Graham, appointed on nomination of Assistant Paymaster D. Tiffany, jr., for duty on Culgoa.

Assistant Surgeon R. W. Plummer, detached from naval hospital, New York, and to temporary duty on New Orleans for passage to the Asiatic station.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. C. Rosensleuth, detached from treatment at the naval hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and sick leave granted for one month.

Ensign N. L. Jones, detached from Viking and to duty on board Dolphin.

Lieut. C. England, detached from course of instruction at torpedo station, Newport, R. I., and immediately to duty on board Constellation.

Lieut. F. M. Russell, detached from New Orleans and to hospital, navy yard, New York, N. Y., for treatment.

Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan, order of 10th instant modified. Continue line duties on Dolphin instead of reporting on board Lancaster.

Lieut. A. Althouse, detached from the Viking and immediately to New Orleans.

Lieut. E. Kellogg, detached from New Orleans and to line duties on New York.

Lieut. V. S. Nelson, to duties in navy yard, New York, N. Y., in equipment department, October 24.

### Jiminez's Escape From Assassination

PUERTO PLATA, Santo Domingo, Oct. 17.—Government officials state that, according to the plot to kill General Jiminez, which was frustrated by discovery, the conspirators had laid their plans to assassinate him while at church.

### The Prospect.

(From Life.)

"This ship that broke the ocean record," remarked Mr. Poindexter, "the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, was it named after the present Emperor of Germany or his grandfather?"

"It was named after his grandfather, Emperor William the Great," replied Mr. Poindexter. "The present Emperor will have a ship built to be called Emperor William the Greater."

### THE DRUGGIST NOT GUILTY.

**Waddie D. Lynham Wins in the Anodyne Trial.**

Waddie D. Lynham, a druggist, whose place of business is at 1213 Four-and-a-half Street southwest, was placed on trial before Judge Kimball and a jury this afternoon in the Police Court, accused of selling a bottle of Hoffman's anodyne, which, it is alleged, was not up to the standard of strength, quality, or purity, as provided in the food and drug law.

Messrs. Lipscomb and Colbert were the counsel for the defence. Mr. Pugh conducted the prosecution. After the jury was sworn counsel on both sides agreed to consider the evidence in the Roach Abell case as applying to this case.

The case was then tried by consent and a verdict of not guilty rendered. The object in doing this was to enable Mr. Pugh to take the legal questions in the case to the Court of Appeals.

### A NEW TORPEDO BOAT.

**The Trial of the Dahlgren to Take Place Soon.**

The Navy Department will test the speed of the torpedo boat destroyer Dahlgren at Bath Bay, Me., October 23, after which she will be sent to the Portsmouth, N. H., navy yard to be placed in commission for service.

The boat was constructed by the Bath Iron Works at a cost of $194,000. She is 147 feet long and has a displacement of 146 tons.

She has two Normand water tube boilers, and twin screw, vertical, triple-expansion engines of 4,200 horse power and her contracting guarantee a mean speed of thirty and one-half knots per hour. Her bunker capacity is thirty-two tons of coal. She is fitted with deck discharging tubes for eighteen-inch Whitehead automobile torpedoes, and carries a battery of four one-pounder rapid fire guns.

### THE FEVER AT KEY WEST.

**Fifteen New Cases of Yellow Jack Reported Today.**

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 17.—Key West today reported fifteen new cases of yellow fever and no deaths. The total number of cases to date is 1,199, and the total number of deaths 59. Dr. Morsey, assistant State health officer, reports another suspicious case at Miami. Dr. Porter has quarantined the place from other parts of the State, and has forbidden travel to and from Miami till the case is fully investigated. He will leave Key West today to look into the matter for himself.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 17.—Fifty business men have published a card to the public giving the true fever situation. They deny that there is an epidemic and see no reason why refugees should not return. They show that the death rate from September 1 to October 15 was smaller than for several years, being only 2, while for 1898 it was 67. In 1897 it was 26, and in 1896 28, out of a population of 12,000. These figures cover deaths from all causes and of country people who died in the town. There have been no new cases.

### A RAILROAD LAND CASE.

**A Hearing in the Baltimore and Ohio Suit.**

The taking of testimony in the case of the United States against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was begun today before an examiner in chancery.

The suit is instituted to secure the abatement of a purpresture.

The issue involves the unlawful occupation by the railway company of the land at the intersection of First Street and Delaware Avenue northeast.

### GREAT SALT LAKE DRYING UP.

**Irrigation Monopolizing the Waters That Supply It.**

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

Before another century nears its end the Great Salt Lake, the mysterious, tideless inland sea, cradled 4,000 feet above the level of oceans, may have disappeared into air. For three decades its shore line steadily has been contracting, its depth continually growing less, until today its ultimate destiny is written so legibly that none deny the approach. The declaration that the waters are being wafted into the atmosphere is no figure of speech. Evaporation is the foe which in certain course of time, under prevailing conditions, is going to transform the vast expanse of water into a huge salt plain.

Ages ago, thousands of years, the geologists say, Great Salt Lake, then a sea covering the greater part, possibly the whole, of the great basin, began to subside, but, strangely enough, the agency which now is hastening its disappearance is distinctly of human origin. Of more astonishing purport still, the Mormons, who made the valley of the Jordan widen from a narrow strip of green to miles on miles of fields of unexpected fertility, are themselves the people who have sacrificed the lake. That they may exist, that their rich tracts may continue to bear, they deliberateely are cutting off the source of fresh water supply of the mountain sea. Stagnant and helpless, the lake is coming to lie at the complete mercy of a pitiless sun.

Not many years ago geographers and descriptive writers took a fancy to expressing the belief that the Great Salt Lake was fed not alone by the four rivers which empty into it, but by the hidden springs at the bottom. As long as no one took the trouble to question the assertions they were accepted as facts, and by many persons are still credited. If there were springs at intervals along the bed of the lake it would not matter so much whether the rivers continued to pour their contents into the basin, but no springs exist. They were called into the pages of textbooks and into the accounts of travelers to explain why the lake is so exceptionally salt. It sounded much better to say that nature, by one of its freaks, had opened up the crust of the earth at this point and sent volumes of briny water bubbling forth, something after the style of geysers and sulphur springs, than to make the simple statement that the saltness, as with the ocean, was due to the process of evaporation on a body of water lacking a drainage outlet, and that its excess was the consequence of altitude. Plainly enough, if the inflowing water be diverted to other uses before it reaches the lake, there will come a day when the salt deposit, which is the result of the long continued warfare between sun and water, will stand exposed, its blanket gone.

The Mormons, more, perhaps, than any class of settlers in the arid districts of North America, have mastered the science of irrigation. They have been studying and experimenting for over half a century. In all the time since they entered their promised land they have labored with the end of making a little water do the most possible good.

Unfortunately for the Great Salt Lake, the lessons in economy in the usage or irrigation rivulets have not served to keep pace with the increase in population, and the consequent necessity of the continued reclamation of arid land. All the water for the irrigation of the Jordan Valley—the Great Salt Lake stake of the Mormon Church, as it is denominated—must come from the rivers which feed the lake. They are the Jordan itself, connecting the fresh water of Utah Lake with the larger body; Weber River, which has its source in the foothills of the Utah Mountains, and flows northward, winding close to Ogden before it empties into the lake; Ogden River, a smaller stream, which parallels the Weber for the latter half of the journey, and the Bear River, which drains the Great Bear Lake at the north.

The Bear River is subject to irrigation demands of the Gentiles as well as the Mormons, since more of its course is through Idaho than Utah, but the Weber and the Jordan are wholly within the Mormon sphere of agricultural influence. While the Gentiles divide the city populations of Utah with the Mormons, they do not compete with them in the farming districts. They own the mines in the mountains, but these need no water for irrigation. Hence it is that the Mormons have themselves to thank for the lake's recession.

It has come to pass that at the driest seasons of the year the Weber discharges but a tiny streamlet into the lake. The Jordan and the Bear both drain lakes, which in turn are fed by mountain streams; hence their flows are larger than that of the Weber, though insignificant in comparison to what they once were or what they would be again should irrigation canals and ditches cease to claim their contents.

It would seem at first thought that the fate of Utah Lake would be identical with that of the Great Salt Lake. The Federal Government, indeed, was seized over ten years ago with the fear that the lesser body would be dried up, though no concern was expressed for the possible effect upon the saline reservoir it kept filling.

When the Great Salt Lake is gone it will be missed as a wonder and as a salt factory—for little else. Its waters destroy vegetation instead of nourishing it. Should the fresh waters of Utah Lake, however, be evaporated or disappear into the earth, thousands of square miles would cease to be habitable.


## KIDNEY AND BLADDER TROUBLES PROMPTLY CURED.

**A Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.**

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the wonderful new discovery in medical science, fulfills every wish in promptly curing kidney, bladder, and uric acid troubles, rheumatism, and pain in the back. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine, or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, and its great cures, both sent absolutely free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention that you read this generous offer in The Washington Evening Times.



"HECHTS' GREATER STORES."

## The inducements for Wednesday

—are always great, but tomorrow's inducements are greater than any previously offered. Of especial mention is a sale of suits at $9.98—values which are worth up to $25; also the silk sale, and the offerings in dress goods.

Don't be backward about asking to have your purchases "charged." It is an accommodation for which you pay nothing. We'll be pleased to make the terms of payment to suit you.

### Sale of silks.

**39c Jap. silks, 31c yard.**

1,280 yards of genuine Japanese habutai silks, in all the evening and street shades; best hand-made silks; will not pull or tear in the seams when made up; and best Lyon's dye; instead of 39c yard, for 31c.

**50c silk-finish velvetta, 39c.**

43 pieces of high lustrous silk-finish imported velvetta, in such shares as pearl, slate, automobile, garnet, turquoise, greens, browns, navy, plum, and black, etc., which are so much in demand for waists, skirts, garniture, etc., which sell usually for 50c, for 39c.

**39c plaid dress goods, 25c.**

We shall place on our centre counter tomorrow morning, a lot of new fall plaids comprising camel's hair and crepon effects; 36 and 38 inches wides in the most exquisite designs, for children's dresses and ladies' skirts; this is the same quality for which others are asking 39c a yard; to go for 25c yard.

**$1.25 black sicilian, 79c.**

We have secured 10 pieces of these extra fine quality English black Sicilian; it is the fine lustrous quality 50 inches wide which is made to sell for $1.25 a yard and a close observer will see that what we say is true; yet tomorrow these ten pieces go at 79c a yard.

**Special sale of linens.**

29c for a dozen linen lunch napkins, instead of 49c.

5⅞c yard instead of 9c for genuine huckle back crash.

4⅞c for unbleached heavy Turkish towels instead of 8c.

15c for fast color Turkey red table linen in assorted patterns.

18¾c for full bleached table damask, in rich designs.

39c for 2-yard wide unbleached table damask, instead of 55c.

**Ladies' new waists, 99c.**

—waists which were made to sell for as much as $2, and which are sold for that about town, but which we bought cheap enough to sell for 99 cents. Choice of cloth, two-tone brilliantine and black figured brilliantine; well made and elegantly trimmed.

**Special values in infants' department.**

Infants' long slips—made of good cambric—neatly trimmed, go for 29c.

Infants' short white dresses—beautifully trimmed with embroidery, reduced to 29c.

Infants' long and short coats—in cashmere and eiderdown—well trimmed and stylish, only $1.98.

**Values in millinery department.**

Ladies' felt hats—trimmed with folded bands of velvet and beautiful quill—in colors blue, castor, brown, and black—generally sold for $1.69—tomorrow 89c.

Ladies' felt rough riders—tam o'shanter crowns—folded band—velvet binding—and quill—never sold for less than $1.98—specially reduced for tomorrow to 98c.

Ladies' and children's felt hats, all colors, desirable styles—always sold for 89c—go for 49c.

Fancy wings and quills—usual 49c kind—for 17c.

**Specials in upholstery department.**

Stair and runner oilcloth—heavy quality—latest styles and colorings, reduced to 5 1-2c per yard.

Waterproof felt window shades—all colors—with complete set of fixtures, for 8 7-8c.

Table oilcloth—size 5-4—best quality—colored—many styles—for 9 7-8c per yard.

Double Blankets—heavy—size 10-4—white and grey—with desirable borders—only 47c per pair.

Nottingham lace curtains—great variety to select from—worth 98c, for 49c per pair.

Figured and dotted Swiss—36 inches wide—in many elegant designs—usually sold for 15c per yard, tomorrow, 9 7-8c.

Men's linen collars—all sizes and styles—15c value for 2½c.

Ladies' linen collars—all sizes and styles—instead of 12½c for 2½c.

Children's full seamless fast black hose—sizes 5 to 9½—worth 12½c—for 4½c.

Ladies' white handkerchiefs—scalloped and hemstitched—embroidered edges—regular 15c quality—for 9c.

6 cards of hooks and eyes—usually sold for 30c—for 5c.

Black velvet skirt binding, worth 15c—for 9c.

HECHT & COMPANY,

513-515 Seventh Street.



Don't fail to try

BEECHAM'S PILLS

when suffering from any bad condition of the Stomach or Liver.

10 cents and 25 cents, at drug stores.


### GLADSTONE AT DOLLIS HILL.

**His Habits in the Matter of Church Attendance.**

(From the London News.)

Just at the moment when the residents in the Wilesden district are awaiting the issue of the local enquiry held by the inspector from the local government board into the expediency of acquiring the Dollis Hill estate as a public park, "The Windsor" publishes a useful article upon "Dollis Hill and Its Memories of Mr. Gladstone," to which Lord Aberdeen contributes some interesting notes. Here is a very characteristic story of Mr. Gladstone's habits in the matter of church attendance. On a Sunday afternoon friends would frequently drive down from London to spend an hour or two in the grounds. Lord Spencer and other distinguished colleagues were frequent visitors. About 6 p. m. it would be discovered that Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone had mysteriously disappeared. They had slipped away to evening service, taking great care to avoid attention, to prevent the host and hostess being put to the trouble of providing a carriage. When the disappearance was discovered, of course care would be taken to have a carriage ready at a convenient spot on the way home, which was always gladly used.

Another good story is told of a visit to Dollis Hill by Archbishop Benson. One summer the late Archbishop of Canterbury and his wife were invited to dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, who were then staying partly at Dollis Hill and partly at Carlton House Terrace. Mr. Gladstone wrote on Dollis Hill paper, but forgot to localize the dinner. When the evening came the Gladstones were ready and waiting for the Archbishop at Carlton House Terrace, but no Archbishop arrived. Mr. Gladstone, who was above all things punctual, had his patience sorely tried, and after waiting till 9 p. m. declared, "I wouldn't do this for any man but an Archbishop." Eventually the Bensons arrived, having driven all the way to Dollis Hill and back.

# STOCK TRADING ACTIVE

## Brooklyn Rapid Transit Leads in the Market.

**Sugar Refining and American Tobacco Features in the Industrial Quarter—Further Advances Noted in Pullman Car Stock—Dealings Mainly on Professional Account.**

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—Trading was fairly active and well distributed in Wall Street today, with the standard issues receiving a very fair amount of attention. St. Paul was strong and was the active feature of that quarter. Brooklin Rapid Transit, however, again led the market in respect of activity.

The stock opened strong, but soon sold off, though it did not show the degree of weakness that has characterized it of late. Little that was new bearing upon the stock or upon other special movements came to light. Pullman's Palace Car was again considerably stronger and there was a transaction in Wagner Palace Car at an advance from the last sale, which circumstances revived the rumors of some arrangements between the companies.

Sugar Refining and American Tobacco were the features in the Industrial quarter, both holding their own. The trading continued largely for professional account.

The coverings of short contracts which was probably the important factor in yesterday's rise, was again noted, while, on the other hand, the extent of the advance scored then seemed to induce profit realizing sales. The London market, apart from the American quarter was reported dull, but little disturbed by the progress of the African war.

### New York Stock Market.

Corrected daily by W. B. Hibbs & Co., members of the New York Exchange, 1419 F Street.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | 2:15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Cotton Oil | 44 | 44 | 41⅝ | 41⅝ |
| A. S. Wire | 53½ | 53¾ | 50 | 50⅛ |
| A. S. Wire pfd | 16 | 16 | 14⅝ | 15½ |
| American Sugar | 143⅝ | 144¾ | 142⅝ | 143 |
| *American Tobacco | 120⅝ | 123¾ | 118⅝ | 118⅝ |
| Atchison | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ |
| Atchison pfd | 63⅝ | 63⅝ | 63 | 63 |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 51⅝ | 53⅝ | 51½ | 52⅝ |
| Brooklyn Rapid Transit | 83¾ | 83⅝ | 81½ | 82 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25⅝ | 25¼ |
| C. C. C. & St. L. | 88⅝ | 88⅝ | 88 | 88⅝ |
| C. H. & Q. | 130½ | 131 | 130 | 130⅝ |
| Chicago & Northwest'n | 166 | 168 | 166 | 167⅝ |
| Chicago Gas | 110⅝ | 110⅝ | 109⅝ | 109⅝ |
| C. M. & St. P | 124⅝ | 125¼ | 124⅝ | 124⅝ |
| C., R. I. & P. | 112⅝ | 112⅝ | 112¼ | 112¼ |
| Chi. & Great West'n | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14 | 14 |
| Consolidated Gas | 190⅝ | 190⅝ | 190¼ | 190¼ |
| Con. Tobacco | 42½ | 42½ | 41⅝ | 41⅝ |
| Delaware & Hudson | 121 | 121⅝ | 121 | 121 |
| Federal Steel | 54⅝ | 54⅝ | 52⅝ | 53 |
| Federal Steel pfd | 77⅝ | 77⅝ | 77 | 77 |
| General Electric | 118⅝ | 118⅝ | 118⅝ | 118⅝ |
| Louisville & Nashville | 82⅝ | 82⅝ | 81⅝ | 82⅝ |
| Metropolitan Traction | 161½ | 161½ | 162¼ | 161 |
| Manhattan Elevated | 106⅝ | 107¼ | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| Missouri Pacific | 44 | 44⅝ | 43⅝ | 44 |
| M., K. & T. pfd | 38⅝ | 38⅝ | 38¼ | 38⅝ |
| New Jersey Central | 117¾ | 118⅝ | 117¾ | 118⅝ |
| New York Central | 164⅝ | 165⅝ | 164⅝ | 164⅝ |
| Northern Pacific | 52⅝ | 52⅝ | 51⅝ | 52⅝ |
| Northern Pacific pfd | 74⅝ | 74⅝ | 74⅝ | 74⅝ |
| Pacific Mail | 39 | 39⅝ | 39 | 39⅝ |
| Penn. Railroad | 130⅝ | 131½ | 130⅝ | 131⅝ |
| Phila. & Reading | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ |
| Southern Pacific | 37½ | 38 | 36⅝ | 37⅝ |
| Southern Railway | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ |
| Southern Railway pfd | 52¼ | 52⅝ | 51⅝ | 52⅝ |
| Texas Pacific | 18⅝ | 18¾ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ |
| Tenn. Coal & Iron | 110⅝ | 110⅝ | 115 | 115 |
| Union Pacific | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | 48⅝ | 48⅝ |
| Union Pacific pfd | 75¼ | 76 | 75⅝ | 75⅝ |
| U. S. Leather pfd | 77¼ | .... | .... | 77 |
| U. S. Rubber | 46¼ | 46¼ | 44⅝ | 44⅝ |
| Wabash pfd | 21 | 21 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ |
| Western Union Tel | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 |

The advances begun in the market yesterday continued in an excellent way this morning. During the first hour the entire list had gained from half a point to a point over the closing prices of yesterday. Covering continued and there was some very good commission buying that showed a section of the public at least willing to take the bull side "under provocation." There were no particular features in the trading, the grangers, Vanderbilts, Goulds, and other railway stocks advancing well and also the industrials. Around 11 o'clock there was some hesitation and it was impossible to tell from the general appearance of the market if there would be a further advance of moment or more professional backing and filling for the present. The general tenor opinion is much more hopeful than it was a few days ago. The advice of careful people has been quoted in the column for more than two weeks now to buy stocks for a fine advance in prices in the near future no matter what the temporary fluctuations in prices may be and the same people were giving the same advice today.

The money outlook has been distinctly better this week. Call money rates have been comparatively easy at 6 per cent and under all the week, and the prospect is good that the releasing of gold from the Treasury will help the banks materially. Money was offered at 6 per cent with no takers this morning. It is generally believed that the bank statements from this time will show a constant improvement.

Atchison preferred was one of the active and strong securities this morning. It went to 63 1-2 and held its own during the early part of the day admirably. There was apparent good buying at all times. The Street heard gossip to the effect that the September earnings of the company will show something like $600,000 net and there is every reason to believe that the record will be a fine one. The general business of the company is more than making up for some shortage in the grain freight. St. Paul and the other grangers were also strong this morning.

The earnings of the Northern Pacific for the first week in October show an increase of $69,611. The gross for the period from July 1 show an increase of $1,029,564. The August net earnings of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas were as follows: Gross earnings, $1,100,533; increase, $193,881; net earnings, $354,796; increase, $64,361; surplus, $67,997; increase, $63,250; for two months ending August 31, gross earnings, $1,972,546; increase, $313,089; net earnings, $545,231; increase $133,339; deficit, $28,334; decrease, $131,010.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit advanced early this morning well above 83, but later went off again a point or more. Sugar also declined at the same time, and there was a general fear that the shorts might make another successful attack on the market through these two stocks. There is little possibility that anything of this kind of importance can happen. The market has shown this repeatedly in the past three weeks. Fractional declines occur, but good buying always intervenes before any headway has been made.

The talk of the city government forcing Rapid Transit to put its wires underground is, of course, foolish, as far as any radical or drastic move in this direction is concerned. It may be decided that the wires must go under ground, and indeed it seems certain that this must come in time, but as an officer of the company said yesterday the company will undoubtedly be given years for the great work.

The advance in Great Northern has given rise to talk of new privileges soon to be offered the stockholders. The earnings of the company are also a most bullish argument.

The Steel and Iron securities were again strong this morning.

Talk of the excellent condition of the coal trade seems likely to be followed shortly by strength in the shares of the anthracite coalers.

### Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—American Graphophone 5's, $100@99; $200@100. Washington Loan and Trust, 13@169; Riggs Fire Insurance, 84@9. Capital Traction, 20@93 3-4; 20@93 7-8; 60@94; 80@94 1-4; 10@94 1-8. City and Suburban, 25@36 3-4; 25@37; Mengenthaler Linotype, 16@268. American Graphophone, 6@13 1-4. After call—Capital Traction, 100 @94 1-4.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | Bid. | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| U S 4's 1907 Q J | 111⅛ | 111½ |
| U S 4's 1907 Q J | 112¼ | 112⅝ |
| U S 4's R 1925 | 128⅝ | 129¼ |
| U S 4's C 1925 | 129½ | 130 |
| U S 5's C 1901 Q F | 111⅛ | .... |
| U S 5's R 1906 Q F | 107½ | 107⅝ |
| U S 5's R 1908 R C F | 10 ⅛ | 108⅝ |

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BONDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6's 1903 "30-year funding" gold | 107 | .... |
| 7's 1901 "Water stock" currency | 107 | .... |
| 7's 1903 "Water stock" currency | .... | .... |
| Funding currency 3.65's | 114⅝ | .... |
| 3.65's Reg. 2-10's, 1899-1901 | .... | .... |

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Met R R 5's 1925 | .... | 130 |
| Met R R Cert Indebtedness A | 116 | 120 |
| Met R R Cert Indebtedness B | 116 | 120 |
| Columbia R R 6's, 1904 | 129 | 131 |
| Columbia R R 2d mort 5's | .... | 114 |
| City & Suburban R R | .... | .... |
| Wash Gas Co, ser A, 6's, 1905-'27 | 113 | .... |
| Wash Gas Co, ser B, 6's, 1901-'29 | 113 | .... |
| U S Elec Light Deb Imp, 1907 | 116 | 118 |
| U S Elec Light, Cert Indebt | .... | 118 |
| Ches & Pot Tel, 1886-1911 | 104 | .... |
| Am Sec'y & Trust 5's, 1906 | 100 | .... |
| Wash Market Co 1st 6's, 1892-1911, $7,000 retired annually | 112 | .... |
| Wash Market Co, Imp 6's, 1902-'27 | 112 | .... |
| Wash Market Co, ext 6's, 1904-'27 | 112 | .... |
| Masonic Hall Ass'n 5's C 1908 | 108 | .... |
| Amer Graphophone Deb 5's | 100 | .... |
| Anacostia & Potomac 5's | 102½ | .... |

NATIONAL BANK STOCKS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of Washington | 350 | .... |
| Metropolitan | 485 | 510 |
| Central | 170 | .... |
| Farmers & Mechanics' | 205 | .... |
| Second | 155 | .... |
| Citizens' | 180 | .... |
| Columbia | 150 | .... |
| Capital | 128 | .... |
| West End | 116 | 122 |
| Traders | 119 | .... |
| Lincoln | 115 | 124 |

SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| National Safe Deposit & Trust | 125 | 140 |
| Wash Loan & Trust | 148 | 150 |
| Amer Security & Trust | 195 | .... |
| Wash Safe Deposit | 60 | 70 |

INSURANCE STOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Firemen | 36 | .... |
| Franklin | 47 | .... |
| Metropolitan | 78 | 84 |
| Corcoran | 60 | .... |
| Potomac | 75 | 77 |
| Arlington | 161 | 164 |
| German American | 210 | .... |
| National Union | 13 | 15 |
| Columbia | 14¼ | 15 |
| Riggs | 9 | 9¼ |
| People's | 7 | 7⅝ |
| Lincoln | 14 | .... |
| Commercial | 4 | .... |

TITLE INSURANCE STOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Real Estate Title | 85 | .... |
| Columbia Title | 5¾ | 6 |
| Washington Title | .... | .... |
| District Title | 2 | 3 |

RAILROAD STOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Traction | 124½ | 133¼ |
| City & Suburban | 35¾ | 37 |
| Georgetown & Tennallytown | 18 | .... |

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT STOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Washington Gas | *5⅝ | 15⅝ |
| Georgetown Gas | 50 | .... |
| U S Electric Light | 130 | .... |

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Chesapeake & Potomac | *71⅛ | 76 |
| Pennsylvania | 40 | .... |

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mergenthaler Linotype | 317⅝ | 318⅝ |
| Lanston Monotype | 17⅝ | 17⅞ |
| American Graphophone | 12⅞ | 13⅛ |
| American Graphophone, pfd | *13⅛ | 13⅝ |
| Pneumatic Gun Carriage | 29 | 30 |
| Washington Market | 13 | .... |
| Norfolk & Washington | 120 | .... |
| Lincoln Hall | .... | .... |

*Ex-Dividend.

### Chicago Grain and Provision Market

Corrected daily by W. B. Hibbs & Co., members of the New York Exchange, 1419 F Street.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | 2:15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT. | | | | |
| Dec | 70⅝-71 | 71 | 70⅛ | 70⅝ |
| May | 74⅝ | 74⅝ | 74 | 74¼ |
| CORN. | | | | |
| Dec | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ | 30⅝ |
| May | 31⅛-⅝ | 31⅝ | 31⅛ | 31⅝ |
| OATS. | | | | |
| Dec | 22¼ | 22⅝ | 22¼ | 22⅝-¾ |
| May | 24⅛ | 24⅝ | 23⅝ | 23⅝ |
| PORK. | | | | |
| Dec | 7.92 | 8.00 | 7.90 | 7.95 |
| Jan | 9.55 | 9.62 | 9.52 | 9.57 |
| LARD. | | | | |
| Dec | 5.20 | 5.25 | 5.20 | 5.22 |
| Jan | 5.32 | 5.40 | 5.32 | 5.37 |
| RIBS. | | | | |
| Dec | 4.75 | 4.75 | 4.75 | 4.75 |
| Jan | 4.87 | 4.92 | 4.87 | 4.92 |

### New York Cotton Market.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | 2:15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 6.89 | 6.94 | 6.89 | 6.94 |
| January | 6.93 | 6.99 | 6.93 | 6.98 |
| March | 6.93 | 7.01 | 6.96 | 7.0 |
| May | 7.01 | 7.05 | 7.00 | 7.05 |

### THE SALTPETRE MAN.

**An Individual Who Was Cordially Hated Long Ago.**

(From the London Anthenaeum.)

At St. Peter's, Durham, John Haward, saltpetre man, was buried in 1602. Unless he were of extremely amiable character, we fear there would be few who lamented his death, if there were no immediate prospect of his being succeeded by someone more despotic and exacting than himself. The saltpetre man of the first half of the seventeenth century was hated even more, if that be possible, than the "window peeper" of those more recent days when light was subject to heavy taxation. Before the importation of saltpetre from abroad, as an important ingredient in the manufacture of gunpowder, it was a Crown monopoly, and agents, popularly known as saltpetre men, were sent all over the country to seek for it in stables, pigeon cotes, pigsties, and, indeed, in almost all other places the soil of which was supposed to be impregnated with animal matter.

The injury these men did and the irritation they caused by digging up floors and pulling down fences was great; no householder was free from their visits, which were rendered especially odious from their being empowered to impress carts and horses for the purpose of carrying away the mineral and the utensils employed in its manufacture. This galling domestic tyranny—though, of course, not to be compared with things of far greater moment—was, no doubt, one of the factors in the national irritation which made the civil war possible.

The monopoly was put an end to by Parliament in 1656. It was revived in a somewhat modified form during the struggle between the Northern and Southern States of America. In the Confederacy the scarcity of saltpetre was so serious that Jefferson Davis has told us that men were sent about the country to obtain the material from caves, and tobacco houses and cellars. Whether these persons had the legal power of forcible entry we do not know. During a time of such great disorganization it is probable that the rights of owners would be little respected when they clashed with what was deemed a public necessity.

### The Lament of the Landlady.

(From the St. Paul Dispatch.)

The voice of the boardinghouse keeper is heard in the land. It is found impossible to make the two ends of demanded increase at the shops and refused increase at the boardinghouse meet. Man realizes that he is just as hungry now as he was in '95; he denies that there has been any increase in his appetite since then, and refuses to pay more for its satisfaction. A large number of the boardinghouse keepers and restaurateurs are asking an advance from 50 cents to $1. The boarders refuse, and have turned into a vast army of itinerants, running hither and thither, from Dan to Beersheba, anywhere to escape Hur. Exultant in the fact that they have an increased wage and steady work, the boarders cocked their evidence of prosperity and deny that those on the other side have a right to live. The boardinghouse keepers, who have a difficult task when business is dull, are among the few who do not feel the tidal wave of the year. Boarders ought to realize that the laws of economics apply at the table as in the markets.


"Your Credit is Good." "Your Credit is Good."

## Second Day of the Lansburgh Furniture Co. OPENING.

Yesterday was indeed a brilliant day at our big establishment. The elite of the town thronged the store from early morning until closing time. Universal were the expressions of praise of our magnificent showing of Furniture, Carpets, Draperies, etc. The opening will continue for the rest of the week. Drop in and congratulate us.

1226 F St. N. W.



BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

THE RIGGS NATIONAL BANK OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Capital