More than a dozen styles of "snappy" plaid Suits are here at $10—$12 and $15.

It's marvelous to think of all the style and quality that we've crowded into these medium-priced Suits.

$12—$15 and $18 elsewhere—for the same qualities—making 'em ourselves saves the difference.

Our $7.50 line of Men's Suits offer you your first opportunity for a thoroughly reliable low-priced garment.

Pure wool—strongly sewed and trimmed—and stylishly made up.

Eiseman Bros.,
Cor. 7th and E Sts. N. W.
No Branch Store in Washington.

# CHEAP MONEY IN ARGENTINE

## Minister Buchanan Shows the Working of a Silver Basis.

## ITS EFFECT ON THE LABORER

**He Is Today Receiving Less Wages Than Ten Years Ago—Shifting Values Have Unsettled Business and a Stagnation Is the Result—Prices Are High and Wages Low.**

Mr. Buchanan, United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, in a report just received by the Department of State on money and prices in foreign countries, says:

"A majority of those who have written to me from the United States regarding wages and prices have invariably asked me to give them the result of my observations with regard to the practical workings of the cheap money system of this country as it has affected, and affects, the farmer and wage-earner.

"On this point let me say that from an extended and careful personal observation I am convinced that, with possibly a few exceptions, all classes of workmen here are today receiving less wages, the purchasing power of their money being considered, than they were ten years ago.

"It is true and easily understood that as long as gold was rising, the farmer who was selling his products, as he had always done and continues to do, on a gold price, fixed outside of the country, was steadily receiving higher paper prices for all that he had to sell and was, in consequence, a direct gainer by high gold.

HOW THE FARMER PROFITS.

"It is equally true that he has been the gainer in other ways; he has paid but little more rent, if any, for his land than he paid five years ago. Strange as it seems he had paid, and is today paying, but a trifle more to his laborers than when gold was on a par ten years ago, and as he produces on his farm the meat, vegetables, etc., necessary for his family, he has had the lion's share of the gain in the rise in gold.

"On the other hand, the workman found it very difficult to get an increase in his wages, as gold advanced. It required four years for him to get an average increase of 20 per cent in his earnings, while the farmer had been receiving the benefits of an increase in the gold premium averaging more than 50 per cent for the same period.

"In the meantime the merchant found it easy and profitable to increase the price of his goods, in keeping with the rise of gold. Rents likewise increased, although more slowly, and as the prices of all commodities rose the laborer found himself daily being made poorer.

LABOR THE VICTIM.

"Agitate as he would he could not get his salary increased in any reasonable proportion to the increase in the premium of gold. Strikes were resorted to; all sorts of efforts made to bring about an increase in his receipts until finally, he has at last reached what we may call 'wage high water mark.'

"Since then gold has steadily fallen. The first person to feel the decline has been the farmer, who is complaining bitterly of the relatively low prices he is receiving for his products, while he finds himself obliged to pay the same prices for what he buys that he did when he received £2.50 more for every 100 kilos of wheat than he now receives.

"Low gold does not induce the merchant to 'markdown' his goods with the same good-will he manifested when he advanced their price. Notwithstanding the decline in the employers' income, as gold falls, the workmen will not, in all probability, consent to a decrease in his present wages without a bitter fight; nor can he do so, unless there is a sharp decline in rents and in the cost of living. As gold declines, the wage-earner who receives a gold salary finds his income disappearing while his expenses remain as before.

HAS STAGNATED BUSINESS.

"This period of readjustment in the value of the money of the country has brought about a complete stagnation in business. With the advent of low gold, the farmer, who made money on its rise, turned speculator and holds his grain or cattle for higher rate. The merchant cannot make collections because of this condition of things, and waits for lower gold. Thus everyone, to some extent, becomes a speculator, at least to the extent of trying to profit in some manner by the daily rise and fall of gold.

"Of the fact that the unsettled and shifting value thus given to the currency of this republic injures trade here, there can be no question; and it can be equally stated as a fact that the wide fluctuations have taken place in the value of the currency within the past year or two have brought on a commercial situation far from satisfactory to the merchants, farmers, or workingmen."

## POOLROOM LOAFERS BAGGED.

**Police Arrest a Quartet Much Complained Of.**

Henry Barrs, William Goodloe, John Jennings, and Robert Douglass, all colored, were locked up at the Third precinct station-house, charged with vagrancy.

These men have long been in the habit, it is alleged, of loafing about a poolroom near the corner of Connecticut avenue and L street northwest, from early morning until late at night, and the respectable dwellers in the neighborhood have complained of their rowdyisms. Last night Patrolmen Jack, Ricketts, and Potter made a swoop as the result and captured the above-mentioned quartet. They will have a hearing in the police court this morning.

The 40 per cent discount off all Men's and Children's clothing at Loeb & Hirsh's, 910 F street northwest, continues to attract crowds of buyers. The sale began Monday morning and is now in progress.

HAVE you yet taken advantage of the splendid Overcoat-to-order special offered by us? 'Twill pay you to investigate.
MERTZ & MERTZ,
906 F St. "New Era Tailors."

# SANCTIONED THE MASSACRE

## Turkish Officials Permitted the Slaughter at Egin.

## BODIES LEFT IN THE STREET

**Many Women and Children Were Among the Number Killed—Carnage of Blood Lasted Several Days. Work Was Done by Citizens and Soldiers.**

Boston, Oct. 26.—A letter dated Harpoot, Eastern Turkey, September 29, has been received in Boston as follows:

"All the letters which I have sent agree in fixing the estimate at about 2,000 as the number of the killed in the Egin massacre.

"More women and children in proportion seem to have suffered this fate than in any previous massacre of which I know. Many of the dead were left in the streets for days as food for dogs, and large numbers were thrown into the Euphrates.

"The bodies have been seen floating down the river forty or fifty miles below the city. In some cases whole families have been obliterated. Exact statistics, of course, cannot be given, but it is feared that 2,000 is an under estimate. This is a large portion in an estimated population of between 5,000 and 6,000 Christians."

MASSACRE WAS OFFICIAL.

The letter gives the number of houses as 1,100, and of these it is said only about 150 are left. This carnage of blood and fire lasted from Tuesday, the 15th, to Thursday, the 17th.

"All the testimony concurs in showing that the massacre was official and that it was wholly without reason. There was no disturbing element except in the imaginations of a few officials. They had alarmed the central government. The Vali and the military commander were in the telegraph office nearly most of the time from the beginning to the end.

"As far as I can learn, the people made no resistance whatever, and no Turks were killed, except possibly later, in the division of the spoils. There were no Kurds in the place. The work was done by the citizens and soldiers.

"The massacre extended to several of the Egin villages, but we have no details.

"The local government is constant in its assurance that no further massacres will take place in this region, and a good deal of energy is shown in restraining the turbulent elements.

"Five people were killed in the Agham villages, one of them a priest, but the timely arrival of soldiers prevented a general massacre. After all that has happened, it is not surprising that the Christians have no sense of security and that they are unnerved by fear.

"The destitution of the coming winter threatens to be almost as great as last year."

TURKISH PRISONS PACKED.

A letter from Spiridion C. Zavitziano, United States sanitary inspector at Constantinople, addressed to Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service, gives a striking idea of the extent of the recent massacres in that city. He writes:

"A commission has been appointed in consequence of an irade or imperial order, the mission of which commission was to ascertain if the corpses of the massacred people have been buried according to the rules of hygiene and have not endangered public health.

"The above mentioned commission, the members of which are mostly members of the international board of health, has visited the Armenian cemetery at Shishly, where they saw three large graves, one of which was forty-five by five meters and nearly two meters deep. The two other graves were smaller, about eight by three meters where several hundred corpses were buried.

BURIED IN PITS.

"The above mentioned commission has not visited the other Armenian cemeteries of Constantinople, as that, for instance, of Yed-Kuleh, Has Koi, and other places where the massacred people have been buried. In yesterday's sitting of the sanitary commission the question whether the prison will not endanger public health of the capital was discussed.

"It has been said, for instance, that the arrested Armenians are so many and so thronged in the prisons that the poor prisoners are obliged to stay on foot all the time they are in prison, being unable to lie down on account of lack of room. I will be able to state the sanitary condition of the prisons after the commission presents its report.

"If what has been said is true, such a condition may cause the outbreak of infectious diseases. There are already several cases of typhoid fever, but every year at this season this disease exists. What a physician can see now are frightened patients suffering from the consequences of what they saw during the massacres of August 26 and 28 last, when all along the streets of Galata men armed with cudgels were striking living men or dead bodies—a dreadful and terrific sight."

## SEGURA CLAIMS A VICTORY.

**Spaniards Said to Have Gained a Route to the Hills.**

Havana, Oct. 26.—Col. Segura has reported to the government that his command surprised a body of rebels at Garganta Sorosa, Province of Pinar Del Rio, and that in the fighting which followed four of the insurgents were killed.

The Spanish, by this victory, gained possession of a route to the hills, and started to build trenches to defend their position. While employed in this work the troops were continually fired upon by rebels, but no losses were sustained.

Col. Segura left the main body of his command on October 24, and with a small force started to reconnoitre the country. On his way back he learned that the Zamora battalion was engaged with the rebels. He therefore hurried to the scene of the fighting and took part in the combat.

The rebels made desperate efforts to carry the Spanish position, and thus open the way for their return to the hills, but were compelled to retreat, closely followed by the Spaniards. A series of bloody fights occurred during the two days of the pursuit. The rebels left sixty-one dead on the field, but it is believed that their losses were much heavier than this. The troops lost a lieutenant and twenty-one privates killed, and one hundred and ten wounded, including four captains and two lieutenants.

## CAUGHT UNDER THE CARS.

**Brakeman Killed in Freight Wreck on Norfolk and Western.**

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 26.—An east-bound freight train on the Norfolk and Western Railroad, consisting principally of empty coal cars, was derailed last night a short distance east of Zuni station. Twelve cars were badly wrecked and the track blockaded.

The passenger train which left Norfolk at 10 o'clock last night was detained at Zuni station until this morning by the wreck. A track was constructed around the wreck so that the passenger train could be run.

Ellis Wilson, a colored brakeman, was caught under one of the cars and killed. Two wrecking cars were kept at work last night and today clearing the main track.

## TRUANT FELL OVERBOARD.

**Joseph Richards Went Fishing Instead of to School.**

A small boy, named Joseph Richards, played truant from school yesterday and went fishing at the foot of Twenty-fourth street northwest. The finny fellows were both scarce and wary, and Joseph sought to kill time by skylarking with a chance companion, a colored boy.

They were wrestling too near the water's edge. There was a splash and the usual gurgling scream for help. Joseph was fast becoming exhausted when a colored man employed at the garbage wharf ran to his aid and pulled him ashore nearly exhausted, and fonder of school for his chilly experience.

**Season's Output of Lumber Sold.**

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 26.—A big sale of lumber amounting to over a hundred million feet and comprising the season's output of the leading mills at Chaudiere, was consummated here today. The principal purchaser was J. Cox & Sons, Liverpool, England.

# SPOKE IN HIS OLD COLLEGE

Continued from First Page.

"America," and in the responses to the Twenty-fifth psalm, which preceded the introduction of the candidate by Dr. J. E. Bradley, the president of the college. The boys forgot their surroundings in their desire to do honor to the distinguished alumnus and cheered with a will as Mr. Bryan arose.

The candidate began by a reference to Dr. Sturtevant, who had been a professor at the college when he was a student there, and said that when he commenced to study the money question he found that Dr. Sturtevant, in his book "Economies, or, the Science of Wealth," had stated the fundamental principle which underlies it.

"I always go with pleasure before college students," he continued, "but I come with especial pleasure before the students of the college because, while a man in public life must expect to have his motives misconstrued and his purposes doubted, yet, I know something about how young men feel, and I believe that young men will believe me when I tell them that my study of economic questions has been with one single purpose and that has been to find out what solution of public questions were best for the majority of the people.

SEEKING THE TRUTH.

"Now, we have differences of opinion and it is proper that there should be charity shown one to another, because, you know, none of us are infallible—we are all apt to make mistakes; but I believe that those who desire most to ascertain the truth and who labor hardest to find out what is best will come the nearest to arriving at a just conclusion and that no one who desires to know the truth, who desires to do the best that can be done, ever objects to hearing from one who may differ from him.

"You know truth does not exist in seclusion, but comes from the clash of ideas, from the comparison of views. Error is the only thing that fears public discussion.

"Truth has a power within itself by which it propagates itself, and after all there is nothing omnipotent but truth. And now, while we differ here, as young men, upon various questions which arise, I know that you will agree with me when I say that in the long run that policy which proves to be best is going to be adopted, and that those who attach themselves to a righteous cause are sure to triumph at last.

"I never get among young men without feeling that I ought to impress upon them a lesson which was impressed upon me, and that is that when a man believes he is right, he can afford to stand alone; he can afford to be called anything; because it is not what people calls you that determines character. It is what your are yourself."

STABILITY OF THE DOLLAR.

In order, as he said, that his hearers may apply these things in the study of this question, Mr. Bryan quoted from Dr. Sturtevant's book and went on to comment:

"Now, I say the doctor recognized that when a man made a contract he ought to be paid in the same way, with the same quantity or value that it had when it was made; and he goes on to argue that if you attempt to make contracts in any kind of commodity, those fluctuations in value would make the contract inequitable."

After again quoting Dr. Sturtevant, Mr. Bryan continued:

"I was glad when I began to study the money question, to find that Dr. Sturtevant recognized that the great thing desirable in a dollar was stability, and I can find no better illustration than the one I have read you, where he speaks of its being inequitable to compel a man to deliver one hundred bushels of wheat when wheat has doubled in value.

"Now, you know the whole bone of contention in this contest which we are engaged in is as to which kind of standard gives you the best dollar. There are some people who talk about honest dollars, without exactly defining what they mean by that, so that you have to take their conclusions instead of being able to form your own conclusions.

"We believe that gold and silver, used together, gives a more stable dollar, a more equitable currency, a more just standard than could be obtained from the use of one with the other eliminated from use; and the very argument Dr. Sturtevant makes there, that a short crop of wheat will make wheat rise in value, applies to money; because, if there is a short crop of money, money rises in value.

PERSUASIONS OF CONSCIENCE.

"The crops are determined usually by the weather and by various things which man may not control, but the volume of money is determined by law, which man does control. And so, if you by law make your crop of money short, you raise the value of the dollar; and if you raise the value of the dollar, you produce the same injustice to the man who owes a dollar that Mr. Sturtevant calls attention to in the crop of wheat that doubles in value.

"I want you young men to realize that when you have received great advantages, great responsibilities go with those advantages, and that you have no right, as citizens in a land like this, to keep in darkness upon any public question; nor have you a right to listen to any persuasions except the persuasions which come from your conscience and your judgment.

"I appreciate the advantages of living in a country like this. 'You may have had people tell you that my ideas were antagonistic to our form of government and to law and order. But I want you to believe me when I say that there is not a person in this country who loves our institutions more than I do, or who feels a deeper interest in their perpetuation. And what young man has more right to prize our institutions than I have?

"In what other country is it possible for a young man to accomplish as much as he can accomplish in this country? In what other country is it possible for a young man with nothing to command him except his interest in the cause, to be selected by those who believe in him to carry out their ideas?

FOUNDATION OF GOVERNMENT.

"I so much prize the advantages of a country like this that I want to keep this government as our fathers intended. I want it to rest securely upon the foundations which they laid, so that it will guarantee equal rights to every citizen and give special privileges and advantages to no citizen."

"I want it still to be so that the child of the humblest citizen of this land may be able to aspire to any office to which his abilities or his ideas or his labor and his integrity fit him. And it is because that I realize, as I think I do, some of the influences which in society are tending to close the door of opportunity to young men, that I have felt the indignation that I have expressed against great aggregations of wealth which have in many instances trampled upon the rights of weaker members of society, and have attempted, by the power which they can command, to drive out competition, and then prey upon society after it has been rendered helpless and lies at their mercy.

"But, my friends, I am here more to greet you than to talk to you, and I have digressed only this much because I have so little chance to have my side heard in some of our institutions of learning that I do not feel that I ought to neglect an opportunity to say a word in the defense of the cause for which I stand.

MORE WORK WANTED.

"I read in the papers that in various institutions of learning they are nearly all against me. My friends, if I should read in the paper that there was not a college professor, not a business man, not a man prominent in society who believed in what I am teaching, while I would believe it, I would still teach it.

"When I hear people say the trouble with the masses of the people is that they don't work hard enough, I recall what the Bible tells us, that Pharaoh, when he heard the complaint that came up from his people, said the same thing. He said: 'They are idle, that is what troubles them; make them make more bricks and make them furnish the straw.'

"I know, too, that all the great reforms of society have come up from the common people; not down from those who were well-to-do, or who were so surrounded that they did not feel the needs of the people. I remember that the Bible tells us that when one young man was inquiring what he ought to do and was told to sell what he had and give to the poor, he went away sorrowing because he had great possessions.

"I know that great possessions sometimes so monopolize a person's thoughts, so occupy his time, that he has no time to give to these needs of society which are felt and realized by those who suffer. I want you, in the study of all questions, not to take my views—because, as I say, my views may be wrong—not to take anybody's views, but to try to find out what is best for the people, and be satisfied that you can only lift yourself by lifting up those who are about you."

When Mr. Bryan concluded there was more cheering and again the students broke forth when President Branley announced a holiday in honor of the Democratic nominee. The members of the Sig Ma Phi society escorted Mr. and Mrs. Bryan to their carriage, singing their fraternity song, and sent another cheer after them as they were driven away.

After the exercises in the college chapel Mr. Bryan made a little speech to a delegation from the porch of the residence of his host, Dr. H. K. Jones.

# WILL INVADE MISSOURI.

**Republican Orators to Be Scattered Throughout the State.**

Chicago, Oct. 26.—Arrangements have been made with the five trunk lines which run west from St. Louis through Missouri to send a special train on each of the roads Wednesday morning for a tour of the State under the management of the Commercial Travelers' Clubs of St. Louis in the interests of McKinley. There will be twenty men and five speakers on each train. Chairman Hanna directed the following telegram sent to chairmen of the Republican State central committees throughout the country:

"You will please direct county chairmen in your State to make a special effort for the celebration of flag day, Saturday, October 31, by calling on all Republicans to assemble in the cities, villages, and hamlets nearest their homes, and show their patriotism, devotion to country, and the flag, and their intention to support the party which stands for protection, sound money and good government, by having patriotic speeches and such other exercises as will be appropriate for the occasion and tend to make the day a general holiday as far as possible. It is to be hoped that Republicans everywhere will unite to dedicate the day to this patriotic service."

Mr Hanna said he had received good reports today from California, Kansas, Kentucky, and Michigan, all denoting a return movement of silver Republicans. When asked if there were any new Southern election laws which would work to the disadvantage of the Republican party, Mr. Hanna remarked that Louisiana had a new law which he did not consider favorable to the party. Tennessee had one like it, but the latter had been in operation several years. The law refuses the exercise of the franchise to those citizens who are not intelligent enough to understand how to vote when a ballot is placed in their hands.

# CENTERED IN CHICAGO.

**Silver Forces Ready to Fire Their Heavy Guns.**

Chicago, Oct. 26.—Senator Tillman arrived in town today from a stumping tour through Oregon and Washington and conferred with Senator Jones at headquarters. The South Carolina Senator said the States he had been speaking in to many thousands of enthusiastic voters, would undoubtedly give their electoral votes for Bryan. The Senator will return South to finish the campaign.

The general attack of the silver forces in Cook county began today with meetings all over the city. Gov. Altgeld was the chief speaker of prominence, but there were many from outside Chicago and Illinois. Ministers joined in the appeal to vote for free silver and the champion of the cause.

Mr. Bryan will arrive tomorrow afternoon to make many big and little speeches in ever ward of the city. Under the direction of the Democratic State committee every county of Illinois has furnished at least one speaker outside Cook county to join in the attack on the gold standard.

Among the Eastern orators who arrived today to lend their aid were Timothy W. Coakley of Boston, who nominated George Fred Williams for governor, and Thomas Riley, a criminal lawyer of note from the same city. This bombardment will last all week.

It was said today by those in charge of the noonday business men's meeting, which Mr. Bryan will address at Battery D armory Wednesday, that there were 50,000 applicants for tickets.

**A Tenant Is Waiting**
To occupy your vacant property. Always provided you place it in charge of The Times Real Estate Bureau.

The 40 per cent discount off all Men's and Children's clothing at Loeb & Hirsh's, 910 F street northwest, continues to attract crowds of buyers. The sale began Monday morning and is now in progress.

Don't let them get away from you. These offerings will never be duplicated.

# DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The announcement in yesterday's papers that Loeb & Hirsh, by mutual consent, would dissolve partnership December 1, 1896, and in consequence thereof, in order to speedily reduce and convert into cash their splendid stock of clothing, would make the unprecedented offer of

# 40% OFF ON EVERY PURCHASE

created a sensation. The verdict of the people who called and purchased, collectively and individually, was that we were doing all we promised to do.

Every garment is of this season's product.
Every garment is worth 40 per cent more than we ask for it.
Every garment goes out with our guarantee.
Every garment is tailor-made and finely trimmed.
Every purchase must be satisfactory or your money back.

This sale will save you 40 per cent and you owe it to yourselves to call and investigate. Everything must be sold; hence, though the sacrifice is enormous, we are selling with the same good grace as if we were making a big profit. To illustrate what 40 per cent off means, we submit the following:

**Men's Suits.**
$7.50 Suits for..... $4.50
$10.00 Suits for..... $6.00
$12.00 Suits for..... $7.20
$15.00 Suits for..... $9.00
$18.00 Suits for..... $10.80
$20.00 Suits for..... $12.00

**CHILDREN'S Suits and Reefers**
$2.00 Suits for..... $1.20
$2.50 Suits for..... $1.50
$3.00 Suits for..... $1.80
$4.00 Suits for..... $2.40
$5.00 Suits for..... $3.00

**Men's Overcoats.**
$7.50 Overcoats for.. $4.50
$10.00 Overcoats for.. $6.00
$12.00 Overcoats for.. $7.20
$15.00 Overcoats for.. $9.00
$20.00 Overcoats for.. $12.00
$25.00 Overcoats for.. $15.00

Everything else included in this fine stock reduced in like proportion.

# 40 PER CENT OFF.

Enough salesmen to wait on you, no matter how great the crowd. Sale is now in progress.

LOEB & HIRSH, 910 F Street N. W.

# WHY MR. DOE IS FOR BRYAN

## Assistant Secretary of War Writes a Letter.

**Thinks McKinley's Election Would Merely Postpone the Present Silver Agitation.**

The letter of Gen. Joseph B. Doe, Assistant Secretary of War, in which he announces his intention of supporting Mr. Bryan, was made public last evening by the Assistant Secretary, whose views on political matters have thus come into sharp conflict with those of Col. Daniel Lamont, the Secretary of War.

Assistant Secretary Doe addresses his letter to a friend in Wisconsin, from which State he was appointed, and in the course of it says, as already reported, that he cannot accept the Chicago platform as a correct declaration of Democratic principles; that he does not favor the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, by our government alone; that he greatly deplores the attitude of the convention toward the national administration; yet he can find no comfort in the St. Louis platform or its candidates, and he detests all that is implied by the term McKinleyism.

He continues:

"I do not believe an honest or earnest effort will be made by the next administration, should it be Republican, to enact legislation in the interests of the masses of people in reference to matters, wherein those interests may be opposed to the interests of the favored classes.

"The great need of the country is that some definite determination should be arrived at as to the character of our measure of value, and I do not believe the election of Mr. McKinley would permanently settle the financial questions now before the people. Republican success would simply prolong the struggle and continue our present unsatisfactory commercial condition.

"The election of Mr. Bryan would definitely settle the financial question, and, at least, enable investors to calculate as to the future. Some commercial disturbance may follow the adoption of a silver basis, but I do not believe that universal wreck and chaos would follow, as is predicted by those who advocate the election of Mr. McKinley.

"The St. Louis platform calls for protection that the dignity of American labor may be upheld, while it is well known that the lowest wages are paid in protected industries. It claims that protection causes thrift, as though economy could be compelled by law.

"This platform promises, specifically, 'the most ample protection,' to hemp, wool, woolens, and 'all our products.' It promises aid to the American merchant marine, which after thirty years of the fostering care of Republicanism, had been almost entirely swept from the seas.

"The principal candidate nominated upon this platform is not dangerous in his personality, but the agencies behind him menace the welfare of the republic.

"I am therefore in favor of the election of, and shall support, so far as I am able, the regular Democratic ticket."

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

## NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

**Furnished by Seymour Bros., bankers and brokers, members of New York Stock Exchange. Washington office, Rooms 3 and 3a, Sun Building. J. A. Breen, manager.**

| | Op. | High | Low. | Clos. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Cotton Oil Co. | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | 14⅜ | 14⅜ |
| Am. Sugar Refinery Co. | 112½ | 115 | 112½ | 114½ |
| Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pfd. | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ | 99½ |
| Atchison Top. & S. F. | 14 | 14¼ | 14 | 14 |
| American Tobacco Co. | 73½ | 75 | 73½ | 73½ |
| Bay State Gas | 9½ | 10½ | 9½ | 10½ |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 15½ | 15½ | 15⅜ | 15½ |
| C. C. C. & St. L. | 27⅞ | 28 | 27⅞ | 27⅞ |
| Central of New Jersey | 104 | 104½ | 104 | 104½ |
| Chicago and Northw'n. | 101 | 102 | 101 | 102 |
| Chicago, Bur. & Q. | 74½ | 75⅞ | 74½ | 75⅞ |
| Chicago Gas | 69 | 70½ | 69 | 70½ |
| C. M. & St. P. | 72⅞ | 73½ | 72⅞ | 73⅞ |
| Con. Gas | 148½ | 150 | 148½ | 150 |
| C., R. I. & P. | 64⅞ | 66 | 64⅞ | 65⅝ |
| Chi., St. P., M. & O. | 40½ | 41 | 40½ | 41 |
| Del. and Hudson | 123⅞ | 125 | 123⅞ | 125 |
| Del. Lack. & West. | 155 | 155 | 155 | 155 |
| Distiller & Cattle Feed. | 6¾ | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅞ |
| General Electric | 28⅞ | 29⅝ | 28⅞ | 29 |
| Lakes & Mich. South. | 148 | 149 | 148 | 149 |
| Lacleede Gas | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ |
| Louisville & Nashville. | 46⅝ | 46⅞ | 46⅝ | 46⅞ |
| Manhattan | 92½ | 93 | 92 | 92½ |
| Mo. Pacific | 21⅝ | 21⅞ | 21½ | 21⅞ |
| National Lead Co. | 23 | 25 | 23 | 24⅞ |
| N. Y. Cent. & Hudson. | 93½ | 94 | 93½ | 94 |
| N. Y., Ontario & West. | 14½ | 14½ | 14⅛ | 14¼ |
| Northern Pacific pref. | 24½ | 22⅞ | 22 | 22⅞ |
| Pacific Mail | 21½ | 21⅞ | 21 | 21 |
| Phila. & Reading | 25⅞ | 26½ | 25⅞ | 26 |
| Pullman Palace Car Co. | 152 | 152 | 152 | 152 |
| Southern Railway pfd. | 25½ | 26 | 25½ | 25½ |
| Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. | 24½ | 25 | 24½ | 24½ |
| Union Pacific | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| U. S. Leather pfd | 62½ | 63½ | 62 | 62½ |
| Western Union Tel. Co. | 85½ | 85½ | 81½ | 82½ |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 9 | 9½ | 9 | 9½ |

## Chicago Grain Market.

| | Open | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT. | | | | |
| Dec | 69⅞ | 71⅛ | 69⅞ | 70⅞-⅞ |
| May | 74⅝ | 75⅝ | 74 | 75⅛ |
| CORN. | | | | |
| Dec | 24⅞ | 25 | 24½ | 24⅞-5 |
| May | 28¼ | 28⅝-½ | 28¼ | 28⅝ |
| OATS. | | | | |
| Dec | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ | 18⅝ |
| May | 21½ | 21¾ | 21⅛-⅛ | 21⅜-⅜ |
| PORK. | | | | |
| Jan | 7.95 | 7.95 | 7.87 | 7.90 |
| May | 8.25 | 8.25 | 8.25 | 8.25 |
| LARD. | | | | |
| Jan | 4.52 | 4.52 | 4.52 | 4.52 |
| May | 4.72 | 4.75 | 4.72 | 4.75 |
| SPARE RIBS. | | | | |
| Jan | 3.87 | 3.92 | 3.87 | 3.90 |
| May | 4.12 | 4.12 | 4.12 | 4.12 |

## Cotton.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 7.84 | 7.86 | 7.78 | 7.78 |
| January | 7.94 | 7.97 | 7.88 | 7.89 |
| February | 8.00 | 8.01 | 7.93 | 7.95 |
| March | 8.09 | 8.08 | 7.99 | 7.99 |

## Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—Lanston Monotype, 15 at 5½.

| | BID. | ASK. |
|---|---|---|
| GOVERNMENT BONDS. | | |
| U S 4's | 106⅞ | 107⅝ |
| U S 4's | 108¼ | ..... |
| U S 4's | 116⅞ | 117¼ |
| U S 5's | 111 | ..... |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BONDS. | | |
| 5's 1901, "20-year Funding" | 101 | ..... |
| 6's 1902, "20-year Funding," gold | 110½ | ..... |
| 7's 1901, "Water Stock," currency | 110 | ..... |
| 7's 1903, "Water Stock," currency | 111 | ..... |
| "Funding," currency, 3.65's | 101 | ..... |
| MISCELLANEOUS BONDS. | | |
| Met R R 5's | 102 | ..... |
| Met R R Conv. 6's, 1901 | 109 | ..... |
| Met. R. R., Cer. of Indebt | 105 | ..... |
| Belt R R 5's, 1921 | ..... | 75 |
| Eckington R R 6's | ..... | 93 |
| Columbia R R 6's, 1914 | 107 | 112 |
| Wash Gas Co. Ser A, 6's, 1902-'27 | 109 | ..... |
| Wash Gas Co. Ser B, 6's, 1904-'29 | 110 | ..... |
| Ches & Potomac Tel 5's | 100 | ..... |
| Am Sec & Tr 5's, F and A, 1905 | 100 | 105 |
| Am Sec & Tr 5's, A and O, 1905 | 100 | 105 |
| Wash Market Co 1st 6's, 1902-1941, $7,000 retired annually | 107 | ..... |
| Wash Market Co imp 6's, 12-27 | 107 | ..... |
| Wash Market Co ext'n 6's, 11-'27 | 107 | ..... |
| Masonic Hall Associat'n 5's, 1905 | 100 | ..... |
| NATIONAL BANK STOCKS. | | |
| Bank of Washington | 270 | ..... |
| Bank of Republic | 240 | ..... |
| Metropolitan | 280 | 300 |
| Central | 270 | ..... |
| Farmers and Mechanics' | 170 | ..... |
| Second | 120 | 138 |
| Citizens | 120 | ..... |
| Capital | 113 | ..... |
| West End | ..... | 110 |
| Traders' | ..... | 100 |
| Lincoln | 95 | 103 |
| SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANIES. | | |
| Nat Safe Deposit and Trust | 110 | 120 |
| Wash Loan and Trust | 110 | 120 |
| Amer Security Trust | 135 | 145 |
| Wash Safe Deposit | 50 | ..... |
| RAILROAD STOCKS. | | |
| Capital Traction Co | 60 | 65 |
| Metropolitan | 94 | 102 |
| Columbia | 50 | ..... |
| Belt | ..... | 11 |
| Eckington | ..... | 12 |
| GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT STOCKS. | | |
| Washington Gas | *40 | 43 |
| Georgetown Gas | 40 | ..... |
| U. S. Electric Light | 88 | ..... |
| INSURANCE STOCKS. | | |
| Franklin | 33 | ..... |
| Metropolitan | 65 | ..... |
| Potomac | 64 | ..... |
| Arlington | 125 | ..... |
| German-American | 150 | ..... |
| National Union | 9 | 14 |
| Columbia | 9 | 14 |
| Riggs | 7 | 8½ |
| People's | 5 | ..... |
| Lincoln | 7½ | 8½ |
| TITLE INSURANCE STOCKS. | | |
| Real Estate Title....102, J and J. | ..... | 110 |
| Columbia Title.....5, Q and J. | ..... | 7 |
| Washington Title | ..... | 7 |
| District Title | ..... | 10 |
| TELEPHONE STOCKS. | | |
| Pennsylvania | 36 | ..... |
| Chesapeake and Potomac | *53½ | 57½ |
| American Graphophone | *5⅞ | 7 |
| American Graphophone pref | ..... | 13 |
| Pneumatic Gun Carriage | 10 | 25 |
| MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS. | | |
| Mergenthaler Linotype (new) | 116 | 117 |
| Lanston Monotype | 5 | 5½ |
| Washington Market | 10 | ..... |
| Great Falls Ice | ..... | 150 |
| Lincoln Hall | ..... | 99 |

*Ex. Dividend.

## Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore, Oct. 26.—Flour dull—western super, $2.40a$2.65; do. extra, $3.00a$3.55; do. family, $3.90a$4.30; winter wheat patent, $4.40a$4.65; spring do., $4.15a$4.40; spring wheat straight, $3.95a$4.20—receipts, 20,714 barrels; exports, 38,385 barrels. Wheat inactive and firmer—spot and month, 75a75 1-8; December, 76 5-8a76 3-4; steamer No. 2 red, 71a71 1-4—receipts, 21,2o2 bushels; exports, 133,105 bushels; stock, 779,246 bushels; sales, 16,000 bushels—southern wheat by sample, 74a76; do. on grade, 71 1-2a75 1-2. Corn steady—spot and month, 29 1-4a29 1-2; November and December, new and old, 29 1-4a29 1-2; January, 30 3-8a30 1-2; February, 31 bid; steamer mixed, 27 1-4a27 3-8—receipts, 59,444 bushels; exports, 53,143 bushels; stock, 1,205,442 bushels; sales, 182,000 bushels—southern white corn, 30a32; do. yellow, 29a33. Oats quiet and steady—No. 2 white, 26 bid; No. 2 mixed, 22a22 1-2—receipts, 58,764 bushels; exports, none; stock, 1,093,220 bushels. Rye steady—No. 2 nearby, 41a42; western, 43 sales—receipts, 20,110 bushels; exports, 70,000 bushels; stock, 94,567 bushels. Hay firm—choice timothy, $13 bid. Grain freights rather quiet—steam to Liverpool per bushel, 5d. January; Cork for orders per quarter, 4s 6d,a4s 9d. November and December; 4s 3d. January. Sugar steady—granulated, $4.20 per 100 pounds. Butter firm—fancy creamery, 20a21; do. imitation, 13a15; do. ladle, 13; good ladle, 10a12; store packed, 8a10. Eggs firm—fresh, 12; cold storage, 14a15. Cheese firm—fancy New York, 60 pounds, 10 1-4a10 3-8; do. 25 pounds, 10 1-2a10 3-4; do. 22 pounds, 10 3-4a11. Whisky—$1.30a$1.31 per gallon for finished goods in car loads; $1.31a$1.32 per gallon for jobbing lots.

FINANCIAL.

32nd Issue of Stock
OPEN FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND FIRST PAYMENT.
Subscription for the 32nd issue of stock and first payment thereon will be received daily from 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. at the office of the Association.
SHARES, $2.0 EACH.
Pamphlets explaining the object and advantages of the Association and other information furnished upon application at the office.
EQUITABLE CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING ASSOCIATION
EQUITABLE BUILDING, 1003 F St. N. W.
Thomas Somerville, President.
A. J. Schafhirt, Vice President.
Geo. W. Casilear, 2d Vice President.
John Joy Edson, Secretary.
oc21-eod-tf

American Security and Trust Co.
Bicycles crated, $1
—called for, marked and shipped. We pack everything in the best manner possible and ship to any part of the world. Estimates free.
Storage Warehouse,
1140 15th street—Phone 463.
Albert M. Read, Gen'l Manager.

Wage-earner's way of making money
Is by the thrifty habit of saving. What you save, not what you make, nowadays, determines ones wealth. We are open at convenient hours Saturdays and pay days, and we pay you a fair rate of interest for the use of your money.
UNION SAVINGS BANK, 1222 F St.

T. J. HODGEN & CO
BROKERS AND DEALERS.
Stocks, Cotton, Grain, Provisions.
Local Offices—Rooms 10, 11, 12 Corcoran Building, 605 Seventh street, opposite Patent Office.
Offices—Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington.

The National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Company,
Of the District of Columbia.
Corner 15th St. and New York Avenue.
Chartered by special act of Congress Jan., 1867, and acts of Oct., 1890, and Feb., 1892.
CAPITAL: ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

SILSBY & COMPANY,
Incorporated.
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS.
613 Fifteenth St., opp. U. S. Treasury
'Phone 505.