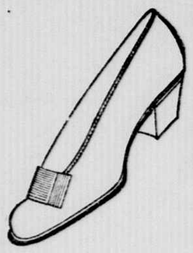
Brockton Shoe and Shirt Waist Store

Dennis & Ellis, 1307 F Street

Retiring from Business

Greatest Sacrifice of Women's Shoes and Waists Ever Known.

All Our High-Grade Shoes and Beautiful Waists Offered at Less Than Half Price.



Every shoe and every waist was bought for this season's business. Each bears the stamp of style and quality that will appeal to the most discriminating women.

Women's $4 Dorothy Dodd Pumps and Oxfords, in all leathers $2.45

Women's $4.00 White Buckskin Shoes..... $1.95

Women's $3.00 White Sea Island Duck Shoes..... $1.45

Women's $3.50 and $3.00 Shoes, all styles... $1.95

200 pairs of WHITE PUMPS, Gun Metal Pumps and Velvet Pumps. $3.00 grades reduced to..... $1.00

Newest Styles in Waists at Half Price

$3.00 Waists, newest styles, finest quality.... $1.45

$4.00 Waists, highest grade, in a variety of styles; duplicates of Parisian models..... $1.95

STOHLMAN'S GOOD LUCK BREAD

AT ALL GROCERS

The Ideal Loaf!

WITH CRIMPED SIDES

HAVE THE TEETH RIGHT

BEFORE YOU LEAVE ON YOUR VACATION

Surely, that is no time to suffer pain—and a time you like to appear to the best advantage. Whatever is required—filling, crowning or bridgework—you will serve your interests best by having me do the work.

I'll Arrange Easy Terms

—and guarantee you the best service, no pain whatever and lowest prices.

My Anchor Suction Teeth THEY NEVER SLIP OR DROP $5 a Set

Gold Crowns, Bridgework, $3, $4 and $5. Fillings, 50c.

DR. WHITE, PAINLESS DENTIST, 407 7th Street N.W.

Opposite Woolworth's 5c and 10c Store. Sundays, 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. Open Evenings Until 8 O'Clock.

DR. SMITH. Main 19. DR. FREIOT.

DR. NORTH is now associated with this office, where he will be pleased to see his friends and patients.

SAVING WINCHESTER.

Foundation of Famous Cathedral Has Now Been Entirely Replaced.

LONDON, July 27.—The visit of King George this week to Winchester Cathedral and his conversation there with W. H. Walker, the diver, who had for six years been working under water replacing the foundation, lends special interest to the architect's report, which has just been published.

It is seven years ago that the fabric of the cathedral was found to be in a dangerous state; serious cracks had developed in the walls, through which the daylight could be seen, and in the south transept there were not only great fissures, but the end wall had an inclination of four feet in a height of 120 feet, which nearly brought the center of gravity outside the base.

The whole root of the trouble was that the cathedral was originally built on a watery foundation, over a whole series of underground streams, and these in time succeeded in loosening the structure to a very dangerous degree. As it was, the crypt was sometimes flooded in very wet weather; and some months ago, when looking over the cathedral and inspecting the work then in progress, it gave one something of a shock to see the floodmark in the crypt and to see a diver going underneath the foundations.

The old wooden foundations have now been removed and modern foundations substituted—a work of immense difficulty, whose successful conclusion reflects very great credit on Mr. Jackson and his assistants. The walls have been strengthened by underpinning and by great clamps above, and there is no sign that any further fissures will take place for some generations.

Winchester Cathedral is regarded as a national possession of the first order, and the thanksgiving service for its restoration, which will be held next week, is a national event.

Rue Ouilbeur Raett.

From the London Globe.

The municipal councilors of Le Mans recently decided to name one of the streets in that town after Wilbur Wright. This decision appears to have been very popular, but many of the inhabitants, according to a French cotemporary, are experiencing great difficulties in regard to the correct pronunciation of this "immortal and terrible name." A few years ago, when the Manceaux were familar with the exploits of the famous aviator, his name enjoyed a local currency that resulted in a reasonably accurate pronunciation; but the name is now being horribly mangled, especially by the younger generation, and "Vilbure Vright" appears to be about the nearest popular approach to the real thing. Our contemporary, by the way, informs its readers that "Ouilbeur Raett" is the correct rendering. We are not sure whether "Raett" is right.

LIFTED THEM.

The Poet—These little poems are children of my brain.

The Coarse Critic—So you say, but you're strongly suspected of kidnapping.

FRANCE NOT STIRRED

Meeting of Czar and Kaiser Causes No Excitement.

RUSSIA'S FRIENDSHIP SURE

Aerial Fleet Now Officially Part of French Army.

LAND OWNERS LOSE IN COURT

Defeated in Actions Against Aviator Farman—Changes at Palais Royal—New Radium Palace.

BY GEORGE DUFRESNE.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

PARIS, July 27.—The recent meeting between the kaiser and the czar in the Finnish Skerries aroused only faint interest and scarcely any newspaper comment here, though the time is not far in the past when a meeting of this kind would have set the whole press wild with feverish anxiety. The reason is not only that France is today far more sure of her own military strength than she was five years ago, but also that she knows that she may rely absolutely on the fidelity of her Russian friend and ally. The fact is that while the kaiser went to the meeting with free hands, the czar's hands at that time were practically tied. As long as the question of what to do to avert an oriental crisis alone was discussed the czar knew that he was sure of the approval of France, that is willing to co-operate in any plan devised for that purpose, but in other great diplomatic questions Czar Nicholas was prevented from giving promises of any kind without first consulting France; that is until he has met M. Poincare at St. Petersburg. As matters stand at present M. Gabriel Hanotaux is perfectly justified in saying that the last word rests with France, and the fact that this is common knowledge here kept France from losing any sleep at the thought that her chief ally was to meet even a man of such wonderful magnetic and persuasive powers as the kaiser.

The aerial fleet, which the French call "the army of the air," is the pet of the whole nation. Officially it had no individual existence until Sunday before last, when the president at the great review at Longchamps declared it an independent unit of the defenses of France and handed over to its commander-in-chief its beautiful official flag; but even before this the military airmen had received a promise of another flag donated by the woman aeronauts of the "Stella" society.

The action by four landowners against M. Maurice Farman has been followed with great interest by those interested in aviation. The landowners each claimed $1,000 damages, and sought to restrain M. Farman and his pupils from flying over their property in the neighborhood of Buc. In addition they asked for an injunction forbidding aeroplanes to fly over private property unless at a height of 600 feet, and demanded that aviators should fit silencers to their motors.

One of the landowners subsequently withdrew from the case, as M. Farman had leased his land. The court found that the land of M. Bertrand was situated at a considerable distance from the aerodrome, and that it had not been proved that an aeroplane had descended on his property. His claim was disallowed. M. Louis Bringeant, another of the landlords, was non-suited because he brought forward no proof of his contention that owing to the noise of the aeroplanes game had been driven from his land.

The fourth landlord, M. Mauge, was more successful. He obtained $100 damages in respect to descents by aviators on land under cultivation. As to the injunction demanded that the height of aeroplanes flying over private property should be regulated, it was refused, the court declaring that in the absence of any law governing aerial navigation the matter was outside its jurisdiction.

The latest scheme in city development would clear away the narrow streets on the borders of the Palais Royal, and thus give the architecture dignity and freedom from encroachment, and at the same time build a large edifice on the palace garden. The new construction would house the bourse, now cramped for space in its present home in the square cut by the Rue du Quatre Septembre, and served by several narrow streets from the main boulevards.

The chief advantage of the project would be to restore to the Palais its features of pre-revolution times, and to bring a current of business to it deserted corridors.

If the authorities consent to this scheme, which has received the approbation of the "agents de change," who would do business in the new bourse, the work of demolition and construction will be begun at once, and occupy at least four years. It carries with it a considerable amount of roadmaking and a general opening up of this part of Paris, which, formerly so prosperous, has now fallen into neglect. The Rue Richelieu would also be enlarged, giving freer access from the boulevards to the Theater Francais.

On the theory that the young people of modern France are deficient in moral qualities, sociologists here are eagerly discussing what is to be done to improve coming generations in this respect. It is acknowledged that much moral perversity is due to the influences of cinematograph theaters, which, like the American dime novel and the English "penny dreadful," have a tendency to glorify evildoers and heap ridicule on the officers of the law. In many towns and cities, therefore, the mayors have forbidden the exhibition of bandit films, which, they claim, encourage and propagate crime. Many pedagogues, however, contend that the root of the evil lies much deeper, and that to bring up a morally healthy generation you must reform the public elementary schools, as it is within these that the character of the young receives its first and perhaps its final impress.

Then, again, a number of serious sociologists assert that it is unjust to blame the teachers for the decline of republican virtues, which is really due to the growing materialism, the ambition that permeates all classes, and to that new spirit of extravagance which is undermining the old prudence and thrift of the nation.

The Radium Palace which is being built in the new Rue Pierre Curie will be one of the greatest architectural as well as scientific curiosities in the Paris of tomorrow. It will be built of special materials which the action of radium cannot attack. The palace is destined to contain a considerable quantity of radium, and its walls will be lined with thick panels of an impermeable metal.

The exterior architecture is of a style which will harmonize with the palace of oceanography and the other university buildings of the Rue Pierre Curie. For the final execution of the building from July 22 a credit of $20,000 has been assured.

MARRIAGE LOTTERY SUCCESS.

Russian Annual Affair Pleases Bride and Bridegroom.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—At Smolensk the annual marriage lottery recently took place, and was remarkably financially successful.

The young girl who was to be the prize was chosen by the municipal council ten days before the lots were drawn, and the ticket holders at once visited her house to make her acquaintance.

Five thousand one-ruble tickets were sold, and the money which would have been equally divided between the prize and its winner, if she had refused him, as she had the right to do, was, as is customary, presented to the young couple as a wedding gift.

UNREST IN TURKEY

Power of Committee of Union and Progress Threatened.

EUROPE'S RULERS REST

Political Complications Are Not Likely for Some Time.

SPAIN TO BUILD WARSHIPS

Recovery From Effects of Clash With United States Has Taken Fourteen Years.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

BERLIN, July 27.—The kaiser is in Norway, the czar is enjoying salt sea breezes on board his yacht and every European monarch of importance, as well as all the leading diplomats, are taking it easy, so one is entitled to conclude that no political complications are apt to disturb the peace of Europe, at least for some weeks, and but for the everlasting Turko-Italian war, a few skirmishes on the frontier of Portugal and the general unrest in Turkey, all Europe would be one great Arcadia with wolves and lambs resting peacefully together.

Of the minor clouds that are floating in the political summer sky the most serious is the unrest in Turkey, where many things seem to indicate that the military movement, which originated at Monastir, is seriously threatening the continuation in power of the committee of union and progress.

I make this assertion on the strength of a statement made to me by the Albanian leader, Ismail Kemal Bey, former governor of Tripoli, who, during the last few years, has strongly opposed the new regime because of its tendency toward Jacobinism.

Cause of the Trouble.

"The cause of the whole trouble," he said, "is to be found in the political conceptions of the committee. Up to the present time Turkey has been a confederation of communities and groups, each of them having a strong individuality of itself, either ethically, nationally or religiously, and being at liberty to develop its particular character under the supremacy and leading of Othman's successors. Brought up in the tradition of western radicalism, the men of the new regime have started with the idea of absorbing into a highly centralized state all those particularisms. They have only succeeded in breaking up the empire, since they are severing the bond of tradition and common interest that holds together the different pieces of the fabrics.

"Among the groups within Turkey none is more fond of its ancient privileges than the Albanian. With Abdul Hamid, who, as a rule, was very careful not to interfere with the interests of the national and religious bodies in his dominions, they were real favorites. The change has been all the more unbearable for them, since from Constantinople so-called reforms have been pressed upon them—the taking of a census, the imposition of new taxes, the establishment of a sort of compulsory service, as a consequence of which they have been sent at times to far-distant Arabia; the destruction of the kuiehs, or fortified houses, and so forth.

Victims of Expeditions.

"Having opposed the new policy, they have been made the victims of three punitive expeditions during the last three years.

"Today, with a view of retaining European sympathies while changing nothing in their drastic methods, the Turkish ministers are taking steps to secure the appointment of an English official as inspector general in Macedonia. The significance of this will be clear to all who remember that the present regime owes its very existence to the protestation that arose in Turkey when the Anglo-Russian program, including with other items, the appointment of a foreigner as inspector general, was made known. It amounts to a plain avowal of failure.

"The only way left open is the way of battle. The Albanians, up till now divided between themselves and separated in rival clans, have united in face of the common foe. They will not disarm before a measure of large provincial autonomy allowing of their development on national lines has been conceded to them."

Spain Recovers From War.

It has taken Spain nearly fourteen years to recover from the blow of the war with Uncle Sam, but now at last she intends to make a serious effort to replace the vessels lost at Santiago and Cavite.

The first Spanish dreadnought, the Espana, will be commissioned in November, and will be quickly followed by two others. These vessels each carry eight 30.5 centimeter guns, mounted in pairs in barbettes.

Great sums have been spent in putting the government arsenal at El Ferrol in a fit state to turn out vessels of this type and thus establish afresh a national industry which had been allowed to decay. It now becomes obvious that on the completion of this initial program fresh work must be given to the arsenal or the workmen will have to be disbanded (and inevitably they will emigrate), and the fruit of the nation's sacrifice will be lost. Thus fresh constructions become inevitable, and the government has in principle decided upon the enlargement of the naval program by the addition of three more dreadnoughts of 20,000 tons, against the 15,700 tons of the Espana and her sisters.

Meanwhile, no provision has been made for the manning of the ships of the 1910 program, much less has provision been taken for the three bigger ships to be shortly laid down.

German Food Supply.

Dr. Felix Somary, an economist, discusses Germany's food supply in war time in a suggestive article in Prof. Schmoller's Jahrucher. He foresees grave peril from the "encircling" of the fatherland by hostile armies and fleets, and advocates the novel project of building forthwith gigantic warehouses for the storing of at least 2,000,000 tons of wheat. He estimates that the cost of purchasing and husbanding of wheat, including the construction of steel and cement storage vaults, would be in the neighborhood of $100,000,000, which he thinks would be a cheap investment, viewed from the standpoint of the vital emergency it is sought to meet. The $6,000,000 a year interest which the project involves if carried out with borrowed capital, is dismissed by Dr. Somary as a bagatelle. He thinks Germans are concentrating their attention too exclusively on the purely military side of a great European war, and neglecting the vital question of physical sustenance.

Last Chapter of Tragedy.

The tragedy of the Archduke Johann Salvator, who quitted the Austrian imperial family over thirty years ago as Johann Orth, and afterward disappeared on a sea voyage without leaving any trace, has now reached its last chapter.

After the official declaration of his death was issued measures were taken for the sale of his possessions. Five castles of the lost archduke near Gmunden, namely, the castles of Orth, Seeschloss, Stoeckel and Toscana, and the Villa Toscana, will be sold. The auction takes place from the middle of October to November, and the preparations for the sale are now being made.

The whole of the furniture, among which are many works of art, and the library, will be put up to auction. The emperor has given permission for the sale, but on the express condition that it does not take place in Austria. It will thus be held in Berlin.

Portuguese Situation.

A Portuguese emigre, who is an intimate friend of the Spanish pretender, Don Jaime, tells me today that the situation in Portugal cannot last, for the government has not sufficient energy to control the so-called carbonarios, who are in reality the governing element. The nominal ministers, said my trustworthy informant, have to step aside and leave matters to a handful of undisciplined people who make life impossible for all who do not think as they do. They have taken possession of the government by force, and the present regime in Portugal is nothing but a "red oligarchy," supported by a government which is only a government in name.

"The Portuguese carbonarios," went on my friend, "appear to have committed the error of having formed several clubs, where they publicly discuss the prospects of a revolution in Spain; and that is why we have deemed it advisable to lend our aid to the Portuguese monarchists. If Don Manuel, Don Miguel, or the Duke of Oporto put themselves at the head of a well organized movement, their triumph would be an easy one, and Don Jaime has told them so on several occasions. If, however, they do not bestir themselves and cross the frontiers, nothing will be accomplished, for the Portuguese monarchist sympathizers will do nothing until they can set eyes on some member of the royal family in their midst.

"Almost all Portugal, and even many of the republicans themselves, would like to see an end put to the present state of anarchy; but they will only take part in a monarchist rising when they know that there is every prospect of certain victory. They fear persecution and imprisonment in the event of failure, and that is why the monarchists have lacked support up to the present."

YOUNGS ARE OLDEST.

Beat All Other British Families in Matter of Longevity.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

LONDON, July 27.—In order to reach a ripe old age in this city, you must be born Young. A reference to "Who's Who" will show that the Youngs beat all other families in the matter of longevity. A few weeks ago Englishmen were congratulating Samuel Young, the patriarch of the house of commons, on the completion of his ninetieth year, and a few days ago Sir Frederick Young, the grand old man of the Royal Colonial Institute, entered on his ninety-sixth year.

Now from the Ballarat gold field in Australia comes news of the death of William Young at the age of 108. When a boy of fourteen, he left England for Australia, and he was one of the pioneer gold diggers at Ballarat.

TRANSFER PROPHET'S HAIR.

Scenes of Great Pomp and Rejoicing as Relic Finds New Home.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 27. — Amid scenes of great pomp and rejoicing, a Mohammedan relic, a hair from the prophet's beard, has just been transferred to its new home in Plevlia.

The route was lined with troops in parade uniform, and the people crowded in thousands to watch the solemn procession of muktia, muderiz and other dignitaries which escorted to the town the richly jeweled and ornamented casket containing the hair. On the arrival of the casket the soldiers presented arms, the guns fired a salute, while the priests intoned a prayer. At the great "djamia" (temple), where the casket was deposited, another thanksgiving ceremonial was held.

SKETCHES ON TOP OF TABLE.

Cafe Owner Refuses $500 for Impromptu Drawing.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

GENEVA, July 27.—While dining with some friends in a Vienna cafe a few days ago, F. Hodler, the well known Geneva painter, whose works are very popular in Germany, Austria and Switzerland, sketched on the marble-topped table the face and bust of a beautiful girl. Immediately his friends and the customers in the cafe commenced bidding for the sketch, table as well, much to Hodler's amusement.

As he left Hodler remarked that he presented the sketch to the proprietor of the cafe, M. Doncque. The latter has refused $500 for the drawing.

The kaiser has recently bought a number of Hodler's pictures.

HOUSE & HERRMANN | Summer Hours—Daily, 8 to 5. Saturday, 8 to 1. | HOUSE & HERRMANN

Money Goes Farther When We Are Bent on Clearance.

One feature of our superior service obligates us to keep our stocks fresh and new—which entails sacrifices of the surplus lines at the season's end. So you buy the H. & H. guaranteed qualities at special prices during these days of clearing up.

It'll be a stroke of wise domestic economy to provide the needed things while these prices prevail—and YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD.

HOUSE & HERRMANN.

The "Favorite" Grafonola.

$59. $7 Cash. $5 Monthly.

One of the newest and best machines made by the Columbia Graphophone Co.

The price includes 12 double disc records (24 selections in all)—and two of them may be chosen from the $1.25 Blue Ribbon Records.

You'll enjoy a visit to our "Talking Machine" Department. It's fully equipped with all Columbia productions. We'll be glad to play your favorite selection — demonstrating Columbia superiority and our liberal prices and terms of payment.

$7.50 Metal Beds $5.00

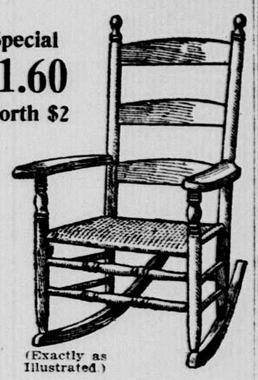
(Exactly as Illustrated.)

A very attractive design, and of superior workmanship; heavy, continuous posts, and very heavy fillers at head and foot; heavy White baked-on enamel that won't crack nor chip.

We will equip the beds with all-metal springs and well made soft-top mattresses. Complete for..... $9.50

Out-door Rockers.

Special $1.60 Worth $2



(Exactly as Illustrated.)

Just a few of these left—and to be sold at this special price.

Heavy Maple frame, high back, broad arms and double woven seat. Natural or Green finish of fast color.

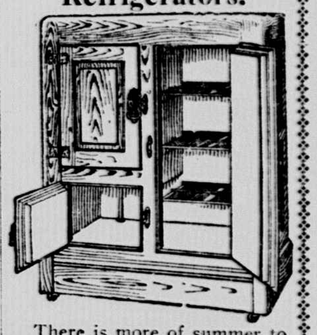
In-door Rockers.

Special $3.85 Worth $6

(Exactly as Illustrated.)

Fumed Oak, in Mission design, with spring upholstery, covered with an imitation of leather that will wear like the genuine — tanned to match the frames.

Refrigerators.



There is more of summer to come than we've had—so a Refrigerator is still an important factor in the housekeeping. Our line is composed of the Alaska-make and contemporaneous styles—in sizes to meet every family requirement—all with guaranteed satisfaction. Zinc, Enamel and Porcelain lining—Hardwood cases, or cases of Opal Glass—$5.98 to $140.00.

We want to call your special attention to the Refrigerator that is NOW marked. $16.50

(Exactly as Illustrated.)

$15 Library Table . $10.00

You can have the choice of Golden Oak or Mahogany finish; both are highly polished, and in this neat and attractive design. Large center drawer, wide shelf for books and magazines.

Buy it now while you can for $10.

WHEN IN DOUBT BUY OF House & Herrmann COR. 7th & EYE (I) STREETS, N.W.

WINSTON CHURCHILL ENVY OF COLLEAGUES

Held by His Heels, He Kisses the Famous Stone of Blarney Castle.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

LONDON, July 27.—When Winston Churchill returns from his latest Irish visit to his colleagues in the "cabinet of lawyers" he will be the envy of them all. He alone has "kissed the Blarney stone." His friends in the southern Irish city—where as first lord he has been promising dockyard and fleet activity and expenditure to the men of Cork and Queenstown—have inoculated him with the real gift.

He drove by motor car Tuesday, personally conducted by the mayor of Cork, and encouraged by other genial local public men, to the famous Blarney castle, kissed the magic stone amid the cheers of the public, and was metamorphosed as truly as Faust into a new being. Henceforth Mr. Churchill is a dangerous public man, according to all the traditions, for the learned lexicographers state that he who kisses the Blarney stone is endowed with the power "to blarney," and "to blarney," they say, is to humbug with wheedling talk so as to gain a desired end, or to have exceptional facility "and unscrupulousness" in the art of flattery and compliment.

To kiss the Blarney stone the pilgrim ascends to the top of the ruins of Blarney castle and, looking down from the parapet of a tower, perceives a triangular stone, inscribed, fixed by irons in a position so many feet down that he must be held by the heels and lowered till his face reaches the kissing level. It is not an easy trick, but Sir James Long held the heels of the first lord and he duly kissed the famous relic, and after him his private secretary, who writes the letters to political correspondents.

In the words of the popular ballad, "The Groves of Blarney," this is the result:

There is a stone there
That whoever kisses,
O he never misses
To grow eloquent.
Don't hope to binder him,
Or to bewilder him.
Sure he's a pilgrim
From the Blarney stone.

Samuel Lover has put the legend in more seductive form:

Like a magnet, its influence such is
That attraction it gives all it touches.
If you kiss it, they say,
From that blessed day
You may kiss whom you please with your blarney.

The Blarney stone legend is supposed to date from the Irish wars of Queen Elizabeth, when the Lord of Blarney, withstanding siege in his castle, built in 1446, humbugged her majesty's representative in Ireland so effectively with his fair promises to surrender and plausible excuses that he became an object of jest.

POLICE FIGURES STARTLE.

During Year 3,794 Women and Girls Were Reported Missing.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

LONDON, July 27.—The home secretary, in reply to a question from Mr. Snowden, has given in the parliamentary papers a remarkable set of figures with reference to the number of women and girls who were reported to the London police as having disappeared during the last twelve months. He writes:

"During the last twelve months 1,118 girls between the ages of ten and sixteen were reported to the metropolitan police as missing. Of these 1,102 were traced.

"A total of 2,676 women of all ages above sixteen were reported as missing, and 2,540 of them were traced.

"In the case of the sixteen girls and 136 women who were not traced their absence is in many cases explainable for such reasons as their having absconded to avoid paying debts, having quarreled with friends or husbands, and a variety of other causes.

"One woman is known to have gone abroad with a foreigner, with whom she had been keeping company."

The "Happy Ending."

From the Chicago Tribune.

"Myrtle, can you cook?"

"No, Lionel; can you afford to keep an auto?"

"No, dear."

So they did not marry, and they lived happily ever afterward.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 27.—There was a big advance in the cotton market this morning and all new crop deliveries sold above the 13-cent level for the first time this season, with the close firm at a net gain of from 32 to 36 points.

The market opened firm at an advance of 7 to 13 points in response to higher cables than expected, unfavorable crop news from the southwest, continued talk of a bullish government report next Friday, favorable reviews of the dry goods situation, covering of shorts and a broadening outside demand. Realizing was extremely heavy, with old bulls evidently reducing their lines very freely, and there were rumors that some of the larger Wall street operators were closing out holdings that showed sensational profits. These offerings were heavy enough to cause slight reaction from time to time, but the rush of fresh buying orders and the urgency of the demand from shorts imparted a generally upward tendency to prices and the close was at practically the best point of the day.

October contracts sold at 13.08, or 36 points above the closing figures of yesterday, and about 75 points above the low level of the week. New Orleans, as well as other southern points, was a heavy buyer here, with all the big wire and commission houses heavy traders, and with general business more active than at any time since the market first crossed the 12 cent level. A report from one of the most prominent traveling experts that the Texas crop had taken a decided turn for the worse, combined with reports that conditions in the Carolinas had deteriorated several points for the month, and the outlook for continued dry weather in the southwest, appeared to be the most prominent factors on the advance, which was said to reflect a renewed crop scare, and apprehensions that the crop was in danger of losing more ground in the southwest than it had recovered as a result of clearing weather in the eastern belt.

Spot closed quiet, 25 points higher; middling uplands, 13.25; do., gulf, 13.50. No sales.

Futures closed firm.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	12.84	13.05	12.82	13.03a05
February	12.84	12.89	12.83	13.07a09
March	12.98	13.15	12.92	13.14a16
April	12.98	13.15	12.92	13.14a16
May	13.03	13.25	13.02	13.22a23
June	13.03	13.25	13.02	13.22a23
July	12.60	12.88	12.60	12.87a88
August	12.59	12.86	12.60	12.85a86
September	12.66	12.99	12.67	12.95a96
October	12.80	13.07	12.80	13.04a07
November	12.77	12.90	12.78	12.99a13.01
December	12.85	13.08	12.82	13.06a08

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 27.—Cotton futures closed firm at a net gain of 24 to 26 points, after an opening that was steady at an advance of 1 to 2. Prices responded quickly on demand, and went over the 13-cent mark on both October and December to new high levels for the season. Buying was based on Texas condition and weather reports.

The gain continued until most active months were 30 points over yesterday. Longs displayed little inclination to take profits.

Month.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	13.50 nom.	13.72	13.72	13.88a
August	13.19	13.35	13.19	13.4[illegible]a
September	13.09	13.38	13.18	13.32
October	12.96	13.05	12.95	13.19
December	12.95	13.25	12.94	13.19
January	13.01a	13.29	12.98	13.23
March	13.08	13.28	15.09	13.33
May	13.19	13.31	13.21	13.44

Spot cotton—Steady ⅛ up; middling, 13¾. Sales on the spot 19 bales; to arrive 11. Low, ordinary, 9 11-16 nominal; ordinary, 10½ nominal; good, ordinary, 11 15-16; strict good ordinary, 12 5-16; low middling, 12⅝; strict low middling, 13; middling 13¾; strict middling, 13⅝; good middling, 13¾; strict good middling, 13 15-16; middling, fair, 14¾ nominal; middling, fair to fair, 14⅞ nominal; fair, 15 nominal. Receipts, 263 bales; stock, 94,714 bales.

Aggressive buying due to bullish accounts of crop damage in Texas due to hot and dry weather put up the price of cotton in the local market today, the closing level being at a net advance of 24 to 26 points.

Futures opened steady at an advance of 1 to 2 points on good cables and continued dry weather in the western half of the belt. After the call offerings were very scanty and when fresh demand sprang up prices responded immediately and went over the 13-cent mark on both October and December to new high levels for the season. Buying was based on damage to the Texas crop through lack of moisture and high temperatures. The forecast of fair weather for the entire belt increased buying. The market steadily gained strength, although business was not in large volume, until the most active months were 30 points over yesterday's close. Longs displayed little inclination to realize, while the offerings of short sellers were easily absorbed.

Spot cotton steady, ⅛ up; middling, 13¾; sales, 19 bales; to arrive, 11.

Futures closed firm; July, 13.88 asked; August, 13.49 asked; September, 13.32; October, 13.19; December, 13.19; January, 13.23; March, 13.33; May, 13.44.

Huge Capital on One Side.

The price of cotton went to new high levels for the season this week, chiefly on reports of crop damage in the west by hot and dry weather.

The closing session was the strongest of the week. The highest prices were reached Saturday, and the lowest Monday and Tuesday; at the highest the trading months were 38 to 70 points over last week's close and at the lowest they were 12 to 23 points under; the net change for the week was an advance of 54 to 64 points.

Better weather conditions ruled in the eastern half of the cotton belt this week. This improvement, however, was not sufficient to balance the reports of damage in the west. The worst reports referred to southwest Texas, although the better part of Texas and Oklahoma was regarded by the bulls as wanting moisture badly. Outside of weather conditions comment was chiefly confined to the approaching condition report.

Opinion was bullish in the main.

In the spot department prices advanced ⅛, middling closing at 13¾, against 13¾ last week and 12⅞ this week last year. Sales on the spot amounted to 740 bales, against 637 last week and 366 this week last year; sales to arrive amounted to 340 bales, against 1,168 last week and 37 this week last year.

COTTONSEED OIL.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The cottonseed oil market was firm on covering, influenced by the strength in cotton and lard and a little better cash demand, closing 2 to 10 points net higher.

July, 6.50a6.70; August, 6.53a6.54; September, 6.67a6.68; October, 6.69a6.71; November, 6.34a6.36.

Prime crude nominal; prime summer yellow, 6.50a6.75; prime winter yellow and summer white, 6.50.

St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

From the London Chronicle.

St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, where Miss Viola Tree was married, includes within its parish Buckingham Palace and the births of all royal children are entered in the church registers. A former churchwarden was George I.—the only English monarch to hold such an office. Originally built in the reign of Henry VIII, the church was enlarged in 1607, and finally rebuilt by Gibbs in 1721. The parish registers contain an entry of the baptism of Bacon in 1561. Among those who have been buried in St. Martin's are Mistress Eleanor Gwynne, Robert Boyle Farquhar, the dramatist, Doubiliac, the sculptor, Lord Mohun—familiar to all readers of "Esmond"—and John Hunter, the surgeon, whose remains were subsequently transferred to Westminster Abbey.

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