M'NEELY ON TRIAL

Police Sergeant Arraigned Today Before Prosecutor Pugh.

CHARGES AFFECTING HIS FIDELITY

Outcome of Alleged Offer to Accept a Bribe.

SPECIFICATIONS FILED

Sergeant Samuel A. McNeely of the sixth precinct, who is under suspension from duty because of his alleged misconduct on 11th street near Lincoln Park Monday afternoon, when he was approached by Lieutenant Inspector Pearson and Sergeant Duvall, as published in Tuesday's Star, appeared at police headquarters this afternoon to stand trial. Attorney Charles Maurice Smith appeared as counsel for the accused officer.

Considerable interest was shown in the hearing by both officials and policemen. Sergeant McNeely had been a favorite member of the force for a long time, and many of his brother officers appeared and expressed a desire that they might be permitted to give testimony concerning his good character. The accused officer was served with a copy of the charges two days ago, soon after the Commissioners decided that the officer should be given a hearing. These charges, to which the sergeant accepted service, were accompanied by a communication addressed to him, and which is as follows:

"Take notice that charges have been preferred against you to the board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, which charges are now on file in the office of the major and superintendent, and a copy thereof is hereunto annexed. You are hereby notified and required to answer to said charges in accordance with and in the manner required by the rules and regulations for the government of the police force. You will also take notice that your trial upon said charges will be in order, and will take place at police headquarters, in said city, on the 1st day of December, 1899, at 2 o'clock p.m., and will be continued from day to day until the trial is concluded."

The communication was signed by Richard Sylvester, major and superintendent.

The Specifications.

"To the board of Commissioners, D. C.:

"I hereby charge Sergt. S. A. McNeely with conduct unbecoming an officer in this: That S. A. McNeely, a sergeant in the metropolitan police force, District of Columbia, did, on or about the 27th day of November, 1899, at or about the hour of 3 o'clock p.m., at or near the corner of 11th and East Capitol streets, conduct himself in a harsh, violent and disrespectful manner toward his superior officer, Lieut. Inspector Isaac Pearson, in the following manner, to wit:

"That said Sergt. S. A. McNeely refused to give to his superior officer, Lieutenant Inspector Isaac Pearson, an envelope he had in his possession, when requested to do so.

"That he threatened to do bodily harm to his superior officer, Lieutenant Inspector Isaac Pearson, by making threats to shoot him and assuming an attitude such as would add weight to his assertion.

"That he refused to converse or comply with the request of the lieutenant inspector, but ran away without cause therefor.

"That he did make a false statement to Capt. M. A. Austin of the metropolitan police force, District of Columbia, in the presence of J. A. Kemp, chief clerk of the metropolitan police department, when he said he threw away a certain envelope which he had in his possession, and did not look in it at all as to what it contained.

"That said Sergt. McNeely did enter into an arrangement with one William H. Lee, whereby he did receive at the time, place and on the date aforesaid an envelope containing two $5 bills, in pursuance of an agreement, on a promise to prevent the prosecution of said Lee in the Police Court, and to save him from further prosecution for violation of law by the police of the sixth police precinct.

"All to the discredit and disgrace of the metropolitan police force."

Appears in Uniform.

The accused officer appeared in full uniform, but without his equipments. Mr. Smith asked that the testimony of witnesses as to character be admitted, in order that they might not have to return. Trial Officer Pugh said he thought such a course would be irregular, and the witnesses were excused until next week. Some were excused until Monday and others until Wednesday.

Mr. William Calvin Chase conducted the prosecution as counsel for William H. Lee.

Inspector Pearson a Witness.

Lieutenant Inspector Pearson was the first witness examined. He testified that last Monday afternoon about 3 o'clock he saw the defendant near East Capitol and 11th streets. The sergeant reached there about ten minutes before Mr. Lee. The men met and he saw Lee pass the officer an envelope or package. It looked more like an envelope. Witness was shown a long envelope and he said it was about the size of what was handed to Sergt. McNeely.

Witness said he approached Sergt. McNeely just after he had received the envelope and asked him for it.

The sergeant said he had received no envelope. Then the sergeant backed away from witness, put his hand on his hip pocket and said:

"If you put your hands on me I'll shoot you."

Sergeant McNeely finally ran. He went across a vacant lot. Witness next saw him at police headquarters about four hours later.

Witness said, on cross examination, that he went there under instructions from Major Sylvester.

Was Nervous and Excited.

When witness got his directions neither Lee nor his counsel was present. He was told that our envelop would pass between the man. Witness said that Sergt. McNeely appeared nervous and excited.

He could not say that the envelope was used in Lee's presence. Acting Sergt. Duvall was with witness, and he supposed that he (Duvall) heard what was said.

Witness said he had repeated the words used by the accused officer, and that he could not be mistaken.

He made no effort to take hold of McNeely. Witness said he had known the defendant during his connection with the force and that his reputation up to this occurrence, has been very good. When the envelope was taken witness said he thought McNeely put it in his pocket.

Sergt. Duvall's Testimony.

Sergt. Duvall was next examined. He testified that Sergt. McNeely wore civilian's clothes Monday afternoon.

William H. Lee appeared soon after 3 o'clock and after he had been with McNeely about a minute witness and Lieutenant Inspector Pearson approached them. He told of McNeely's denial of the statement he had the envelope in question. He told of the sergeant's putting his hand on his hip pocket and of his subsequent flight. Witness did not hear the alleged threats. The witness was giving testimony when this report closed.

Upholstery Weavers Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, December 1.—About 800 union upholstery weavers went on a strike today, closing 26 mills and throwing out of employment nearly 3,000 hands engaged in various departments of the factories. The strikers demand a working week of fifty-five hours and ten cents an hour for overtime and an increased wage scale. The advance asked is a general increase of about 25 per cent.

Gold Product at Cripple Creek.

CRIPPLE CREEK Col., December 1.—The total gold production of the Cripple Creek district in November was $2,515,500, an increase of more than twenty-five per cent over the largest previous monthly record.

ASCRIBED TO CAPT. COOK

The Famous O der Turning the Brooklyn in the July 3 Fattle.

Prof. Rawson's Criticism Replied to by an Officer of the Cruiser, Who Gives a New Reason.

Prof. Edward K. Rawson, superintendent of naval war records, has written a pamphlet, entitled "Twenty Famous Naval Battles," in the course of which he criticises the famous "loop" made by the cruiser Brooklyn at the battle of Santiago bay July 3, 1898. His remarks on that subject are as follows:

"The furthermost vessel to the westward was the Brooklyn, under command of Capt. F. A. Cook, flying the broad pennant of Commodore W. S. Schley. The signal from the Iowa, 'Enemy's ships coming out,' and the firing of her gun found every one alert, while the Brooklyn's navigator, Lieut. Hodgson, almost simultaneously announced the fact. Immediately the signal was run up, 'Enemy's coming out; action.'

"Within five minutes fire was opened on the Teresa by her port battery—a raking fire at the close range of fifteen hundred yards. She then, as the enemy turned westward, by the order of Commodore Schley, wore around with port helm, firing as she turned, until the starboard battery came into play. Her maneuver was different from that of the fleet, taking her to the eastward, while the enemy was flying to the westward, and bringing her more directly into the zone of fire. Her great speed made up for any loss of time, and as her fire was continuous, it may be doubted whether there was any loss of efficiency.

"It was a maneuver which, if followed by the fleet, would have resulted detrimentally. As it was, the swift, unexpected turning in, the grand rush for close action, amid the dense smoke, nearly caused a collision with the Texas, which was avoided by the prompt reversal of the engines of that vessel. To have turned to the westward in common with the almost simultaneous movement of the vessels nearer the Morro was the wiser plan; it would naturally be expected of her from her extreme westward position.

"It would seem, then, that the Brooklyn, with her superior speed, lost an opportunity to especially distinguish herself, either in an encounter with the Vizcaya, or in leading the fighting as the Spaniards flew westward."

An officer of the Brooklyn, now in this city, takes strong exception to Prof. Rawson's statements, and says:

"When the battle began the Brooklyn was to the westward of the harbor entrance, and the others were to the eastward. The Brooklyn went straight in toward the harbor's mouth, and it was Capt. Cook who gave the order to port the helm, and not Commodore Schley.

"When Captain Cook returned to where the flag officer was standing the latter asked him if he had put his helm aport, and receiving an affirmative answer resumed his study of the course which it was expected the Spanish ships would pursue. When Captain Cook gave the order to turn the helm aport he issued it because he feared the purpose of the Spanish fleet when it came straight out of the harbor entrance was to dash between the Brooklyn and the Texas, and it was for this reason and for no other that the helm was put aport, instead of to starboard.

"Of course, as the vessels were heading from the eastward toward the mouth of the harbor, had they turned they would have put their sterns toward the enemy and gone in different direction, but the Brooklyn quickly rounded, firing her battery as she wore, and then speeded on in the van, remaining in the lead throughout the battle."

RUMORS OF CHANGES.

Possible Exchange of Two Lieutenants and Other Transfers.

Groups of policemen and others connected with the police force gathered about in the vicinity of the District building this morning and discussed the rumors respecting probable police changes.

Since the episode on Capitol Hill Monday afternoon, in which Sergeant McNeely figured, many reports have been in circulation, one being to the effect that there will be some officers transferred from the sixth precinct to other commands. In other branches of the department, it is rumored, some officers are to be relieved.

In the sixth precinct rumor has it that Lieutenant Kelly is to surrender his command and be succeeded by Lieutenant Daley. This change will put the former in charge of the ninth precinct, taking him from the precinct where he has beeen in charge for so many years.

It is also understood that there will be a transfer of sergeants, as well as a number of privates.

Another rumor in circulation affected the detective office. It was said that two of the detectives would be sent to precincts and their places filled by some of the men who have been on probation.

Police officials would not admit that the latter changes are in contemplation. They stated, on the contrary, that such action would not be taken at present. It was conceded, however, that the transfer of lieutenants is probable.

SUDDENLY PASSES AWAY.

John F. Harrington of This City Dies at Asheville.

Mr. John F. Harrington, eldest son of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Harrington of this city, died suddenly this morning at Asheville, N. C. Mr. Harrington had been in ill-health for some time past and went to Asheville with the hope that he would be benefited by the climate and altitude there. The news of his death was received this morning at the marine barracks, where Col. Harrington is stationed. No arrangements have yet been made for the funeral.

DISTRICT CENTENNIAL.

Topics to Be Considered by the Columbia Historical Society.

Topics of what may be termed current interest, owing to the approaching celebration of the centennial of the District of Columbia as the seat of government, will be discussed at the next meeting of the Columbia Historical Society, which will be held at 8 o'clock Monday evening next in the banquet hall of the Shoreham Hotel.

A map of the city will be displayed by Mr. W. B. Bryan, which will show the location of the buildings in the city in the year 1800, thus presenting graphically the direction and tendency of improvements at that period in the history of the city.

A report of the special committee appointed at the last meeting to prepare a statement of the historic facts connected with the removal to the District of the seat of government, will be read by the chairman, Mr. A. R. Spofford.

Jury of Appraisers to Meet.

The jury of appraisers in the matter of the proposed extension of 11th street will meet at 11 o'clock next Monday morning at the city hall for the purpose of hearing testimony.

Damage by Storm on Texas Coast.

ROCKPORT, Texas, December 1.—Report from a number of points on the gulf in this section, show that the damage to property and loss of life by the recent severe storm were much greater than at first reported.

Capt. Jobe Escapes From Jail.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, December 1.—Captain Ike T. Jobe, late of the 6th United States Infantry, who was to have been tried before the United States Court here for using War Department penalty envelopes for private letterh, escaped from the county jail here today.

A Feminine Search.

From the New York Weekly.

Bibbs—"How de do, Bob? Where's Sis?"

Bob (Sis's husband)—"Gone shopping."

"What did she want?"

"Nothing."

"Then why did she go shopping?"

"To see if she could find anything that would make her want something."

SURPLUS OF $13,000,000.

Government Receipts and Expenses for the Present Fiscal Year.

Today's treasury statement shows that the receipts for the month were $46,945,572 and expenditures $40,769,847, a surplus for the month of over $6,000,000. For the month of November, 1898, the total receipts were $38,900,915. This gives an idea of the constantly increasing receipts of the government.

The expenses for the same month a year ago were $49,090,980, but during that month the war expenses were $20,391,876. The war expenditures are still large enough, the total for this month being $11,455,102. This is many millions above what was the normal expenditures prior to the war with Spain.

The receipts during the past month were from the following sources: Customs, $19,204,417; internal revenue, $23,603,254; miscellaneous, $4,047,900. In round numbers there is an increase of $4,000,000 over the same month last year, and in internal revenue nearly $2,000,000.

For the five months of the fiscal year the receipts have been $238,034,390, and expenditures $224,621,000, a surplus of about $13,500,000.

The recent bond purchases are not included in the monthly expenditures. The payments are deducted from the cash balance, and go to reduce that, although the constantly piling up of surplus will soon restore the cash balance to where it was when the offer to purchase bonds was made. The yearly interest which was anticipated under an offer of the treasury was placed in the expenditures, however.

AN EXODUS TO PHILADELPHIA.

Great Interest in the Army and Navy Foot Ball Match.

Great interest is being taken here in the foot ball game between the army and navy cadets, which takes place at Franklin Park, Philadelphia, tomorrow afternoon. Almost every officer stationed in this city will make the trip to Philadelphia tomorrow. Secretaries Root and Long and Assistant Secretaries Meiklejohn and Allen are going, and there is a friendly spirit of rivalry between all the representatives of the two military departments with regard to the game. There will undoubtedly be a very large turnout of the fair sex, as every officer from this city will be accompanied by all the ladies of his family, and in some cases by invited guests of other people's families.

Secretary Root has engaged a private car, and will take over a large party of army people, including Adjt. Gen. Corbin and other prominent officers. The indications are that the War and Navy Departments will be practically deserted tomorrow, save by the clerks and messengers engaged in purely routine business.

THE TRANSFERS MADE.

Mr. Darneille, Mr. Rogers and Mr. Trimble Assume New Duties.

Mr. Hopewell H. Darneille, promoted a few days ago by the District Commissioners from the position of disbursing officer to that of assessor, today assumed the last named office, his predecessor, Mr. Matthew Trimble, assuming the duties of a member of the board of assistant assessors.

At the same time Mr. Charles C. Rogers, who was Mr. Darneille's assistant, entered upon the duties of the office of disbursing officer, to which he was promoted at the time Mr. Darneille was advanced. No formalities attended the transfers, except in the board of assistant assessors, where Mr. Samuel T. G. Morsell was elected as chairman of the excise board, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. J. Harrison Johnson, who is succeeded by Mr. Trimble. Mr. James A. Bates will continue as chairman of the board when it sits as a board of assessors.

Commissioner Ross has recommended to his associates that a commission, consisting of the assessor, the collector of taxes and the auditor of the District, be appointed for the purpose considering the advisability of amending the laws relating to taxes and licenses. Mr. Ross' recommendation will probably be approved.

PRISONER OF THE BOERS.

How a Correspondent Was Captured and How He Was Treated.

From the London Standard.

We got through safely as far as Elandslaagte, but at this point the signal was dead against us and the driver pulled up. The signal had been cleverly manipulated by a party of Boers numbering about fifty who had been lying in wait for us. The moment we slowed down the driver was covered by their rifles and we were called upon to alight. The passenger train, we learned afterward, had managed to "rush" the station. The Boers had fired upon it, but the plucky engine driver put on full steam and went safely ahead, though he was compelled to leave the guard behind. The Boers had then taken possession of the station, and ordered the man in charge to set the signal at "stop" in order to check our train. Our driver ran right into the trap, and we found ourselves prisoners before we well knew what had occurred.

Directly they had secured the train, the Boers cut the telegraph line and tore up the track. We ourselves were treated well, though the field cornet in command warned us that any one attempting to escape would, if discovered, be immediately shot down. At the same time, he assured us that the Boers were not savages. Those under his charge consisted of Transvaalers, Free Staters and Dutchmen from Cape Colony who were British subjects. My enforced stay with the enemy was not without its amusing features.

I found them a great deal less truculent in manner than in appearance. They were all in the highest spirits. For instances, on the night of our capture the field cornet was induced to preside over an impromptu smoking concerts. The Boers are extremely fond of music, and it was amusing to see a Johannesburgher playing the piano, with his gun still slung over his shoulder, while his more rustic comrades stood around him spellbound. They sang the Transvaal "Volkslied" with immense fervor and volume of sound. The one subject of their talk was their resolute determination to fight to the last for the independence of their country.

General de Koch, with a few guns and 1,500 men, including a German contingent, arrived in camp the same night. It was evident to us from the conversation of the leaders that a battle was impending. I and my fellow prisoners were strictly warned to remain within doors under guard. During our confinement the proceedings of one or two of the more truculent Boers caused us some anxiety. Two of them actually came to blows in our room, and had to be separated by force. But the leaders were, on the whole, particularly careful to place us under the charge of well disposed and trustworthy men. On Friday night our field cornet, although nodding in his chair for want of sleep, presided for an hour over another smoking concert, when the utmost jollity prevailed. We prisoners slept on the floor, while the majority of the Boers withdrew to a short distance from the railway.

On Saturday morning we were startled by the sound of the British guns, and began to hope that there might be a prospect of rescue or escape. Our desire was soon realized. The Boers, including our guards, speedily found enough to occupy their attention without troubling about a handful of civilian prisoners, and in the course of the morning we made our way unmolested to the British lines. There we were enabled to follow the whole course of the battle of Elandslaagte.

Australian Whaling.

From the Fortnightly Review.

In 1835, the heyday of the whaling trade, when the smoky glare of the whale ships' try-works lighted up the darkness of the ocean night, there were forty-one vessels, of a total tonnage of 9,257 tons, registered in New South Wales, employed in the fishery. In the same year twenty-two vessels arrived in Sydney from the various grounds, their cargoes of whale bone, seal skins, and sperm and black oil valuing altogether about £150,000. Now the whaling trade in southern seas is represented by two or three small and poorly equipped ships from Hobart, though the whales—sperm, right, and humpback—are again as plentiful as they were in the first years of the fishery. One of the present writers, less than three years ago, counted over 300 humpbacks pass to the northward in two days on the coast of New South Wales, while there were probably double that number of the swift and dangerous "fin-back" whales traveling with them.

FINANCE AND TRADE

London's Buying Helped Stocks on This Side.

ACTIVITY IN PACIFIC SHARES

Bear Pressure on Sugar and Some of the Industrials.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star.

NEW YORK, December 1.—Yesterday's advance in the Bank of England's minimum rate of discount and the subsequent yielding of prices at that center resulted in a hesitating and irregular opening on this side this morning. The 6 per cent rate now in force in London has not been equaled in years, and shows the determination to prevent a depletion of the gold supply in England.

In spite of these evidences of a desire to discourage new undertakings which might force a drain on the country's resources, the London market for American securities is quite as good as our own. Some profit-taking was in progress for a time, but the buying of the Pacific shares was good, and gave every evidence of being well founded.

In consequence of the encouraging attitude the local market developed unexpected strength. Union Pacific and Northern Pacific were the features of the trading, some unusually large individual purchases being made in both the common and preferred shares. The annual report of the former is about due and it is expected will show very handsome earnings, applicable to dividends on the common shares.

Northern Pacific common is relied upon to show earnings equally as good, and recent profits from land sales will go to swell the dividend fund. The range of prices for these issues is attracting the attention of the street, because of the relatively low interest charges and the assistance of the dividends in meeting them.

Sugar and Brooklyn Rapid Transit were under pressure for a time and this weakness discouraged traders from buying other issues. Standard Oil brokers were reported to have borrowed upward of 25,000 shares of Leather, and rumors of this character served to hold the price of stock.

Traders were disposed to be extremely skeptical of this borrowing, however, and were very cautious in advancing the price. Fears of another avalanche of long stock and the memory of recent events served to check any general buying demand.

Some buying of Colorado Midland, presumably for inside interests, attracted attention along with the general improvement in western shares.

The assembling of Congress and the probable measures to be reported are being discussed on all sides. Something of importance relative to currency reform is expected, and the subsidy bill is almost generally relied upon to pass into law.

This latter measure is relied upon to bring out such an array of facts relative to the profits to be derived from the recently acquired insular possessions as to give new arguments for confidence in the general situation.

Tomorrow's bank statement is expected to show a further strengthening of banking reserves, but predictions are more vague than last week.

The present month is one of unusual activity in the money market, and the yearly settlements will almost certainly result in further erratic fluctuations in the call money rate. Except for the specialties, any rise following the presidential message next week is likely to mark the high level for the month.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Cotton Oil	37¼	37¼	37	37
A. S. Wire	49	49⅞	49	49¼
Am. Steel & Wire pfd	95¼	95⅞	95	95
American Sugar	155⅞	156⅛	154½	155⅛
American Tobacco	118	118	117	117¾
Atchison	23⅞	23¼	23	23
Atchison, pfd	66	66¼	65¼	65⅞
Baltimore Ohio, pfd	83½	84¼	83¼	83¼
Baltimore & Ohio, w i	57⅞	57⅞	57¼	57¾
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	87⅞	88⅞	85⅞	86⅞
Canada Southern	.....	.....	.....	.....
Central Pacific	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chesapeake & Ohio	30⅞	31⅜	30⅝	31
C., C. C. & St. Louis	63⅝	64¼	63½	63⅝
Chicago, B. & Q	132¾	133⅜	132¾	133⅜
Chic. & Northwestern	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago Gas	113½	113⅞	113½	113⅞
C., M. and St. Paul	124	124⅞	124	124½
Chicago R. I. & Pacific	113¼	113¾	113¼	113½
Chic., St. P., M. & O	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chic. & G. Western	14¼	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝
Consolidated Gas	192	192⅞	192	192
Con. Tobacco	42¼	42¼	41⅞	41⅞
Con. Tobacco, pfd	92¼	92¾	92¼	92¾
Del., Lack & W	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware & Hudson	.....	.....	.....	.....
Den & Rio Grande, pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....
Federal Steel	61¾	62⅞	61¾	62½
Federal Steel, pfd	81¼	82	81⅛	81⅞
General Electric	129¼	129¼	129¼	129½
Illinois Central	115¾	116	115⅝	115⅞
Louisville & Nashville	85½	85⅞	85½	85⅞
Metropolitan Traction	193	193½	192¼	192¾
Manhattan Elevated	105¼	105⅞	105⅛	105⅝
Missouri Pacific	48⅞	48⅞	48¼	48¼
M., K. & T., pfd	39	39	39	39
National Lead Co	29½	29¾	29⅛	29¼
New Jersey Central	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Central, X-rts	134	134⅞	134	134⅞
Northern Pacific	56⅞	57¼	56¼	56⅞
Northern Pacific, pfd	76⅞	77⅞	76⅞	77⅞
Pacific Mail	46¼	46⅞	46⅛	46½
Pennsylvania R. R	136⅞	136¾	136	136
Reading, 1st pfd	59⅛	59⅞	58¾	58⅞
Southern Pacific	42⅞	43¼	42¼	42¾
Southern Railway	13	13¼	13	13
Southern Railway, pfd	58½	58½	58	58⅛
Texas Pacific	18¼	18⅞	18¼	18⅞
Tenn. Coal and Iron	115	116¾	115	115¾
Union Pacific	50	51⅛	49⅞	51
Union Pacific, pfd	77⅛	77⅞	77⅛	77⅞
U. S. Leather, pfd	79½	80	79½	80
U.S. Rubber	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞
U. S. Rubber, pfd	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wabash, pfd	22⅞	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛
Western Union Tel	88	88	87¼	87¼
Colorado Fuel and Iron	58	55½	53	55
Ontario & Western	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—regular call, 12 o'clock m.—Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone con. 5s, $1,000 at 107⅝, $1,000 at 107½. Traders' National Bank, 50 at 125. People's Fire Insurance, 100 at 6¾, 100 at 6¾, 100 at 6¾, 100 at 6¾, 100 at 6¾, 100 at 6¾. Columbia Title Insurance, 100 at 5, 100 at 5, 100 at 5, 100 at 5. Capital Traction, 20 at 94½, 20 at 93¾, 6 at 93¾. Washington Gas, 30 at 56¾, 2 at 57, 25 at 56¾. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone, 15 at 68, 5 at 68, 5 at 67. Mergenthaler Linotype, 10 at 208. Lanston Monotype, 50 at 15⅞, 25 at 15¾, 30 at 15¾, 100 at 15⅞, 5 at 15½.

District of Columbia Bonds.—6s, 1902, 30-year funding, 104½ bid. 7s, 1901, water stock, 105 bid. 3.65s, 1924, funding, 117 bid.

Miscellaneous Bonds.—Metropolitan Railroad 5s, 123 bid. Metropolitan Railroad cert. indebt., A, 112 bid, 116 asked. Metropolitan Railroad cert. indebt., B, 112 bid, 116 asked. Columbia Railroad 6s, 128 bid, 130 asked. Columbia Railroad 2d mort. 5s, 111¼ asked. Washington Gas Co. series A, 6s, 115 bid. Washington Gas 6s, series B, 6s, 115 bid. U. S. Electric Light deb. imp., 6s, 110 bid, 116 asked. U. S. Electric Light cert. indebt., 6s, 115 asked. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 103 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone con. 5s, 107⅝ bid, 107½ asked. American Security and Trust 4s, 100 bid. Washington Market Co. 1st 6s, 113 bid. Washington Market Co. imp. 6s, 113 bid. Washington Market Co. extn. 6s, 113 bid. Masonic Hall Association 5s, 109 bid, 112 asked. American Graphophone deb. 5s, 100 bid.

National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 350 bid, 380 asked. Metropolitan, 315 bid, 340 asked. Central, 175 bid. Farmers and Mechanics', 210 bid. Second, 155 bid. Citizens', 160 bid, 190 asked. Columbia, 160 bid. Capital, 135 bid, 145 asked. West End, 119 bid, 123 asked. Traders', 122 bid, 126 asked. Lincoln, 120 bid.

Safe Deposit and Trust Companies.—National Safe Deposit and Trust, 132 bid, 135 asked. Washington Loan and Trust, 168 bid, 171 asked. American Security and Trust, 198 bid. Washington Safe Deposit, 65 bid.

Insurance Stocks.—Firemen's, 36 bid, 41 asked. Franklin, 45½ bid, 50 asked. Metropolitan, 81 bid, 85 asked. Corcoran, 60 bid. Potomac, 81 asked. Arlington, 162 asked. German-American, 210 bid. National Union, 11 bid, 13½ asked. Columbia, 13 bid, 14 asked. Riggs, 8 bid, 9 asked. People's, 6⅝ bid, 7 asked. Commercial, 4¼ bid, 5 asked.

Title Insurance Stocks.—Real Estate Title, 85 bid, 100 asked. Columbia Title, 4⅞ bid, 5 asked. District Title, 3¼ bid, 3⅝ asked. Railroad Stocks.—Capital Traction, 93¾ bid, 94 asked. City and Suburban, 35 bid. Georgetown and Tenleytown, 20 bid. Gas and Electric Light Stocks.—Washington Gas, 56½ bid, 56¾ asked. Georgetown Gas, 55 bid.

Telephone Stocks.—Chesapeake and Potomac, 67½ bid, 71 asked. Pennsylvania, 41 bid, 50 asked.

Miscellaneous Stocks.—Mergenthaler Linotype, 207⅞ bid, 208½ asked. Lanston Monotype, 15⅝ bid, 15¾ asked. American Graphophone, *12⅝ bid, 13 asked. American Graphophone preferred, 13¼ bid, 13⅝ asked. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, .23 bid, .25 asked. Washington Market, 13 bid. Norfolk and Washington Steamboat, 125 bid. Lincoln Hall, 62½ bid, 74 asked.

*Ex dividend.

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, Md., December 1.—Flour dull, unchanged—receipts, 11,570 barrels; exports, 513 barrels. Wheat weak and lower—spot and the month, 68⅝a69; January 70a70¼; May, 74¼ asked; steamer No. 2 red, 64⅞a65—receipts, 13,519 bushels; exports, 81,531 bushels—southern by sample, 65a70; southern on grade, 66a69½. Corn weak and lower—mixed, spot, 37⅝a37¾; the month, 37⅝ asked; December, new or old, 36⅞a37; January, 36⅛a36⅜; February, 36⅛a36¾; steamer mixed, 35½a35¾—receipts, 114,217 bushels; exports, 187,465 bushels—southern white corn, 33½a38; southern yellow corn, 33½a38. Oats firm—No. 2 white, 32a32½; No. 2 mixed, 29a29½. Rye dull—No. 2 nearby, 54, sales; No. 2 western, 59a60. Hay quiet—No. 1 timothy, $14.50a$15. Grain freights quiet, unchanged. Sugar strong, unchanged. Butter firm, unchanged. Cheese firm, unchanged. Eggs firm—fresh, 21.

Government Bonds.

	Bid.	Asked.
2 per cents, registered	102	.....
3 per cents, registered, 1908-1928	109⅝	110
3 per cents, coupon, 1908-1928	109⅝	110
4 per cents, registered, 1907	112¼	112¾
4 per cents, coupon, 1907	112¼	112¾
4 per cents, registered, 1925	132½	133
4 per cents, coupon, 1925	132½	133
5 per cents, registered, 1904	111¼	111¾
5 per cents, coupon, 1904	111¼	111¾

Grain, Provisions and Cotton Markets.

Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, correspondents Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York.

CHICAGO, December 1.—Grain:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—Dec	65⅝	65⅝	64⅝	64⅝-½
May	69⅞	70	68⅞	69
Corn—Dec	30⅞	31	30⅛	30⅛B
May	32⅝	32¾	32¼	32¼B
Oats—Dec	22⅝	22¾	22¼	22¼
May	24	24	23¾	23¾

CHICAGO, December 1.—Provisions:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Pork—Dec	8.00	8.05	8.00	8.02
Jan	9.45	9.45	9.37	9.40
Lard—Dec	4.80	4.87	4.80	4.85
Jan	5.12	5.12	5.10	5.12
Ribs—Dec	4.80	4.80	4.80	4.80
Jan	4.95	4.97	4.95	4.95

NEW YORK, December 1.—Cotton:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	7.41	7.44	7.40	7.44
January	7.51	7.55	7.48	7.54
March	7.55	7.61	7.53	7.60
May	7.58	7.65	7.56	7.64

SENATORS IN TOWN.

Allison, W. B., Iowa, 1124 Vt. ave.
Berry, J. H., Ark., The Metropolitan.
Burrows, J. C., Mich., The Dewey.
Beveridge, Indiana, 1110 13th st.
Cullom, S. M., Ill., 1413 Mass. ave.
Clark, C. D., Wyo., 1600 22d st.
Cockrell, F. M., Mo., 1518 R st.
Culberson, C. A., Texas, The Richmond.
Caffery, Donelson, La., 2110 O st.
Chandler, Wm. E., N.H., 1421 I st.
Deboe, W. J., Ky., Maltby.
Elkins, S. B., W. Va., 1626 K st.
Foraker, J. B., Ohio, 1500 16th st.
Foster, A. G., Wash., The Cairo.
Gallinger, J. H., N.H., The Dewey.
Harris, Wm. A., Kan., 1016 13th st.
Hawley, J. R., Conn., 1716 N st.
Heitfeld, Henry, Idaho, 112 Mass. ave. n.e.
Hansborough, H. C., N.D., 2033 Fla. ave.
Jones, J. K., Ark., 915 M st.
Kyle, J. H., S.D., 201 N. Cap. st.
Kenney, R. R., Del., 1710 16th st.
Lodge, H. C., Mass., 1765 Mass. ave.
Lindsay, Wm., Ky., The Shoreham.
McComas, L. E., Md., 1728 R. I. ave.
McCumber, P. J., N.D., 1534 22d st.
Proctor, Redfield, Vt., 1535 L st. n.w.
Platt, O. H., Conn., The Arlington.
Turner, Geo., Wash., The Portland.
Vest, Geo. G., Mo., 1204 P st. n.w.
Wolcott, E. O., Col., 1221 Conn. ave.

RUSES OF AUTOGRAPH FIENDS.

One That Was Peculiarly Villainous, but It Was Highly Successful.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"In autograph hunting, the end always justifies the means, no matter how mean they may be," said a New Orleans enthusiast, who owns one of the finest collections in the south.

"But nowadays," he continued, "it requires nothing less than genius to draw a letter from a real celebrity. All the old tricks are played out. A favorite scheme of former times for catching authors was to write asking questions about one of their books, the letter being so framed as to show unusual familiarity with the work. Such an interrogation was delicately flattering and rarely failed to elicit an interesting and valuable reply, but at present all the lions are on their guard and the response that comes back is apt to be a typewritten affair from a secretary, beginning: 'Mr. So-and-so directs me to say —.'

"I flatter myself that my own method was rather ingenious. I used to have little slips printed at a job office to look like newspaper clippings, and reading, for instance, like this: 'Mr. Blank, the well-known collector, yesterday purchased a copy of —— for $150, the high valuation being due to a remarkable sonnet on scrambled eggs, written by the author upon the fly leaf.' Then I would send the slip to my celebrity with a note, saying, 'I am Mr. Blank, and will you kindly inform me whether the autograph poem referred to is authentic?' As a rule the ruse worked to a charm. One or two were brutal enough to send back the single word 'No,' without signature, but the majority entered into indignant and entertaining denials. Of course, the sonnet mentioned in my supposed clipping wasn't always on the same subject. Wienerwursts, rubber overcoats, glass eyes, kleptomania, educated hogs, pajjams, cold pie, sea serpents, draw poker, liver-pads, cake-walks and cannibalism were some of the changes that I rung and very few missed fire. It was the printed slip, unquestionably, that did the work. It gave my inquiry a solid and authentic basis and put me in the attitude of a warm admirer who had been cruelly victimized.

"Oh, I know I ought to be ashamed of myself, but the fruits of my crime were very luscious. I am the only collector on earth who possesses an autograph letter from the late Lord Tennyson, denying warmly that he ever wrote an ode to pickled pigs' feet."

A Duel With Pens.

From the London Chronicle.

A new kind of duel has been invented in Russia. M. Novikoff has for several years filled the post of zemski natchalnik (judge and administrator of matters concerning peasants), and has actively interested himself in the welfare of these people, whom he considers to have been very hardly treated. He has written a book depicting the moral and physical misery of the Russian peasantry, and the oppression of certain landed proprietors. An official in another district representing the nobility has also written articles declaring the charges exaggerated and unworthy of credence. The literary duel seemed likely to lead to bloodshed, until the following happy expedient was hit upon:

It was decided that the "friends" of M. Novikoff and of M. Bodisco, the representative of the nobles whose action had been gravely impugned, should, with the two antagonists, visit the districts referred to and make full inquiries. It was, moreover, agreed that the writer who, after this investigation, should be proved in error should suffer literary extinction—that is to say, he should no more take up his pen for or against (as the case might be) the Russian peasantry. After this, it is plain that there may be a duel even less bloodless than a French one.

Teacher (to class)—"What is an octopus?"

Small Boy (who has just commenced to take Latin) eagerly—"Please, sir, I know, sir; it's an eight-sided cat."—Life.