LESSONS FOR THE TIMES.

(Continued from sixth page.)

have found that every believer is a priest of God, that every layman may be a preacher of righteousness, that the spirit is wider than the temple, and yet the cause of Christ is the stronger. Even men of science have come to see that God is not so much over or behind nature as immanent in nature's laws and forces. In a word, our Lord proposes to be seen and known much more directly in what men have been pleased to call "things outside of the kingdom." Christ and Christianity are to have a much larger part in the political economy, in the social and material event of men. We are on the verge of great and startling changes.

CONCLUSION.

My text contains the whole question. Let men seek first the truth and righteousness, the brotherhood and service of the kingdom of God. Let them first obey the teachings of Jesus Christ, then "all of these things," the earthly things, food, clothing, home and material prosperity, and good shall be given unto that people.

He who becomes a great student of the great works of the socialists and anarchists and nihilists will be surprised to find so many of the teachings of Jesus of Nazareth running through their pages. But they are impatient and mad, and would gain by blood and fire which can only be gained by reaching the conscience and changing the heart of man. The essential teachings of the new Testament are to play a far larger part in history than ever before; and while some sacred and honored ideas may be put aside, as was the serpent of brass the people had come to worship, yet the name and words of Christ shall oftener be on men's lips—and many an enemy of the church, as they come to know the real teachings of our Lord, will say of Jesus of Nazareth and he is the best and truest friend of the working people of all lands. He will become the arbiter of all our difficulties.

THE DUTIES OF THE HOUR.

Our first duty is that of faith in Jesus Christ, and that his kingdom will be only the more surely established. Read, read widely and on both sides. Let nothing sweep you into this conflict of blood, be calm and temperate and remember that God has found a way of deliverance for his cause out of far greater perils. Read the history of the past and remember the good God rules over all. Young people read and think and pray for the right.

DR. M'LANE ON THE STRIKE.

A Timely Sermon at the College Street Church.

Rev. Dr. W. W. McLane of the College Street Congregational church preached a most thoughtful and instructive sermon before a large congregation yesterday morning, in which he referred to the great struggle between capital and labor which is agitating the country. His text was:

"Wherefore if Demetrius and the craftsmen which are with him have a matter against any man the law is open, and there are deputies, let them implead one with another. But if you inquire anything concerning any other matters it shall be determined in a lawful manner." Acts xix: 38-39. He spoke in part as follows: This incident furnishes certain illustrations of some facts of human character and conduct which demand the consideration of Christian men at the present time. We have just celebrated again the anniversary of our national independence and the principles upon which our government rests. The most remarkable celebration of the day was held in this state and perhaps more remarkable than that held in any other state, because of the character and positions of its speakers is the celebration annually held in Roseland park, Stockbridge, under the patronage of Mr. Bowen, the proprietor of "The Independent." (Among the speakers during this last week were United States Senator Platt, Mr. Porter, editor of one of the Hartford papers, and Mr. McKelway, the editor of the Brooklyn Eagle.) These gentlemen all sounded a note of alarm and uttered words of warning. Senator Platt said: "That the times are filled with danger signals no one may deny." I do not propose to report their addresses, but I mention them to call attention to the fact that in the opinion of many men whose position makes them familiar with the movements of men, the times are ominous. To some men they seem black with danger; to some men they seem big with promises and hope. In any event the times now upon us demand prayerful and careful thought, wise speech and just action. To me it seems that two great evils chiefly threaten our institutions and our government—these are plutocracy and mobocracy. They both lie uncovered and revealed at the present time. They are both illustrated in the incident which occurred in Ephesus in the days of Paul.

The first of them is plutocracy, the power of wealth and money. Demetrius and the silversmiths of Ephesus saw that one branch of their business might suffer if Christianity spread. To them it made no difference that Christianity was a better religion than the worship of Diana. They either could not or would not see that the sick were healed, the bad were converted, the manners of men were improved and the city was thereby made better.

What was the welfare of men, what the good of the city, what was truth or religion in comparison with their own wealth? There is nothing which will make a man more blind to truth and justice and righteousness than the love of money. The love of money is not only the root of all evil in individual men, but also in social and political institutions. The public evil incident to the love of money is clearly disclosed at the present time in the attempt on the part of rich men and on the part of combinations of men to control political, municipal and national affairs for personal profit. Like Demetrius and his companions, the thing most desired by them and by which all their actions are determined is not truth, nor righteousness, nor the welfare of a city, nor good government, nor national prosperity, but a profitable business, personal gain and the enrichment of themselves. The argument used with their fellows is that of Demetrius to the silver smiths of Ephesus. "Sirs ye see that by this craft we have our wealth," and to obtain this wealth they will control elections, buy legislators, secure special legislation, bribe the officers of the laws when it can be done with impunity. In proof of this statement I will quote four witnesses: Prof. McCook, of Trinity college, Hartford, who has made a special and careful study of the subject. The purchasable vote makes it possible for wealth in the hands of a few men or in the hands of a combination of men, to control elections and to secure such legislators and administrators of law as may be desired by the men who buy the votes.

Again, a young lawyer of character and good standing in this city recently published an article on corporations in a magazine, which was republished in one of our daily papers. This article, which is written in a spirit friendly to corporations, claims that their chief evil and danger lies in their efforts to bribe legislators and to control legislation.

Again, the investigation made by the Lexow committee in New York city make plain the fact that in the metropolis of our country the political ring which has governed the city and police, whose duty is to enforce law and preserve credit, have both been in alliance with the violators of laws and the criminal classes, whom they have protected for payments of money.

Yet hope for better and brighter days in the future. One of the most promising things of the present time is a revival of a sense of individual responsibility for political action, a revival of civic conscience, a renewal of interest in municipal government, a determination to discover political crime and the widespread public condition of the evils which prevail. A revelation of evil is the first condition of its cure.

Another evil which occasions a more immediate danger than plutocracy is mobocracy; that is, the power of mere numbers and the effort to obtain a desired end by physical force. We practically accept politically the principle that the voice of the people is the voice of God, that the majority shall rule, that the might of numbers is the might of right. We have, politically, a safeguard in that if we find that we have made a mistake we can subsequently change our action. There seems to be some men among us, however, who adopt the principle that the might of the majority makes right and who think that if they can only obtain sufficient numbers anything which they may do is right.

Like Demetrius and the silversmiths of Ephesus who sought to oppose Paul and to defeat Christianity not by truth and reason, but by mere numbers and uproar, where men seek to redress wrongs and to obtain what they call rights by the application of number and force to the matter. Mobocracy appears by dispensing with courts and the punishment of supposed criminals by lynching in the South, by the capture and use of railway trains by so-called commonweal armies in the West and by the present railway strike in Chicago. The right of men to unite and form a company for the purpose of disposing of their labor is as clear as right of men to unite for the purpose of disposing of the product of labor. The right of men to dispose of labor by contract, to quit work when their contract is completed, to refuse to work for a price unsatisfactory to them is admitted on all sides. Any man who has the time and who will take the pains to read the history of labor and labor unions in England and America, will conclude, I think, that they have been beneficial, and that they have improved the condition of laboring men. Any man who will inform himself will ascertain that there are unions, like one of R. R. conductors, whose headquarters are in this city, whose principles, rules and practices are most commendable and whose existence is beneficial. And now having said this much in the interest of truth and fair dealing, I wish to call attention to the great evil which exists and the wrong which is perpetrated when any of these societies attempt to prevent others from laboring, by force, or to control the property of other men, or to settle by force questions of wages and business in which they have no personal connection. The present strike in Chicago is a case to the point. So far as I have the facts they are these: The workmen who manufactured a certain line of sleepers were dissatisfied with their wages and struck. The manufacturing company refused to pay more or to submit the matter to arbitration. Thereupon the young president of a certain railway union, recently formed, ordered all the members of that union to quit work, unless the railroad companies would refuse to use the cars made by the manufacturing company whose workmen were on a strike. About the merits of the case in dispute between the manufacturing company and its men I know nothing. Assuming, however, for sake of argument, that the company was in the wrong, the evil and wrong of the railway union are yet most apparent and great. To right what is claimed to be wrong, the president of the railway union orders the members of his society to break their contract and to leave passengers and perishable goods far from their destination; he attempts to force railroad companies to break their contracts by forcing them to refuse to haul cars which they have agreed to haul; he forces other men to break their contracts, because the goods which they have agreed to deliver at a given point at a given time cannot be delivered; he interferes with the business of innocent parties; he throws thousands of workmen out of employment; he occasions loss of property; he endangers the health and life of the people of a great city. Railroads are the arteries and veins of the social system; they are the means of supply. Let all trains be cut off from entrance into a great city like Chicago or New York for three days, and with the loss of the one article of milk, what multitudes of babies dependent upon the daily supply of milk from the country might sicken and die. Such an act as that of the present strike, so causeless and so useless and so injurious, seems to me to be equivalent to treason, rebellion and riot, and to deserve unmitigated condemnation and the severe punishment of its leaders. It inspires immediately and directly thousands upon thousands of workingmen. It injures the cause of the laboring men if they are suffering under any wrongs, and have any rights which they wish to gain. It is well nigh unprecedented in the power and privileges which it claims for its leaders. If a society of men who turn switches and run trains can say that certain cars cannot be run because they are dissatisfied with the business methods of the company which manufactures them, then they can say with equal propriety, that any cars or locomotives manufactured by any company, with which they are dissatisfied cannot be used; they can say with as much justice that the goods of any manufacturing company of which they disapprove cannot be moved. So, even more than the transportation companies or the congress of the United States, such a railway society can undertake to control business and commerce. Such assumption should be met both by public condemnation and by the administration of criminal law. Mobocracy must be put down and prohibited.

BY REV. MR. LUCKEY.

A National Demand for High Regard for Law Among the High and Among the Low.

Rev. Frank R. Luckey in his sermon last evening, which was delivered before a large congregation at Humphrey street church, referred to what he termed the spirit of lawlessness which in recent years and more particularly recently, he said, became prevalent in this country—lawlessness not confined alone to the laboring classes, but apparent in high places as well—in New York's municipal administration, in some great corporations which have certainly shown the spirit of greed and disregard and defiance of law; and alas, also in the halls of congress, where avarice and greed for money had conspicuously shown themselves of late to the sorrow of thinking and conscientious men all over the nation. In the southern states disregard and defiance of the forms of law, and the spirit of the law had been for years manifested in the many cases of lynch law which have occurred in that section of the United States and in other manifestations of disregard for the rights of men. A critical discussion of merits of the labor struggle now in progress in Chicago, the speaker deferred consideration of waiting for the full facts, sternly denouncing in passing, the outrages committed by the mobs and rejoicing that the strong arm of the law and the military force had been called into requisition. The object of his remarks at this time was to reprobate the spirit of lawlessness in the nation wherever it appeared, whether in the scene of violence and rapine by Chicago mobs, or among men of high intelligence and culture and wealth, who overrode the rights of men and the purity of the governoring power in the scramble for wealth.

FORTUNATE FOR LAW AND ORDER.

Rev. Dr. Phelps at Hope Baptist Church.

Rev. Dr. Phelps of this city officiated at the Hope Baptist church yesterday morning, in the absence of the pastor. In his discourse he referred to the great strike which is in progress in Chicago, and the riots and disgraceful scenes which have attended it. He expressed himself as thankful for the military arm of the country and that the government had taken prompt action in sending troops to the scene of these terrible outrages. He hoped that the right would triumph, and that the powers of evil might be annihilated through the spread of the influence of Christ's spirit and teachings among men.

In his prayer Dr. Phelps very fervently petitioned that the Overruling Power would order all things as in His divine providence He saw fit, to the end that would be for the best for our nation and the world.

OLD FASHIONED HONESTY.

What the Nation Needs—Rev. Dr. Munger at the United Church.

Rev. Dr. T. T. Munger preached a most timely and interesting sermon at the United church yesterday morning. In the opening part of his discourse he alluded to the time when Israel came under the sway of the judges after a period of corruption. This nation of ours to-day has now become corrupted in high places, and what was needed more than all by the American republic at the present time was a return to the old fashioned honesty of our forefathers. He spoke in the strongest manner against the violence at Chicago. He also said that there was evidently a great lack of honesty in congress when immense corporations seemed to be able to dictate legislation in accordance with their own selfish interests. The spirit of integrity in the nation had become greatly deteriorated already and any such tendencies should be strongly combatted. Both political parties had more or less juggled with the interests of the country. A lack of high moral and spiritual ideals was to a great extent to blame for this condition of things. The nation is badly permeated with greed and avarice and lust for wealth no matter how obtained, and a return to the good old-fashioned methods of living and business is greatly needed.

At St. Paul's.

Rev. E. S. Lines, rector of St. Paul's church, preached a very interesting sermon to a fair-sized congregation yesterday morning from the text of the 27th verse of the 19th chapter of St. Matthew's gospel: "Then answered Peter and said unto him, Behold we have forsaken all and followed thee; what shall we have, therefore?"

Last year nearly $100 was realized for the fresh air fund of the parish to aid poor people in going to the country, and this summer the same object will be carried out. All donations may be sent to the rector, Miss E. C. Hall or Miss Phipps.

The offering next Sunday will be for the Church Scholarship society of Connecticut.

The last session of the Sunday school was held yesterday, with a good attendance. It will reopen the first Sunday in September at 2:15 o'clock.

People Don't Grow Famous in a Hurry.

Carlsbad Sprudel Salt did not become known in a day. It took centuries to acquire its present fame. For all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys, as well as in constipation, rheumatic affections and diabetes, it is without equal. Best results obtained when out-door exercise can be had. Obtain the genuine article, which has the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents," on every bottle.

AN INTERESTING ARTICLE

On the Topic of Recognition of Friends in Heaven.

The following article by the Rev. L. W. Fitch of Westville was read by him in the hearing of his Bible class a short time ago, creating much interest:

WILL KINDRED AND FRIENDS RECOGNIZE ONE ANOTHER IN HEAVEN?

One of my correspondents quoted in a recent letter the following extract from an article by Prof. A. H. Currier of Oberlin college, and asked what I thought of it:

Prof. C. asserts his belief "that infants in heaven would remain such and children would remain children; that we should have the beautiful variety there that we have here, since children add so much to society." * * * * "How else shall we who go to heaven forty years after our infants have left us know them if they are men and women forty years old?"

I answered my correspondent's question substantially as follows, basing my opinion in this particular case upon my general views as to the recognition of friends in heaven.

In the present life children are cared for by their parents and expected to obey them. When the children come to maturity parental care changes to esteem and friendship, filial obedience to a joyous anticipation of parental wishes. No longer is there need of special care, no longer is obedience required. The relations, however, are not outgrown and obliterated, only transformed. Parents and children then associate with each other on an equal plane; but the ties of kindred are nevertheless still binding, and when these ties are broken by death they cannot but reappear hereafter, and that to remain forever, without the possibility of being again dissevered. If this is so with children who live to grow up, why should there be any difference in the case of those who die in childhood? Why should a limit be fixed beyond which they can no longer grow intellectually or spiritually? Why may not these too hope to become the companions of their parents? Are they to remain forever shut in, spell-bound, as it were, within the same narrow horizon, out of which it will be impossible for them ever to emerge? Reasoning from the analogy of the present life, we cannot but answer in the negative.

In the present life children are ever looking from one period to another with hope and expectation till they reach adult years. Why, then, if they die in childhood, are they to be debarred in heaven from a similar growing delight in constantly expanding powers? Why are they not there also to become the companions of their parents, and to learn from them and understand the reason for the early bereavement and the temporary separation? There is no word of Revelation upon which we can base the slightest belief that children who die in childhood will remain children forever. It is true that parents always think of the children they have lost as they were at the hour of their death. They cannot in the nature of things well think otherwise. But when they meet them at the expiration of forty years or more can they recognize them in their maturity? Again, children are very often taken away in early life, before they have learned to know and love their parents. In heaven will they recognize their parents and become conscious of the tie of relationship?

These two questions may be answered approximately by reference to this plain word of Revelation, namely, "It doth not yet appear what we shall be." The context warrants the conclusion that our present faculties are to be enlarged and broadened, and moreover it is reasonable to infer that we shall experience either an endowment of new powers or an awakening of powers lying dormant within us in the present life. Why, then, may we not believe that we shall hereafter become conscious of former relationships and find ourselves in possession of an unerring instinct, so to speak, that shall lead friends to recognize friends, also parents and children to mutually recognize each other? Why not? It is by no means impossible, though it may now appear so to our beclouded vision. But with God, whose resources are exhaustless, and whose infinite love cannot but satisfy our deepest yearnings, it is not only possible but a condition sure to be realized.

Such a view is sanctioned by a repeated declaration of the Holy Scriptures that the redeemed of all generations form one complete family forever. And can it be that the members of the universal family of Christ are to be forever deprived of the joy of knowing and loving one another and of together recalling their varied earthly experiences?

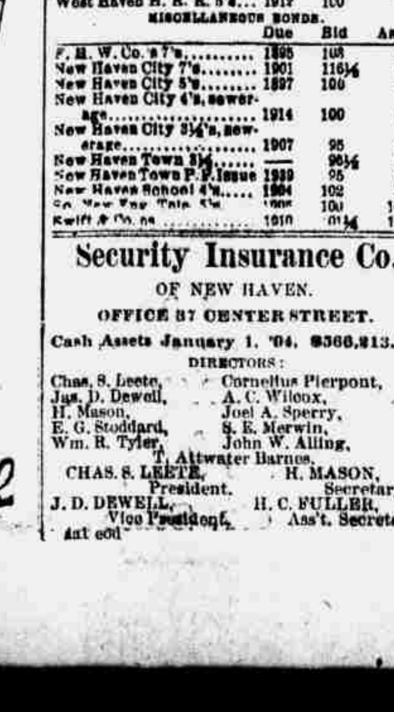
I cannot think so. And will not their earthly relations of kinship, which constitute an inseparable part of their being, remain unchanged and forever unchangeable? It must be so. Such conclusion satisfies our reason and accords likewise with the entire spirit and scope of Revelation.

L. W. FITCH.

Removing the Debris.

The Consolidated railroad company had a large force of laborers at work in the railroad cut yesterday removing the debris caused by the recent fire at the City Market. The debris was removed on a train of flat cars. The work was completed late yesterday afternoon, and last night all the tracks were cleared and all trains were running on time.

The first of the iron rafters was placed in position at the new Water street bridge over the Consolidated railroad tracks yesterday.



Financial.

Stocks Yielded Slowly and the Sales Were Small—The Entire List Lower.

New York, July 7.—For the past five days stocks which held so amazingly strong yielded slowly to-day, and closed with a very general decline. This was largely due to the sales by speculators, and the volume of sales to-day was particularly small. That prices did not fall until to-day has been remarkable.

The weekly statement of averages of the associated banks was interesting, because it showed for the first time the operations of the two institutions that were admitted to the Clearing House last week. Their admission accounts for about 75 per cent. of the increase in loans and in deposits. The remainder is due chiefly to borrowings in connection with interest disbursements due July 1.

As compared with the final prices of last Saturday the entire list is lower. The more important net declines were in American Sugar Refining, 6⅛ per cent.; Pullman Palace Car, 4½; American Tobacco, 2¾; Burlington and Quincy, 1⅝; American Cotton Oil and New York Central, ⅞ each; Chicago Gas, Lake Shore, Tennessee Coal and Iron, ¾ each; Rock Island and St. Paul, ⅝ each; Missouri Pacific, National Lead, Western Union and Wabash preferred, ½ per cent. each.

Following are the closing prices, reported by Prince & Whitely, bankers and brokers, 46 Broadway, New York, and 15 Center street, New Haven:

	Bid.	Asked.
American Cotton Oil Co.	27	27½
American Cotton Oil Co. pfd	69	70½
American Sugar Refining Co.	95	95¼
Am. Sugar Refining Co. pfd.	91	92
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	5	5¼
Canada Southern	48⅛	48⅝
Central of New Jersey	106	107½
Chesapeake & Ohio Voting Cts.	16⅛	16¾
Chicago & East Illinois pfd	—	95½
Chicago & Northwestern	103½	104¼
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	75½	75¾
Chicago Gas Co.	77¼	77½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	58¾	59
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pfd	117	119
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	66¼	66½
Chicago, St. P., M. & Omaha	35	36
Cleveland, C., C. & St. Louis	35	35¾
Col., Hocking Valley & Toledo	16⅛	17
Consolidated Gas	127	128
Delaware & Hudson Canal	127¾	128¼
Delaware, Lack. & Western	158⅛	159½
Denver & Rio Grande pfd	26	27
Dis. & Cattle Feeding Co	22¼	24
General Electric Co	39½	39¾
Illinois Central	89½	90½
Lake Shore & Michigan So.	128	128¼
Lake Erie & Western	15¾	16¼
Lake Erie & Western pfd	65½	67
Louisville & Nashville	43¾	44¼
Louisville & New Albany	7	7¾
Louisville & New Albany pfd	20	23
Laclede Gas	16	17
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12¼	13
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pfd	19½	20
Manhattan Elevated	114¼	114½
Missouri Pacific	25½	25¾
New York & New Haven	178	182
N. Y. & N. E. Tst. Co. ctfs	9	9½
New York Central & Hudson	95¾	96
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	13½	14
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western	13¼	13⅝
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western pfd.	27½	—
N. Y., Ontario & Western	14¼	15
Norfolk & Western pfd	19	19⅜
North American Co	2¾	3
Northern Pacific	3¼	3½
Northern Pacific pfd.	13¼	13½
U. S. Cordage Co.	20¼	21
U. S. Cordage Co. pfd	36½	38
National Lead Co.	37¼	38
National Lead Co. pfd.	82	83
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	14½	15
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	3	3¾
Phila. & Reading Voting Ctfs	16	16¼
Pullman Palace Car Co.	155	156
Rich. & W. P. T. tr., 4th inst. p'd	10⅞	11¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron	18½	19
Tennessee Coal & Iron pfd	—	72
Texas & Pacific	8	—
Tol., Ann Arbor & North Mich.	3	5
Union Pacific	10½	11
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	3	4
Wabash	6	6½
Wabash pfd	13⅛	13⅜
Western Union Telegraph	83¼	83¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie	10⅝	11⅛
Wheeling & Lake Erie pfd	43	44
Wisconsin Central	4	5
Adams Express	147	151
American Express	108	110½
United States Express	49	52
Wells-Fargo Express	108	112
U. S. Rubber	35	36
U. S. Rubber pfd	89	90¼

Government Bonds.

Following are the quotations for United States bonds at the call to-day:

Ext. 2s, reg	96	@ —
4s, reg. 1907	113½	@113¾
4s, coup., 1907	113½	@114
New 5s, reg., 1904	117½	@118¼
New 5s, coup., 1904	117½	@118¼
Currency 6s, 1895	101	@ —
Currency 6, 1896	104	@ —
Currency 6s, 1897	107	@ —
Currency 6s, 1898	109	@ —
Currency 6s, 1899	112	@ —

New Haven Local Quotations

Furnished by Kimberly, Root & Day, Bankers and Brokers, 133 Orange street.

BANK STOCKS.

	Par	Bid	Asked
City Bank	$100	110	—
New Haven County National Bank	10	13⅝	—
Mechanics' Bank	60	63	—
Merchants' National Bank	50	44½	46½
New Haven National Bank	100	168	—
Tradesmen's National Bank	100	136	140
Second National Bank	100	164	167
Yale National Bank	100	114½	—

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Par	Bid	Asked
B. & N. Y. A. L. preferred	100	99¼	—
Danbury & Norwalk R. R. Co.	50	55½	
Detroit & Hillsdale, S. W.	100	90	—
Housatonic R. R. Co.	100	22	
Naugatuck R. R. Co.	100	240	—
New Haven & Derby R. R. Co.	100	10	—
New Haven & Northampton	100	92	—
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.	100	177½	180
Shore Line R. R.	100	166½	—

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

	Par	Bid	Asked
New Haven Gas Light Co.	25	52½	—
New Haven Water Co.	50	98	99½
Peck, Stow & Wilcox	25	—	24½
Security Insurance Co.	40	—	35
Swift & Co.	100	100	101
Telephone, Ches. & Pot.	100	53	56
Erie	100	45½	47
N. Y. & N. J.	100	95½	98
Southern N. E.	100	—	80
U. S. Rubber pref., par	100	90	94

RAILROAD BONDS.

	Due	Bid	Asked
B. & N. Y. A. L. 5's	1905	107	—
Holyoke & Westfield 1st 4's	1911	99	—
Housatonic Consols 5's	1937	116½	—
New Haven & D. 5's	1918	111½	—
New Haven & D. 7's	1900	113	—
New Haven & D. 6's	1900	109	111
New Haven & N. 7's, 1869	1899	110½	—
New Haven & N. 7's, 1874	1899	110½	—
N. H. & N. Consols 6's	1908	117½	—
N. H. & N. 1st 5's	1911	107	
New London North. 1st 4's	1910	101	—
New London North. 1st 5's	1910	107	—
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7's	1905	113	115
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6's	1905	109	111
N. Y. & N. E. 2d 6's	1902	99	103
N. Y., N. H. & H. 4's	1903	103	—
N. Y. N. H. & H. Deb. 4's	1908	103¼	104⅜
N. Y., Prov. & Boston 7's	1899	112	—
N. Y., Prov. & Boston 4's	1942	108	—
West Haven H. R. R. 5's	1912	100	—

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

	Due	Bid	Asked
F. H. W. Co. 's 7's	1895	103	—
New Haven City 7's	1901	116½	—
New Haven City 5's	1897	100	—
New Haven City 4's, sewerage	1914	100	—
New Haven City 3½'s, sewerage	1907	95	99
New Haven Town 3½	—	96½	—
New Haven Town P. P. Issue	1939	95	99
New Haven School 4's	1904	102	—
[illegible]	[illegible]	100	102
Swift & Co. 6s	1910	101⅛	102¼

Security Insurance Co.
OF NEW HAVEN.
OFFICE 37 CENTER STREET.
Cash Assets January 1, '94, $366,813.07.
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4,000 Mahoning Coal guaranteed 5s.
100 shs Rensselaer & Saratoga.
100 shs United New Jersey RR.
100 shs Cleveland & Pittsburg.
100 shs Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.
100 shs Wagner Palace Car.
25 shs N. Y. & New Jersey Telephone.
30 shs Southern New England Telephone.
50 shs N. Y., N. H. & Hfd.
20 shs Swift & Co.
For sale by
THE CHAS. W. SCRANTON CO.,
Investment Brokers,
34 CENTER STREET.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
25 sh Merchants' National Bank stock.
15 sh S. N. E. Telephone Co. stock.
10 sh New Haven Water Co. stock.
25 sh Bridgeport Electric Light Co. stock.
25 sh Boston Electric Light Co. stock.
$5,000 Swift & Co. 6 per cent. bonds.
$5,000 S. N. E. Tel. Co. 5 per cent. debentures.
New Haven Water Co. Rights Bought and Sold.
H. C. WARREN & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

FOR JULY INVESTMENT.
New Haven Street Railway Company
20 Years 5 per cent. Gold Bonds.
The Company's system includes
The State Street Road,
The Whitney Avenue Road,
The Morris Cove Road,
The Lake Saltonstall Road, and the Lombard and Ferry Streets Mileage in Fair Haven.
These bonds are first mortgage lien, and it can be demonstrated to the most conservative investor that they are among the soundest securities ever offered in this market.
Price on application.
CLARENCE E. THOMPSON,
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DEFY BURGLARY, FIRE, FORGERIES,
BY HIRING A SAFE IN THE VAULT OF
Mercantile Safe Deposit Co.
Annual rental of safe, from FIVE to SIXTY DOLLARS. Absolute Security for Bonds, Stocks, Wills, Bullion, Plate, Jewelry, Precious Stones, and all evidences of values. Access to vault through the banking room of the MECHANICS' BANK.
72 CHURCH, COR. CENTER STREET.
Coupon rooms for convenience of patrons. All persons interested are cordially invited to inspect the company's premises. Open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
THOMAS R. TROWBRIDGE, President,
OLIVER S. WHITE, Vice President,
CHAS. H. TROWBRIDGE, Sec. and Treas.

Fire Insurance.
We are the sole representatives in New Haven of all but one of the six strongest Fire Insurance companies doing business in United States, measured by their surplus to policy-holders. The five we represent are as follows:
SURPLUS.
Aetna, $7,010,938
Ins. Co. No. America, 4,885,508
Hartford, 3,546,770
Liverpool & London & Globe, 3,026,525
Phoenix, Hartford, 2,718,196
North's Insurance Agency,
70 Church Street.
jy7 6t

THE National Tradesmen's Bank,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.,
Draws Bills of Exchange
ON
Alliance Bank (Limited), London,
Provincial Bank of Ireland, Dublin,
Union Bank of Scotland,
Credit Lyonnais, Paris,
And on all the Principal Cities of Europe.
Issues Circular Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.
GEO. A. BUTLER, President.
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BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 46 Broadway, New York,
AND
15 Center Street, New Haven.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange, Produce Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.
C. B. BOLMER,
Manager New Haven Branch.
All Classes of Railway Stocks and Bonds also Grain, Provisions and Cotton, Bought and Sold on Commission.
Connected by Private Wire with New York, Boston and Chicago.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.

SECURITIES FOR SALE.
17 shs Merchants' Nat. Bank stock.
20 shs Southern N. E. Tel. stock.
35 shs N. Y., N. H. & H. RR. stock.
5 shs New York & New Jersey Tel. stock.
20 shs U. S. Rubber Pref'd stock.
25 shs American Bank Note stock.
$2,000 Middlesex Banking Co. 6 p. c. bonds.
$5,000 N. Y., N. H. & H. RR. 4 p. c. debent's.
$5,000 City of Passaic, N. J., 5 per ct. bonds.
M. B. NEWTON & CO.,
86 Orange Street.

Financial.

SECURITIES FOR SALE.
20 shs N. Y., N. H. & H. RR. Co.
50 shs Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg RR., guaranteed 5 per ct. by N. Y. Central RR.
50 shs Chi. Junc. & Stock Yards pref.
10 shs Second National Bank.
10 shs Boston Electric Light.
100 shs Portland Electric Light.
80 shs Peck Stow & Wilcox Co.
20 shs Meriden Britannia Co.
$5,000 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson RR. 1st 7s.
$5,000 Old Colony RR. 4s of 1924.
KIMBERLY, ROOT & DAY.

Excursions.

GLEN ISLAND Finest Day Resort on Long Island Sound.
THE STEAMER
JOHN H. STARIN,
CAPTAIN McALISTER,
Will commence her regular trips to this beautiful Island Thursday, July 5, continuing
Every Tuesday and Thursday
During the season. Leaving New Haven from foot of Brown street at 8:30 a. m. sharp, and Glen Island at 4 p. m., giving one-half hour longer on the Island than previous seasons. The attractions at the Island are well known, but we will mention those superior dinners, Glen Island Clambakes, Little Germany, Bowling, Bathing, Daily Concerts at the Grand Pavilion, and other attractions that go to make up a first-class pleasure resort.
Fare, round trip, 75c; children between ages 5 and 12, 40c; one way, 50c. Special rates to parties of 100 and over. Music for dancing on boat. No liquors allowed on the boat, which is a sufficient guarantee that ladies and children need not fear molestation.
C. H. FISHER, Agent.
jy2 tt

EXCURSION SEASON 1894.
STEAMER MARGARET,
CAPT. JOHN FITZGERALD,
Leave Belle Dock 9:45 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 4:30 p. m.
Leave Branford Point 11:00 a. m., 2:45 p. m., 5:45 p. m.
Leave Pico park (Double Beach) 11:15 a. m., 3 p. m., 6 p. m.
SUNDAY:
Leave Belle Dock 10:15 a. m., 2:15 p. m.
Leave Branford Point 12:15 p. m., 5:45 p. m.
Leave Pico Park 12:30 p. m., 6:00 p. m.
Special rates for societies and Sunday schools.
Apply to
JOHN W. CARTER, M'gr.
Peck & Bishop, Ag'ts, 702 Chapel st.

Hotels.

HERRMANN'S CAFE.
Grove Street, SAVIN ROCK.
CHOICEST brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, constantly on hand.
Herrmann's celebrated "Monopol Lager" in bottles and on draught.
Ladies' Parlors second floor.
JULIUS HERRMANN,
Late of Turn Hall, New Haven, Proprietor.
je25 2m

Hotel Monopole,
(European Plan.)
14 and 16 Church Street.
CAFE and Ladies' Restaurant connected with hotel. HOT LUNCH served in Cafe.
je10

IMPROVEMENTS AND ALTERATIONS
Made during the dull summer months have made
MOSELEY'S
NEW HAVEN HOUSE
More comfortable than ever for both permanent or transient guests. Traveling men are shown especial attention.
s11 SETH H. MOSELEY.

Summer Resorts.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL.
This elegant and leading hotel on Broadway, opposite Congress Park, will be open the 20th of June for the season. Fine, large rooms facing on three streets. Cuisine faultless. Celebrated orchestra, etc., etc. Engagements can be made in advance for any specified time at
BEERS' PHOTO PARLORS,
760 CHAPEL STREET.
Terms reasonable. je16 eod2m

DEER PARK and OAKLAND.
On the Crest of the Alleghanies
(MAIN LINE B. & O. R. R.)
Season Opens June 23d, 1894.
Rates, $60, $75 and $90 a month, according to location. Address
GEORGE D. DESHIELDS, Manager,
Cumberland, Md., up to June 10; after that date either Deer Park or Oakland, Garrett County Md.
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CURNEN'S CAFE,
Railroad Grove, Savin Rock.
HAS risen like a phoenix from its ashes. Thoroughly renovated and repaired. Pleasantest place on the shore. Full line of choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, Lager Beer and Cigars, always on hand.
MICHAEL CURNEN, Proprietor.
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THIMBLE ISLAND HOUSE.
Steamer Sunshine Twice Daily to Pot Rock Island.
SUPERIOR SHORE DINNERS.
Send for Terms for Board—Prices Reduced
je27 to au1 WILLIAM H. BARNES.

MERWIN'S POINT HOTEL,
WOODMONT, CONN.
G. W. Sanford & Son, Proprietors.
Remodeled and a fine new dining room added and several fine large airy guests' rooms over it.
Shore Dinners a Specialty
je27 12t

Spring House, Block Island, R. I.
As perfectly recuperative as life on shipboard; pioneer hotel on Island; every facility for comfort or entertainment; 20 acres beautiful lawn; good fishing, boating and driving; excellent bathing; two concerts daily; owns the celebrated mineral springs (which first attracted visitors to the Island); circular free. Refer to Burdett Hart, D. D., city.
je12 30t B. B. MITCHELL, Proprietor.