PRIVATE CLAIMS DEFERRED

Mr. Hale Offers to Provide for All Next Winter.

THE UNION PACIFIC SCHEME

Mr. Morgan Makes a Great Speech Attacking the Fitzgerald Committee—Succeeds in Preserving Public Money Intact—Hawaiian Treaty in the Senate Today.

The Pacific railroad interests, that is so far as they are the same as the interests of its committee on reorganization, received a check yesterday in the Senate. Mr. Morgan made a speech of three and a half hours in length, in which he attacked the agreement said to have been made between the President and the reorganization company, of which Louis Fitzgerald is chairman.

Mr. Morgan's contention was largely that all moneys, such as the item of $16,000 in the bill payable into the sinking fund of the railroad, should be so paid as not to fall into the hands of the new organization. Mr. Morgan did not mince words when talking about the reorganization scheme. The debate ended by Mr. Hale agreeing to withdraw the objectionable amendment as it came from the House.

Another significant thing done yesterday was that the several hundred bills which annually come up to be tacked on to the deficiency bill were ruled out yesterday by the Vice President on a point of order made by Mr. Hale, who reported a resolution, the effect of which is that all of these bills (the good ones) will be taken care of at the next session of Congress, when they will be passed.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent in a tabulated statement of the expenses of the Government for 1895-96, exclusive of the expenses for the sale of bonds.

The bills introduced were largely pension bills of minor note.

Mr. Butler called up his resolution asking that a circular letter be sent to consular representatives asking them to furnish all information possible to this Government relating to the working of postal telegraph systems.

Mr. Hale resumed consideration of the deficiency bill. The debate was suspended on Friday when Mr. Hale objected to the placing of private claims on the bill. Mr. Hale made the point of order against the several hundred introduced that they were not permitted to be considered by rule 16.

Mr. Chandler addressed the Senate on the subject of private claims. He said that he had several himself, but after looking over the great batch of those to be presented, and feeling them to be essentially private matters, he would not urge those he had in hand himself.

Mr. Turner took issue with Mr. Chandler on his interpretation of what is a private claim. Mr. Turner did not think that any claim arising under "existing law," or which had a judgment lien against the Government, could be regarded as private in the ordinary sense of the word. Mr. Turner argued that the claim introduced by Mr. Foraker on Friday was not in any sense a private claim.

The Vice President sustained Mr. Hale's point of order, and announced that all of the claims would be considered at the next session, including all just claims, and passed in a general bill. A resolution to this effect was agreed to.

There was a vigorous attack made by Senator White on Senator Gear's proposition to pay $1,310,427, balance due on judgment in favor of the Southern Pacific Company.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Allen that the money appropriated shall be retained in the Treasury until the final adjustment of the litigation relating to this company and the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. Chandler said that the attempt to pass the amendment on an appropriation bill would certainly fail.

Mr. Gear maintained the duty of the Government to pay the claim promptly. After considerable discussion, which was similar to that held last year, Mr. Gear withdrew the amendment which, however, would have been otherwise defeated by a motion by Mr. Hale to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Morgan introduced an amendment intended to protect moneys by law payable to the sinking fund of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Moneys due the company, he said, should be paid into the sinking fund and not to the new corporation. He challenged anyone to show by what authority the President is to dispose of this sinking fund. It was in flagrant violation of the statute. By what authority did the President propose to pay money to Louis Fitzgerald, the chairman of the reorganization committee of the Union Pacific Railroad Company? The Pacific Railroad committee had ordered that certain things be undone. And now comes the effort to proceed on an appropriation bill. It was a scandal that needed action by this Congress, involving the robbery of $30,000,000 from the United States.

"That is a hard word, Mr. President," said Mr. Morgan, "but I use it. Let this Congress adjourn without taking hold of this transaction and rectifying it, and the Government of the United States, I say, will lose $30,000,000. The people will hold the Congress to an account for its action in this matter, because every cent stolen from and swindled out of the Government come at last out of the pockets of the people."

Mr. Morgan showed that there was no agreement setting forth the details of the great transaction or sale of the Union Pacific over its sinking fund and franchises. The whole gigantic transaction was based on four letters, one of which was unsigned. Mr. Morgan directed a great part of his remarks to showing the rise of the Southern Pacific, the Central Pacific, and the Kentucky Company, all under Collis P. Huntington, and now comes the Utah Company.

Mr. Morgan maintained that these transcontinental railroads were intended to be instrumentalities inseparable from the Government, except by act of Congress. This he showed by reading the acts of 1862, 1864, and the Thurman act, which changed all previous law, and which created the sinking fund in the Treasury of the United States, to be controlled by the Secretary of the Treasury. The amount of money in the fund now was $17,254,000, including bonds and cash, and it was this that the President, without warrant of law, intended to pay over to Louis Fitzgerald for the reorganization committee. Mr. Morgan held that the forfeiture was a forfeiture under a statutory lien. He denied any equities of the first mortgage bondholders, and said the position of the Government to these bondholders was regulated by the statutes on the subject, and not by any equities.

In the course of the argument Mr. Morgan referred to Mr. Thurston as counsel for the road.

Mr. Thurston said that he was counsel for the receivers from 1893 to 1895.

Mr. Morgan showed then that the receivers themselves were members of the reorganized company.

Mr. Morgan proceeded to argue that the Pacific Railroad managers were trustees for the Government and the people, and that no court could order the sale of the road without the consent of Congress, and this position was fortified by the act of 1878. Mr. Morgan criticised the Government for failing to pay off the incumbrances, and going outside into a secret arrangement, as now contemplated, to give to a coterie of men the control of the great property. These men, who have this private contract with the President of the United States, will capitalize the property at $100,000,000, $75,000,000 of which will be accounted for and the other $25,000,000 go to enriching those in the company. Those manipulating the scheme are anxious now to have a decree of the court in their favor before Congress meets again, and this decree will be flaunted in the face of Congress, which alone has the right to deal with the matter. Mr. Morgan described the status as being in an atmosphere of fraud.

Mr. Harris insisted that no money should be paid into the sinking fund. There was no guarantee where it was going after it had reached the sinking fund.

Mr. Hale replied that all he had to do was to see that the matters in the bill took proper shape. It was not for him to admit, however, of legislation being tacked on to the bill just for the purpose of following up this proposed appropriation. Mr. Hale intimated that he would insist on the Morgan amendment being cut off by a point of order as in the cases of the claims earlier in the day. Mr. Hale insisted that there was a great deal of time being wasted with these amendments. There was a great deal of time consumed with this and he understood that the Hawaiian matter would be brought up in the Senate today.

Mr. Morgan reiterated that it was a serious matter and should have plenty of time for its consideration. The present proposition or provision of the bill was that about $16,000, inserted by the House, should be paid into the sinking fund. Mr. Morgan stated point blank that the ultimate destination of this money was to enrich the committee of reorganization.

Mr. Hale—I don't doubt that.

Mr. Thurston—I do.

Mr. Morgan began to go into this $16,000 appropriation in detail, when Mr. Hale offered to strike out the amendment. Mr. Morgan had made a splendid legal argument and it is doubtful even if the amendment would have been allowed to remain on a yea and nay vote.

Mr. Hale withdrew the amendment from bill and the fight was over.

There will undoubtedly be some interesting talk today on the provisions of the bill covering the armor plate contracts. Senator Butler asked that this matter go over some days ago. He will speak on it, having suggested several amendments looking to a reduction of the price to be paid by the Government for the armor for the three new battle-ships.

CLERKS OF CONGRESSMEN.

A Provision Prohibiting Division of Pay With Employers.

Representative Miers, of Indiana, proposes to remedy an abuse of the act of May 8, 1895, authorizing the payment of clerk hire for members of the House. That resolution provides that each member shall be allowed not to exceed $100 a month for this purpose.

It is a notorious fact that the great majority of Representatives have engaged the services of clerks at much less than this amount, and, in many cases, one clerk is doing the work for several members. The accounts are presented to the sergeant-at-arms, and $100 a month collected by members, thus enabling them to make a handsome profit for themselves.

Mr. Miers' resolution provides that on the first day of each month the member shall file a certificate that he has employed a clerk and name therein the person so employed. The clerk of the House is directed then to issue his warrant against the contingent fund for the $100 and pay the sum to the clerk designated. If members want to deal honestly with their clerks this resolution will pass without a particle of opposition. It simply does justice to the men who do the work.

JOHN PRICE INDICTED.

Stole a Satchel Containing $1,600 From Treasurer Babendreier.

John Price, charged with having, on March 30, last, stolen a satchel containing $1,600 from Arthur O. Babendreier, was indicted by the grand jury yesterday.

The robbery occurred in the Vatoldi cafe, and a full account of the affair appeared in The Times at the time. Price is now held in New York, awaiting extradition.

IN SESSION FIVE MINUTES.

The House Adjourned in Respect to Senator Harris' Memory.

The House was in session not over five minutes yesterday. Immediately after the reading of the journal Judge Moon, of Tennessee, called the attention of the House to the death of Senator Harris, and moved that as a mark of respect the House suspend its business until noon today.

The Speaker put the motion in that shape and declared a recess until noon today.

Manacled to death. The story has been told over and over again. One-seventh of all those who go down each year to premature graves are the victims of the most relentless enemy of mankind—consumption. An enormous percentage of those that remain are in the clutch of this deadly disease—are manacled to death. The majority of physicians say that it is impossible to break these shackles.

That is a mistake. Thousands of sufferers from consumption whose cases had been pronounced incurable, have testified over their own signatures to their complete and permanent recovery through the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of this dread disease. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It is the discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce, an eminent and skillful specialist, who has been for thirty years the chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. In taking a medicine discovered and recommended by Dr. Pierce a sufferer is not taking risks with some obscure doctor. The institution of which Dr. Pierce is the head, is one of the best in the whole world and received the endorsement of one of the most conscientious presidents the United States ever had. His "Golden Medical Discovery" will do all that is claimed for it.

"In August, 1895, I was taken down with what my physician pronounced consumption," writes Ira D. Herring, of Needmore, Levy Co., Florida. "My trouble continued for several months. Four bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cured me."

When there is sickness or an accident in the house Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Adviser is worth its weight in gold. For a paper-covered copy, send 21 one-cent stamps, to cover mailing only. French cloth binding, 10 cents extra. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

WANT IRISH-AMERICANS FREED.

Resolutions Asking the President to Intercede With England.

At the regular meeting of the Irish-American Union, held yesterday at Costello's Hall, resolutions were passed requesting the intervention of the President to secure the release of those Irish-Americans who for political offenses have been kept in penal servitude at Portland prison for nearly fifteen years by the British government.

A committee, of which Capt. O'Meagher Condon was made chairman, was appointed to lay the matter before the President.

These prisoners have had the sympathy of many Irish-Americans and efforts to have them released have been made from time to time during their incarceration. Several months ago it was announced from London on apparently good authority that they would be set free during the jubilee festivities. The jubilee has passed and the prisoners are still incarcerated. J. E. Redmond, M. P., who recently visited the men in Portland, says that two of the Americans, Wilson and Burton, are complete wrecks and that death must ensue unless they were speedily released. The condition of the others is nearly as bad.

WILLS FILED FOR PROBATE.

Estates Bequeathed to Near Relatives in Every Case.

The will of Amelia A. L. Slack, dated February 8, 1896, was filed for probate yesterday. After directing that $500 be given to Harry Slack, a son, $100 each to Gertrude and Lizzie Slack, grandchildren, and $50 to Lucien Davis, a nephew, the residue of the estate is bequeathed to the testator's daughter, Annie Johnson. Annie Johnson and Harry Slack are named as executors.

The will of John S. Franklin, filed in the office of the register of wills yesterday, bequeaths the whole of the testator's estate, real and personal, to his wife, Sarah J. Franklin, who is also made executrix.

By the will of Isaac N. Jackson, filed for probate yesterday, the whole of his estate is left to his widow, Fannie H. Jackson, who is also named as executrix.

SLEEP WALKER'S BAD FALL

Bellboy Watson Drops Three Stories From a Window.

Dreamed He Was Answering a Call at the Arlington, but Quickly Realized His Mistake.

Samuel R. Watson, a colored boy, aged seventeen years, and who is employed at the Arlington Hotel as a bellboy, had a miraculous escape from instant death, at an early hour yesterday morning, by falling from a third-story window, while walking in his sleep.

He left the hotel a little after midnight and went straight to his home, at No. 1125 Nineteenth street northwest. He retired soon afterward and immediately fell asleep.

Then his mind became filled with vague visions of the lobby of the hotel which he had just left. The young man thought he was again in his usual place. He dreamed that he had a call from room No. 121, and inasmuch as it was customary for him to answer that call by running to a window or similar opening and letting himself down into another part of the hotel, by which he could more easily reach the room, he bounded out of the bed and ran to the window of his room, thinking it was the window of the hotel. He clambered out and let himself down by hanging to the window sill with his hands, and then dropped to the ground.

The boy landed on the hard asphalt pavement three stories below and was seriously injured. His groans attracted the attention of the other occupants of the house, who, with the parents of the youth, hastened to his assistance. He was carried into the house and Dr. Sewall summoned.

An examination of his injuries showed that no bones were broken, but the physician said he thought that there were serious internal injuries, which will make it impossible for the youth to leave his bed for several months. He also received a slight scalp wound, and his feet were badly bruised and swollen.

PREPARING FOR TORONTO.

Epworth Leaguers Now Ready to Go to Canada.

The committee of '97 are putting the finishing touches on their work preparatory for the great convention to meet in the Queen City of the Dominion of Canada July 15-18, but the transportation committee, composed of E. B. Hamlin, S. C. Cissel and H. V. Belt, are just now the busiest people in the whole delegation. Two hundred and thirty-five persons have already signified their intention of attending this convention, and it is expected that many more will join the party at the Baltimore and Ohio depot Wednesday morning.

The transportation committee has secured a special train, composed of an engine, six coaches, baggage and parlor car, which is scheduled to leave the Baltimore and Ohio depot at 7:45 Wednesday morning. This train is for the sole use of the Washington District Epworth League delegation and their friends. It will be elaborately decorated and will run clear through to Niagara without change of cars, stopping at Philadelphia for dinner and at Geneva, N. Y., for supper. Mr. E. P. Hamlin, chairman of the transportation committee, will have charge of the delegation en route to Toronto, and after their arrival there they will be under the direction of Mr. E. S. La Fetra, secretary of the committee of '97.

It is desired that those going secure tickets in advance at the district headquarters, Hotel La Fetra, Eleventh and G streets northwest, but for the accommodation of those failing to do so the transportation committee will have tickets for sale at the depot tomorrow morning.

Constitutional Amendment Proposed

Samuel Maxwell, a Populist member of the House, from Nebraska, has introduced a joint resolution in the House, providing for an amendment to the Constitution. This amendment contemplates that no bill shall contain more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title. The President may veto any item or items of appropriations contained in bills passed by Congress, and the item or items so disapproved shall be stricken out of the bill, unless repassed by a two-thirds vote of each House, as in cases where a veto extends to all provisions of a bill.

Saturday and Sunday Excursions to the Country.

The B. & O. R. R. has placed on sale reduced rate excursion tickets, to be sold every Saturday and Sunday during the summer season, valid for return until following Monday, from Washington to points on the Washington Branch as far as Annapolis Junction and points on the Metropolitan Branch and main line as far as Frederick and Charlestown, W. Va.

my25-tu,th till au31

BIMETALLISM IN EUROPE

Wharton Barker Tells What He Found Out There.

ENGLAND'S POSITION STATED

She Would Open the India Mints, but Do Nothing More—Frewen and Grenfell Believe the United States Could Re-establish Parity Without Any Foreign Assistance.

New York, July 12.—Among the passengers on the American liner St. Louis, which arrived here Friday night, was Wharton Barker, of Philadelphia, whose pronounced bimetallist leanings induced him to support the Democratic-Populist nominee for the Presidency in the late campaign. Mr. Barker returned from a conference with the bimetallists of Great Britain and France, which was the prime object of his trip abroad.

"I left Philadelphia June 1 and arrived in London a week later," he said in an interview today. "The day after my arrival my conference with the British bimetallists began. I met Lord Aldenham, the president of the British Bimetallic League, and Sir William Houldsworth, chairman of the executive committee of the British Bimetallic League, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, Rt. Hon. Henry Chaplin, Mr. J. J. Faraday, Mr. Frewen, Mr. W. H. Grenfell, Mr. Maxie, Mr. J. B. Robinson, and others. Lord Aldenham said in his directors' room at the Bank of England, in the most emphatic manner that Great Britain would, he thought, without doubt open the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver on the old terms the moment the United States opened the American mints and France the French mints, and that no further contribution to bimetallism would be made by Great Britain.

"Sir William Houldsworth confirmed the statement made by Lord Aldenham, and said that, in his judgment, there were, no doubt, votes enough in Parliament to force the government to open the Indian mints. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chaplin were of the same opinion with regard to the opening of the Indian mints, and said that in no event would the British government at this time either open or consider a proposition to open the British mints on Tower Hill.

"Messrs Frewen and Grenfell go further than some of their British associates in believing that the United States can re-establish the parity without any assistance from Europe, and as they believe that Mr. McKinley is under the influence of the gold standard people in New York and will not accept the opening of the India mints as a sufficient contribution by Great Britain, that the settlement of the whole question must be left until after the elections of 1898 and 1900 in the United States. All of these men said that the British government, through Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the chancellor of the exchequer, had some months since in the House of Commons said that Great Britain was ready to open the India mints if France and the United States opened theirs, and that this is as far as the government can offer or undertake to go.

"In France I communicated with M. Meline, the prime minister of finance, and M. Edmund Thery, editor of the Economiste European, the leading financial journal of Europe. As both these gentlemen had already conferred with the Wolcott commission, I will leave an expression of their views to be gathered from that commission's report.

"It is not unfair to day, however, that France considers the opening of the Indian mints as a sufficient contribution on the part of Great Britain to the restoration of bimetallism, and that the cooperation of that country can be obtained on that basis."

JUDGE MILLER'S HEALTH.

It Is Improving and He Hopes to Resume Work Soon.

Judge Miller, the senior judge of the police court, who has been confined to his home, in Takoma Park, since the 1st of May by illness, is improving and hopes by the middle of September to be able to resume his duties. In the early part of last November Judge Miller began to suffer from severe pain in his right eye, which grew worse and worse during the winter. Against the advice of his physicians, Drs W. W. Johnston and J. Ramsey Nevitt, he continued on the bench, but finally the malady became so painful that he went to Philadelphia to consult Dr H. C. Wood, a specialist, who pronounced it nervous disorder of the tri-facial nerves, and recommended a vacation with perfect quiet and rest.

Judge Miller has not been on the bench since that time, and is much enfeebled by his severe illness. Judges Kimball and Mills have presided in his place during his absence.

Judge Thomas F. Miller is fifty years of age, and a native of Charleston, W. Va. He was appointed judge of the police court during Harrison's administration, and was reappointed by Cleveland. His term will expire in May, 1900. Judge Miller was educated in this city, being a graduate of Columbian Law School. He began the practice of law when only twenty-two years old, and pursued it steadily until his appointment as judge of the police court, in 1890.

He is one of the ablest and best-liked judges ever on the bench, and his associates will cordially welcome him back to his seat.

WOODFORD SEES McKINLEY.

The Minister to Spain in Consultation on the Ruiz Case.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford returned to Washington Sunday night for further consultation with the President regarding the Spanish policy of the Administration, which, it appears, is not altogether settled yet. It is said Spain has intimated a desire to compromise the Ruiz case, by payment of a reasonable sum to the widow, and the State Department is disposed to accept the suggestion as removing a serious complication which might otherwise affect the settlement of weightier questions.

It is possible Minister Woodford's departure for Madrid may be delayed beyond the end of this month, in order that his arrival in Madrid may occur about the time the court returns to the capital.

You may hunt the world over and you will not find another medicine equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for bowel complaints. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by Henry Evans, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 938 F street northwest and Connecticut avenue and S street northwest and 1428 Maryland avenue northeast.

$10 To Niagara Falls and Return via Pennsylvania Railroad. $10

Special trains, with parlor cars, will leave Washington at 7:30 a. m. July 22, August 5 and 19, September 4 and 16. Tickets limited to ten days, allowing stopover at Buffalo, Rochester and Watkins returning. Rate, $10.

jy12,13,15,17,19,20,21e-13,14,16,18,19,20,21m

The World of Business.

Wall Street Yesterday.

New York, July 12.—Sugar was the feature today of an otherwise dull stock market. News from Washington that the tariff bill conferees were making unexpectedly rapid progress was reflected in active dealings in Sugar certificates, with quotations advancing sharply. Though the volume of business elsewhere in the market was limited, the tone showed decided strength. The opening was at general fractional advances, compared with Saturday's closing figures. Further small improvements were recorded, though toward noon a disposition to take profits resulted in recessions, more especially in St. Paul and other Granger shares. The industrials were strong, in sympathy with Sugar, except Rubber, which was affected by talk in regard to recent changes in the directorate of the company. The Government report, showing crop conditions on July 1, was favorably received.

At the close of last week there was a general break of the drought in the corn belt, and the tenor of the corn crop news today was very favorable.

Many reports of railroad earnings for the first week of July came to hand today and some important systems showed increases.

London quotations showed slight declines, but London houses did little in the market. Private cable advices said that the tendency of the fortnightly settlement was restricting business.

Prices at the close showed little change from the opening, except in the case of Sugar.

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	....	....	....	....
American Spirits, pfd.	....	....	....	....
Am. Sugar Refinery	129¾	135	129¾	135
American Sugar, pfd.	108	109¾	107	109¾
American Tobacco	75¾	76¼	75¾	6[illegible]
Atchison Top. & S. F.	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Atch., Top. and S. F. pfd.	24	24	23¾	24
American Cotton Oil	....	....	....	....
Baltimore & Ohio	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼
Bay State Gas	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Canada Southern	....	....	....	....
Canada Pacific	....	....	....	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	17	17	17	17
C., C. C., & St. L.	24¾	25	24¾	25
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	82¾	83	82¾	83¼
Chicago & Northw'n	117¾	117¾	117¼	117¾
Chicago Gas	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
C., M. and St. P.	84	84	83¼	83¾
C., R. I. and P.	74	74	73¾	73¾
Consolidated Gas	....	....	....	....
D. L., Lac. & West.	....	....	....	....
Delaware & Hudson	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
Denv. & R. Grande, pfd.	....	....	....	....
Erie	....	....	....	....
General Electric	35¾	36¼	35¾	36¼
Illinois Central	....	....	....	....
Lake Shore	....	....	....	....
Louisville & Nashville	50¾	50¾	49¾	49¾
Met. Traction	....	....	....	....
Manhattan	109¾	109¾	89¾	89¾
Michigan Cen.	....	....	....	....
Mo. Pacific	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
M., K. & T. pfd.	30¾	31	30¾	30¾
National Lead Co.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
National Lead Co., pfd.	....	....	....	....
New Jersey Central	84¾	86¼	84	85¼
New York Central	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Northern Pacific	....	....	....	....
Northern Pacific, pfd.	40¾	40¾	39¾	40
Omaha	....	....	....	....
Ontario & Western	....	....	....	....
Pacific Mail	31¾	32¼	31¾	31¾
Phila. & Reading	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Southern Railway, pfd.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Texas Pacific	....	....	....	....
Tenn. Coal & Iron	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Union Pacific	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
U. S. Leather	60¾	61	60¾	60¾
Wabash, pfd.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Wheeling & L. E. Erie	....	....	....	....
West. Union Tel. Co.	88	88	88¾	88¾

The great advance in Sugar yesterday seemed to divert everybody's attention from the rest of the market. Except in that stocks and Gas, where there was also a good advance for the morning hours, hardly anything was done anywhere else on the board. The opening was an advance from Saturday's close, and the market was about stationary during the day.

The crop report was scanned with a large attention. The document gives a high condition for spring wheat and a good corn crop outlook, although the yield of corn will not approximate the phenomenal one of last year. This good report was supplemented by gossip from the West to the effect that the railroads are more and more sanguine of an imminent grain business, and are making all preparations for it. As is often seen in the market, however, these very favorable reports did not cause the granger stocks to rise. They lagged behind and even showed weakness. The theory is that the good news had been discounted as everybody had expected it. However, this does not prevent the ultimate success of this reality of good conditions. It is probable that the grangers will go up.

The vigorous bull movement in Sugar is hardly understood. It carried the price close up to the highest quotation the stock has ever seen. There was indefinite rumors that the outcome in relation to the sugar schedule of the tariff in the conference committee is likely to be more satisfactory to the refiners than was at first believed possible, and that furthermore the conference over the bill will not be long drawn out. It is probable, however, that the thing was almost entirely a matter of manipulation. To secure a result which was expected, but not so quickly as it was, very few received the benefit of their strong belief that Sugar was to have this rise.

Favorable reports were received about the Chicago Gas properties, and tips regarding a further bull movement were circulated. There was a good rise, as I said, and the close was above the opening. Gas should feel the effect of the Sugar boom today, one would think, and have a better rise than it did yesterday, as the facts in relation to Gas are excellent.

Town Topics' Financial Bureau says: "An important deal in the coal stocks, which will lead to very much higher prices, is on. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has been assiduously at work since his return from Europe, and for the first time in years the anthracite trade has been said to be absolutely under the control of men who purpose conducting the business on business principles."

The earnings of the Chesapeake and Ohio for the first week in July decreased $670. The earnings of the Missouri Pacific were for the first week of July $350,000. There was no change from the previous week. The earnings of Louisville and Nashville for this period decreased $6,370.

The Chicago Tribune, in a first-page scare-head article, says that the price of Gas is to go up. It claims that the information is official, though stating that how much the advance will be is a matter to be determined by Wall street.

Mr. F. D. Carley says of the market: The advance in Sugar has torn the feelings of operators in so many directions that they have stood stupefied and let the test of the market alone. As a consequence the other stocks are apparently stagnant. Tomorrow the short operators will begin to feel the wounds from Sugar and cover their other stocks, and the bull operators under the spur of the profits on Sugar will be buying other stocks. The whole market will be higher within forty-eight hours.

The Tobacco Company is without question making money. The lull in the trading recently is hard to understand. It is probable, however, that there will be an advance very shortly.

ANTI-JAG A marvelous cure for DRUNKENNESS, can be given secretly at home. It is harmless. All druggists, or write Renova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, New York. FULL INFORMATION GLADLY MAILED FREE.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—Capital Traction, 38 at 55; Lanston Monotype, 275 at 14 3-4.

	Bid.	Ask.
GOVERNMENT BONDS.		
U. S. 4's, R 1907 Q. J.	111¾	112
U. S. 4's, C 1907 Q. J.	112	112¾
U. S. 4's, 1925	124¾	12[illegible]
U. S. 5's, 1904 Q. F.	114¾	115
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BONDS.		
5s 1899 "20-year Funding"	101	.....
6s 1902 "20-year Funding" gold	112	.....
7s 1901, "Water Stock" currency	110	.....
7s 1903, "Water Stock" currency	111	.....
"Funding" currency 3.65's	112	.....
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.		
Met. R. 5s, 1925	....	.....
Met. R. R. Conv. 6s	113	.....
Met. R. R. Cert. Indebtedness, A	....	.....
Met. R. R. Cert. Indebtedness, B	108	110
Belt R. R. 5s, 1921	60	.....
Eckington R. R. 6's	....	.....
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-'29	112	.....
U. S. Elec. Light Debenture Imp. M. & N.	....	.....
Ches. and Pot. Tel. 5's, 1899-1931	101	.....
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	107	.....
Wash. Market Co. imp. 6's, 1902	107	.....
Wash. Market Co. ext'n 6's, 1902	107	.....
Masonic Hall Association 5's, 1905	105	.....
Wash. Lt. Inf. 1st 6's, 1904	....	.....
NATIONAL BANK STOCK.		
Bank of Washington	200	.....
Bank of Republic	†	.....
Metropolitan	277	310
Central	....	.....
Farmers' and Mechanics'	175	.....
Second	....	.....
Citizens	150	.....
Columbia	125	.....
Capital	118	.....
West End	1 4	107
Traders'	....	.....
Lincoln	101	105
Ohio	....	.....
SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANIES.		
Nat. Safe Deposit and Trust	....	114¾
Wash. Loan and Trust	119	125
Amer. Security and Trust	*141	.....
Wash. Safe Deposit	64	.....
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Capital Traction Co.	54¾	56
Metropolitan	112	.....
Columbia	55	.....
Belt	....	20
Eckington	....	20
Georgetown & Tennallytown	....	.....
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT STOCKS.		
Washington Gas	42	44
Georgetown Gas	42	.....
U. S. Electric Light	94¾	.....
INSURANCE STOCKS.		
Firemen's	30	40
Franklin	35	.....
Metropolitan	65	80
Corcoran	56	.....
Potomac	67	.....
Arlington	135	.....
German American	140	.....
National Union	....	.....
Columbia	12	14
Riggs	7¾	.....
People's	5	.....
Lincoln	*3¾	.....
Commercial	4¾	.....
TITLE INSURANCE STOCKS.		
Real Estate Title	....	108
Columbia Title	5	6
Washington Title	....	.....
District	....	.....
TELEPHONE STOCKS.		
Pennsylvania	20	.....
Chesapeake and Potomac	64	66
American Graphophone	8¾	9¼
American Graphophone, pfd.	10	10¾
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	.41	.50
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.		
Mergenthaler Linotype (new)	120	121¾
Lanston Monotype	14¼	14¾
Washington Market	11	.....
Great Falls Ice	110	125
Nor. and Wash. Steamboat	*	.....
Lincoln Hall	....	.....

*Ex div.
†Ex div., 34 per cent.

Chicago, July 12.—The World's shipments were 4,238,000 bushels, against 6,157,000 last week, and 4,887,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year. The Government crop report indicated a probable yield of 460,000,000 bushels. These statistics and the reported sale of 100,000 bushels cash wheat at Kansas City, comprised the bull news of the day. The bearish news consisted mainly of increased receipts of new wheat at nearly all markets, Kansas City received 122 cars, St. Louis, 68,000 bushels, Baltimore, 80,000 bushels, and there were local receipts of seven cars. The volume of trading was light. Professional speculators were rather inclined to the bull side, or, at least, sold moderately. The result was a firm market within narrow limits nearly all day.

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.				
Sept.	65¾	65¾	65¾-¼	65¾-⅞
Dec.	67	67⅛	67	67⅛
CORN.				
Sept.	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
Dec.	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛-⅛	27⅛
OATS.				
Sept.	18	18¼-⅛	18⅛-⅛	18¼-⅛
Dec.	....	....	....	....
PORK.				
Sept.	7.42	7.50	7.42	7.47
Dec.	....	....	....	....
LARD.				
Sept.	3.90	3.90	3.87	3.90
Dec.	4.00	4.00	3.97	3.97
SHORT RIBS.				
Sept.	4.30	4.35	4.30	4.32
Dec.	....	....	....	....

New York Cotton Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.
August	7.34	7.36	7.29	7.34
September	7.14	7.16	7.11	7.14
October	6.98	6.98	6.96	6.97
November	6.95	6.95	6.91	6.93

FINANCIAL.

The National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust Company Of the District of Columbia

CORNER 15TH ST. AND NEW YORK AVE.

Chartered by special act of Congress, Jan., 1867, and acts of Oct., 1890, and Feb., 1892.

Capital, One Million Dollars.

CORSON & MACARTNEY,

Members of the New York Stock Exchange, 1419 F st., Glover building. Correspondents of Messrs. Moore & Schley, 80 Broadway.

Bankers and Dealers in Government Bonds. Deposits. Exchange. Loans. 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. mn18-tf

AMERICAN SECURITY AND TRUST CO.

Money to Loan.

This company has money to loan on listed collateral securities at lowest rate of interest.

C. J. BELL, President.

W. B. Hibbs & Co.,

BANKERS and BROKERS,

Members New York Stock Exchange

1427 F Street.

Correspondents of LADENBURG, THALMANN & Co., New York.

MONEY AT 5 PER CENT on real estate in D. C.; no delay; terms reasonable. HEISKELL & McLERAN, jy9-1mo 1008 F st. nw.

BRODT'S CELEBRATED HATS, 419 11th st n w. jel7-1m

LUCY B. NEWELL INDICTED

A Letter Written to Martha Roberts the Offense.

Epistle Abounding in Vituperative Epithets—Jealousy of Her Divorced Husband the Cause.

Mrs. Lucy Bacon Newell was yesterday form