DR. McCOY GIVES FOR THE SUMMER

The Uniform $3 Rate Original in His Practice.

And Extends It So That It Applies to All Patients and All Diseases.

This announcement of the $3 rate for the summer applies not only to Catarrh, but to all diseases. Its especial appropriateness for diseases of a Catarrhal nature lies in these facts: All those diseases that attack the nose, blocking its passages; that attack the throat, causing irritation; that attack the ear tubes, producing head noises and Deafness; that attack the Bronchial Tubes and Lung Tubes, are aggravated by the weather of fall, winter and spring. They improve in the warm weather months, because at such times there is little change in the temperature; the damp spells that produce colds are absent, and the high winds loaded with dust that irritate the breathing tracts are absent. In winter even the Doctor's skill is often taxed to cure Catarrh. Nature offers obstacle after obstacle, and in one day undoes all the good he has been able to perform in a week. In summer nature helps the Doctor. One month of summer treatment for Catarrh is worth two months of the most careful winter treatment. If all who suffer from Catarrh were wise enough to devote a little of the summer to treatment, there would soon be few cases of Catarrh to treat, cases of Deafness would become rare, head noises a curiosity and chronic coughs and consumption would be reduced to a minimum. Doctor McCoy departs from his usual custom in this instance only by making the $3 rate cover all diseases. It applies not only to Summer Treatment for Catarrh, but it applies to every disease.

DR. McCOY'S RECORD.

The Six Years of Preparation.

Matriculant at University of New York.1876
First honor man in his class.....1879
Winner of famous Loomis prize.....February, 1879
Candidate for Bellevue Hospital appointment.....March, 1879
Chosen by competitive examination, open to all the doctors of the world, resident physician of Bellevue Hospital.....March, 1879
Served as resident physician to Bellevue.....1879-1880
During service at Bellevue elected visiting physician to Training school for nurses.....April, 1880
Study in hospitals of London and Dublin.....1881
Formulation of regular treatment for chronic troubles as a result of hospital experience.....1882
Formulation of regular treatment for the cure of catarrhal, bronchial and lung diseases.....1883
Announcement of Dr. McCoy's cures first introduced voluntarily by well-known journalists, with pictures and interviews of patients cured.....April, 1884
Doctor McCoy treating over one thousand patients a month.....1885
Extension of office facilities by employment of students from Bellevue, 1885-1886. The second visit to Europe for further Hospital Study and Inspection.
Serving in the laboratories of Prof. Koch, at Berlin.....1890
Study in Charitie Hospital of Berlin and Royal Clinic under Von Bergmann..1891
Formulation of a system of medicine based on the discovery of poison in the blood as the origin of disease.....1891
The system perfected by application and experiment in cases selected from Dr. McCoy's practice.....1892
The world startled by Dr. McCoy's Discovery of a cure for Deafness.....September, 1895
Location of a permanent national practice in Washington.....March 28, 1896

SHE WAS ALMOST TOTALLY DEAF

Mrs. Margaret A. Seward, 814 L st. se.: "I had been deaf for five years.

"I could not hear the ordinary noises of the streets. I was troubled constantly with roaring noises in my head, that disturbed me so I could not sleep.

"The disagreeable noises have ceased, and I hear everything plainly and distinctly."

DEAF FOR TWENTY YEARS.

F. E. Sherwood, Howard House, cor. 6th and Pa. ave. nw.:

"My left ear was so deaf that I could not hear a clock tick with it. My right ear was becoming quite deaf, also. My hearing returned to me suddenly. Now I hear perfectly with either ear."

CAN HEAR A PIN DROP.

A. Vogelsberger, 2018 7th st. nw.: "I was so deaf when I went to Drs. McCoy and Cowden that I could not hear people speaking across the table. Now I can hear distinctly with either ear. I can hear a pin drop."

HE WAS DEAF IN BOTH EARS.

John D. Knott, 1232 I st. se.: "I was so deaf at times that I would have to ask people to write down what they wished to say to me. Now I can hear even a whisper."

HEARS AGAIN DISTINCTLY.

John W. Berkeley, 636 C St. se.: "I could hear only the loudest sounds. I had continuous rumbling, ringing and whistling sounds in my head. The noises have gone, and I hear again distinctly."

HAD BEEN DEAF TEN YEARS.

Granville Harford, 903 C st. ne.: "I had been deaf for ten years. Doctor McCoy has restored my hearing so that I can now hear everything with perfect distinctness."

HAD CATARRH THIRTY YEARS.

William H. Miller, 336 12th st. se.: "I had catarrh since the war. My stomach troubled me, too, very badly. If I only drank water it hurt me. Doctor McCoy's treatment has cured me. I have gained eight pounds in weight and feel perfectly well."

SHE IS CURED OF CATARRH.

Mrs. B. J. Comer, 162 F st. ne.: "I had been a great sufferer from catarrh, and Doctors McCoy and Cowden have cured me."

DOCTOR McCOY'S BOOK FREE TO ALL.

CONSULTATION FREE.

McCoy System of Medicine,
PERMANENT OFFICES
DR. McCOY'S
NATIONAL PRACTICE,
Dr. J. CRESAP McCOY
Dr. J. M. COWDEN,
Consulting Physicians.
715 13th Street Northwest.
Office Hours—9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 p. m., 6 to 8 p. m., daily; Sunday, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

SENATORS TIRING OF WORK

Warm Weather and Blankets and Wool Do Not Go Together.

THE OLD TARIFF VETERANS

They Stand the Strain Much Better Than the Younger Generation of Senators—A Seven Hundred Per Cent Duty on Silk Gives Rise to Much Debate.

There are signs of the utter weariness and emptiness of things in the Senate chamber. Senators will not stay in the chamber, and they, regardless of the fact that they are still on the pay roll, resent the ringing of the bell which brings them back to wool and hides and blankets and sulphuric acid and other hot stuff during a day's journey through the tariff bill, which, according to Mr. Hanna, was fearfully and wonderfully made. Mr. Penrose, of Pennsylvania, was the first to get restless. A week ago he got tired of saying that he was paired with the gentleman from this or that precinct. Then Mr. Wellington took it up and he drawls out his polite objurgation against being obliged to tell so often with whom he is paired. Mr Tillman has become so tired of being immolated by the roll call that he point blank refused to say "No" yesterday, and used 146 words to explain why he wouldn't say no. Senators Vest, Jones, of Arkansas, and White, are sitting up fairly well with the corpse and so is Senator Gray.

It is remarkable how the youngmen of the Senate can't stand the strain while the older generation remain in their seats. Whenever anybody visits the general galleries, or even the press gallery, he is sure to see on the Republican side Messrs. Allison, Hoar and Platt of Connecticut. On the Democratic side Senators White, Vest, Jones and Gray. These sit around the table heroically every day, and when the call is made one of the Democrats will say, "That's good," and Mr. Allison deals again.

There are, however, always a few things to make the day's doings interesting. Mr. Mantle said yesterday that there was something very mysterious about the silk schedule, which proposed a 700 per cent tax on Japanese silk, which is not, of course, made in this country, and which can't possibly hurt any manufacturer or producer. This silk schedule is such a rotten deal that Mr. Mantle and Mr. Teller had to vote against it out of self-respect. Others voted for it for other reasons.

The tariff discussion was resumed at the section providing a duty of 62 cents per yard on carpets. Mr. Vest moved the restoration of the Wilson bill rates. The vote resulted 17 yeas to 24 nays; no quorum. The Senate was called and the motion of Mr. Vest was again defeated.

Various other amendments were proposed and defeated.

At this point Mr. Pettigrew presented a bill for the incorporation of the Washington and University Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas moved that the duty on the cheap grades of Japanese and Chinese silks be reduced, so that while there should be a fair revenue the tariff should not be prohibitory. The proposed duties, he showed, were as high as 700 per cent. Certain silk, costing 8 cents in Japan was to cost 62 cents under the new tariff, and others in the same proportion. It was all done, Mr. Jones contended, in the interest of a few proposed American mills that could not compete. Mr Jones thought that 75 per cent was a fair duty if there must be one.

Mr. Mantle made a short speech, in which he took sides with Mr. Jones.

Mr. Platt of Connecticut here had a shot at Mr. Mantle by saying that not long ago there was a wail from the mountain country of the West, and the Pacific slope against Japanese and Chinese competition. As to the figures, about 700 per cent, he thought they were exaggerated.

Mr. Gray thought that 75 per cent or 100 per cent on anything was an outrage.

Mr. Hoar—It was a Democrat (Mr. Jones) who suggested 75 to 100 per cent.

Mr. Quay—I don't care what its origin may be.

Mr. Jones—In justice to myself I want to say that I merely think 75 or 100 per cent better than 700 per cent; but I regard 75 per cent as an outrage.

Mr. Mantle, replying to Mr. Platt, said that the West did want relief from Japanese and Chinese, but not by 700 per cent duties. They would be satisfied if they got a restoration of money as it existed prior to 1873.

Mr. Platt reiterated that the duties were not more than 75 per cent, instead of 700 per cent.

Mr. White read communications from silk importers, showing that some of the lower goods were taxed 700 per cent, and that the higher goods were taxed only 50 per cent.

Mr. Platt, who was in an oriental dream, replied vivaciously: "I thank the Senator for introducing the statement to prove that this talk about 400, 500 and 700 per cent is all nonsense."

Mr. White said that the communications proved exactly the opposite.

Mr. Platt shook his head.

Mr. White—I notice the Senator from Connecticut shakes his head, but he can't eliminate a type-written document with a shake of his head.

Mr. Teller said that it was to be regretted that there was so much difference of opinion as to the ad valorem rate. He thought it was the duty of the Finance Committee to state the true rate, which ranged in debate all the way from 75 per cent to 700 per cent. He believed in a fair rate of tariff so as to compete with Japan, and especially in view of the change in their money standard. "Our gold standard friends," he said, "are congratulating themselves on the statement that Japan has gone to the gold standard. She has cut her yen (worth about a dollar) in two. She has recognized the appreciation of gold. Her present plan simply enables her to continue her advantages." He had voted for some things which did not meet his views, but he had given notice the other day that he would insist on a Republican tariff measure. He thought the Wilson bill a very good protective measure. He would be inclined to vote for the amendment offered by Mr. Jones if it could not be shown that the duties of the bill were not excessive.

Mr. Jones' amendment was lost—23 to 26. Mr. Mantle and Mr. Teller voted with the Democrats.

Mr. White then moved to insert a provision as to these cheap silks that they pay a no greater duty than 75 per cent ad valorem. The amendment was lost, Mr. Mantle and Mr. Teller voting with the Democrats.

Mr. White moved to make the greatest ad valorem duty 100 per cent. The vote was: Yeas, 25; nays, 28.

Mr. White then moved to make it 200 per cent.

Mr. Mantle hoped the Republicans would accept that rate and clear up the mystery about the schedule.

Mr. Platt said that the motions were simply to embarrass the bill.

Mr. Allison said there was no more reason to apply a maximum rate to silk than to any other schedule. It was introducing a new feature. It was not so in the wool schedule.

Mr. Gray—Why then, is a minimum permitted?

Mr. Allison—Because a certain minimum is necessary to form a basis of calculation for revenue.

Mr. White said that the opposition of the Republicans to a 100 per cent rate when Mr. Platt said 75 was about the average under the bill demonstrated the statements made by Mr. Jones as to the enormously high rates.

Mr. Morgan made a speech, in which he said that it would be an outrage on Japan, whose foster-mother the United States is, to tax her exports 200 per cent. We were not only making war on Japan's commerce, but that of the world. Every nation in the world regards it so. The attitude of Congress and the Administration was undoubtedly one of bitter, unrelenting war on trade. They will retaliate; Japan will undoubtedly retaliate. It was unfortunate to select this particular schedule at this particular time to harass this particular country, and to demonstrate the ferocity of the bill.

The vote was then taken and resulted—yeas 23, nays 28.

Mr. Vest moved to make the ad valorem 45 instead of 50 on bindings, beltings, etc., of silk. Lost.

The remaining sections of the silk schedule were adopted over the Democratic votes on protest.

The Senate then went back to the tobacco schedule. When the duty on wrapper tobacco was taken up Mr. Vest said that the whole controversy was the old one between Sumatra tobacco and the Connecticut article. The people want the Sumatra tobacco, and Congress was asked to make the people buy the Connecticut article.

Mr. Hawley said that Mr. Vest was mistaken in speaking of Connecticut tobacco as the only kind to be protected. The same kind of tobacco was grown in New Hampshire, Vermont, Ohio, Pennsylvania, etc. Senator Hawley made a plea for the protection of home agriculture.

Mr. Allison announced a change from the printed bill (Sec. 210) of "15 per cent (in weight) of wrapper tobacco" instead of 5 per cent. The duty was also announced as increased from $1.50 to $1.75 unstemmed, and from $1.25 to $1.50 stemmed, per pound.

Mr. Pasco supported the changes.

Mr. Mills remarked after listening to Mr. Pasco's argument that "smoking a good cigar by a Democrat in this country was a lost art." He moved to strike out the whole paragraph and to insert a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem on all leaf tobacco.

Mr. Bacon desired to know why the higher rates were desired by the people.

Mr. Pasco said that the tobacco growers of Florida desired the higher rates and the manufacturers the lower rates.

Mr. Mills' amendment was defeated.

Mr. Pettigrew said that he knew it was no use to protest, because the Republicans could make any infamous legislation in caucus and have it passed.

Mr. Allison moved that the duty on all tobacco not mentioned in the act be 55 cents per pound instead of 40 cents, as in the bill. Adopted. He asked also that the proviso that cigarettes of all kinds weighing less than four pounds per 1,000, pay a duty of $3 per pound, be disagreed to. Adopted.

The Senate went into executive session and soon thereafter adjourned until today at 11 a. m.

Several Senators gave notice of intention to talk on the remaining tobacco paragraphs today.

HIGHLANDS SANITARIUM MED. ASS'N.

Offices, 903 N. Y. Ave.

Most thoroughly equipped ELECTRICAL and SURGICAL outfit in the city. Call and examine our case book of TUMORS CURED WITHOUT OPERATION (Apostoli's treatment). Stricture cured without pain or loss of time.

Note—BRIGHT'S DISEASE. We Cure This Disease.

Our treatment is based upon the careful experimentation of Dr. Rawlings, of Georgia, over a period of twelve years, resulting in hundreds of cures, in well advanced cases where the diagnosis was made certain by our best specialists. IT WILL NOT COST YOU ANYTHING TO TRY IT.

We have a specialist of many years' experience in the treatment of diseases of

Heart, Lungs and Kidneys.

For the treatment of

INEBRIETY

See indorsement of Superintendent of Charities for '95, page 54, and many members of Congress on file in our office. Home treatment with full directions to any part of the country.

NO CHARGE FOR CONSULTATION.

Hours, 9 to 12, 1 to 5. Sunday, 10 to 12. je22-tf

ONE DOLLAR

Per visit is our only charge, all MEDICINES AND SERVICES included.

All diseases of a SPECIAL NATURE of either sex are treated for one dollar per visit UNTIL CURED.

This generous and honest system of treatment has met with the hearty approval of all. Let no one afflicted with ANY DISEASE of a SPECIAL NATURE fail to call at once. No such frank and honest offer has been made in this city before.

YOUNG MEN suffering from the vices and errors of youth, and troubled with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Dashfulness, Confusion of Ideas, Headache, Dizziness, Palpitation of the Heart, Weak Back, Dark Circles Around the Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Sleep, Tired Feeling in the Morning, Evil Forebodings, Dull, Stupid, Aversion to Society, No Ambition, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Dreams and Night Losses, Deposits in the Urine, Frequent Urination, sometimes accompanied with slight burning, Kidney Troubles, or any disease of the Genito-Urinary Organs, can here find an honest, safe and speedy cure.

VARICOCELE CURED AT ONCE without operation. Have you the seeds of any past disease lurking in your system, IMPOTENCY, or Loss of Sexual Power, and do you contemplate MARRIAGE? Do you feel safe in taking this step? You can't afford to take any risk. Like father, like son. We have a never-failing remedy that will purify the Blood and positively bring back Lost Power. Our honest opinion always given.

The National Medical and Surgical Institute,
717 Fourteenth Street N. W.
OFFICE HOURS—9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 12.
Consultation free and invited. 1t,em

SCHEME TO PROMOTE ART

Plans of Mr. Graves and What Is Said of Them.

MODEST FEE AND BIG RETURNS

Alluring Inducements Offered Aspiring Students to Join the National Co-operative Society of American Art—Its Incorporators and Its Promoter.

The National Co-operative Society of American Art has been incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia, its objects, as stated in the articles of incorporation, being "to foster American art." The incorporators are Mr. Arthur Gordon Graves, Mr. Horace MacDonald, Mr. Jerome Uhl, Mr. George S. Chase, and Mr. J. M. Vale.

An inquiry concerning the National Co-operative Art Society made by a Times reporter, yesterday, develops several interesting particulars.

It is found that Mr. Arthur Gordon Graves is the initial mover in the plan, and that the other incorporators know very little of it. Something of their views is given in another part of this article.

Mr. Graves has explained his plan in part to several Washington artists. It is also outlined in the proposed constitution of the society, now in the possession of Mr. Graves, but which several people have seen. The idea of Mr. Graves is first to establish branches all over the country in every large city. These branches Mr. Graves will negotiate. Each of them will be entitled to hold exhibitions. To these exhibitions members of the society who are artists will be entitled to send their pictures at their own expense and risk.

Membership in the society shall also entitle one to receive miniature copies of all the best of the new pictures, to be made by the society in large numbers by a new process. Mr. Graves' constitution further proposes that large copies of all these best pictures shall be furnished to members of the society at cost price.

An initial membership fee of $5 is to be paid by everyone who joins.

Certain Washington artists are distrustful of Mr. Graves and his society. There is some murmuring and some open insinuations even.

The plan, in the first place, with the exception of the paragraphs relative to the initiation fee, is thought by many to be, in a measure, nebulous, airy, impressionistic. But inquiry has elicited the following definite facts, which are thought to be much more than nebulous.

There is in the constitution of the society a "proposed list of judges" whose duties it will be to decide on the merits of the pictures submitted to the exhibitions.

This is a fine list, including twenty or more of the greatest American artists, St. Gaudens among them. It is an imposing preface to the remainder of the constitution.

This is only a "proposed" list, however, and unfortunately it will be necessary to revise it materially. Several of the artists mentioned have written the strongest kind of protests against the use of their names by Mr. Graves. These protests come with great regularity as soon as the gentlemen are questioned about the association.

Interviews with the four gentlemen who co-operate with Mr. Graves as founders of this society leads to the information that two of them, Mr. Vale and Mr. Chase, are lawyers with no knowledge of art or of the association. Mr. Vale is the gentleman who wrote the articles of incorporation, and Mr. Chase was a convenient gentleman, with an office across the hall from him, in the Atlantic building. They only become incorporators at the request of Mr. Graves, because it was discovered to be necessary under the District laws that three incorporators should be residents of the United States and also of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Vale said to a Times reporter that his art knowledge was hardly enough to allow of a good job at "painting the town."

Mr. McDonald and Mr. Uhl told The Times man that Mr. Graves had come to them bravely behind a most attractive pair of whiskers, and that they had consented to let their names be used almost before they knew it.

They were not personally acquainted with the gentleman, and considered the scheme almost too large for Mr. Graves to accomplish.

Said Mr. McDonald: "The gentleman says he wishes to give the next three years of his life to art, and that after that, on a secure foundation, the society will be able to do wonders. This is a most beautiful plan. There are few poor gentlemen so self-sacrificing."

Mr. Graves' plan, as he has developed it to others, however, is not so entirely self-forgetful. He wishes to secure $5 from every new member of the society. Three dollars of this amount is to go to Mr. Graves while he is proselyting for the society. The other $2 he believes will be ample for the needs of American art, as it comes directly under the fostering care of Mr. Graves. The gentlemen hopes to secure from 1,000 to 2,000 members each year.

Mr. Graves reached Washington some weeks ago from Boston, and from an artistic point of view the chief glory of this gentleman seems to be his whiskers, which are square cut, parted in the middle, and luxuriant. One remembers nothing else of his personal appearance after a first interview, it is said.

Nothing of Mr. Graves' history antecedent to his reaching Washington can be learned, except that he was once before in the city with another "art society" plan of the same nature. The sole features of this plan, so far as they have yet developed, were an initial subscription of $5 for membership fee, and a finely engrossed certificate of membership.

Shortly after Mr. Graves left Washington the first time there came notices to Washington artists that the gentleman was no longer authorized to collect membership fees for the art society.

The present whereabouts of Mr. Graves cannot be learned. None of the incorporators of the "National Co-operative Art Society" with him know it. A diligent search yesterday afternoon failed to locate him.

Heart Disease Relieved in Thirty Minutes.—Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gives perfect relief in all cases of Organic or Sympathetic Heart Disease in 30 minutes, and specedily effects a cure. It is a peerless remedy for Palpitation, Shortness of Breath, Smothering Spells, Pain in Left Side, and all symptoms of a Diseased Heart. One dose convinces. Sold by F. S. Williams & Co., 9th and F sts.; Edmonds & Williams, 3d and Pa. ave.

Excursion to Milwaukee, Wis., Via B. & O.

Account National Educational Association Convention the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will sell excursion tickets to Milwaukee July 2, 3 and 4, at rate of one fare for the round trip, plus $2.00. je26,28,30jy1,2,3

ANTI-JAG A marvelous cure for DRUNKENNESS, can be given secretly at home. It is harmless. All druggists, or write Renova Chemical Co., 86 Broadway, New York. FULL INFORMATION GLADLY MAILED FREE.

The World of Business.

Wall Street Yesterday.

New York, June 25.—Evidences of irregularity were noticeable in today's stock market, but beneath the surface the tone was as firm as heretofore. The market opened with aggressive strength throughout the list, and some of the highest prices of the present movement were recorded in the early dealings. Thereafter realizing on profits was on a tremendous scale, and the volume of the selling was large enough to cause the market to hesitate, though, as noted, it at no time showed any inherent weakness. There was nothing whatever in the day's news to account for any of the changes in tone which appeared from time to time.

The day's engagements of gold for shipment by tomorrow's steamers reached a total of $2,300,000, making an aggregate for the week of $4,800,000, but the shipment did not seem to be a decided influence in the day's trading. Although the rates for foreign exchange weakened somewhat after the conclusion of the engagements, foreign bankers were disposed to look for further shipments during the next fortnight. According to present indications the export movement of gold should culminate after July 15.

In the late trading the market sold off under the influence of realizing in the Grangers. Shortly before the close the market steadied.

New York Stock Market.

Corrected daily by W. B. Hibbs & Co., Bankers and Brokers. Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, 1427 F street.

	Op.	High.	Low.	Clos.
American Spirits	11¼	11½	11	11¼
American Spirits, pfd.	....	....	....	....
Am. Sugar Refinery	123	125¾	122¾	124¾
American Sugar, pfd.	106¾	107	106¾	107
American Tobacco	76	77¾	76	77
Atchison, Top. & S. F.	12¾	12¾	12¼	12¼
Atch., Top. and S. F. pfd.	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼
American Cotton Oil	....	....	....	....
Baltimore & Ohio	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Bay State Gas	13	13¾	13¾	13¾
Canada Southern	51¼	51¾	50¾	50¾
Canada Pacific	62¾	62¾	62¼	62¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	18	18	17¾	17¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	84	84¼	83	83¾
Chicago & Northw'n	117¾	118¾	116¾	116¾
Chicago Gas	91¾	92	91¼	91¾
C., M. and St. P.	81	81¾	80¾	80¾
C., R. I. and P.	73	74	73	73¾
Consolidated Gas	164¼	165¾	164¼	165
D., L., Lac. & West.	....	....	....	....
Delaware & Hudson	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾
Denv. & R. Grande, pfd.	....	....	....	....
Erie	....	....	....	....
General Electric	32	32	32	32
Illinois Central	....	....	....	....
Lake Shore	....	....	....	....
Louisville & Nashville	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
Met. Traction	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
Manhattan	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
Michigan Cen.	....	....	....	....
Mo. Pacific	19¾	20	19	19¾
M., L. & T. pfd.	32	32	31¾	31¾
National Lead Co.	19¾	19¾	19	19
National Lead Co., pfd.	....	....	....	....
New Jersey Central	83¾	83¾	81¾	82¾
New York Central	104¾	105	102¾	103¾
Northern Pacific	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼
Northern Pacific pfd.	42	42	41	41¼
Omaha	....	....	....	....
Ontario & Western	15¾	15¾	15	15
Pacific Mail	30¼	30¼	29¾	30
Phila. & Reading	22¼	22¾	21¾	22¼
Southern Railway, pfd.	29¾	29¾	28¾	28¾
Texas Pacific	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Tenn. Coal & Iron	24¾	24¾	23¾	24
Union Pacific	6¾	6¾	5¾	5¾
U. S. Leather pfd.	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
Wabash pfd.	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼
Wheeling & L. Erie	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
W., S. L. & P. pfd.	....	....	....	....
West. Union Tel. Co.	88¾	89¼	88¾	88¾

In spite of the continued strength of the leading stocks, more particularly certain members of the Granger and Vanderbilt group, and the success of bullish manipulations in various specialties, there was evidence of profit-taking on a large scale yesterday. This is a very good sign that a reaction is due and will soon occur. It may not come during the short session today, though I rather expect it, but certainly cannot be put off more than a day or two next week.

The amount of gold to be shipped today is very large, and it makes the total for the week nearly $5,000,000. The sum booked for today's payments is $2,300,000. For the week the full amount is $4,800,000.

President Cable, of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, said yesterday that the road will be put on a 6 per cent basis next year. There is no question that the earnings of Rock Island are fine, and that they are increasing and will do so as crop predictions and other good news continue as favorable.

There are strong tips out to buy Western Union. I expect that it will sell at 90 shortly, myself, but there are many who believe that with good times this fall the stock will be quoted around par.

I understand that Russell Sage is advising his best friends to buy M. K. T. for 25.

Town Topics' Financial Bureau predicted the recent rise in M. K. T. It continues to bull the stock, and says that beginning with next month the earnings of the road will show very large increase.

Dow, Jones & Co., say of Chicago Gas: Monday next is the last day when a gas ordinance can pass the Chicago city council and be of any use, as the consolidation and frontage bills take effect on July 1. City officials say the Citizens' gas ordinance has been formally reported in the council and can be acted upon, and any ordinance can be voted on the night it is reported by unanimous consent. Unanimous consent could not be obtained for any gas ordinance, in view of the internal dissentions among the aldermen. No gas ordinance is believed to possess the necessary votes.

Friends of Chicago Gas say that it is only necessary to hold on to the stock to get par or more for it.

Several good people are buying Burlington. Moore & Schley were among those who bought yesterday. There was a report out yesterday that the statement of Burlington will show $800,000 net earnings for May, an increase of something over $170,000 over May, 1896.

Delaware, Lackawana and Western declared the regular 1 3-4 per cent dividend yesterday.

Mr. H. H. Rogers is credited with the statement that the reports about Bay State Gas settlement are moonshine.

Sugar had its spurt yesterday, and then a reaction from the highest figures, but it closed well up for the day. The best information now is that it will linger around 124 for a few days and possibly until its troubles with the tariff are over, before it begins this overdue spurt upward. This will come, however, and with a rush, too, and some people are not certain that it won't come immediately. Hibbard, the New York correspondent of Lindblom & Co., Mr. Silsby's correspondents, is bullish on Sugar.

The daily grain letter of McIntyre & Wardwell, 1420 F street, says: Today's wheat market was a repetition of the previous days of the week, with the July future as erratic and active as ever. It opened one-half a cent lower than last night's close, the demand, however, was greater than the supply and prices were advanced from 70 to 71 1-2 in a very few minutes. At the latter price offerings were heavy enough to check the advance until near the close, when another buying spell carried it up to 72. We cannot see anything in the market to base an opinion on as yet. There has been a liberal short interest accumulated in September, but it will require something out of the ordinary to startle it. Liverpool showed more strength, opening unchanged and closing 1-2 penny higher. Clearances were large, 400,000 bushels. Northwest receipts, 267 cars. Stocks at Minneapolis are expected to decrease 850,000 bushels this week, and 100,000 at Duluth, suggesting another large decrease in the visible Monday. Heavy rains were reported from different parts of the winter wheat belt, impending harvesting.

Dun's Weekly Review of Trade today will say:

There is no step backward in business, although the season of midsummer quiet is near. Improvement continues, gradual and prudently cautious as before, although in many branches evident where no signs of it appeared a few weeks ago. Great changes before the adjournment of Congress are hardly to be expected, but removal of uncertainty is with reason expected to bring into operation buying forces which have been restricted for months.

The stock market has not been the barometer of anything for years, unless of Wall street apprehension. But its sustained advance appears to mean something because it is now supported for the first time in several years by a genuine public demand.

The main factor at this time is the steadily brightening prospect for crops. Harvesting of wheat has already begun in some winter wheat States with surprisingly good results.

Iron and steel products average a small fraction lower in published quotations. Pig iron is firmer with a better demand at the East and at Chicago.

A most encouraging feature is the large demand for commercial loans, of nine large banks, one having loaned only on such paper, five others from 55 to 80 per cent of their loans and the rest at least half. Failures in three weeks ending June 17 show liabilities of $7,718,214, against $8,658,614 last year, $16,509,022 in 1895, and $9,683,465 in 1894.

Failures for the week have been 216 in the United States, against 217 last year.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—Capital Traction, 24 at 55; Columbia Fire Insurance, 55 at 12 1-2; Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 500 at 57; Mergenthaler Linotype, 10 at 120 1-2; 10 at 120; 10 at 119 1-2; Lanston Monotype, 100 at 12 3-8.

	Bid.	Ask.
GOVERNMENT BONDS.		
U. S. 4's, R 1907 Q J	111¾	112
U. S. 4's, C. 1907 Q J	112¾	113¾
U. S. 4's, 1925	125	125½
U. S. 5's, 1904 Q F	114	114¾
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BONDS.		
5s 1899 "20-year Funding"	101	.....
6s 1902 "20-year Funding" gold	112	.....
7s 1901, "Water Stock" currency	118¾	.....
7s 1903, "Water Stock" currency	111¾	.....
"Funding" currency 3.65's	113	112
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.		
Met R. R 5s, 1925	116	.....
Met. R R Conv. 6s	116¾	.....
Met. R R Cert. Indebtedness...A	1 0	.....
Met. R R Cert. Indebtedness...B	108¾	110
Belt R R 5s, 1921	60	80
Eckington R R's	80	.....
Columbia R R 6's, 1914	116	.....
Wash Gas Co. Ser A, 6's, 1902-27	111	.....
Wash Gas Co. Ser B, 6's, 1901-27	114	.....
Ches and Pot Tel 5's, 1899-1981	102¾	.....
Am Sec & Tr 5's, P 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	103	.....
Wash Market Co imp 6's, 12-27	108	.....
Wash Market Co ext'n 6's, 11-27	108	.....
Masonic Hall Association 5's, 1996	105	.....
Wash Lt Inf 1st 6's, 1901	....	.....
NATIONAL BANK STOCKS.		
Bank of Washington	250	300
Bank of Republic	*221	.....
Metropolitan	281	290
Central	295	.....
Farmers' and Mechanics'	180	202
Second	145	.....
Citizens	125	.....
Columbia	125	.....
Capital	113	.....
West End	1 4	105
Traders'	90	95
Lincoln	102	106
Ohio	....	90
SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANIES.		
Nat. Safe Deposit and Trust	110	110
Wash. Loan and Trust	119	125
Amer. Security and Trust	141¾	.....
Wash. Safe Deposit	60	.....
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Capital Traction Co.	*54¾	55
Metropolitan	113	.....
Columbia	54	.....
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT STOCKS.		
Washington Gas	42	43
Georgetown Gas	44	.....
U. S. Electric Light	*91	94
INSURANCE STOCKS.		
Firemen's	....	.....
Franklin	38	.....
Metropolitan	70	80
Corcoran	56	.....
Potomac	67¾	.....
Arlington	132	140
German American	500	.....
National Union	10	14
Columbia	12	13
Riggs	7¾	8¾
People's	5¼	5¾
Lincoln	8¾	.....
Connecticut	4¾	.....
TITLE INSURANCE STOCKS.		
Real Estate Title	100	108
Columbia Title	*5	6
Washington Title	*.....	.....
District	....	.....
TELEPHONE STOCKS.		
Pennsylvania	39	50
Chesapeake and Potomac	64	67
American Graphophone	8¾	9
American Graphophone, pfd.	10	11¾
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	55	59
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.		
Mergenthaler Linotype (new)	*119	120
Lanston Monotype	12¾	13
Washington Market	10	.....
Great Falls Ice	110	.....
Nor. and Wash. Steamboat	....	.....
Lincoln Hall	.....	.....

*Ex div.

Chicago, June 25.—Today's wheat market was a repetition of the previous days of the week, with the July future as erratic and active as ever. It opened half a cent lower than last night's close. The demand, however, was greater than the supply, and prices were advanced from 70 to 71 1-2 in a few minutes. The latter price offerings were heavy enough to check the advance until near the close when another buying spell carried it up to 72 cents. There has been a liberal short interest accumulated in September, but it will take something out of the ordinary to startle it. Liverpool showed some strength, opening unchanged and closing 1-2d. higher.

Chicago Grain and Provision Market.

Corrected daily by W. B. Hibbs & Co., Bankers and Brokers. Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, 1427 F street.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.
WHEAT.				
July	69¾	72	69¾	71¾
Sept	64½	64⅞-⅝	64¼	64⅝
CORN.				
July	24⅞	25⅛-⅛	24¾	25
Sept	25⅞	26⅛	25⅝-⅞	26
OATS.				
July	18⅜	18⅝-⅝	18⅜	18⅝
Sept	18⅛	18⅜	17⅞	18
PORK.				
July	7.45	7.55	7.45	7.55
Sept	7.55	7.70	7.50	7.65
LARD.				
July	3.87	3.95	3.87	3.95
Sept	3.97	4.05	3.97	4.05
SP