RINGING NOISES EXPLAINED

Doctor McCoy Describes for the Doctors and for the People the cause of Those Noises in the Ears Which Have Puzzled the Profession for Centuries.

The Famous Physician Shows that the Tinnitus Aurium (Ringing Noises) Which Warn the Patient of Approaching Deafness and Often Accompany Deafness, Are in a Word Imprisoned Sounds in the Inner Ear.

While unnatural sounds occur in the head as the result of too much blood passing to the brain and ears, still by far the greater number of cases of buzzing and ringing noises that are heard within the head result from entirely different causes than too much blood going to the head. In these cases where the noises heard in the head result from the rushing of an increased amount of blood to the brain, the sounds will be intermittent and will occur like puffs of steam, each puff corresponding to a beat of the heart, which is forcing the blood along.

* * *

The most common and prevalent noise in the head is due to an interference with or stoppage of the inner air passages that lead from the throat up behind the ear drum. Noises resulting from this cause

Hiram Devers, 504 G St. S. W. Cured of deafness.

are often constant day and night. In some cases these noises occur like the ringing of bells, the buzzing of a bee, the hiss of escaping steam, or the roar like that made by a waterfall. Those who suffer from such distressing noises, while often only slightly annoyed during the daytime, imagine the noises are much worse at night, because the external noises of life during the day serve to partially drown those heard within the head. When the tube that leads from the throat to the ear drum is free and open and in health, the waves of sound coming from without are conveyed along the channel leading down to the ear drum, and these sound waves cause the little drum to vibrate and repeat the sound to the inner chambers of the ear, where they are taken up by nerves and carried to the brain. After these sound waves have done their duty they pass out through the tube that leads from the middle ear to the throat and are lost and gone.

* * *

When these tubes are blocked up the sound waves, after entering the middle ear, and traveling along the channels and passages and canals of the inner ear, and having done their duty, finding no opening for escape into the throat, remain in the ear, and one set of sound waves mingle with other and entirely different sound waves, until there is formed a confused jumble that never leaves, remaining ever present, assuming the form of one of the peculiar varieties of ear noises that are so commonly heard. This is the explanation of those ringing noises in the ears which so often warn the patient of approaching deafness, and so often accompany deafness. This is what the doctors mean by Tinnitus Aurium.

* * *

If you go in a deep cave and have the entrance blocked up behind you so that there will be no outlet for the air that is contained in the cavern, and then cry out aloud, you will hear the cry repeated from chamber to chamber, from gallery to gallery, until it comes back to you multiplied, increased and confused as a collection of discordant sounds, and entirely different from the original cry that you uttered, and the entire cave will echo and re-echo and repeat and vibrate with the waves of sound, until at last there will be heard an indistinct hum, which so permeates the imprisoned air that it can almost be felt by the superficial nerves of the body. This is the same thing that occurs in the caverns of the ear when their outlet, the Eustachian tube, is blocked up by disease.

* * *

Now, before any marked sense of lost hearing is observed, a great many people notice the confused and ringing noises in the ear. They notice they hear better in a crowd or in a noisy street car, where the rattle and hum of the machinery is taking place, than they can in the quiet of their own homes. The reason for this is that the busy sounds of life drown the internal head noises and allow in a noisy place the external sounds to be analyzed, while in a more quiet place the head noises make such an impression that ordinary conversation is heard muffled and indistinct.

* * *

One of the very first signs that the hearing is about to fail is the presence of ringing noises in the head. During the day the pleasures of a person so affected are seriously interfered with, while during the night that follows a succession of horrors is presented which in many instances render refreshing sleep impossible. During the treatment of deafness the usual course is to get the ringing noises to cease, and this often happens some little time before improvement in the hearing is noticed.

LIKE CHIRPING CRICKETS.

Mr. M. H. Best, 401 Wilson Street nw., Le Droit Park, Washington, D. C.: "I have been deaf for more than twenty years and was growing deafer all the time. I had the most disagreeable lot of noises in my head that anyone could imagine—blowing noises—sounds like a clock ticking in my head and the chirping of crickets. They troubled me constantly, and my head hurt me so at night that I could not sleep. The noises have ceased and I sleep well. I was so deaf that people had to shout at me. The hearing in my left ear has been completely restored."

LIKE HISSING STEAM.

P. S. Lesh, 180 P St. nw.: "I was totally deaf in my left ear. My deafness resulted from an abscess. After the discharges stopped I found that I was deaf and had distressing noises in my head, a constant hissing like escaping steam. Then there was a throbbing noise as if I heard every pulsation of my heart. The noises have ceased and my hearing is perfect."

LIKE HUMMING BEES.

Hiram Devers, 504 G St. sw.: "I was absolutely stone deaf in my right ear, and I had constant noises, like the buzzing of insects or the humming of bees. There was a disagreeable stopped-up sensation, and that side of my head always had a numb, dead feeling. The noises are gone and my hearing is restored."

LIKE BLOWING HORNS.

John Potter, 1527 33rd St. nw: "I had continuous rumbling noises in my ears both day and night. The noises became so great at night that they sounded like someone blowing horns in my ears. It made me very nervous. The noises have entirely left me, and I can hear a watch tick distinctly."

LIKE A WATERFALL.

F. E. Sherwood, Howard House, cor. 6th and Pa. ave. nw.: "I had been deaf for twenty years. After a heavy cold I would be very deaf, and I had terrible roaring noises in my head that sounded like a waterfall. The noises have ceased and I can hear as well as anyone."

LIKE A STRONG WIND.

Mrs. Annie M. Diercks, Rock Creek Church road, cor. Riggs road, D. C.: "My deafness came on twenty-six years

F. E. Sherwood, Howard House, cor. Pa. ave. and 6th st. Cured of deafness.

ago, and it began with disagreeable noises in my head, a blowing sound like the wind during a storm. The noises have stopped and I can hear ordinary conversation."

ROARING NOISES.

George E. Ringgold, 1923 9th St. nw.: "If I put a watch close to my ear I could not hear it tick. I had a continual roaring noise in my head. The noises have left me, and I can hear my watch tick nearly a foot from my ear."

LIKE BUZZING INSECTS.

Miss Helen M. Towson, 15 Grant place nw.: "I had awful noises in my head like the buzzing of insects and the thunder of a cataract. I was so deaf that I had given up going to lectures and concerts. The noises have stopped and I hear conversation perfectly."

RUMBLING SOUNDS.

Raymond Dickson, Brightwood ave. nw. (Age 10 years.): His mother says: "Raymond was so deaf that we had to take him from school. With his deafness he was troubled with rumbling noises in his head, which have now ceased and he hears perfectly."

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THE DISTRICT'S ORPHANS

Discussed by the Congressional Committee on Charities.

SISTER SARAH'S QUESTION

The Officers of Several Institutions Make Interesting Statements—Non-Sectarianism Claimed for All the Orphan Asylums—What Becomes of the Graduates of These Places.

Orphan children and the duty of the government towards them were the subjects yesterday before the Joint Committee of the House and Senate. Senator McMillan presided, the other members in attendance being Mr. Northway and Mr. Pitney. The question of religious teaching in the German Orphan Asylum, St. Rose Industrial School, St. John's Orphanage and St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum was considered. Sister Sarah, of St. John's Orphanage, and Sister Mariana, of St. Rose's Industrial School, were present during the inquiry, and both responded to questions from the committee.

The questions for discussion in detail were: "May public funds properly be used to support sectarian or private institutions? Where grants of public money are made, ought not the District to have the right to place dependent children in the institution so aided? What would be the effect of carrying out the declared policy of Congress to make no appropriations of money to sectarian institutions? Does the policy of taking children from and returning them to parents stimulate dependency? What becomes of children discharged from the sectarian and private institutions? What is the length of time children are maintained at public expense, and is the expense per child unduly large?"

All of those examined showed that the children on being discharged from the schools were provided with places.

Hon. Simon Wolf, of the German Orphan Asylum, advised the committee that the asylum was non-sectarian. It receives $1,800 from the Government, but is mainly supported by private charities. He declared that if the appropriations were withdrawn the result would be that the asylum could not afford to receive children who are now sent there by the District.

Secretary Hackett made the statement on behalf of St. John's Orphanage. His examination covered the history of the orphanage from its establishment, which history included the original efforts of Sister Sarah, to which present success, existence, in fact, of the institution, was due. He laid before the committee an abstract, giving all the statistical information asked by the committee, but at its request made an oral statement.

He was questioned by Mr. Northway and by Mr. McMillan on the point as to whether the orphanage was a sectarian institution. Mr. Hackett said from the fact that it was attached to St. John's Parish and was under the nominal control of the Episcopal Church, it might be said to be an Episcopal institution. But, as a matter of fact, he said the board of management was composed of laymen.

Senator McMillan—Members of the Episcopal Church?

Mr. Hackett—Yes, sir; but there is no restriction as to the admission of children. There is no proselyting, nor do we entertain any antagonism to any institution doing similar work.

Mr. Hackett said that he thought it proper that inasmuch as there was no strictly Government institution to perform the work done by St. John's orphanage it was the duty of the Government to make provision for children who might become a public burden or who were actually a public burden at the time of their reception into the orphanage. The orphanage began its work fifteen years ago, and with great economy it has now an endowment of $22,000, and in due time it was the hope of the board to make the institution self-sustaining. The inmates were partly, he said, those who were sent there by the police. No salaries are paid. Sister Sarah, out of her own means, and other funds, had provided a summer home in Virginia for the inmates, and in general the work was done well and with sincerity.

Sister Sarah explained to the committee that the greatest care was taken to see to it that the inmates aided by the Government were from the District of Columbia only. She was pressed very close on this point by Mr. Pitney, whereupon she told him of a case of a mother who is now in the city, with two children. She is not technically a resident of the District. She desires to place the two children in the orphanage. Sister Sarah asked Mr. Pitney what he would do in such a case. Mr. Pitney gracefully declined to say what he would do.

Mr. Pitney also wanted to know the value of the articles of clothing and food donated. "You know, he said that the only way the committee can judge whether an appropriation is needed is by knowing how much money is received or disbursed." It was explained to him that the values of all receipts were to be had in the reports of the orphanage. Sister Sarah made a quarterly report to the superintendent of charities.

Mr. Pitney said that the real question was what such institutions contributed to the public welfare and how far the public ought to pay for that work. Mr. Hacket said that there could be no doubt that St. John's Orphanage did its share and was entitled to what it received, the appropriations of $1,800 having been given only in the past two years. He argued that there was as much equity in the Government contributing to the support of an institution of this kind as it was for the Government to maintain a prison in New Jersey. Mr. Pitney said that there was the distinction in these cases that in the case of the prison the Government appropriated a specific sum for a specific number of beneficiaries.

"If there is an obligation on the government to pay $2,000, why not the whole sum?" asked Mr. Pitney.

"Because we do what we can," was the reply, "and ask the Government to do the rest."

Dr. Gunnell also spoke for St. John's and paid a high tribute to the services and zeal of Sister Sarah.

Sister Mariana was next called for St. Rose's Industrial School, and made oral statements as to what the committee required. Sister Mariana said that the work at this school was totally different from that at any other in the District. They receive girls from St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum at the age of fourteen and keep them until they are twenty-one, teaching them housework, sewing in all its branches, and finally equipping them to earn from $10 to $25 a week. There are at present sixty-seven girls in the institution, the average running up sometimes to eighty. When they are discharged after graduation they are provided with clothes for a term of months, and if they go away they are given means of sustaining themselves for a month. A great many of the girls have places in Washington and some of them in Baltimore. The cost per capita is $10, the girls being received not only from St. Vincent's, but from the agents of the Humane Society.

Senator McMillan—Are they all Catholics? A.—No, sir; we have two non-Catholics. We never think of interfering with the religion of the children. We have with us sometimes three or four children who are not Catholics.

Q.—Do you give them religious instruction? A.—Yes, sir, at morning and evening prayers; and they go to church together, as is done in every other well-regulated institution. When they leave us they can do as they please.

The institution was shown to receive $4,500 from the Government, the total expenses being about $12,000. All the children are white, and quarterly reports are made to the superintendent of charities.

Father Gloyd, president and treasurer of St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, submitted a written statement on which he commented. He showed the relationship between St. Ann's Infant Asylum, St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, St. Joseph's and the Rose Industrial School. The boys go from St. Ann's to St. Joseph's, and are kept there until they are from twelve to fourteen years of age, and are then provided with places in which Father Gloyd said the officers of the institution were very successful. The girls go from St. Ann's to St. Vincent's, thence to the Rose Industrial School, and then out into the world, as explained by Sister Mariana.

St. Joseph's received, it was stated, about $4,571 from all sources other than the Government, which appropriates $1,800 a year. At the last report, in January, there was a cash balance of $195.91.

Q.—These institutions are all under the control of the church?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—The doctrines of the Catholic Church are taught?

A.—That is a matter about which we ask no questions.

Q. They are required to attend church?

A. Yes, sir; for the sake of order. It would be impossible to have those absent under supervision while the others were at church. There couldn't be a nurse for each one of them.

Q. But they are required, you say, to attend church?

A. Yes, sir, as I have said, they are required to do that for the sake of order.

Senator McMillan—You merely require that they shall all go together?

A. Yes, sir.

Father Gloyd gave the appropriation for the schools as $1,800 for St. Joseph's, $4,500 for St. Rose, and $5,400 for St. Ann's. He showed that St. Vincent's, one of the intermediate institutions, received no appropriation at all. With Father Gloyd was Father Mackin, of St. Paul's Church.

Rev. Dr. Childs, the vice president, and Miss Wilson, the superintendent, of the Newsboys' and Children's Aid Society, appeared for that society. The former made a statement as to its organization, in January, 1885, for the care only of newsboys and bootblacks, and the later development of it into the present organization, including the Maulsby Home. They have a building valued at about $3,000, and no debt on the property. They have on an average from 125 to 150 children for instruction, which includes athletics. He referred the very dirty condition of lots of the boys who are received, and made the statement that the colored boys were of a very low intellectual grade.

Miss Wilson said that the marked difference was in the lack of moral sense among the young colored children. They knew of no responsibility, and it was in this respect that attention was first chiefly paid to their education. Miss Wilson laid stress on the need of a separate building for the colored people, although at present the sexes of course were separated. The necessity for such a building she said was not because there was any friction between the races, but because the greatest moral effect could be had by such separation, from the reason in chief she had just assigned.

The expenses of this society are about $5,000 a year. It has been receiving $1,000 a year from the Government for the past two years.

This closed the hearing for the day.

THE BURIAL AT BELFAST.

Remains of Hon. Seth L. Milliken Sent to His Home.

The casket containing the remains of the late Hon. Seth L. Milliken was removed from the House yesterday at 3:13 p. m. to the Baltimore and Potomac station, where it was shipped to Belfast, Maine, the home of the dead Congressman. The simple service in the House was performed by the chaplain of the House.

The funeral party consisted of the widow, Seth M. Milliken, son of the deceased, from West Point; Frank and Byron Milliken, brothers of the deceased; Department Commander Thomas S. Hopkins, and the committees of the House and Senate. The House committee was composed of Boutelle, Maine; Hicks, Pennsylvania; Shannon, New York; Skinner, North Carolina; Weymouth, Massachusetts; Hilborn, California; Dinsmore, Arkansas; Stallings, Alabama; Graff, Illinois; Terry, Arkansas; Senators Hale, Maine; Gallinger, New Hampshire; Carter, Montana, represented the Senate. Deputy Sergeants-at-Arms Pierce and White will have charge of the arrangements.

Arranging for a Banquet.

The special committee of the Virginia Republican Association held a meeting Monday night at headquarters, No. 923 F street northwest. They will perfect arrangements for the annual banquet tonight at a regular meeting. Dr. C. B. Fervis will address the association.

Beulah Lyles Forfeits Collateral.

Beulah Lyles, colored, who was arrested last week charged with keeping a disorderly house in the Division, failed to respond to her name in police court yesterday, and her collateral was forfeited. The woman was taken into custody on complaint of two men, who charged that they had been robbed of $230 while in her house.

POWERFUL POLYNICE.

RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Gout, and Dyspepsia Cured With Polynice Oil BY INOCULATION.

The New York Herald of October 3d and 6th in its editorial article says, after having witnessed several of the experiments made at the Bellevue Hospital with Polynice Oil, and afterwards having seen the patients who had been inoculated, they expressed themselves as having been cured of their rheumatism.

The physicians of the hospital were surprised at this French medical discovery which they called Powerful Polynice.

H. S. Howe, U. S. Army, says he has had rheumatism for three years; took ten months' treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., with slight relief; has been treated with Oil Polynice, and received immediate relief.

Charles W. Drury, 2431 K street northwest, for a number of months was unable to put his hand to his head; one treatment restored him to perfect use of his arms.

William L. Wells, 482 H street southwest, had rheumatism for a year or more; unable to wear a shoe; received one treatment of Oil Polynice, and can now wear a shoe as well as ever.

Col. Geo. Hunter, of Pension Bureau, states he has been treated once with Oil Polynice for Dyspepsia, and after three days he feels better than he has for years.

Dr. Rogers, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, states: The experiments made here at the hospital with the Polynice Oil, witnessed by me, having been very successful, I heartily recommend it in all cases of rheumatism.

Temporarily the patients will be treated every day from 10 to 12, and from 2 to 5; on Sunday from 11 to 2, at 1716 F street northwest.

The World of Business.

Wall Street Yesterday.

New York, April 20.—The developments in various security markets today show that local professional operators take a very serious risk when they attempt a speculative diagnosis of the European political situation without first obtaining a trustworthy expression, such as the markets invariably furnish of foreign commercial and financial sentiment. There was a strong suspicion in a number of quarters yesterday afternoon that the London market for securities might not yield this morning to the final prices recorded here. What actually occurred was a surprise to every one, even to those who were more than half convinced, last night, that London quotations would come in this morning above the parity of New York prices. A comparative advance of two points in Louisville and Nashville literally staggered some of the traders who sold the stock yesterday, while advances of 1-2@1 per cent in the other internationally listed stocks foreshadowed as lively an opening as on Monday morning.

The day's business on the stock exchange consisted in the main of repurchases of stock sold yesterday. There was, however, a little buying of a more substantial character, notably in Southern Railway preferred and Chicago Gas. In a number of stocks the declines recorded yesterday were more than recovered. This was true in the case of Atchison preferred, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago Gas, St. Paul, Manhattan and Southern Railway preferred. In only a few stocks was the net improvement smaller than yesterday's loss. Chief among them was Louisville and Nashville, which on transactions less than half as large yesterday, regained more than two-thirds of its loss, a circumstance that may be construed as indicating that only a part of the short interest in that stock has been covered and that evidently with difficulty.

The volume of trading was not as large as yesterday, but it was rather better distributed. The only stocks that were conspicuous because they did not participate in the rally were United States Leather and Tobacco. Of specific developments the most important perhaps was the decision of the court of appeals in favor of the Manhattan Railway Company in its suit for a review of the assessment of its personal property by the tax commissioners of this city. Another interesting item is the statement of exports from this port for the week showing an increase of $1,000,000, or about 14 per cent over the previous week. The closing was strong at a fractional reaction from the best prices.

New York Stock Market.

Corrected daily by W. B. Hibbs & Co., Bankers and Brokers. Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, 1421 F street.

	Op.	High.	Low.	Clos.
American Spirits	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
American Spirits pfd	30½	31	30½	30½
Am. Sugar Refinery	111⅝	112¾	111⅝	111⅝
American Sugar, pfd	102¾	103¾	102¾	103
American Tobacco	71	71⅛	69¼	69½
American Cotton Oil	....	....	....	....
Atchison, Top. & S. F.	9⅞	10	9¾	10
Atch., Top. and S. F. pfd	18¼	18⅛	18	18⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	....	....	....	....
Bay State Gas	....	....	....	....
Canada Southern	47⅛	47⅛	46¾	46⅞
Canada Pacific	....	....	....	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅝	16⅝	16¼	16⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	28¼	28½	28	28¼
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	71	71⅛	70⅞	71¼
Chicago & Northw'n	103	103¼	102⅝	103¼
Chicago Gas	81	82¼	81¼	81
C., M. and St. P.	70⅝	71⅛	70⅝	71
C., M. & St. Paul, pfd	....	....	....	....
C., R. I. and P.	61⅝	62⅛	61⅛	61⅛
Consolidated Gas	160⅛	161	160⅛	161
Del. Lac. & West	150	150⅛	150	150
Del. & Hudson	103⅛	103½	103⅛	103⅛
Denv. & R. Grande, pfd	....	....	....	....
Erie	....	....	....	....
General Electric	31	31¼	31	31⅛
Illinois Central	....	....	....	....
Lake Shore	163⅞	164	163⅞	164
Louisville & Nashville	42⅞	43¼	41⅞	41
Met. Traction	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
Manhattan	84⅛	85⅛	84⅛	84⅞
Michigan Cen.	....	....	....	....
Mo. Pacific	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
M., K. & T. pfd	26	26⅛	26	26⅛
National Lead Co.	....	....	....	....
National Lead Co., pfd	....	....	....	....
New Jersey Central	77⅛	78	77	77
New York Central	98⅛	99⅛	97¾	98
Northern Pacific	....	....	....	....
Northern Pacific pfd	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	34⅞
Ontario & Western	13	13¼	13	13⅛
Pacific Mail	26	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞
Pullman	18	18⅛	17⅞	18
Southern Railway, pfd	24	26	24	26⅛
Texas Pacific	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Tenn. Coal & Iron	20⅞	21⅞	20	21
Union Pacific	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
U. S. Leather pfd	50¼	50¼	51⅛	52
Wabash pfd	12	12	12	12
Wheeling & L. Erie	....	....	....	....
W. & L. E. pfd	....	....	....	....
West. Union Tel. Co.	80¼	80⅞	80⅞	80¼
Philadelphia Traction	....	....	....	....
Silver	....	....	....	....

The bears, most of them, considered that they had a most fortuitous circumstance in the news of war. As suggested in this column yesterday, however, there seems really no reason why prices should drop on account of this trouble across the water, especially as it is, so far, at least, confined within very narrow limits, and not likely to develop into anything more portentous. The market yesterday bore out this idea admirably. The prices were not lower, and in most instances were higher than the close on Monday, notably in Gas and Sugar. The London markets yesterday morning were strong and up, and our own reflected them to a quite considerable extent. If, now, the war should be extended to the powers, unfortunately, such an overwhelming disaster would still, many people think, not cause more than a very temporary sag in our markets, for the very good reason that a general condition of war in Europe would necessarily mean brisker business for this country.

The Chapman sugar scandal case is quite naturally attracting a large amount of attention in Washington, and will probably continue to do so until it and those which hinge on it are decided one way or another. Aside from the personal end, and Havemeyer and Searles and Chapman and Seymour are all estimable gentlemen of finance, and our own John Macartney, in addition to this, is personally known to us all as a very good fellow, and well worth having for a friend, there is also the broader phase of the question which deals with its bearing on this matter of what a broker is obliged to disclose of his private business, and this is being discussed on all sides along F street. The general opinion seems to be, notwithstanding the decision of the court, that a broker ought to have the right to consider his business secrets inviolable; ought to be able to say to any one who comes into his office to do business that if he wishes it nobody shall know its nature, or even that it exists, except the two most intimately concerned. One of the most prominent brokers on the street said to me yesterday in this connection:

"It seems to me preposterous that the case should have resulted as it did. It means, apparently, that at any time Congress may come up to F street and ask me any impertinent question it wishes about my private affairs and send me to jail if I refuse to answer them. I have a strong hope that the President will pardon Mr. Chapman and that the other cases will be nolle prossed. If this were to happen it would be a long time before another Congressional investigating committee would attempt to find out who I am doing business with and how I am doing it."

The interesting circumstance remains, notwithstanding all these three years of legal contest, when all these thousands of dollars that it has required to carry it on, and all this appeal to the highest court of the land and this learned and portentous consideration of the case by this highest court, that our friends, the recalcitrant witnesses, are still recalcitrant, and that the world and the Senate do not yet know anything about that Sugar scandal that these gentlemen refuse to tell.

It is stated that Mr. Havemeyer will be the next victim of the Sugar Trust investigation to be tried for refusing to answer. The above, however, is not a statement by this column. The fact of the matter is that one of the newspaper men is likely next to become the victim. This interesting story as to Mr. Havemeyer's greatest imminence to danger is probably put forth for the effect it will have on Sugar stock, or for the effect that it is hoped to have.

The spurt in Gas yesterday, the best on the board, is most satisfactory to the friends of the Chicago company. It was what was to be expected, though.

The Albany court of appeals decided the Manhattan Elevated tax case in favor of the company yesterday. The order of the appellate division is reversed and that of the special term modified so as to vacate the assessment and order a new assessment by the commissioners.

The earnings of the Southern Railway for the second week in April show an increase of $20,000. From July 1 the earnings show a decline of $411,000.

The war in Greece will have no real effect on the price of wheat, any more than it will in the stock market. The wild fluctuations of the Chicago wheat market on Monday were totally a matter of speculative manipulation, as was very clearly shown by their course. What more market for our wheat could possibly result from a war involving such a small territory as the present one? It would be an entirely different matter, of course, if the other European countries were brought into the trouble, but this seems more than improbable at the present time.

Leather preferred was almost the only exception to the good prices yesterday. The tariff possibilities were ascribed as the cause of its weakness. The street seems to believe that there will be an import duty on hides.

Washington Stock Market.

Sales—Lincoln Fire Insurance, 100 at 8 1-2; Mergenthaler Linotype, 60 at 121; 10 at 120 7-8; Lanston Monotype, 100 at 6 5-8.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 4's, R 1907 Q J	111	.....
U. S. 4's, C. 1907 Q J	112	112⅞
U. S. 5's, 1905	121⅞	....
U. S. 2's, 1904 Q F	114	....

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BONDS.

	Bid.	Ask'd
3s 1899 "2-year Funding"	101	.....
6s 1902 "10-year Funding" gold	112	.....
7s 1891, "Water Stock" currency	113	.....
7s 1901, "Water Stock" currency	114	.....
"Funding" currency 3.65's	109	112

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

	Bid.	Ask'd
Met. R R 5s, 1925	....	117
Met R R Conv. 6s	115	.....
Met. R R Cert. of Indebtedness	....	.....
Belt R R 5s, 1921	60	80
Eckington R R 6's	80	.....
Columbia R R 6's, 1914	115	118
Wash Gas Co. Ser A, 6's, 1905-'27	114	.....
Wash Gas Co. Ser B, 6's, 1904-'29	115	.....
Ches and Pot Tel 5's, 1896-1981	1 2	.....
Am Sec & Tr 5's, F and A, 1905	100	.....
Am Sec & Tr 5's, A and O, 1905	100	.....
Wash Market Co 1st 6's, 1902-1911, $7,000 retired annually	100	.....
Wash Market Co imp 6's, 12-27	109	.....
Wash Market Co ext'n 6's, 11-'27	109	.....
Masonic Hall Association 6's, 1906	103	.....
Wash Lt Inf 1st 6's, 1904	95	.....

NATIONAL BANK STOCKS.

	Bid.	Ask'd
Bank of Washington	250	.....
Bank of Republic	221	.....
Metropolitan	280	310
Central	260	.....
Farmers' and Mechanics'	175	190
Second	152	.....
Citizens	125	.....
Columbia	126	130
Capital	105	108
West End	93	100
Traders'	102	105
Lincoln	....	.....
Ohio	....	.....

SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANIES.

	Bid.	Ask'd
Nat. Safe Deposit and Trust	114⅞	.....
Wash. Loan and Trust	118	122
Amer. Security and Trust	140	146
Wash. Safe Deposit	50	.....

RAILROAD STOCKS.

	Bid.	Ask'd
Capital Traction Co.	52¼	52¾
Metropolitan	111⅞	113
Columbia	50	60

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT STOCKS.

	Bid.	Ask'd
Washington Gas	*43⅞	49⅞
Georgetown Gas	45	.....
U. S. Electric Light	88	90

INSURANCE STOCKS.

	Bid.	Ask'd
Firemen's	28	33
Franklin	37	.....
Metropolitan	65	.....
Corcoran	....	.....
Potomac	....	.....
Arlington	128	145
German American	....	.....
National Union	10⅞	11
Columbia	12¼	13
Riggs	7⅞	8⅞
People's	5⅞	6⅞
Lincoln	*8⅞	8⅞
Commercial	4⅞	.....

TITLE INSURANCE STOCKS.

	Bid.	Ask'd
Real Estate Title	98	100
Columbia Title	5⅞	6⅞
Washington Title	....	.....
District	....	.....

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

	Bid.	Ask'd
Pennsylvania	38	50
Chesapeake and Potomac	*61⅞	65
American Graphophone	*8⅞	8⅞
American Graphophone, pfd	15	16⅞
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	.61	.66

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

	Bid.	Ask'd
Mergenthaler Linotype (new)	120⅞	121⅞
Lanston Monotype	6⅞	6⅞
Washington Market	11	13
Great Falls Ice	115	.....
Nor. and Wash. Steamboat	....	.....
Lincoln Hall	....	90

*Ex. Div.

Chicago, April 20.—The war news ceased to be a consideration in wheat this morning, and the whole market ruled heavy today. The first trades for May showed a concession over night of 1-4 to 3-4. The advance in Liverpool from Thursday was by no means proportionate to the advance scored on this side. The second cables showed a concession of 1d from the earlier advances, and discouraged holders who had taken on wheat on the war scare. The best buying for the day was credited to the people who were most conspicuous sellers on the bulge yesterday. The coarse grain markets were not so weak as anticipated, for the simple reason that the covering by shorts was more extensive than looked for. May corn opened off 3-8 cent at 24 1-4, declined to 24 1-8, recovered to 24 3-8, and held in the vicinity of 24 1-4.

Chicago Grain and Provision Market.

Corrected daily by W. B. Hibbs & Co., Bankers and Brokers. Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, 1421 F street.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.
WHEAT.				
May	73⅞	74⅛	73⅛	73⅞
July	73⅛	73⅞	72⅞	73⅞-⅞
CORN.				
May	24¼	24¼	24⅛	24⅛
July	25⅞	26	25⅞	26
OATS.				
May	17	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛
July	18⅛	18⅞	18	18⅞
PORK.				
May	8.42	8.50	8.42	8.47
July	8.52	8.60	8.52	8.60
LARD.				
May	4.17	4.20	4.17	4.20
July	4.30	4.30	4.27	4.27
SPARE RIBS.				
May	4.70	4.70	4.70	4.70
July	4.70	4.75	4.70	4.75

New York Cotton Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.
May	6.98	7.01	6.97	6.97
June	7.02	7.02	7.02	7.02
July	7.05	7.12	7.05	7.08
August	7.09	7.13	7.08	7.08

MRS. BROWN SEEKS DIVORCE.

Husband Accused of Improper Relations With an Actress.

Susan H. Brown filed a bill yesterday against Frank H. Brown, praying the equity court to grant her a decree of divorce. The defendant was once a stock broker in this city, but is at present a non-resident.

The parties were married in this city January 10, 1889, and have one child, a boy, aged five years. The plaintiff alleges in her petition that her husband sustained improper relations with one Maggie A. Birch, known as Madge Dean, at the Hotel Normandie, in this city, in September, 1895, and also at the Montevideo Flats, in New York city, at various times last summer.

She also charges that he was criminally intimate with the same woman in Wilmington, Del., in August, 1894. She desires to resume her maiden name, to have suitable alimony, and to have the custody of her child.

Water Main Taxes.

The Commissioners yesterday transmitted to Senator McMillan, chairman of the Senate District Committee, a copy of House bill, 10331, to authorize the reassessment of water main taxes in the District, with the request that the same shall be adopted at as early a date as practicable. The measure has already passed the House.

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Railroad Stocks and Bonds and all securities listed on the exchanges of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore bought and sold.
A specialty made of investment securities. District bonds and all local Railroad, Gas, Insurance and Telephone Stock dealt in.
American Bell Telephone Stock bought and sold. mh18-tf

Washington Loan & Trust Co.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.
Loans in any amount made on approved real estate or collateral at reasonable rates.
Interest paid upon deposits on daily balances subject to check.
This company acts as executor, administrator, trustee, agent, treasurer, registr