LEGAL OPINION OF NEW NAVAL RULES

Construction Placed Upon the Recent Personnel Law.

Rates of Pay in Effect When the Statute Passed.

Decision From the Office of the Comptroller of the Treasury Regarding Rank and Emoluments.

Hon. L. P. Mitchell, Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury, made public today the decision of that bureau of the Government service, construing the Navy Personnel bill passed in the last session of Congress. Following is the full text of the decision:

"Treasury Department,
"Office of Comptroller of the Treasury,
"Washington, D. C., April 29, 1899.

"The Honorable the Secretary of the Navy:

"Sir: I have by your reference, letters of March 13 and April 25 from L. Hunt, Paymaster U. S. N., and also your communications of March 21 and April 1, 1899, submitting for my decision certain questions arising under the act of Congress entitled 'An act to organize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States,' approved March 3, 1899 (Public No. 177.)

"One of the questions presented is: 'What rate of pay applies between March 3 and June 30, 1899, to the cases of Rear Admirals Fred Rodgers and F. J. Higginson, U. S. N., and also what rate of pay applies to the case of Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, between the same dates?'

"By reference to the 'Navy Register' of January 1, 1899, it appears that Rear Admirals Rodgers and Higginson were on that date commodores on the active list, and it is assumed, for the purposes of this decision, that they were holding said offices at the date of the approval of said act, and that they have each been promoted in pursuance of said act to the grade of rear admiral of the nine lower numbers.

"Section 7 of said act, so far as the same is applicable to the question presented in the cases of Rear Admirals Rodgers and Higginson, provides: 'That the active list of the line of the navy as constituted by section 1 of this act shall be composed of eighteen admirals. * * * Provided, That each rear admiral embraced in the nine lower numbers of that grade shall receive the same pay and allowances as are now allowed a brigadier general in the army.'

"There is no question but that the above proviso, fixing the pay of each read admiral embraced in the nine lower numbers of that grade, took effect immediately, if it is not controlled by section 13 of said act, which provides:

"'That, after June 30, 1899, commissioned officers of the line of the navy and of the medical and pay corps shall receive the same pay and allowances, except forage, as are or may be provided by or in pursuance of law for the officers of corresponding rank in the army: Provided, that such officers when on shore shall receive the allowances, but fifteen per centum less pay than when on sea duty; but this provision shall not apply to warrant officers commissioned under section 12 of this act.' * * *

"Section 7, defining the active list of the line under the new law, omits the grade of commodore, the grade between that of captain and rear admiral, thereby abolishing the grade of commodore of the active list. Additional vacancies were, therefore, created in the grade of rear admiral for the officers who were in the grade of commodore before the passage of the act, and it was provided in said section 7 that each rear admiral in the nine lower numbers of that grade should receive the same pay and allowance of a brigadier general in the army whose rank in the army corresponds to the rank of commodore in the navy.

"The other rear admirals are entitled after June 30, 1899, under section 13 of the act, to the pay and allowances, except forage, of a major general of the army, an officer corresponding in rank with a rear admiral. Section 7 provides for additional promotions to the grade of rear admiral, and necessitated a proviso fixing the pay of each rear admiral in the nine lower numbers of that grade, if their pay was to be fixed at a different rate from the pay of the other rear admirals. I am of opinion, and so decide, that the proviso of said section, that each rear admiral embraced in the nine lower numbers of that grade shall receive the same pay and allowance as are now allowed a brigadier general in the army, took effect with said section 7, of which it formed a part, immediately upon the approval of said act, and that they should be paid in all respects from March 3, 1899, to July 1, 1899, the same rate of pay and allowance to which they will be entitled on and after July 1, 1899, and with 15 per cent less pay when on shore than when on sea duty.

"I am also of opinion, and so decide, that from March 3, 1899, to July 1, 1899, said allowances should be paid from appropriation 'pay, miscellaneous,' and that from the beginning of the next fiscal year such allowances should be paid from the 'pay of the navy.'

"In the case of Rear Admiral Schley, who stands, as you state, number eight in the list of rear admirals, he is entitled and should receive the pay of a rear admiral, under the law as it existed before the passage of said act, until after June 30, 1899, when the new rate of pay takes effect.

"In the case of Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, United States Navy, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, the question asked is, when do the pay and allowance of said O'Neil as such chief of bureau begin under said act of March 3, 1899, and if such pay and allowance under said act begin before July 1, 1899, from what appropriation should the allowance be paid? It is understood that at the date of the approval of said act said O'Neil was Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, with the rank of captain, but holding the relative rank and drawing the pay of the grade of commodore by virtue of sections 1472 and 1565, Revised Statutes. The second proviso of said section 7, is as follows: 'Provided, That when the office of chief of bureau is filled by an officer below the rank of rear admiral, said officer shall, while holding said office, have the rank of rear admiral and receive the same pay and allowance as are now allowed a brigadier general in the army.'

"The second proviso of section 7 is, in my opinion, in the same situation as the first proviso in said section, and I am of opinion, and so decide, that said second proviso took effect and went into force from the date of the approval of said act, and that said O'Neil, from March 3, 1899, while holding the office of Chief of Bureau, should receive the same pay and allowance as are now allowed a brigadier general in the army, subject to the 15 per cent reduction provided in section 13 for officers of the line and Medical and Pay Corps of the navy when on shore, and that from March 3, 1899, to July 1, 1899, said allowance should be paid from 'pay miscellaneous,' and that from the beginning of the next fiscal year such allowance should be paid from the 'pay of the navy.'

"It is to be noted, however, that the pay of Rear Admiral O'Neil should not be reduced for shore service below the amount he was receiving as Chief of Bureau at the time of the passage of the act, because of the provision in said section 13, as follows: 'Provided, That no provision of this act shall operate to reduce the present pay of any commissioned officer now in the navy; and in any case in which the pay of such an officer would otherwise be reduced he shall continue to receive pay according to existing law.'

"I am of opinion, however, that the above proviso is personal and applies only to commissioned officers in the navy at the time of the approval of said act, and does not apply to any officer who may hereafter occupy the position of Chief of Bureau.

"Referring to the retirement of Pay Director Rufus F. Parks, United States Navy, on the 9th instant, the question is asked whether staff officers with the rank or relative rank of captain, upon retirement under section 11 of said act, shall be retired with the rank or relative rank of commodore or with the rank of rear admiral. I assume that the question presented has reference to the pay which said Parks would be entitled to receive upon his retirement under said section 11, and that said Parks has a creditable record and that he served during the civil war. The case of Medical Director George A. Bright, presented in your reference of April 25, is similar in all respects to that of Pay Director Parks, and the decision as to Pay Director Parks will cover all questions raised in the case of Medical Director Bright. The question asked is, when does said section 11 become operative as to pay and allowances, and with what pay should staff officers with the rank of captain on the active list be retired under said section 11.

"The Attorney General, in an opinion dated April 12, 1899, construing said section 11, says: 'It is to be noted that the language of section 11 of the Personnel act is general and does not in terms confine its operation to officers of the line. The language is "any officer of the navy, with a creditable record, who served during the civil war, shall, when retired, be retired with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade." This act assumes that there must be a higher grade to which the retiring officer can be promoted. Of course, one occupying the highest rank in the navy could not, by retirement or any other means, be promoted to a higher grade when none exists. The question, however, is whether this promotion must be confined to the grade existing in the particular line of service in which the retiring officer is serving, or whether it refers to the rank or grade of officers of the navy generally without respect to the limitations of rank placed upon the different branches of the staff service. The officers of the different corps of the staff, such as Medical Corps and the Pay Corps, have separate and distinct titles, appropriate to the nature of their service and to their rank in the corps, and, in addition thereto, are given rank by the same title that is applied to officers of the line. The line furnishes the standard of rank for officers of all classes. A captain of the line is merely a captain, and has but one title to designate both his office and his rank. An officer of the staff has an official title to identify his position in his corps and also a relative rank in addition, the latter being arbitrarily fixed by Congress to designate his relative rank in the service in accordance with the line standard. The highest officer in the Medical Corps is a medical director, having the relative rank of captain. It would not be possible to promote a medical director to a higher place in the Medical Corps, but it would be possible to confer upon him a higher rank than that of captain, and, in my opinion, that is what section 11 is intended to do. * * * I see no good reason to hold that the additional honor and emolument which Congress undoubtedly intended to confer upon officers of the line are not equally applicable to officers of the navy of like rank in the different corps. That Congress has, in other instances, contemplated a similar result is apparent from the provisions of section 1461 of the Revised Statutes, which provides that officers of the Medical, Pay, and Engineer Corps, chaplains, professors of mathematics, and constructors, who shall have served faithfully forty-five years, shall, when retired, have the relative rank of commodore.'

"I concur in the above construction of section 11 by the Attorney General.

"By section 8 of said act, providing for voluntary retirement, a captain of the line is retired with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade existing at the time of the passage of the act, including the grade of commodore. By section 9, providing for involuntary retirement, a captain of the line is retired with the rank and three-fourths the sea pay of the next higher grade, including the grade of commodore, which is retained on the retired list for this purpose. Section 8 and 9 provide that for the purposes of retirement under said sections, the grade of commodore shall be retained, but there is no such provision in section 11.

"It is to be observed that by section 7 of said act there were constituted, for pay purposes, two grades of pay for officers in the grade of rear admiral. I am of opinion, and so decide, that said section 11 took effect from the date of the approval of the act March 3, 1899, and that a staff officer, with the rank of captain on the active list, should be retired under said section upon three-fourths the sea pay of a rear admiral embraced in the nine lower numbers, or three-fourths the pay of a brigadier general.

"The question is also asked, Are the following words in section 12 of said act, 'Provided, That the chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters, and chief sailmakers shall on promotion have the same pay and allowances as are now allowed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps,' to be construed as operative in the present fiscal year, and, if so, is the chief boatswain, etc., who may have originally entered the naval service as an enlisted man, to be calculated as regards longevity on the basis of his first entry into the service or on the basis of his first appointment?

"This section is the one providing a commissioned grade for warrant officers, and is as follows: 'That boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers shall after ten years from date of warrant be commissioned chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters, and chief sailmakers to rank with but after ensign: Provided, That the chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters, and chief sailmakers shall, on promotion, have the same pay and allowances as are now allowed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps: Provided, That the pay of boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers, shall be the same as that now allowed by law; Provided further, That nothing in this act shall give additional rights to quarters on board ship or to command, and that immediately after the passage of this act boatswains, gunners, carpenters, and sailmakers, who have served in the navy as such for fifteen years, shall be commissioned in accordance with the provisions of this section, and thereafter no warrant officer shall be promoted until he shall have passed an examination before a board of chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters, and chief sailmakers, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.'

"I am of opinion, and so decide, that the provisions of this section with regard to pay go into effect on the date of the approval of the act and become operative from the passage of the act, and that those promoted in pursuance of said section to the positions of chief boatswains, etc., are entitled to be paid as such in the present fiscal year, and that for the purpose of calculating their pay in the new grades the time of service should be computed in the same manner as the service of a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps is computed, and would include service as an enlisted man. (Section 1612, Revised Statutes, and act of June 30, 1882, 22 Stat., 117.) For the purpose of estimating their time of service to entitle them to be promoted under the provisions of this section only the service in the grade of warrant officer can be counted as stated in the act.

"The papers transmitted are herewith returned. Respectfully yours,

"L. P. MITCHELL,
"Assistant Comptroller."

FORMER POLICEMAN SUES.

Test Case Begun Under the Eight-Hour Law.

Suit was instituted yesterday by Enoch S. Edelen, a former policeman, to test the question whether or not policemen can be compelled to work an indefinite number of hours out of each twenty-four, or whether they are protected by the law of 1892, which declares that eight hours is a legal day's work, and other laws enacted upon the same subject by Congress.

The declaration states that Edelen has worked about five years, giving on an average about fifteen hours out of each twenty-four, and that he had only been paid at the rate of $2.50 per day, which he claims for his eight hours' services; that there is now an excess due him amounting in a total to $3,500 for time served over and above what he was legally required to give.

This is an important question, as there will be nearly a million dollars coming to the police and firemen for excess of time, if it is decided that eight hours constitute a legal day's work. The question involved in the Edelen case will settle all the other cases, as they are similar.

Always at Loggerheads.

(From the Philadelphia Times.)

The Republicans of Ohio are never happy unless they have a family quarrel on hand. In olden times there was a Sherman faction and a Foraker faction. Later Mark Hanna commanded the anti-Foraker faction. Now Hanna and Foraker have kissed and made up and Kurtz and Governor Bushnell flock by themselves, denounce both Hanna and Foraker, and begin to threaten to make Mayor Jones, of Toledo, a ranker Socialist than Pingree, their candidate for Governor.

It is a little difficult for the average outsider to understand what the Ohio fuss is all about, but it is in the Ohio blood. There is a pretence, of course, that Hanna is to blame for it all, and this might pass current with the public if it were not for the cold fact that the Ohio Republicans were enjoying a factional fight long before Hanna was a political power or a possible bone of contention.

Hanna is to the fore now, and thus can be made a convenient scapegoat on whom to lay the factional sins of the Ohio Republicans, but if there were no Mark Hanna in existence the Ohio Republicans would still be scrapping about something.

Watch for a town. Congress Heights, D. C.

DEALINGS IN WALL STREET.

Professional Operators in Control of an Irregular Market.

New York, April 29.—The Stock Market opened unsettled. Professional operators were in control of the speculation and business was on a moderate scale only. More discussion as to the effect of the franchise tax law helped to depress the shares of the local corporations. Another factor in weakening Consolidated Gas was a report of fresh demoralization in prices for gas. The stock declined 1 1-2 per cent from the opening. Manhattan fell 1 1-2 per cent on talk of travel being likely to fall off on the condemned Ninth Avenue line. Metropolitan fell nearly 3 per cent, but rallied 2 points. Jersey Central fell a point. Sugar declined over 1 per cent.

The Steel and Iron stocks were comparatively strong and the general list was irregular and inclined to droop. The sentiment of the room is bearish and a large decrease in surplus reserve is looked for in the bank statement. Government bonds were unchanged.

New York Stock Market.

Corrected daily by W. B. Hibbs & Co., members of the New York Exchange, 1419 F Street.

	Open	High	Low	Clos
American Cotton Oil	37⅝	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛
American Spirits	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13⅝
American Spirits pfd	37	37	37	37
A. S. Wire	18⅝	18⅝	17½	18⅝
A. S. W. pfd	68⅝	69	68⅝	69
American Sugar	170	170	168⅞	168⅞
American Tobacco	220¼	220¼	220	220
Atchison	30⅝	30⅝	30⅜	30½
Atchison pfd	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	60½
Atchison Adjustments	83½	83½	83⅛	83⅛
Ontario and Western	27	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	135	135	121½	131½
Canada Southern	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
Central Pacific	51¼	51⅝	51¼	51⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	60	60	60	60
C., B. & Q.	143⅞	143⅞	141½	141½
Chicago & Northwestern	160½	160½	160½	160½
Chicago Gas	127⅞	127⅞	126⅞	126⅞
C. M. & St. Paul	128¼	128¼	127½	12 ⅝
C., R. I. & Pacific	116½	116½	116¼	116¼
Chicago, St. P., M. & O.	97⅞	97⅞	97¼	97¼
Chicago & Great West'n	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
Consolidated Gas	195	195	190½	191
Delaware & Hudson	121¼	121¼	120½	120½
Den. & Rio Grande pfd	78⅝	78⅝	78⅛	78⅝
Federal Steel	69	69	68⅛	68⅛
Federal Steel pfd	86	86¼	86	86¼
General Electric new	119	119	117½	118½
Louisville & Nashville	67⅞	68	67⅝	68
Metropolitan Traction	247⅞	247⅞	242¼	242½
Manhattan Elevated	119½	120½	119¼	119⅝
Missouri Pacific	49⅞	49⅞	49⅝	49⅝
M., K. & T. pfd	39¼	39¼	39	39
National Lead Co.	33⅞	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞
New Jersey Central	120	12 ¼	119½	120¼
New York Central	139½	139½	138¼	139
Northern Pacific	53⅝	53⅝	53	53
Northern Pacific pfd	79⅝	79⅞	79⅛	79⅛
Pacific Mail	52	52	51½	51⅞
Penna. R. R.	135	135⅛	134½	134½
Phila. & Reading	22⅝	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛
Southern Pacific	33⅝	33⅞	33⅝	33⅞
Southern Railway	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
Southern Railway pfd	53⅝	53⅞	53⅛	53⅛
Texas Pacific	23	23	22⅞	22⅞
Tenn. Coal & Iron	63	63	61½	61½
Union Pacific new	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46½
Union Pacific pfd	79¼	79¼	79⅛	79⅛
U. S. Leather, pfd	73⅞	73⅞	72⅞	72⅞
U. S. Rubber	52⅞	53⅛	52⅞	53¼
Wabash pfd	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	23⅛
Western Union Tel	92⅞	92⅞	92	92⅞
Reading firsts	64⅝	64⅝	64⅛	64⅛
Reading seconds	34⅞	35⅛	34½	34½

There was a general decline of prices in the stock market today, much to the disappointment of the Street and of the public generally, who had expected a better showing, after the fair strength of the week and with the outlook for a good bank statement. There were one or two stocks which held their own and a few which had sharp and radical declines, but the general list was inactive and dull, a condition of things which had not been expected. The explanation of the poor day is not easy to discover. The bank statement was good, the wheat news was fair, and the price of wheat declined, and there was no general bad news of any kind. The Street is in a hopeful frame of mind at present and now looks forward for a good advance next week, with a rally on Monday after today's declines. It must be acknowledged, however, that the action of the leaders in giving absolutely no support to their stocks, and the success of the bears has a look of unpleasantness as if the beginning of next week also might be weak. The bull movement is likely to come on any day, but it may start from a lower level than was expected yesterday.

One little piece of sentiment indulged in on the Street today was the proposition that stocks be given a great boom on Monday, Dewey Day, and there is the possibility that this notion may be fulfilled, as it could be easily by the leaders buying stocks heavily during the morning hours.

The bank statement was in every way satisfactory, showing again a large increase in reserves and a decrease in loans. Even this had no effect on the trend of speculation, however, prices going off more rapidly after it came out than before in many stocks. The figures follow: Reserves increased $1,348,775, loans decreased $585,300, deposits decreased $804,300, specie decreased $548,000, legals increased $1,695,700, circulation decreased $71,300. This statement had no good effect today, but its ultimate effect must be good, nevertheless. It shows a plenty of money that is most reassuring.

One of the factors which caused the declines of the day was undoubtedly the passage by the New York Legislature on its last day of the bill taxing the big corporations of the State. This bill will pay a large revenue into the treasury of the State, but it will cut down the dividends of the stockholders of the New York city street railroads. The stocks of these roads were viciously attacked by the bears and went off badly. Brooklyn Rapid Transit which has been very strong during the past week, was forced down to 131 1-2 from 135. Metropolitan went off a full point at a time and closed at 242, a decline of five points from the low price at the opening. Manhattan was not raided today, but the losses made yesterday were not regained, the closing price for the day being very near the lowest yesterday. It is difficult to figure on the effect of the bill on these stocks after its provisions have been analyzed, but it is certain that there will be good recoveries temporarily at least from the attacks of today, and the friends of Brooklyn and Manhattan do not believe that the new law will prevent these stocks from getting to much higher levels.

The entire list was affected to a certain extent by the weakness of these stocks, which had been relied on by the bulls to lead an advance. The grangers thus failed to advance while the price of wheat was going off, though it had been the general prediction that a decline in the price of wheat of 1 cent a bushel would be greatly beneficial to this group. Atchison closed below 61 and the other grangers all off from a fraction to more than a point.

Sugar was erratic, but in general its tendency was downward. The Steel stocks at the opening had some strength, but before the close had declined half a point or more. Steel and Wire, common, was fairly strong.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—Columbia R. R. 5's: $1,000@109 1-4, $3,000@109 3-8, $2,000@109 1-2, $1,000@109 5-8, $3,000@109 3-4; Columbia National Bank: 10@160; West End National Bank: 2@131, 10@135; Traders' National Bank: 26@125; Lincoln National Bank: 10@126; Washington Loan and Trust: 3@161; Capital Traction: 10@93; Capital Traction, 15@93; 440@92 3-4. Metropolitan R. R., 10@228. Washington Gas, 100@59 1-4; 130@59 3-8. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone, 10@79. Mergenthaler Linotype, 10@220. Mergenthaler Linotype, 20@221, 10@220 3-8, 30@221, 40@220 3-4, 20@220 5-8, 17@220, 4@220 1-2, 10@219 3-4, 10@219 1-2, 10@225, 2@219, 1@219 1-4, 10@218 7-8, 10@218 1-2, 20@218 3-8, 10@218 1-4, 10@218 1-8, 10@217 3-4, 40@217 5-8, and 80@217 1-2. American Graphophone, 100@13 5-8. American Graphophone Pfd., 7@14 1-4. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 300@46 cents. After call—Metropolitan Railroad Receipts, 20@228.

Piles Cured in 3 to 6 Nights.—One application gives relief. Dr. Agnew's Ointment is a boon for Itching Piles, or Blind, Bleeding Piles, it relieves quickly and permanently. On skin eruptions it stands without a rival. Thousands of testimonials if you want evidence. 50 cents. Sold by F. S. Williams, 9th and F sts. Edmonds & Williams, 3d and Penn. ave.—8.

NOTICE!

Hechts' will have something interesting to say in tomorrow's "Post" and "Times"—interesting to merchants—interesting to the buying public. Look for the announcement.

HECHT & COMPANY,
513-515 Seventh St.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
US 4's 1907 Q J	112¾	112¾
US 4's C 1907 Q J	113½	114
US 4's R 1925	128⅝	129¼
US 4's C 1925	129¾	130½
US 5's C 1904 Q F	112¾	113½
US 5's R 1908 Q F	107⅝	108⅛
US 5's R 1908 Q C F	108¼	108¾

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
5's, 1899, "20-year funding"	100	.....
6's 1902 "30-year "funding" gold	....	.....
7's, 1901, "Water stock" currency	105	.....
7's, 1903, "Water stock" currency	....	.....
Funding currency, 3-6s	117	119

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Met R R 5s', 1923	123	.....
Met R R Conv 6's, 1901	228	.....
Met R R Cert Indebtedness, A	113	.....
Met R R Cert Indebtedness, B	113	.....
Columbia R R 6's, 1914	128	133
Columbia R R 2d mort 5's	109¾	110
City and Suburban R. R.	107	.....
Wash Gas Co, ser A, 6's, 1902-'27	115	.....
Wash Gas Co, ser B, 6's, 1901	115	.....
U S Electric Light, Deb Imp, 1907	118	.....
U S Electric Light Cert Indebt	117½	121
Ches and Pot Tel 5's, 1896-1911	103	.....
Am Sec & Tr 5's, 1903	100	.....
Wash Market Co Imp 6's, 1892-1911, $7,000 retired annually	108	.....
Wash Market Co Imp 6's, 1912-'27	108	.....
Wash Market Co ext'n 6's, 1914-'27	108	.....
Masonic Hall Ass'n 5's, C 1921	108	.....
Amer Graphophone Deb 5's R	102	.....

NATIONAL BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bank of Washington	340	.....
Metropolitan	500	.....
Central	165	.....
Farmers and Mechanics'	210	.....
Second	160	.....
Citizens	175	.....
Columbia	159	161
Capital	130	.....
West End	132	.....
Traders	124	.....
Lincoln	125	130

SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Nat Safe Deposit and Trust	*135	140
Wash Loan and Trust	*161	165
Amer Security and Trust	190	.....
Wash Safe Deposit	60	.....

INSURANCE STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Firemen's	33½	.....
Franklin	*47½	48½
Metropolitan	80	.....
Corcoran	60	.....
Potomac	74	.....
Arlington	146	160
German American	210	.....
National Union	13	14
Columbia	*14½	15
Riggs	8½	9
People's	6¾	7
Lincoln	12	13
Commercial	4½	5

TITLE INSURANCE STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Real Estate Title	91	100
Columbia Title	5⅝	.....
Washington Title	1½	.....
District Title	3	5

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Capital Traction	92½	92¾
Metropolitan	228	.....
Metropolitan Trust Receipts	228½	.....
Columbia	148	.....
Columbia Trust Receipts	148	.....
Lexington	42	45
Georgetown & Tennallytown	18	.....

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Washington Gas	59¼	59½
Georgetown Gas	50	.....
U S Electric Light	150	.....

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chesapeake & Potomac	*78½	79½
Pennsylvania	41	.....

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Mergenthaler Linotype	217½	217¾
Lanston Monotype	20	.....
American Graphophone	13⅛	13⅝
American Graphophone, pfd	*14	.....
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	39	.....
Washington Market	....	.....
Great Falls Ice	145	160
Norfolk and West. Steamboat	119	.....

Chicago Grain and Provision Market

Corrected daily by W. B. Hibbs & Co., members of the New York Exchange, 1419 F Street.

	Open	High	Low	Clos
WHEAT.				
May	71¾	71⅞	71⅛	71⅜
July	73	73⅛	72⅝	73⅛
CORN.				
May	34	34¼	33⅞	34⅛
July	34⅞	35¼	34⅝	35⅛
OATS.				
May	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅛
July	24	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛
PORK.				
May	8.90	8.95	8.90	8.92
July	9.10	9.17	9.10	9.15
LARD.				
May	5.12	5.15	5.12	5.17
July	5.30	5.32	5.27	5.32
RIBS.				
May	4.65	4.67	4.62	4.65
July	4.82	4.85	4.82	4.85

New York Cotton Market.

	Open	High	Low	Clos
May	5.78	5.82	5.79	5.82
August	5.92	5.94	5.90	5.93
September	5.88	5.88	5.86	5.87
October	5.90	5.92	5.89	5.9[illegible]

ROYAL ANIMAL EMBLEMS.

Origin of Some of the Arms of European Sovereigns.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.)

Every royal house in Europe had its cognizance once, perhaps, but of the original forms only the fleur-de-lys survives. The white horse of Kent is older, perhaps. It preserves the memory of the Eskings, descendants of Hengist, but is no longer royal. Our English lion is modern comparatively—so much so that the French even now, when in bitter mood, call him a leopard. The reason is curious and profound, like all matters connected with heraldy. That science was undeveloped, not to say unborn, when the early Plantagenets set three walking lions on their shields in the natural attitude, "side face." Afterward they turned the heads of the creatures "full face." But that made all the difference when heraldy began to be perfected. A lion walking "full face" becomes ipso facto a leopard by the magic of that wonderous art, and the scornful chivalry of France taunted our blameless sovereigns with endeavoring to substitute the king of beasts for the "unclean panther," which was their fitting emblem.

The dragon-cognizance of the House of Cerdic became the standard of the realm, if it can be said that the realm possessed one, after the triumph of Wessex. Patriotic Welshmen demonstrate that the dull Saxon stole it from their kings, and they have all the support of Lord Tennyson, at least. We all recollect the description of Arthur on his throne at Camelot encompassed by dragons. They "clung" to his crown, they "writhed down" his robes, they "crept" from the back of his chair; while "all the rest of them" disported themselves "through knots and loops and folds innumerable." But the Welshman could not possibly have loved dragons more than the Saxon. One might say that the latter used no motif in decorative work of any kind, on stone or metal or illuminated page, but this. And he did not learn it from any foreigner assuredly, seeing that his nearest kinsfolk, the Northmen, showed just the same odd fancy. It may be traced to the popularity of the myth of Sigurd, who slew the Dragon Fafnir, a subject of which the Northern artists never tired.

It is commonly said that the dragon of Wessex flew for the last time at Hastings. Harold had his own standard—he was no son of Cerdic. William of Malmesbury describes it—a man fighting, sumptuously embroidered with gold and gems. The Conqueror presented it to the Pope. But the dragon was certainly conspicuous, for it is figured on the Bayeux tapestry. Hastings was not the last field in which Englishmen marched to battle under it. Richard of Devizes mentions that "the terrible standard of the dragon was unfurled and borne in front" when Coeur de Lion attacked Messina. Such allusions to the flag of the army in general are very rare in feudal times, and it may well be that the national dragon was hoisted whenever the King appealed to his English subjects. Henry III, or more probably his sagacious son, raised it at Lewes. "A dragon in manner of a standard or ensign of red sarcenet, embroidered with gold, the tongue of the dragon appearing as though continually in motion, and eyes of sapphire." Perhaps the tradition was growing dim by that time, for the chronicler says that this symbol was interpreted to mean "No quarter."

The fleur-de-lys is such a hopeless puzzle that grave authorities regard it as the corrupted figure of a frog, others recognize a Phallic emblem, others a bee with wings spread; this last view commended itself strongly to Napoleon. There are serious arguments and illustrations in favor of each origin; the one fact tolerably certain is that Frankish kings bore a cognizance which has developed into the fleur-de-lys, as soon as history gets a clear view of them. Almost certainly, however, that cognizance was not a flower of any sort in the beginning.

The history of the double-headed eagle in Europe is known well enough. The German Emperor Conrad saw it at Constantinople when crusading in 1147. Learning that the device represented sovereignty over east and west, he thought it adapted to his own case, and annexed it. The Counts of Flanders were equally struck in the next Crusade, and followed the same course. It was finally appropriated by the House of Austria in 1345; afterwards Prussia and Russia yielded to the fascination of its beauty. But when we quit these modern inanities and seek the double-headed eagle in its native home, we are led into the very beginnings of things. Tracing the symbol upward, it is found as a common ornament among the Mamluks of Egypt, evidently introduced by the Mesopotamian artists whom they favored.

In the Museum at South Kensington are several exquisite works of that period showing the double-headed eagle. It has been suggested that Saladin bore it. His cognizance was certainly an eagle, but one may think that Christian chroniclers would have mentioned it had the bird been double-headed. But the device appears at an earlier date on the coinage of the Prince of Singar, in Mesopotamia; also it was sculptured on the walls of the city of Amla in that region. Passing an indefinite number of centuries, we find it upon the golden ornaments of Mycenae. But the original is identified, so far, among that most mysterious of peoples, the Hittites. With them it was a very holy and powerful symbol evidently, though the significance is not yet ascertained. On the enormous monoliths of granite before the palace at Eyuk, double-headed eagles are carved, holding an animal. So in that wondrous cave-temple of Borghas-Keui, where the gods are upright on the procession, two of them ride upright on the mystic bird. It is carved above the gates of cities and on their massive walls. We shall know more, doubtless, in good time.

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