

THE PECAN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

We have had something to say from time to time in these columns on pecan culture as a promising addition to the industry of the farm in this State. These articles attracted attention, elicited considerable inquiry and resulted in the planting of some trees, and in one instance that we know of a large tract. Whether they are thriving or promising we do not know, but presume they are, for there is no good reason why they should not, if properly cared for.

Texas is the great pecan-growing State of the country, although the tree is found growing wild or cultivated, principally wild, from Texas to Missouri, and in all the States South of Missouri bordering on the Mississippi river; but more attention has been given to the growing in Texas than in any other State, and hence it produces the greatest crop and the most valuable commercially. The bulk of it goes to St. Louis, which is the distributing center, and which offers a market for all the commercial nuts that can be furnished. There are establishments there which handle hundreds of tons of bushels daily and hundreds of tons in the course of a year. It is the nut market and nut shipping city of the country.

The next pecan growing State to Texas is Mississippi where the industry, although not approaching that of Texas in proportions, is flourishing and growing, attention being given principally to growing large and fine nuts, which command a high price on account of their excellence.

Some of the planters in this State have procured young trees and seed of these varieties from Mississippi nurseries, which was the sensible thing to do, for it costs no more in money, labor nor time to grow a tree of the finest variety, than it does one of the inferior kind.

It seems that the industry is making progress in South Carolina, too, where we have no doubt, judging from the encouraging reports, it will continue to make progress. Some time ago the Charleston News and Courier mentioned some nuts grown in Orangeburg county which brought some samples grown in another county, which suggested the following editorial:

"Our comments on the Orangeburg product attracted the attention of Mr. J. G. Lee, of Charleston, who brought to the News and Courier office on Saturday, for inspection, a box of specimens of the same nut grown in his twenty-acre grove at Georgetown county. These are whoppers, being nearly twice as large as their Orangeburg cousins. Measurement showed them to be fully an inch and a half long and nearly an inch thick, making their bulk about equivalent to that of a large English walnut, and they are as full of 'meat' as an egg. The quality of the meat, moreover, is of the best, and the best of its kind, notwithstanding the large size of the nut. The shells proved on experiment to be extremely thin and easily fractured, as, by taking two of them together and pressing them together, they were cracked, by pressure in the hand, which is, of course, a notable point in their favor.

A fair idea of their size and weight is afforded perhaps by the statement that they "run 30 to the pound," which makes them average a little more than a half-ounce each. Mr. Lee supplies a number of particulars regarding his fruit, which cannot fail to interest many persons. The nuts were gathered from trees of the "Columbia" paper-shell variety, and were raised in a nursery in Mississippi, and are eight years old; seven years from the time of transplanting in this grove. He sells all the nuts he grows at the price of one dollar a pound, or three cents apiece, and cannot nearly supply the demand for them—they are wanted for planting purposes, by men who are impressed with the value of which bear each fruit, and afford such interest on their cost. He sold 25 cents a pound, wholesale, in the open market, for the same nuts, and would be a fair profit on them even at only 25 cents a pound. He has a standing bid for them at that price, which, of course, he cannot consider. It is not to be understood, however, in view of these suggestive facts and figures, that the fruit costs nothing or can be produced without trouble by any man who desires to grow it. Mr. Lee is in no way to be envied, which is the subject of general misapprehension. He has found, he says, that the old idea that planting pecan trees in any old field and then leaving them to take care of themselves is a mistake and means failure. They need cultivation, fertilizing and intelligent direction as much as any other fruit trees. They also have "many enemies," the caterpillar being one of the worst of them, and requiring to be watched and fought most zealously. The "borer" is another. It attacks the young tree, which it penetrates near the root, and ravages it at its leisure, if not found and killed. As it works out of sight, it can inflict great injury before it is discovered. It destroyed many young trees in Mr. Lee's orchard. Whether it attacks older orchards he does not know. He has had nearly everything to learn by personal observation and experience. He says, as he has found, no book or other publication to spare him that necessity.

Any enterprising man in the State may profit by his experience in all respects. The pecan tree is at its best in the State, and especially in the low-country—as has been well established. A grove can be planted almost anywhere, may be cared for in the best of ways, and will "pay" handsomely thereafter. Success depends simply on whether his owner will give it the care and attention it requires. Like all other good things, it must be paid for in some way. "You cannot get something for nothing" in a pecan grove or out of it.

Pecans are grown in many localities in Eastern North Carolina, but we have not heard of them being

grown anywhere as a specialty or as a commercial crop, although some of those who own trees dispose of the fruit in near-by towns, and at prices that would bring them a nice income if they had many to sell.

Assuming that there is no exaggeration in the statements of Mr. Lee, as made to the News and Courier, there is evidently a large margin for profit even at the lowest price named, with the additional inducement of the small expense attending the establishment of groves, a few chances taken on failures, and the little labor required in cultivation, harvesting, etc., while other crops that do not bear any comparison in the way of remuneration cost money and much labor. But we reproduce this article from the News and Courier, more especially for the reason that it gives information as to the culture and care of the young trees which may be of interest and value to those who have planted trees or may contemplate doing so. There ought to be thousands of acres of them in Eastern North Carolina.

CONFRONTING NORTHERN CITIES.

Some Northern cities are confronted by the race problem, and will find themselves wrestling with it in the near future. In the cities of Boston, New York and Philadelphia the papers have been discussing it for some time. But it has become a subject of discussion in some of the churches, too. At a recent missionary convention of the Methodist church of Philadelphia Rev. H. A. Monroe, a negro preacher, thus referred to the present and prospective discouraging outlook:

"Our cities are being choked up with great masses of these unkept, unlearned, unskilled and often unmanageable people. In two decades Philadelphia has gone from tenth to second place in its negro population. She threatens to outstrip New Orleans.

"There are 70,000 negroes here. There are only forty-seven churches to accommodate them, with room for 30,000. The other 50,000 are crowded out, and could not go to church if they were.

"There are two discouraging fields confronting missionary work among the negroes of this city. First, there is no room for them in the church. Second, it is doubtful if the majority of them would go. There is an imperative need for practical workers among them."

This is not a white man, but a negro talking, a negro who seems to have as much aversion to the kind that compose the bulk of the negro influx as the white people have, and with quite as much reason too, for those negroes bring discredit upon the race, intensify the prejudice against it, and make it more difficult for the better and well behaved negroes to secure recognition and win the confidence of white people amongst whom they are thrown.

If the 70,000 now in Philadelphia, composed largely of the "unkept, unlearned, unskilled and often unmanageable people" are a cause of concern both to the white and to the better class of colored people what will they be a few years hence, when their number will be largely increased by the flow from the South, for the ambition of the average restless negro is to "go North," where many of them think they can live on the fat of the land. They discover their mistake after they get there, find themselves crowded out of occupations that would be open to them in the South and become loafers and a nuisance. But it is an ill wind that blows no good, and the North is learning a good deal about the negro, individually and collectively, that it didn't know.

Mr. John S. Wise, attorney at law, formerly of Virginia, but now of New York, has struck on a great scheme. He advises the negroes who were refused registration under the new constitution to sue the registrars, the members of the constitutional convention, the district judges and the governor, individually and collectively, for \$5,000 damages. There will be more money in that scheme for the lawyers than for their clients. But who before ever valued a darkey's vote at \$5,000?

There is little probability of low priced coal in New York or any of the North Atlantic cities this winter. There is a shortage now in all the principal cities. New York consumes an average of 32,000 tons a day, more than is now going into that city, and yet the settlement between the mine operators and the miners hangs fire, because the operators backed down from their own proposition.

Pension Commissioner Ware has struck on a new plan for encouraging the employes in his department to blow in their earnings. He recommends that 500 of his clerks who are no longer fit for service be pensioned and retired. That must be a shakily old department with 500 clerks unfit for service. But why are they kept if unfit for service? Is the pension office an alms house?

There must be a surplus of prunes in St. Louis, which has just shipped 35,000 pounds to the Indians.

For LaGrippe and Influenza use CHENEY'S EXpectorant.

DODGING BEHIND "PROSPERITY."

There is considerable difference of opinion among Republican statesmen on the question of tariff revision, some of them, especially those from the West, contending that their people demand revision, while others, especially from the East, are dead against it. Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, is one of these. Senator Scott, of West Virginia, another, Senator Hanna, of Ohio, another, and Senator Frye, of Maine, another, all strong men in the Senate.

Senator Frye, in a recent interview in Washington, is quoted as saying that talk of "tariff revision is absurd." The country is prosperous, he says, and to touch the tariff would disturb business and destroy our prosperity. What! What a thin pretense to perpetuate a tariff, many schedules in which it is said are unreasonably high and were made so with the express view to reducing them later on, and some of which are in the tariff which it was not intended should remain in. Even these Mr. Frye would not touch because it would endanger our prosperity.

The logical inference from this is that the tariff, no matter how unreasonable or how oppressive it may be, must now be touched while the country is prosperous, but we must wait to do revising until industrial depression comes and adversity smites us. In other words the time to reduce duties is when the income of our manufacturers is so reduced that they are no longer prosperous, then take off some more of their income. This is what this prosperity plea leads to, and this is much more absurd than this "talk of tariff revision."

But if adversity were to come these same anti-revisionists would be heard exclaiming, if tariff revision were proposed, "what would you do? Would you kill our manufacturers outright by depriving them of the tariff protection they have and put our workmen face to face with the competition of the 'pauper labor of Europe'?" They are simply pulling with the protected and are going to stand by them prosperity or no prosperity. This prosperity plea is all a dodge, and a very thin one.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The beef packing trust has collapsed, so they say, but up to date the beef packers' high prices for their packing have presented no indications of a collapse. —Richmond Leader, Dem.

Mr. Wise's universal suit proposition takes with the negroes there will be good pickings for the marshals and other officers of the United States courts in the matter of preliminary fees, provided the negroes can stand the picking, but we doubt if many of them will come to time when the officers get the picking apparatus in working order. —Norfolk Ledger, Dem.

The growth of Socialism in this country undoubtedly is due to the increase of plutocracy and monopoly. It is a natural result of the growing belief that great aggregations of wealth, powerful corporations with special privileges, trusts, and monopolies have acquired a power which is inimical to the liberties and rights of the people, and that the government does not restrain these influences and agencies within proper limitations of law. —Atlanta Journal, Dem.

Leroy Templeton, one of the greatest cattle raisers of Indiana, says the cattle business is being ruined by the beef trust, and that he has been compelled to out down his operations fully one-half during the past few years. He is now raising fewer cattle than for ten years. "They tell us," says Mr. Templeton, "that the present contemplated combination of the packers will finally work out for the benefit of the people. We had just as well think of a combination of wolves in a forest in the interest of the sheep industry." The illustration is an apt one. —Savannah News, Dem.

Carelessness is responsible for many a railway wreck, and the same causes are making human wrecks of sufferers from Throat and Lung troubles. But since the advent of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds even the worst cases can be cured, and hopeless resignation is no longer necessary. Mr. Lois Krug, of Dorchester, Mass. is one of many whose life was saved by Dr. King's New Discovery. This great remedy is guaranteed for all Throat and Lung diseases by R. H. Bellamy, druggist, Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles free.

For over Sixty Years Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over sixty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, and allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

While There is Life There is Hope. I was afflicted with catarrh; could neither taste nor smell and could hardly breathe. I used Dr. King's New Discovery. It cured me. —Marcus G. Shattuck, Rahway, N. J. OREAM BALM reached me safely and the effect is surprising. My son says the first application gave decided relief. —Respectfully, Mrs. Franklin Freeman, Dover, N. H. The Balm does not irritate or cause sneezing. Sold by druggists at 50 cents or mailed by Ely Brothers, 50 Warren St., New York.

SANTAL-MIDY. Averts discharges from the urinary organs in 24 to 48 hours. ... DR. PIERCE'S GOLDEN DISCOVERY FOR THE BLOOD, LIVER, LUNGS.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

—Rookingham Headlight: H. C. Watson had the largest yield of fine potatoes, Improved Spinks variety, we have ever seen. He had one acre, from which he thinks he gathered 400 bushels.

—Rookingham Anglo-Saxon: Mr. John LeGrand, one of the oldest citizens of Mitchell Springs, townships, died at his home near Elberle Tuesday evening, November 25th, 1902, at 6 o'clock. He was in the 79th year of his age.

—Wadesboro Messenger-Intelligencer: The many friends of this county of Rev. M. V. Sherrill will be sorry to learn of his death, which occurred at his home in Mocksville, Monday. The last of November and still there are many cotton blooms in the fields. "The oldest inhabitant" does not remember when this was the case in any previous year.

—Kinston Free Press: A colored man giving the name of John Williams, was taken before officers Wadesboro for violating the law by going a fraudulent business. He was accused of offering for sale to the colored people a stone which, he said, was "Blood Stone" and was to be sold there, would be an open name to any house or store in town; all any one would have to do would be to hold the stone to the door lock and it would come open. He only charged two dollars for the stone. As a test, he was given a stone. As a test, he was given a stone. As a test, he was given a stone.

—Elizabeth City Carolinian: William H. Bosley, president, and George L. Barton, general manager, of the Suffolk and Carolina railroad, were here a few days ago and stated that they could safely announce that the work of construction would begin on the Elizabeth City and Western railroad. The acquisition of this new road Elizabeth City residents can leave this city at 8 o'clock in the morning and arrive in Raleigh at 3 o'clock of the next day, without the greater part of a day is now consumed in this journey.

—Scotland Neck Commonwealth: Mr. Peter E. Smith in commenting upon the item in The Commonwealth last week concerning late cotton blooms on the Santee river, said that on his farm in 1885 there were plenty of cotton blooms the day before Christmas. He says cotton has not bloomed as late as this season since the fall of 1895.

—Winklings. I was sorry to hear that you were in a free fight, Patrick. Free fight, indeed, yer Riverin'! Faith an' it's five dollars it cost me at court. —When it is said that eminent gentlemen go hunting in the costume of Nimrod, the remark should not be taken too literally, as that some other girl had reformed! —Chicago Evening Post.

—There's one thing that will bother them when they have labor unions in the Arctic zone. "And what will be the result, if they can't get well treated for an eight day when the days are six months long. —"Some actors are very egotistical. "They are," answered Mr. Stormington Barres sadly. "I know a number of them who undertake to play Hamlet" with the only scene in the part. —Washington Star.

—Martha—"That horrid Mr. Roamer kissed me in the hall last night." Constance—"You don't mean it! How did it happen?" Martha—"It was a pitch mark in the hall." Constance—"Ah, that's the account for it, dear." —Boston Transcript.

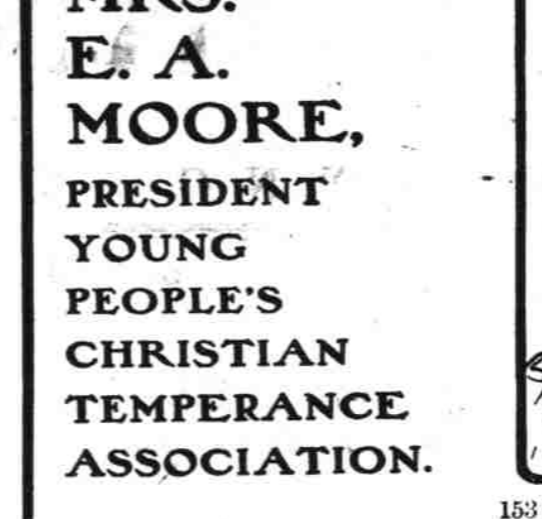
—Solomon has just suggested cutting the baby in half. "How foolish," said one of the claimants. "Why not incorporate and divide the shares?" This shows that although the king was a wise guy, there were others. —New York Sun.

—What shall we do with our ex-presidents? Inquired the student of politics. "Why not have a convention?" "Make them instructors in our game hunting at our colleges," replied the man who reads the newspapers. —Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

—"Yes, he's sure to make a grand President," said the collector. "He's had so much experience." "I didn't know he was a prominent educator." "He isn't. He was an insurance agent, and he can coax money out of a stone wall." —Washington Star.

CASTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought. Signature of J. C. Watson.

MRS. E. A. MOORE, PRESIDENT YOUNG PEOPLE'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.



153 South Avenue, ATLANTA, GA., June 14th, 1902.

Wine of Cardui is better than any doctor or any other medicine for suffering women. Its healing properties are certainly most remarkable. I began by losing my general good health, lost my appetite and sleep and became nervous and easily exhausted. My menses which had been scanty for some time stopped altogether and shooting pains through the abdomen and back with headache and a general oppressed feeling was what I experienced daily and was unable to continue my work. Medicine failed to relieve me until a friend suggested Wine of Cardui and I bought a bottle to try it. The first bottle relieved me so much that I felt much encouraged. I continued the treatment for five weeks and to my great joy found at the end of that time that I was well and strong, menstruated regularly without pain, in fact felt better than I had for years. I certainly bless your medicine and recommend it to all my friends, some of whom have been helped wonderfully through its use.

Mrs. E. A. Moore

Menstruation should occur every twenty-eight days. Dangerous diseases and painful suffering come from irregular menses. Too much attention cannot be given this particular. If the menses are too frequent your life blood is ebbing away; if they do not occur every month your system is being poisoned with the refuse that should excrete. Too many women like Mrs. Moore become invalids because they neglect to give the monthly function sufficient attention. Besides being the forerunner of female weakness, irregular menstruation weakens the blood, destroys the vitality and wrecks the nervous system. Do not invite dangerous sickness or death by neglecting to take proper treatment. Wine of Cardui is the best medicine to regulate the menstrual flow. It never fails to make a woman strong and healthy who is suffering from this malady which so often grows into dangerous sickness. Every woman knows what the pains of irregular menstruation are. The shooting pains in the abdomen and back, sometimes in the head, neck, arms and legs. These women suffering—is unnecessary when such an effectual remedy as Wine of Cardui is at hand. With this simple medicine you can treat yourself in your own home. Go to your druggist today and secure a \$1.00 bottle of Wine of Cardui. Thousands of women have been cured by taking this great remedy for women's ills.

WINE OF CARDUI

They Didn't Interfere. Governor Bob Taylor of Tennessee had a heart as tender as a woman, and the way he pardoned our convicts was something awful. He was visited upon by a committee of the legislature, who very fatly and in no uncertain way told him that this "wholesale pardoning must stop."

"Governor Bob" looked at the committee, tapped a bell, asked for his pardon check and when he came said: "Make out pardons for every man in the penitentiary." The clerk bowed and withdrew. Then the governor looked at the committee, who were staring as if they thought he was going mad.

"Gentlemen," he said finally, "I am governor of Tennessee, and in this committee or any other ever again seek to interfere with my constitutional right to pardon I'll sign every one of those pardons which the clerk is making out. Good morning." —Denver Times.

The House Was Shaky. When John Quincy Adams was eighty years of age, he met in the streets of Boston an old friend, who shook his trembling hand and said, "Good morning, and how is John Quincy Adams today?" "Thank you," was the ex-president's answer. "John Quincy Adams himself is well, sir; quite well, I thank you. But the house in which he lives at present is becoming dilapidated. It is tottering on its foundation. Time and the seasons have nearly destroyed it. Its roof is pretty well worn out. Its walls are much shattered, and it trembles with every wind. The old tremor is becoming almost uninhabitable, and I think John Quincy Adams will have to move out of it soon. But he himself is quite well, sir; quite well."

With that the venerable sixth president of the United States moved on with the aid of his staff.

His Old Whip. The late Lord Queensberry's famous protest at the performance of Tennyson's "Promises of May" had a quaint present at Versailles. He immediately introduced him to Louis XIV, remarking that he was under a special obligation to the gentleman. The king granted the duke what was this pressing objection, and I think John Quincy Adams made some scathing comments on the incident.

Lord Queensberry armed himself with a heavy whip and called at the office, asking to see the editor. He was admitted to the presence of an elderly woman, who regarded him severely through her spectacles. Remembering the "Queensberry rules," he hid the horsewhip and merely remarked that he had called to talk the matter over.

His Obligation. The Duke of Bonaparte was far, very far, from being handsome. One day he met in the street an ugly Avenger man who had some petition or memorial to present at Versailles. He immediately introduced him to Louis XIV, remarking that he was under a special obligation to the gentleman. The king granted the duke what was this pressing objection, and I think John Quincy Adams made some scathing comments on the incident.

It Wasn't Lighted. A mother was calling the attention of her little boy to the moon, which was to be seen clearly but pallidly in the early afternoon. "Why, you can't see the moon in the daytime," replied the youngster. "Oh, yes, you can. There it is over the trees." The little fellow looked hard and had to admit the fact that he saw it, but he added, "That's lighted, anyhow."

The Parting of the Way. He (two parts his hair in the middle) I will never marry a woman who parts her hair on the side. (She who parts her hair on the side) And I can assure you that I will never marry a man who parts his hair in the middle. (He who parts his hair in the middle) He—We may as well part forever then.

His Chance. Wickers—I don't know what is getting so treacherous that I cannot trust it from one week to the next. Wickers—Is that so? I say, can you lend me \$10 for about thirty days?

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET. (Quoted officially at the closing by the Chamber of Commerce.) STAB OFFICE, November 28.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 80¢ per gallon. ROSIN—Market firm at \$1.30 per barrel for middling, and \$1.35 per barrel for good strained. TAR—Market firm at \$1.50 per barrel of 280 lbs. CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market firm at \$1.75 per barrel for hard, \$3.00 for dip.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine nothing doing; rosin firm at 95¢@1.00; tar firm at \$1.25; crude turpentine firm at \$1.10 @2.00.

RECEIPTS. Spirits turpentine..... 184 Rosin..... 891 Tar..... 138 Crude turpentine..... 183 Receipts same day last year—108 casks spirits turpentine, 418 barrels rosin, 423 barrels tar, 151 barrels crude turpentine.

MARKET FIRM ON A BASIS OF 7 1/2¢ PER CASK FOR MIDDLING. Quotations: Ordinary..... 8 1/2 cts. #10 Good..... 9 1/2 " " Low middling..... 7 1/2 " " Middling..... 7 1/2 " " Good middling..... 8 1/2-11-16 " " Same day last year, market firm at 7 1/2¢ for middling, 8 1/2¢ for good. Receipts—4,402 bales; same day last year, 4,150.

COUNTRY PRODUCE. PEANUTS—North Carolina, firm. Prime, 70¢; extra prime, 75¢; fancy, 80¢; per 100 lbs. Virginia—Prime, 60¢; extra prime, 65¢; fancy, 70¢. Spanish (new), 65¢@70¢. CORN—Firm; 70¢@75¢ per bushel for white. N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 15¢@16¢ per pound; shoulders, 10¢@12¢; small sides, 10¢@11¢. EGGS—Firm at 21¢@22¢ per dozen. CHICKENS—Firm. Growth, 80¢@35¢; springs, 12¢@25¢. TURKEYS—Firm at 10¢@11¢ for live.

BEEFWAX—Firm at 25¢. TALLOW—Firm at 5¢@6¢ per pound. SWEET POTATOES—Dull at 60¢ per bushel.

FINANCIAL MARKETS. By Telegraph to the Morning Star. NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Money on call quoted steady at 4 1/2¢ per cent.; the market closing offered at 3 per cent.; time money dull—60 days 6 per cent., 90 days 6 per cent., six months, 5 1/2¢ per cent. Sterling exchange paper 5 1/2¢@6¢ per cent. Prime exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 57 1/2¢ for demand and 48 1/2¢@49 1/2¢ for sixty days. The posted rates were 48 1/2¢@49 1/2¢. Bar silver 46 1/2¢. Mexican dollars 36¢. Government bonds easier. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds irregular. U. S. refunding 1 1/2¢ coupon, 108 1/2¢; U. S. funding 3 1/2¢ registered, 108 1/2¢; U. S. 5's, registered, 107 1/2¢; do. coupon, 108 1/2¢; U. S. 4's, new registered, 105 1/2¢; do. coupon, 105 1/2¢; U. S. 4's, old, registered, 109 1/2¢; do. coupon, 109 1/2¢; U. S. 5's, registered, 108 1/2¢; do. coupon, 108 1/2¢; Southern Railway, 5's, 118 1/2¢. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 46 1/4; Manhattan 15 1/4; Reading 60 1/4; do. preferred 78 1/4; St. Paul 17 1/4; do. preferred, 190; Southern Railway 5 3/4; do. preferred, 2 1/2; American Copper & Iron 2 1/2; People's Gas 100 1/4; Sugar 12 1/4; Tennessee Coal and Iron 87 1/4; U. S. Leather 12 1/4; do. preferred, 8 1/4; Western Union 8 1/4; U. S. Steel 38 1/4; do. preferred, 38 1/4; Virginia-Carolina Chemical 61 1/4; do. preferred, 12 1/4; Standard Oil, 60 1/4@66 1/4.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—Seaboard Air Line, common, 25 1/2¢; do. preferred, 44 1/2¢; bonds, four, 87 1/2¢@84.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Money on call quoted steady at 4 1/2¢ per cent.; the market closing offered at 3 per cent.; time money dull—60 days 6 per cent., 90 days 6 per cent., six months, 5 1/2¢ per cent. Sterling exchange paper 5 1/2¢@6¢ per cent. Prime exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at 57 1/2¢ for demand and 48 1/2¢@49 1/2¢ for sixty days. The posted rates were 48 1/2¢@49 1/2¢. Bar silver 46 1/2¢. Mexican dollars 36¢. Government bonds easier. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds irregular. U. S. refunding 1 1/2¢ coupon, 108 1/2¢; U. S. funding 3 1/2¢ registered, 108 1/2¢; U. S. 5's, registered, 107 1/2¢; do. coupon, 108 1/2¢; U. S. 4's, new registered, 105 1/2¢; do. coupon, 105 1/2¢; U. S. 4's, old, registered, 109 1/2¢; do. coupon, 109 1/2¢; U. S. 5's, registered, 108 1/2¢; do. coupon, 108 1/2¢; Southern Railway, 5's, 118 1/2¢. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 46 1/4; Manhattan 15 1/4; Reading 60 1/4; do. preferred 78 1/4; St. Paul 17 1/4; do. preferred, 190; Southern Railway 5 3/4; do. preferred, 2 1/2; American Copper & Iron 2 1/2; People's Gas 100 1/4; Sugar 12 1/4; Tennessee Coal and Iron 87 1/4; U. S. Leather 12 1/4; do. preferred, 8 1/4; Western Union 8 1/4; U. S. Steel 38 1/4; do. preferred, 38 1/4; Virginia-Carolina Chemical 61 1/4; do. preferred, 12 1/4; Standard Oil, 60 1/4@66 1/4.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—There was a fair trade in wheat to-day, and after an early advance there was a reaction, and the close was weak, December bringing in a decline of 1/4¢; lower. December corn closed 1/4¢ higher with oats unchanged. January provisions closed from 5 1/2¢ to 10 1/2¢ higher.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Cash prices: Flour—Market steady. Wheat—No. 2, 72 1/2¢; No. 3, 72 1/2¢; No. 4, 72 1/2¢; No. 5, 72 1/2¢; No. 6, 72 1/2¢; No. 7, 72 1/2¢; No. 8, 72 1/2¢; No. 9, 72 1/2¢; No. 10, 72 1/2¢; No. 11, 72 1/2¢; No. 12, 72 1/2¢; No. 13, 72 1/2¢; No. 14, 72 1/2¢; No. 15, 72 1/2¢; No. 16, 72 1/2¢; No. 17, 72 1/2¢; No. 18, 72 1/2¢; No. 19, 72 1/2¢; No. 20, 72 1/2¢; No. 21, 72 1/2¢; No. 22, 72 1/2¢; No. 23, 72 1/2¢; No. 24, 72 1/2¢; No. 25, 72 1/2¢; No. 26, 72 1/2¢; No. 27, 72 1/2¢; No. 28, 72 1/2¢; No. 29, 72 1/2¢; No. 30, 72 1/2¢; No. 31, 72 1/2¢; No. 32, 72 1/2¢; No. 33, 72 1/2¢; No. 34, 72 1/2¢; No. 35, 72 1/2¢; No. 36, 72 1/2¢; No. 37, 72 1/2¢; No. 38, 72 1/2¢; No. 39, 72 1/2¢; No. 40, 72 1/2¢; No. 41, 72 1/2¢; No. 42, 72 1/2¢; No. 43, 72 1/2¢; No. 44, 72 1/2¢; No. 45, 72 1/2¢; No. 46, 72 1/2¢; No. 47, 72 1/2¢; No. 48, 72 1/2¢; No. 49, 72 1/2¢; No. 50, 72 1/2¢; No. 51, 72 1/2¢; No. 52, 72 1/2¢; No. 53, 72 1/2¢; No. 54, 72 1/2¢; No. 55, 72 1/2¢; No. 56, 72 1/2¢; No. 57, 72 1/2¢; No. 58, 72 1/2¢; No. 59, 72 1/2¢; No. 60, 72 1/2¢; No. 61, 72 1/2¢; No. 62, 72 1/2¢; No. 63, 72 1/2¢; No. 64, 72 1/2¢; No. 65, 72 1/2¢; No. 66, 72 1/2¢; No. 67, 72 1/2¢; No. 68, 72 1/2¢; No. 69, 72 1/2¢; No. 70, 72 1/2¢; No. 71, 72 1/2¢; No. 72, 72 1/2¢; No. 73, 72 1/2¢; No. 74, 72 1/2¢; No. 75, 72 1/2¢; No. 76, 72 1/2¢; No. 77, 72 1/2¢; No. 78, 72 1/2¢; No. 79, 72 1/2¢; No. 80, 72 1/2¢; No. 81, 72 1/2¢; No. 82, 72 1/2¢; No. 83, 72 1/2¢; No. 84, 72 1/2¢; No. 85, 72 1/2¢; No. 86, 72 1/2¢; No. 87, 72 1/2¢; No. 88, 72 1/2¢; No. 89, 72 1/2¢; No. 90, 72 1/2¢; No. 91, 72 1/2¢; No. 92, 72 1/2¢; No. 93, 72 1/2¢; No. 94, 72 1/2¢; No. 95, 72 1/2¢; No. 96, 72 1/2¢; No. 97, 72 1/2¢; No. 98, 72 1/2¢; No. 99, 72 1/2¢; No. 100, 72 1/2¢.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Cash prices: Flour—Market steady. Wheat—No. 2, 72 1/2¢; No. 3, 72 1/2¢; No. 4, 72 1/2¢; No. 5, 72 1/2¢; No. 6, 72 1/2¢; No. 7, 72 1/2¢; No. 8, 72 1/2¢; No. 9, 72 1/2¢; No.