DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: The Curse of Speculation—Integrity and Villainy in Wall Street—Lessons Drawn From Gambling Crazes Which Have Swept Over the World.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage arraigns the spirit of wild speculation and gives some account of the financial ruin of other days; Proverbs xxiii, 5, "Riches certainly make themselves wings; they fly away as an eagle toward heaven."

Money is a gold breasted bird with silver beak. It alights on the office desk or in the counting room or on the parlor centre table. Men and women stand and admire it. They do not notice that it has wings larger than a raven's, larger than a flamingo's, larger than an eagle's. One wave of the hand of misfortune, and it spreads its beautiful plumage and is gone, "as an eagle toward heaven," my textbook says, though sometimes I think it goes in the other direction.

What a verification we have had of the flying capacity of riches in Wall Street! And Wall Street is one of the longest streets in all the world. It does not begin at the foot of Trinity Church, New York, and end at the East River, as many suppose. It reaches through all our American cities and across the seas. Encouraged by the revival of trade and by the fact that Wall Street disasters of other years were so far back as to be forgotten, speculators run up the stocks from point to point until innocent people on the outside suppose that the stocks would always continue to ascend. They gather in from all parts of the country. Large sums of money are taken into Wall Street and small sums of money. The crash comes, thank God, in time to warn off a great many who were on their way thither, for the sadness of the thing is that a great many of the young men of our cities who save a little money for the purpose of starting themselves in business and who have $500 or $1000 or $2000 or $10,000 go into Wall Street and lose all. And if there was a time for the pulpit to speak out in regard to certain kinds of nefarious enterprises now is the time.

Stocks rose and fell, and now they begin to rise again, and they will fall again until thousands of young men will be ruined unless the printing press and the pulpit give emphatic utterance. My counsel is to countrymen, so far as they may hear of this discourse, if they have surplus, to invest it in first mortgages and in moneyed institutions which, though paying comparatively small interest, are sound and safe beyond dispute, and to stand clear of the Wall Street vortex, where so many have been swamped and swallowed. What a compliment it is to the healthy condition of our country that these recent disasters have in no wise depressed trade! I thank God that Wall Street's capacity to blast this country has gone forever.

Across the island of New York in 1685 a wall made of stone and earth and cannon mounted was built to keep off the savages. Along by that wall a street was laid out, and as the street followed the line of the wall it was appropriately called Wall Street. It is narrow, it is unarchitectural, and yet its history is unique. Excepting Lombard street, London, it is the mightiest street on this planet. There the Government of the United States was born. There Washington held his levees. There Mrs. Adams and Mrs. Caldwell and Mrs. Knox and other brilliant women of the Revolution displayed their charms. There Witherspoon and Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield sometimes preached. There Dr. Mason chided Alexander Hamilton for writing the Constitution of the United States without any God in it. There negroes were sold in the slave mart. There criminals were harnessed to wheelbarrows and, like beasts of burden, compelled to draw or were lashed through the streets behind carts to which they were fastened. There fortunes have come to coronation or burial since the day when reckless speculators in powdered hair and silver shoe buckles dodged Dugan, the Governor-General of His Majesty, clear down to yesterday at 3 o'clock. The history of Wall Street is to a certain extent the financial, commercial, agricultural, mining, literary, artistic, moral and religious history of this country. There are the best men in this country, and there are the worst. Everything from unswerving integrity to tiptop scoundrelism—everything from heaven born charity to bloodless Shylockism. I want to put the plow in at the curbstone of Trinity and drive it clear through to Wall Street ferry, and so it shall go if the horses are strong enough to draw the plow.

First of all, Wall Street stands as a type in this country for tried integrity and the most outrageous villainy. Farmers who have only a few hundred dollars' worth of produce to put on the market have but little to test their character, but put a man into the seven times heated furnace of Wall Street excitement and he either comes out a Shadrach, with hair unsinged, or he is burned into a black moral cinder. No half way work about it. If I wanted to find integrity bombproof, I would go among the bankers and merchants of Wall Street, yet because there have been such villainies enacted there at different times some men have supposed that it is a great financial debauchery, and they hardly dare go near the street or walk up and down it unless they have buttoned up their last pocket and had their lives insured or religiously crossed themselves. Yet if you start at either end of the street and read the business signs you will find the names of more men of integrity and Christian benevolence than you can find in the same space in any street of any of our cities. When the Christian commission and the sanitary commission wanted money to send medicine and bandages to the wounded, when breadstuffs were wanted for famishing Ireland, when colleges were to be endowed and churches were to be supported and missionary societies were to be equippd for their work of sending the gospel all around the world, the first street to respond has been Wall Street, and the largest responses in all the land have come from Wall Street.

But, while that street is a type of tried integrity on one hand, it is also a type of unbounded swindle on the other. There are the spiders that wait for innocent flies; there are the crocodiles that crawl up through the slime to cranch the calf; there are the anacondas, with lifted loop, ready to crush the unwary; there are financial wreckers who stand on the beach praying for a Caribbean whirlwind to sweep over our commercial interests. Let me say it is no place for a man to go into business unless his moral principle is thoroughly settled. That is no place for a man to go into business who does not know when he is overpaid $5 by mistake whether he had better take it back or not; that is no place for a man to go who has large funds in trust and who is all the time tempted to speculate with them; that is no place for a man to go who does not quite know whether the laws of the State forbid usury or patronize it. Oh, how many men have risked themselves in the vortex and gone down for the simple reason their integrity had not been thoroughly established! Remember poor Ketcham—how soon the flying hoofs of his iron grays clattered with him to his destruction; remember poor Gay, at thirty years of age, astonishing the world with his fortunes and his forgeries; remember that famous man whose steamboat and whose opera houses could not atone for his notorious rides through Central Park in the face of decent New York and whose behavior on Wall Street by its example has blasted tens of thousands of young men of this generation.

I hold up the polluted memory to warn young men whose moral principles are not thoroughly settled to keep out of Wall Street. It is no place for a man who shivers under the blast of temptation. Let me say also to those who are doing legitimate business on that or similar streets of which that is a type to stand firm in Christian principle. You are in a great commercial battlefield. Be courageous. There is such a thing as a hero of the bank and a hero of the Stock Exchange. You be that hero.

I have not so much admiration for the French Empress who stood in her balcony in Paris and addressed an excited mob and quelled it as I have admiration for that venerable banker on Wall Street who in 1864 stood on the steps of his moneyed institution and quieted the fears of depositors and bade peace to the angry wave of commercial excitement.

God did not allow the lions to hurt Daniel, and He will not allow the "bears" to hurt you. Remember, my friend, that all these scenes of business will soon have passed away, and by the law of God's eternal right all the affairs of your business life will be adjudicated. Honesty pays best for both worlds.

Again, I have to remark that Wall Street is a type throughout country of legitimate speculation on the one hand and of ruinous gambling on the other. Almost every merchant is to some extent a speculator. He depends not only upon the difference between the wholesale price at which he gets the goods and the retail at which he disposes of them, but also upon the fluctuation of the markets. If the markets greatly sink, he greatly loses. It is as honest to deal in stocks as to deal in iron or coal or hardware or dry goods. He who condemns all stock dealings as though they were iniquitous simply shows his own ignorance. Stop all legitimate speculation in this country, and you stop all banks, you stop all factories, you stop all storehouses, you stop all the great financial prosperities of this country.

A stock dealer is only a commission merchant under another name. He gets his commission on one style of goods. You, the grocer, get your commission on another style of goods. The dollar that he makes is just as bright and fair and honest a dollar as the dollar earned by the day laborer.

But here we must draw the line between legitimate speculation and ruinous gambling. You, a stock operator without any property behind you, financially irresponsible, sell $100 of nothing and get paid for it. You sell 100 shares at $10,000 at thirty days. If at the end of thirty days you get the scrip for $9000, you have made a thousand. If at the end of thirty days you have to pay $11,000, then you have lost a thousand. Now, that is trafficking in fiction. That is betting on chances. That involves the spirit of gambling as much as anything that ever goes on in the lowest gambling hell.

Here they come, men celebrated for prudence, to trifle with the livelihoods of widows and orphans. Do you wonder that sometimes they become insane? It is insanity. Do you know there are hundreds of young men who are perishing under the passion for stock gambling? Do you know that in all Christian lands this is one of the greatest curses?

It is not peculiar to mercurial Americans. Oh, no! Almost every nation has indulged in it. The Hollanders, the most phlegmatic people in the world, had their gambling seizure in 1683. It was called the tulip mania. It was a speculation in tulips. Properties worth half a million dollars turned into tulips. All the Holland nation either buying or selling tulips. One tulip root sold for $200, another for $2000. Excitement rolling on and rolling on until history tells us that one Amsterdam tulip which was supposed to be the only one of the kind in all the world, actually brought in the markets $1,816,000! That is a matter of history. Of course the crash came, and all Holland went down under it.

Five hundred temporary tents built to accommodate the people until they could have opportunity of interviewing John Law. A lady of great fashion had her coachman upset her near the place where John Law was passing in order that she might have an interview with that benevolent and sympathetic gentleman!

Stocks went up to 2050 per cent., until one day suspicion got into the market, and down it all went—John Law's Mississippi scheme—burying its projector and some of the greatest financiers in all France, and was almost as bad as a French revolution.

Sedate England took its chance in 1720. That was the South Sea bubble. They proposed to transfer all the gold of Peru and Mexico and the islands of the sea to England. Five millions' worth of shares were put on the market at £300 a share. The books open, in a few days it is all taken and twice the amount subscribed.

Excitement following excitement until all kinds of gambling projects came forth under the wing of this South Sea enterprise. There was a large company formed with great capital for providing funerals for all parts of the land. Another company with large capital—£5,000,000 capital—to develop a wheel in perpetual motion; another company, with a capital of £4,000,000 to insure people against loss by servants; another company, with £2,500,000 capital, to transplant walnut trees from Virginia to England; then, to cap the climax, a company was formed for "a great undertaking—nobody to know what it is." And, lo, £600,000 in shares were offered at £100 a share; books were opened at 9 o'clock in the morning and closed at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the first day it was all subscribed. "A great undertaking—nobody to know what it is!"

An old magazine of those days describes the scene (Hunt's Magazine). It says: "From morning until evening Change alley was full to overflowing with one dense, moving mass of living beings, composed of the most incongruous materials and in all things save the mad pursuit whereof they were employed utterly opposite in their principles and feelings and far asunder in their stations in life and the professions they follow. Statesmen and clergymen deserted their high stations to enter upon this great theatre of speculation and gambling. Churchmen and dissenters left their fierce disputes and forgot their wranglings upon church government in the deep and hazardous game they were playing for worldly treasures and for riches, which, if gained, were liable to disappear within an hour of their creation. Whigs and Tories buried their weapons of political warfare, discarded party animosities and mingled together in kind and friendly intercourse, each exulting as their stocks advanced in price and grumbling when fortune frowned upon them. Lawyers, physicians, merchants and traveling men forsook their employment, neglected their business, disregarded their engagements to whirl along in the stream, to be at last engulfed in the wild sea of bankruptcy. Females mixed with the crowd, forgetting the station and employment which nature had fitted them to adorn, and dealt boldly and extensively and, like those by whom they were surrounded, rose from poverty to wealth, and from that were thrown down to beggary and want, and all in one short week and perhaps before the evening which terminated the first day of their speculation. Ladies of high rank, regardless of every appearance of dignity and blinded by the prevailing infatuation, drove to the shops of their milliners and haberdashers and there met their stockbrokers, whom they regularly employed and through whom extensive sales were daily negotiated. In the midst of the excitement all distinction of party and religion and circumstances and character were swallowed up."

But it was left for our own country to surpass it all about thirty-seven years ago. We have the highest mountains and the greatest cataracts and the longest rivers, and of course we had to have the largest swindle. One would have thought that the nation had seen enough in that direction during the morous multicaulis excitement, when almost every man had a bunch of crawling silkworms in his house, out of which he expected to make a fortune. But all this excitement was as nothing compared with what took place in 1864, when a man near Titusville, Penn., digging a well, struck oil. Twelve hundred oil companies call for a billion of stock. Prominent members of churches, as soon as a certain amount of stock was assigned them, saw it was their privilege to become presidents or secretaries or members of the board of direction. Some of these companies never had a foot of ground, never expected to have. Their entire equipment was a map of a region where oil might be and two vials of grease, crude and clarified. People rushed down from all parts of the country by the first train and put their hard earnings in the gulf.

A young man came down from the oil region of Pennsylvania utterly demented, having sold his farm at a fabulous price because it was supposed there might be oil there—coming to a hotel in Philadelphia at the time I was living there, throwing a $5000 check to pay for his noonday meal and saying he did not care anything about the change! Then he stepped back to the gas burner to light his cigar with a thousand dollar note. Utterly insane!

The good Christian people said, "This company must be all right, because Elder So-and-so is president of it, and Elder So-and-so is secretary of it, and then there are three or four highly respected professing Christians in the board of directors." They did not know that when a professed Christian goes into stock gambling he lies like sin. But alas for the country! It became a tragedy, and a thousand million dollars were swamped. There are families to-day sitting in the shadow of destitution who but for that great national outrage would have had their cottages and their homesteads. I hold up before the young men these four great stock gambling schemes that they may see to what length men will go smitten of this passion, and I want to show them how all the best interests of society are against it and God is against it and will condemn it for time and condemn it for eternity. I do not dwell upon the frenzied speculations in Wall Street last month. You have enough remembrance of that financial horror. I only want you to know that it was in a procession of monetary frenzies, some of which have passed and others are to come.

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH

It is to Become a Great Manufacturing Region of the Union.

SOUTHERNERS IN PHILADELPHIA

Speeches Delivered Before the Delegates to the Industrial Convention — The South Has Everything Except Population and Capital—Statistics to Prove Its Illimitable Resources.

Philadelphia, Penn.—Delegates to the Southern Industrial Convention were welcomed by Governor W. A. Stone, of Pennsylvania, Mayor Ashbridge, of Philadelphia, and representatives of various trade bodies. Governor Stone said that Pennsylvania was always glad to welcome any representatives of the Southern States.

"Every one recognizes," he said, "that the South to-day is the greatest missionary field for commerce in the world. We recognize that the South produces two-thirds of all the cotton of the world and makes into finished product very little of it. This should not be continued. The South's manufacturing capacity should be developed, and she would then make cotton goods for the world."

Mayor Ashbridge assured the delegates to the city that Philadelphia had much which they could use, and that to increase the commerce between this city and the South would be mutually beneficial.

President H. H. Hargrove, of the Southern Industrial Association, responding, said the South's capacity to produce raw material was almost beyond measurement. He added:

"The Southern States contain one-fourth of the area of the Union, and have practically as much in agricultural products as all the rest of the country combined. This section has thirty-three per cent. of the population of the United States, raises all of its cotton and cottonseed, and American rice and eighty per cent. of its tobacco, contains thirty-five per cent. of its timber resources, thirty per cent. of its coal area, twenty per cent. of its coal production, produces seventeen and a half per cent. of its iron and furnishes eighty per cent. of American pig iron exported, produces the cheapest pig iron and coal in the world, is the third largest cane sugar producing section of the world, producing in 1900 twelve per cent. of the world's cane sugar; contains more coast and river frontage than all the other States, and has thirty per cent. of its railroad mileage, and affords the cheapest lumber building material, lands, cotton, coal and oil and living in the United States.

"To achieve the fullest wealth which the Southern States are capable of producing, I estimate that within five years there will be needed 5,000,000 additional population and $500,000,000 additional capital for manufacturing, mineral, agricultural and forest development and railroad building."

In an address on "Popular Education, the Power of Industrial Progress," Robert C. Ogden, President of the Southern Educational Conference, said: "Intelligence has a cost value, and the intimate relation between business and education places the question of universal Southern education within the power of Southern business men. It is clear that practical knowledge increases production, creates more wealth, increases consumption and creates more wants. Encourage private beneficence to supplement the action of the State. The South has an educational mission. Will it rise to the opportunity?"

Hoke Smith spoke on "The Resources of the South." He said that the successful cultivation of one crop would not bring success to a region. To produce raw materials alone is not sufficient. It is necessary to prepare them for manufacturers' use as well as to produce them. The South offers, he said, opportunity of every variety of cultivation—corn, wheat, rye, potatoes, tobacco, rice and fruits of all kinds. He said, it was not a fact that the South had sent a challenge to the cotton spinners of New England that had been a notice to them that they cannot continue to accumulate millions by shipping Southern lint cotton 1600 miles and manufacturing it into cotton to be shipped South again. He did not believe the destiny of the South lay in manufacturing cotton cloth in competition with New England. He opposed struggles between different parts of the country. The challenge of the South was to the world that she would manufacture her own cotton cloth and ship it to all parts of the world.

All the people, he said, must be free and educated to insure progress. He spoke of the establishment of schools both for manual and mental training and said that the Government could very easily supply half of the $12,000,000 irregularly collected from the South for a great technological college. He added:

"I wish the South to grow financially, that schools, colleges and churches may be opened to every child, that the great mass of people may be strengthened and blessed. I wish the South to do its full part, commercially, in the Union, that our nation may be more powerful in the family of nations, not for more splendor and glory, but that we as a nation may the more readily reach our great destiny, the upbuilding of the human race; that the Stars and Stripes may float upon every sea, carrying freedom and happiness to those it may visit—the symbol of a prosperous people, actuated by a brotherly love."

Decline in British Shipping.

The annual returns of the shipping tonnage which passed through the Suez Canal last year show a material decline in British tonnage. This is attributed to the troubles in South Africa and China.

Spain's Caravals Sunk in Chicago.

The three caravels—Nina, Pinta and Santa Maria—souvenirs of Spain to the city of Chicago during the World's Fair days, are wrecked and ruined in a lagoon in Jackson Park. Weather and neglect have sunk the ships.

Tennessee Fruit Outlook Bright.

Fruitgrowers in Tennessee a few weeks ago were very much discouraged on account of weather conditions, but this feeling has been changed to enthusiasm at the prospects. They say that the peach crop this year will exceed anything ever experienced in the State.

Tornado in Minnesota.

A tornado at Adrien, Minn., demolished eight buildings and injured six persons, three of whom sustained broken limbs. Other towns suffered some damage from the wind, but all are of minor importance.

Big Hay Crop Expected in Maine.

Maine farmers are looking forward to one of the largest hay crops on record this year. All conditions favor an immense yield.

Condition of Shoe Industry.

New business in boots and shoes has been less generally active, but it has been fair, and factories as a rule are well supplied with orders.

Governor of Alabama Dead.

Governor William J. Samford died at Tuscaloosa, Ala., after a prolonged illness.

CUBA ACCEPTS PLATT LAW

No Modifications Are Made by the Constitutional Convention.

No Debate Preceded the Vote, Which Stood 16 For the Amendment and 11 Against It.

Havana, Cuba.—The Cuban Constitutional Convention has accepted the Platt Amendment by a vote of 16 to 11. The resolution to accept was carried without discussion.

Immediately after the opening of the session Senors Tamayo, Liluendas and Quesada, constituting a majority of the Committee on Relations, submitted as a substitute for the Committee's former report the Platt Amendment as passed by Congress, recommending that it be accepted and made an appendix to the Constitution.

In the vote on the resolution the twenty-seven delegates present divided as follows:

In favor of acceptance—Capote, Villendas, Jose M. Gomez, Tamayo, Monteaguedo, Delgado, Betancourt, Giberga, Llorente, Quesada, Sanguilly, Nuñez, Rodriguez Berriel, Quilez and Ferrer.

Opposed to acceptance—Zayas, Aleman, Eudaldo Tamayo, Juan Gaulberto Gomez, Cisneros, Silvo, Fortun, Lacret, Portuendo, Castro, and Manduley.

Senors Rivera, Correoso, Gener, and Robau were absent. The latter two voted against acceptance in the previous division. Senor Ferrer voted with the Conservatives, explaining his change of attitude by asserting that he believed acceptance would be the best solution of the problem.

WASHINGTON HEARS THE NEWS.

Expected That a Speedy Evacuation of the Island Will Follow.

Washington, D. C.—The news of the adoption of the Platt Amendment by the Cuban Constitutional Convention was received with genuine gratification here. Now that the Cubans have demonstrated their faith in the United States, it is expected that a fairly speedy evacuation of the island will follow, contingent only upon the establishment of a stable government in the island. An effective police force and other measures necessary to the preservation of good order and sanitation are considered as essential prerequisites in the formation of the new government.

The mere physical question of the withdrawal of the American military from the island is an easy one and can be accomplished without much delay. One cabinet officer, speaking of the matter, expressed the opinion that if the other requirements are met our withdrawal must be accomplished during the summer so that Cuban independence might be a reality by next autumn.

General Wood has officially communicated to the War Department the fact that the Amendment has been adopted.

ILLINOIS FASTEST OF BATTLESHIPS.

Big Sea Fighter Makes a Record of 17.31 Knots on Her Trial.

Boston, Mass.—When the battleship Illinois is turned over to the United States there will be added to the list of heavy fighting ships in the Navy the fastest craft of her class in the world. The big warship, over the Cape Ann course, had her official trial and her average speed for the four hours of steady steaming under forced draught was 17.31 knots per hour. This breaks the record of 17.01 established by her sister ship, the Alabama, and again it eclipses the most recent record of 17.12 made by the Wisconsin, on the Pacific, a vessel of the same type, design and dimensions.

Not only did the Illinois demonstrate that she was faster than any warship of her class, but she proved her ability to turn upon an enemy with extraordinary quickness by describing a complete circle within 300 yards, or little more than twice her length, in three minutes and ten seconds while ploughing through the sea at full speed.

Rear-Admiral Sampson, who was aboard unofficially, and Rear-Admiral Evans, who acted as President of the Trial Board, as well as the other naval officers who participated in the trial, spoke of the ship in the highest terms

FREAKS OF LAWMAKERS.

Alabamian Wants Men Learned in Law to Hold Only Judicial Offices.

Montgomery, Ala.—A feature of the Constitutional Convention now in session was an ordinance introduced by Mr. Sanford, of Montgomery, to strike out that part of the preamble which declares that no State has a right to secede. He says it is unnecessary. Another ordinance which created much laughter was that of Pierce, of Marion, that no man who is learned in law shall hereafter hold any offices except those of a judicial nature.

A PARAGON OF HONESTY.

Ohio Patriot Sends the Treasury One Cent Duty on Smuggled Pencil.

Washington, D. C. — When United States Treasurer Roberts opened his morning mail one of the first letters was from a man in Toledo, Ohio, who did not sign his name.

He stated in the letter that while in Buffalo recently he bought a lead pencil from a Canadian, paying two cents for it. He learned later to his humiliation, that the pencil had not paid duty, and therefore sent a one-cent stamp as payment of the duty.

Battleship Oregon in Home Waters.

The battleship Oregon has arrived at San Francisco, Cal., from Chinese waters.

Volunteer Officer Arrested.

Lieutenant Henry T. Mitchell, of the Forty-first Regiment, has been arrested at Manila, and will be tried by court-martial on the charge of embezzling at Bacolor $227 of the public funds.

Smallpox in Michigan.

A smallpox scourge has struck a strip of Michigan between Bangor and Hartford and fully 150 cases have been reported. The disease was brought to Toquin from Northern Michigan lumber woods.

Newsy Gleanings

The California orange crop is the largest ever grown.

The new Boston elevated road has been opened to the public.

Germany has abandoned its system of maximum and minimum tariffs.

The population of Tutuila, Samoa, is 4000 and the Manu group 2000, all natives.

The University of Chicago is establishing affiliated preparatory schools in Europe.

Parisians have become so fond of horse flesh that a slaughter house for horses will be built.

A two-cent postage stamp with inverted locomotive has been sold for $30 in New York City

The Italian railroads from Colico to Sondrio and Chiavenna have been changed to electric lines.

Leading German steel makers will visit the United States in the autumn to study American methods.

A combine to control the redwood of California is proposed, capitalization of $15,000,000 being likely.

The duties on American bicycles and several kinds of American rosin have been raised by the Russian Government.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—West, extra	$10¼ @	$10½
Firsts	18¼ @	19
Seconds	17 @	18
State dairy tubs, extra	— @	18½
Imitation creamery	13 @	17
Factory finest	— @	14½
Low grades	12 @	12½

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, fancy	8½ @	8⅝
Small	— @	9
Part skims, good to prime	5 @	6
Full skims	1½ @	2

EGGS.

Jersey—Fancy	14 @	14½
State and Penn	14 @	14½
Western—Choice	13 @	13¼
Southern—Choice	10 @	12

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice, 1900	— @	2 50
Medium	— @	2 00
Pea, choice	— @	2 00
Red kidney, choice	— @	2 10
White kidney, choice	2 10 @	2 15
Yellow eye	2 85 @	2 90
Lima, Cal	4 25 @	4 30
Green peas, bags	— @	1 20

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Strawberries, per qt	4 @	9
Huckleberries, N. C., per qt	6 @	8
Blackberries, N. C., per qt	13 @	14
Gooseberries, green, per qt	6 @	8

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb	— @	10½
Spring chickens, per lb	16 @	22
Roosters, per lb	— @	6½
Turkeys, per lb	— @	8
Ducks, per pair	70 @	75
Geese, per pair	1 00 @	1 12
Pigeons, per pair	20 @	25

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	7 @	9
Capons, per lb	13 @	16
Fowls, Western, per lb	8 @	10
Broilers, Phila., per lb	25 @	32
Ducks, L. I., per lb	13 @	14
Geese, per lb	9½ @	10
Squabs, per dozen	1 25 @	2 50

HOPS.

State, 1900, choice, per lb	17 @	18
1899, common to choice	10 @	14
1899, poor to choice	8 @	14
Old odds	2 @	5

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, per 100 lb	— @	92½
No. 1, per 100 lb	87½ @	90
No. 2, per 100 lb	82½ @	85
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	70 @	80
Straw, long rye	95 @	1 05

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Western, per bbl	2 25 @	2 37
State, per sack	2 25 @	2 37
Onions, N. O., per bag	1 00 @	1 15
N. O., per bbl	2 00 @	2 25
Egyptian, per bag	1 75 @	2 00
Cabbages, per bbl	75 @	1 00
Turnips, per 100 bunches	2 00 @	3 00
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 00 @	2 75
String beans, per basket	50 @	2 00
Egg plant, per box	2 00 @	4 00
Peppers, per carrier	2 00 @	3 00
Celery, per case	3 00 @	3 50
Beets, per 100 bunches	— @	4 00
Spinach, per bbl	— @	1 00
Squash, per crate	30 @	60
Peas, per basket	1 50 @	1 75
Radishes, per 100 bunches	40 @	50
Lima beans, per crate	1 50 @	2 50
Cucumbers, per basket	1 00 @	1 75
Asparagus, per dozen	75 @	3 00
Cauliflower, per dozen	— @	1 75

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents	3 65 @	3 90
Spring patents	3 90 @	4 15
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	— @	80¼
No. 2 red	— @	80
Corn—No. 2	48 @	48¾
Oats—No. 2 white	— @	33½
Track mixed	32 @	33½
Rye—Western	50 @	50½
State	55 @	56
Lard, city	— @	8.15c.

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7¾ @	9
Calves, city dressed	6½ @	9
Country dressed	6 @	8
Sheep, per 100 lb	2 50 @	4 00
Lambs, per 100 lb	6 25 @	6 50
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	6 20 @	6 40
Country dressed	6 @	8½

TOBACCO.

Western tobacco is quiet but firm. Some improvement is reported in both export and speculative demand. Domestic seed leaf is more active, with some fair sized sales reported. Havana tobacco also shows improvement in volume, while Sumatra tobacco is increasingly active.

SPRING WHEAT FALLS OFF.

Preliminary Report Indicates a Reduction of About 1,200,000 Acres.

Washington, D. C.—Preliminary reports of the spring wheat acreage indicates a reduction of about 1,200,000 acres, or 6.4 per cent. Of the twenty States reporting 10,000 acres or upward in spring wheat, eight give an increase aggregating about 34,000 acres and twelve a decrease amounting to about 1,235,000.

The average condition of spring wheat on June 1 was 92.0, as compared with 87.3, at the corresponding date last year and 91.4 on June 1, 1899.

The average condition of winter wheat declined in May 6.3 points, the condition on June 1 being 87.8, as against 94.1 on May 1. On June 1, 1900, the condition was 82.7 and on the corresponding date in 1899, 67.3.

CANADA'S TRADE INCREASE.

Growth of $20,000,000, Practically All in Exports, Over Year of 1900.

Ottawa, Ont.—The aggregate trade of Canada for the eleven months ended on May 31 shows an increase of $20,804,687, as compared with the previous year, the figures being $329,352,721 for the present year, against $308,548,034 for the last fiscal year. This is on a basis of imports for consumption, and exports, exclusive of coin and bullion.

The increase was almost entirely in export trade, which was $170,607,659, as compared with $152,438,352 for the fiscal year of 1900.

General Trade is Better.

Bradstreet's says: "Despite some irregularities, due to special conditions, the general trade situation shows an improvement, owing to better weather and crop conditions in most sections of the country."

The Kansas Wheat Crop.

The Secretary of the Kansas Agricultural Department has made an official report of the Kansas wheat crop, showing it to be eighty-three per cent. of a full crop. Corn is eighty-one per cent.

Building Trades Very Active.

Building operations, which have suffered interruption, have been resumed with renewed energy, and from all sections of the country come reports of activity in real estate, lumber and all structural materials.

Swiss Buying American Plows.

"Large orders for plows hitherto given to Birmingham," says the Geneva correspondent of the London Daily Mail, "are now going to the United States, owing to the success of the experiments with the American article at Grisons and Zurich."

War on Jack Rabbits in Kansas.

A movement is on foot in Kansas to have the Commissioners of every county offer a bounty on jack rabbits' scalps. The rabbits destroy thousands of dollars' worth of farm produce every year, and the pest is worse this year than ever before.

Proposed Canning Trust in Vermont.

A plan for the consolidation of the fruit and vegetable canneries and allied industries of Vermont is under process of formation. Negotiations are nearing completion. The movement was set on foot in anticipation of the handling of the fall crop this year. It is estimated that the crop now growing and contracted for by the concerns will furnish material for an output of about 4,000,000 cans.

Georgia Peach Yield Large.

The Georgia peach crop is at last in sight of market, with a yield exceeding that of all previous years.

Clover and the Victoria Cross.

She kissed the clover. He returned it to its place and laid a morocco case on her lap.

She opened it, finding no golden gaud, no jeweled female trinket within, only a metal cross, "For valor." She thought of the price given for it, and recognized that it was the best he had to give; then, looking into the grave, dark eyes, sweet with tenderness and deep with intellect, realized that she had won no common nature and no ignoble love. The clover visibly dyed with his blood was invisibly steeped in that of her own deep and silent suffering; his feeling for her, however slight in its origin, had grown and thriven and become rooted and unshakable in the great suffering, moral and physical, through which he had passed. The love of both had been exalted and purified by pain strong enough to bring each down to the valley of the shadow of death; such a love could neither change nor die. His love gift was nothing less than the Victoria Cross, bought at the price English soldiers know so well how to pay, and pay so often without buying it."—Maxwell Gray, in New Lippincott.

Professor S. P. Langley is able to measure a difference of temperature of one-millionth of a degree by means of an instrument invented by him.

Black Hair

"I have used your Hair Vigor for five years and am greatly pleased with it. It certainly restores the original color to gray hair. It keeps my hair soft."—Mrs. Helen Kilkenny, New Portland, Me.

Ayer's Hair Vigor has been restoring color to gray hair for fifty years, and it never fails to do this work, either.

You can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling, for keeping your scalp clean, and for making your hair grow.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not spot, streak or give your goods an unevenly dyed appearance. Sold by all druggists.

There is one admirable thing about the leader of an orchestra. He always faces the music.

There are thirty-four cheese factories in the State of Washington.

Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Ease, A powder to shake into your shoes; rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The salmon pack of Washington in 1900 was valued at $3,240,460.

Frey's Vermifuge For Worms Has many imitators. Get the genuine, made by E. & S. FREY, BALTIMORE, MD.

It is sometimes a ticklish job to live on tick.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Seven thousand mills in Russia grind annually over 10,000,000 tons of grain.

J. S. Parker, Fredonia, N. Y., Says: "Shall not call on you for the $100 reward, for I believe Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure any case of catarrh. Was very bad." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

It doesn't take a horsewoman to drive a bargain.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Three thousand marriages are performed every day all over the world.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Agricultural statistics show that the average yield of wheat per acre in the United States is a little less than thirteen bushels, and that of Indian corn a little less than twenty-seven bushels.

An Iowa man has just invented a psychograph for measuring the action of brains.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

CONSTIPATION,

Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Ecrutations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dizziness on rising suddenly, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh. A few doses of

RADWAY'S PILLS

will free the system of all the above named disorders.

Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price.

RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., N. Y.

PRENTISS CALENDAR CLOCKS run sixty days on one winding. The movement is strong and durable; the calendar perfection itself; the case finely finished; the time-keeping qualities unexcelled.

Also Frying-pan, Program and Electric Clocks.

Send for Catalogue No. 591.

The Prentiss Clock Improve'nt Co.

Dept. 59, 49 Dey St., N. Y. City.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war. 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

"The Sauce that made West Point famous." McILHENNY'S TABASCO.

ADVERTISING IN THIS PAPER PAYS.— N Y 24

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

W.L.DOUGLAS $3. & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Real worth of W. L. Douglas $3 and $3.50 shoes is $4 to $5. My $4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

It is not alone the best leather that makes a first class shoe it is the brains, that have planned the best style, lasts a perfect model of the foot, and the construction of the shoe. It is mechanical skill and knowledge that have made W. L. Douglas shoes the best in the world for men.

Take no substitute. Insist on having W. L. Douglas shoes with name and price stamped on bottom. Your dealer should keep them, if he does not, send for catalog giving full instructions how to order by mail.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

LION COFFEE

A LUXURY WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

In our Roasting Establishments we positively do not allow the use of Eggs, Egg Mixtures Glue, Chemicals, or similar substances. LION COFFEE is an absolutely Pure Coffee.

Watch our next advertisement.

Just try a package of LION COFFEE and you will understand the reason of its popularity. LION COFFEE is now used in millions of homes.

"Oh, Promise Me."

Oh, promise me that when I am your bride
And we begin housekeeping side by side,
Oh, promise me wherever we may roam
That I shall do the marketing for home.
All that we eat I certainly must choose,
And I insist we LION COFFEE use,
I want it for its perfect purity,
So promise me—oh, promise me!

Oh, promise me that for our comfort's sake,
Each morning LION COFFEE I can make,
And when the luncheon hour is near at hand
Again I'll need a cup of LION brand.
At night when you come home, my dear, to dine
A cup of LION COFFEE must be mine;
No brand can healthier or better be—
So promise me—oh, promise me!

You know that LION COFFEE is not glazed—
In millions of good homes 'tis often praised;
'Tis in the bean—the package weighs a pound;
Inside, a Premium List is always found.
And I will save the lion heads outside
To earn the useful presents they provide.
This is one pledge I will exact of thee—
So promise me—oh, promise me!

In every package of LION COFFEE you will find a fully illustrated and descriptive list. No housekeeper, in fact, no woman, man, boy or girl will fail to find in the list some article which will contribute to their happiness, comfort and convenience, and which they may have by simply cutting out a certain number of Lion Heads from the wrappers of our one pound sealed packages (which is the only form in which this excellent coffee is sold).

WOOLSON SPICE CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

How Are Your Bowels?

About the first thing the doctor says--

Then, "Let's see your tongue."

Because bad tongue and bad bowels go together. Regulate the bowels, clean up the tongue. We all know that this is the way to keep and look well.

You can't keep the bowels healthy and regular with purges or bird-shot pills. They move you with awful gripes, then you're worse than ever.

Now what you want is Cascarets. Go and get them today--Cascarets--in metal box with the long-tailed "C" on the lid--cost 10c. Be sure you get the genuine! Cascarets are never sold in bulk. Take one! Eat it like candy, and it will work gently--while you sleep. It cures, that means it strengthens the muscular walls of the bowels, gives them new life. Then they act regularly and naturally. That's what you want. It's guaranteed to be found in

THE IDEAL LAXATIVE

Cascarets

Get the genuine if you want results! Tablet is marked "CCC." Cascarets are never sold in bulk, but only and always in the light blue metal box with the long-tailed "C." Look for the trade-mark—the C with a long tail—on the lid!

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

10c. 25c. 50c.

ALL DRUGGISTS

CCC This is the genuine tablet, never sold in bulk.

To any needy mortal, suffering from bowel troubles and too poor to buy CASCARETS, we will send a box free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York, mentioning advertisement and paper. 419