THE FINAL MONTH

During Which Doctor McCoy Extends the $3 Rate.

One Week's Treatment in the Mild August Weather as Good as a Month of the Trying Weather of Fall, Winter and Spring.

There is but one month more of summer, but one month more of the $3 rate.

The mild summer weather, the weather which so helps the doctor in the cure of deafness and all diseases of a Catarrhal nature, is at its best during the coming month. So there are three great reasons why those needing Doctor McCoy's services should make no delay.

FIRST, his fee is now lower than it ever will be again. He extends to all the $3 rate until the 1st of September. After that date all must pay his regular fee.

SECOND, one week's treatment during August does as much good, ordinarily, as a month's treatment during the changeable and severe weather of fall, winter and spring.

THIRD, at this season, when even the power of the skill of the Master is doubled through Nature's aid, Doctor McCoy can see and care for twice as many patients as he can during the severe months of the year, consequently he can now, better than at any other time, afford to extend the $3 rate to all.

He wishes to make it perfectly plain to all that he cannot for any reason extend this opportunity of the low rate beyond the 1st of September, and he makes an earnest request that all desiring to take advantage of this offer do so at once in order that they may have the benefit of the mild August days, and also that there may be no crowding or confusion during the final days of the month, with the consequent disappointment of those who failed to see the doctor: for on the 1st day of September this offer will be finally withdrawn, and never mind what the plea, it will not be extended to any patient whose name is not enrolled before that date.

Charles Armstrong, 1937½ 11th st. nw., cured of Deafness.

MR. WILLIAM BARNES TELLS OF HIS DEAFNESS AND RESTORED HEARING.

Wm. H. Barnes, 509 E St, ne., Washington Mr. Barnes is 55 years of age, and has been in the employ of the Adams Express Co., in this city, for 36 years: "Just what caused my deafness, I do not know, but it began with a disagreeable rumbling noise in my head. Both ears troubled me alike. I was about as deaf in one ear as the other.

"I could hear very loud noises, but if spoken to on the streets, could not hear a word. I could not hear when spoken to across a room. To make me understand, people would have to sit close to me, and speak very loud before I could hear them.

"Today I went to church, and, sitting in a back pew, heard every word the priest said, something I had not been able to do for months. I have been to theaters and sat through the whole play without hearing anything. Now I can hear ordinary conversation.

"I feel like another person since my hearing has been restored. Before that, when I went home nights, it was hard for my friends to get a word out of me. I avoided conversation, for I disliked to be always asking people to repeat.

"I had been reading of Doctor McCoy's cures for some time, but what induced me to go to him was, that one night, while sitting in a barber shop, I heard a man speaking of his own case. He had been deaf, he said, for a long time, and Doctor McCoy's treatment had cured him.

"My improvement began two weeks ago. I noticed that the noises were growing less, and that I was hearing better. My hearing has improved steadily since; until now, I can hear conversation distinctly."

HOW MR. ARMSTRONG'S HEARING WAS RESTORED.

Charles Armstrong, 1937 1-2 Eleventh street northwest: Mr. Armstrong has for years been engaged in the grocery business at the above address, and is well known and highly respected in the northwest.

"My right ear was stone deaf.

"With it I could not hear one sound, never mind how loud.

"My left ear was quite deaf.

"After being under treatment for some time, my hearing returned to me suddenly.

"Last Sunday I heard with my right ear, the ear that had been stone deaf, the ticking of my watch, and that ear is now more acute than the left.

"My deafness began in my left ear ten years ago, and, growing worse gradually, in time it extended to the right ear. My right ear became deaf very rapidly and in a short while stopped up entirely and lost all sense of sound.

"To add to my discomfort there was a rumbling noise in my head that at times almost drove me wild.

"The unnatural noise in my head has been stopped, and I hear again distinctly."

DR. McCOY'S BOOK FREE TO ALL.

CONSULTATION FREE.

McCoy System of Medicine,

PERMANENT OFFICES
DR. McCOY'S NATIONAL PRACTICE,
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.

MONUMENT OUT OF PLUMB

The Great Marble Shaft Is Daily Out of Perpendicular.

A VERY NATURAL MOVEMENT

Capstone Circling Around in Space, Always Has Done So and Ever Will—Causes Given by Scientists as to the Reason of the Variations—Indicators Detect Vibrations.

It is not generally known that the Washington Monument, which, to most people, is symbolical of stability and immutability, shifts out of the perpendicular nearly every day. In fact, this gigantic pile of stone, that has for so many years been the most conspicuous landmark of the Capital on entering the city, rarely occupies the same position twice on two consecutive days. For eight years, in fact, ever since the monument has been completed, scientific readings have been taken three times a day to determine how much out of the perpendicular the monument has deflected. From these readings it is apparent that now, and for many years past, the Washington Monument has had its capstone circling around in space anywhere from one to four inches from where it ought to be.

Let no one imagine from this fact of the monument getting a move on itself that there is any danger of the big shaft toppling over. It is on too firm a foundation for that. The early constructors of the monument, when it was commenced back in the 40's, did not build upon the shifting sands. Although the site selected was at that time marshy and on the banks of the placid Potomac, and might have appeared insecure, they profited by a lesson from the Bible, and first laid a firm foundation. So firm, indeed, is this that it can be stated almost with certainty that the variation of the monument is not due in any manner to an imperfect foundation. Scientists do not always agree as to the real reason of the monument's variation, but it is generally conceded by many of them that it is due to the winds and to contraction and expansion of the stone due to the heat of the sun.

That there are many prevalent theories as to the cause of the variation, a reporter who set out last week to observe the phenomena soon discovered. In the course of one afternoon, various theories were advanced that it was due to the heat expansion caused by the sun, to the winds, to the movement of the earth, to imperceptible earthquake shocks, to magnetism, and to an erroneous indicator which failed to register correctly. Several persons even declared that in spite of science, they did not believe the monument moved at all.

It is much easier to prove that the monument does move than to find out why it moves. There is an apparatus in the monument now, which was placed there by Gen Casey, under whose direction the monument was completed, while he was at the head of the Engineer Corps of the Army. This consists of a very delicate pendulum, the slightest vibration of which is recorded by two telescopes with hair line perpendiculars in them. This pendulum is suspended in a protecting cylinder of sheet iron, which excludes all external forces which might affect the stability of the pendulum. The pendulum proper is a heavy brass weight, weighing probably twenty pounds, and it is suspended by a brass wire, which is attached to a level iron girder exactly 174 feet above the level of the floor of the monument. This point, 174 feet up, is at the center of gravity of the marble shaft. That is, if it were possible to suspend such a gigantic mass of marble from one single point, where the weight would be equally distributed, that point would be found where the wire of the pendulum commences.

It is easier to understand when it is explained that of the 81,120 tons which are incorporated in the monument exactly one-half of the weight is above this point and the other half below. If this center of gravity should ever get outside of the base of support, that is, the square foundation of the monument, the shaft would fall over. For instance, the shaft might lean over so that the center of the monument at this 174 foot level were three feet out of plumb, and yet remain stable, but in order for the monument to fall the center of gravity would have to move something over fifteen feet. As a matter of fact, the center of gravity rarely moves over an inch and a fraction, so that the danger of the monument's ever falling is comparatively insignificant.

However, Gen Casey thought that it would be wise to detect the first indication of a variation as soon as it happened, and he therefore introduced the pendulum. Although protected from wind and other influences by this cylinder, the brass weight is suspended in a small bucket of water, in order that it might be free from unnecessary swaying, and still free to indicate a movement. On a support above the level of the water are placed two telescopes at right angles to each other. Both have the hair line perpendiculars found in all surveyor's telescopes, and both are adjusted so that the pendulum wire will drop accurately between these perpendiculars. The telescopes can be moved so as to get in line with the pendulum whenever it moves. Indicators on the telescopes show how much out of plumb the pendulum is. One of these indicators detects the north and south movement and the other the east and west vibration.

As the center of gravity is but 174 feet above the level, or a trifle over one-third of the entire height, it follows that the top stone of the monument moves over three times the distance covered by the center of gravity. To be exact, whatever distance the center of gravity is out of the perpendicular should be multiplied by 3.189, the number of times 174 will multiply into 555, the entire height. The reason is apparent to all who care to work out the problem. Thus, if the pendulum shows that the center of gravity is out of the ordinary just one inch, the top stone must be 3.189 inches out of where it ought to be. The monument officials only trouble themselves to take the readings of the center of gravity, because that is the only important reading to be taken, and the position of the rest can easily be computed from this fact.

Mr. John Hawkins, the custodian of the monument, who has been in direct charge of the big stone pile since it was completed over eight years ago, chatted very entertainingly on the subject of the varying aberrations of his charge. Mr. Hawkins has taken the readings of the indicators each day for something over eight years, and probably knows much more about the variations than anyone else connected with the monument.

"The variation does not get more than three or four inches out of the plumb line," he said, "though that is an extreme. The variation is very irregular at all times, and I have not entirely made up my mind yet as to just what causes it. I have seen it stated in various publications that it is due to the expansion and contraction caused by the heat of the sun. The people who lay it to this cause, however, assert that it moves toward the north, because the sun is hottest in the south. My experience of eight years has been that the monument moves toward the southwest. Each month we use the daily observations to plan out a chart of the movement, and it is almost invariably toward the southwest. I guess there is not much doubt that the sun does have some influence on it, but I should think that the north side, being coolest, would contract and draw the monument that way. Instead, however, it goes toward the southwest. I am sometimes of the opinion that it is not due to the sun that the monument moves, because, on the hottest days, we can still read the indications that point toward the southwest.

"It has also been stated that the variation is due to winds. My experience has been that on days when the wind was blowing sixty miles an hour—so hard, in fact, that you could not stand up by yourself out there on the hill—at the very time when you would expect the indicator to show a great variation in the direction in which the wind was blowing—there would still not be the least bending in that direction. I have noticed that, time and again. At other times, in a dead calm, I have been surprised, on looking at the indicator, to find the pendulum swaying and bobbing around as though the monument was shaking in an earthquake. At such times it would indicate a big variation. This cannot be due to air currents within the monument, because the pendulum is protected by a cylinder, and the indicators are protected in a closed closet. We have tested the indicators when the elevator is running up and down, inside the shaft, but this has never had the slightest influence on the readings."

"It seems to me that the variation of the monument must be mainly due to the motion of the earth, and slight, irregular shocks that would not affect a building of a lower altitude. The swaying of the monument, however, has brought forth many theories, and I guess it will be a hard matter to settle finally just what does cause it."

"Has lightning ever had an effect on the shaft?" was asked.

"No. It has never left any effects, except some burned out wires of our electric lights. Observations of the pendulum taken after the monument has been struck by lightning have never read any differently from those taken at other times."

Gen. John M. Wilson, who, in his capacity of superintendent of public buildings and grounds, had general supervision of the monument for the past seven or eight years, begged to be excused from expressing any opinion whatever on the variation of the monument. He said that the pendulum and the indicators were Gen. Casey's scheme, and that he made it a point never to criticise anything ever done by a fellow-officer. He would only say, however, that the walls of the Monument were eighteen feet thick, of solid stone, and that he would leave it to the reporter's imagination to figure out just how far such substantial stone walls could get out of the perpendicular.

Prof. William Harkness, the superintendent of the Nautical Almanac at the Naval Observatory, gave what is undoubtedly the correct explanation of the shifting of the stone shaft. His explanation was that generally accepted by scientists.

"It has been known for a number of years," he said, "that the monument does move. There is no doubt of that, for it has been proven time and again. The cause is undoubtedly the expansion of the stones on one side due to the heat of the sun. The sun strikes one side and lengthens it out, while the opposite side being unaffected by the heat remains stationary. This bends the monument in a slight curve. It does not lean over in a straight line, but bends like a bow. If the center of gravity moves over a certain distance, and this center of gravity is but one-third of the way up the shaft, you cannot say positively that the capstone moves just three times the distance the plumb line indicates. I am inclined to think that it will move a little more than that, since the biggest part of the curve would be above the center of gravity. The exact distance the capstone does move, however, can be easily ascertained, though it would probably take some time to make the calculations."

"In case this movement is due to the sun, why does not the monument move toward the north? The records show that it invariably moves toward the southwest."

"That is because in summer time, the sun, when it rises, is in the northeast. It strikes the northeast sides of the monument, and bends it to the southwest. By the time the sun gets to the south, the monument commences to move back toward the north, and when the sun reaches the west, late in the afternoon, it has moved the stone shaft back again to the northeast, so that by evening, it is almost in its original position again. The indications show that the stone invariably returns to its proper position at night. This is probably the only thing that affects the monument and makes it move. The principle of the expansion and contraction of bodies under heat and cold is a simple one and easily understood. It is this simple principle, alone that works upon the Monument, in my opinion."

As an illustration of the extent to which a simple fact may be exaggerated, much alarm was caused when the variation of the monument was first discovered. At that time the variations were denoted by an unprotected plumb line which dropped to the ground inside the shaft, instead of in a protecting cylinder. One day the plumb line was observed to vibrate spasmodically. The monument was not nearly completed, and the workmen at the top were much frightened at what they considered were indications of a trembling in the stone pile. An investigation disclosed the fact, however, that an owl had in some manner entered the shaft and in endeavoring to find an exit had flapped his wings so much that the plumb line was affected by the air currents.

SHOT AT A BURGLAR.

Early Morning Marauder Frightened Off by Mr. Starbuck.

A bold attempt at burglary was made at the house of Mr. L. Macy Starbuck at No. 1526 P street northwest, about 3:40 o'clock yesterday morning. The burglar was frightened away by several shots fired at him by Mr. Starbuck. The police of the various precincts have been using special vigilance to capture the unknown man, but no tangible clew has been found them to work upon.

When Mr. Starbuck entered the house yesterday morning he accidentally left the front door unlocked. The burglar followed close behind him and entered the hallway and was about to go into one of the lower rooms. Mr. Starbuck heard him walking, and, getting his revolver, he started to investigate. He did not do this stealthily enough, however, and the burglar fled. Several shots were fired after him, but missed their mark.

Cooking does not "wear you out"

—one bit if it's done on a Gas Cook Stove. It's the cleanest, safest, and most economical Stove in existence today. Investigate its various merits. We've a superb stock of Gas Stoves—all reasonably priced—$8 up. Will be pleased to show them.

Gas Appliance Exchange,
1424 New York Ave.

MARIA SMITH PUNISHED

Rosa Russel's Brutal Foster Mother Fined and Sent to Jail.

Colored Woman Fiendishly Whips a Child With a Rawhide—Pitiable Scene in Court.

Maria Smith, the colored woman charged with cruelly terating Rosa Russel, an eight-year-old girl who lived with her, was tried in the police court yesterday, and was given two months in jail and fined $25. Humane Officer Wilson brought the case to the attention of the police, and testified in court as to his investigation.

According to the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution, she has made it a practice to chastise little Rosa almost daily. The child's screams on these occasions could be heard all around the neighborhood, and so painful were her appearance and her heartrending prayers for mercy that several persons warned the Smith woman if she did not cease from maltreating her they would call in an officer.

As the whippings continued despite these admonitions, Officer Wilson, of the Humane Society, was sent for. He at once comprehended the terrible state of affairs and took the child away from the woman, subsequently placing her under arrest. When charged with cruelty in the police court she pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Wilson was the first witness. He testified that he had received word from one of the neighbors, informing him of Mrs. Smith's actions. When he went to the house and investigated the affair, he found things in every way as bad as they had been represented. The child's back, he stated, was seared and marked with hundreds of cruel scars. When he asked her how they came, she said that Mrs. Smith had whipped her. He furthermore testified to finding a blue raw-hide, which Rosa claimed was the instrument with which she was beaten.

William Robinson, colored, told the court that he lived next door to the Smiths. He and his family could hear the shrieks of the poor little victim almost every night.

Rosa Russel, the victim, was put on the stand. Her little face was terribly scarred about the forehead, and when the sleeves of her dress were slipped back the wrists and forearm could be seen covered with sores and welts.

Judge Mills, in passing sentence, declared that it seemed incomprehensible that a human being could be guilty of such fiendishness. It was the worst case that he had found in all his experience. Indeed, it required an effort for him to think the prisoner could be so inhuman as to inflict torture such as any criminal would hesitate to inflict upon a dumb beast. The case was but too conclusive, however, and he accordingly imposed a sentence of two months in jail and a fine of $25.

The child was turned over to the custody of its mother.

The prisoner was then led back, but before she had reached the pen she fell in a swoon and was immediately after seized with such violent spasms that it was necessary to remove her to a hospital.

CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.

Bartender Howard Accused of Robbing His Former Employer.

James Howard, a bartender, who has quite a police record, was arrested by Patrolman Herndon, of the First precinct, charged with robbing Leo's Exchange, a restaurant on Louisiana avenue. The place was broken into several nights ago and about $25 worth of silverware stolen. The proprietor, Leo F Zewissler, resides at No. 752 Fifth street northwest, and his house was entered a short while ago and several hundred dollars' worth of clothing and jewelry taken. It is thought that Howard had a hand in this affair, and Patrolman Herndon has collected evidence which, he says, is incriminating. Howard was formerly in Mr. Zewissler's employ.

The case will come up in the police court this morning.

WAR ON THE PUSH-CARTS.

Vendors Farley and Belfi Charged With Obstructing the Streets.

The police of the First precinct have received numerous complaints from the merchants in the neighborhood of Tenth street and Pennsylvania avenue about the numerous pushcarts that are allowed to stand in the street in that vicinity. Patrolmen Herndon and Oriani were detailed to look into the affair, and yesterday James Farley and John Belfi, two vendors, were arrested and charged with obstructing the street.

James Belfi is a well-known character who, in white linen suit, dispenses ice cream in penny lots to the newsboys in front of The Times office. He had quite a fight with the boys yesterday for refusing to give them credit. When warned by Patrolman Herndon to keep away from the corner and not to obstruct traffic, Belfi answered insolently and dared the policeman to arrest him. Returning in a few minutes Herndon found the vendor in the middle of Pennsylvania avenue, and all vehicles were making a wide circuit to avoid colliding with the pushcart. Herndon took hold of Belfi and started with him to the station-house and the latter releasing his hold on the cart, the cart being heavily laden on the rear end, toppled over, spilling ice, salt, and some cream into the street. Belfi deposited $5 collateral at the First precinct and then continued business in another section of the city.

A Convention of Mayors.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 12.—Columbus will have the national convention of mayors, September 28, 29 and 30, and October 1 are the dates. The convention is called by the City Government, a magazine devoted to municipal government. The object of the meeting is to discuss the problems of municipal government from all points, in order that the best government may be attained. Already assurances have been received from over 200 that will be present. It will be the first national convention of the kind in history.

Harness Thief Arrested.

John Rector is locked up at the First precinct station charged with the larceny of some portions of a set of harness, the property of Maurice Talty, Third and M streets northwest. Patrolman Hartman worked up the case and made the arrest.

It is always gratifying to receive testimonials for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and when the indorsement is from a physician it is especially so. "There is no more satisfactory or effective remedy then Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," writes Dr. R. E. Robey, physician and pharmacist, of Olney, Mo, and as he has used the Remedy in his own family and sold it in his drug store for six years, he should certainly know. For sale by Henry Evans, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, 938 F street; Connecticut avenue and S street northwest, and 1428 Maryland avenue northeast.

The steamers Jane Moseley, Arrowsmith, Samuel J. Pentz, and Harry Randall, all keep Consumers' Beer—the best beer made. Ask for it. au13-7t

The World of Business.

Wall Street Yesterday.

New York, Aug. 12.—The total sales of stocks today were 730,345 shares, and of bonds, par value, $4,108,000.

Such earnings as were reported today by the Southern Railway, Louisville and Nashville and the Chesapeake and Ohio companies are sufficient proof that the business improvement is not confined to any one section, or to those specially affected by the movement of grain. The first two roads are not large carriers of grain. The increase in their earnings for the first week of August of 11 and 18 per cent, respectively, must have resulted from an increase of general traffic. It is a matter of great encouragement, indeed, that even the returns of the Western and so-called granger roads upon analysis show that the gains being reported are due chiefly to the free movement of merchandise, rather than to the shipments of grain. The increase in the earnings of the Chesapeake and Ohio was more than 21 per cent in comparison with the corresponding week of last year.

Another very large day's business was done on the stock exchange and a new high record of average prices was made. Interest was as well distributed as heretofore, and in addition to those stocks which have recently been the favorites in the speculation, Sugar refining developed renewed activity and large dealings were made in Union Pacific and Kansas and Texas shares. Among the comparatively inactive stocks, sharp advances were noted in Great Northern preferred and in Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis. A rapid decline in Chicago and Great Western was an unexplained incident of the trading. London houses had large orders on both sides of the market and on balance were again sellers. A notable advance in Baltimore and Ohio made that stock conspicuous in the general circumstances, but in this case it may be assumed the buying was for short account. As was the case yesterday, the market was active through the general list.

A further advance in wheat again in response to the course of foreign markets was perhaps the most important development, as testifying to those conditions in the world's grain markets, which constitute the backbone of the financial situation. It was somewhat irregular in the closing hour, and there were apparently efforts made to bring about a reaction. The effect of these was evident in the last fifteen minutes of business, and closing prices were in some instances a full point below the best.

New York Stock Market.

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

	Ope.	High.	Low.	Clos.
American Spirits	14	14¼	13⅞	13¾
American Spirits, pfd	33	34	33	34
Am. Sugar Refinery	145¾	148¼	145¾	146
American Sugar, pfd	116½	117	116¼	116⅝
American Tobacco	94¾	95	92¾	93¼
Atchison Top. & S. F.	15¼	15⅝	15	15⅝
Atch., Topeka & F. pfd	31½	32¾	31¾	32⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	17¾	17	12¾	14
Bay State Gas	14⅝	15	14⅝	14⅝
Canada Southern	57¾	55¾	55⅝	55¾
Canada Pacific				
Chesapeake & Ohio	21¼	22¾	21⅞	21¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	33¾	34	33¼	33¾
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	96⅞	98¼	96⅞	97¼
Chicago & North'w'n	12⅞	120⅝	120	120
Chicago Gas	10¾	10⅞	172	102⅞
C., M. & St. P.	91⅞	94¼	91	94¼
C., R. I. and P.	85¾	86⅞	85¼	85⅞
Consolidated Gas	188	188	188	188
Del., Lack. & West.	164	161	161	161
Delaware & Hudson	120¼	121¼	120⅜	120⅝
Erie	18¾	18⅞	17¾	18
General Electric	37⅞	37⅞	37	37
Lake Shore				
Louisville & Nashville	61¾	62⅞	61⅞	61¾
Met. Traction	122	122⅞	121	122⅞
Manhattan	104⅞	104⅞	104	104¼
Michigan Cen.				
Mo. Pacific	28¾	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞
N., K. & T. pfd	30⅞	37	36⅞	36⅞
National Lead Co.	36¾	36¾	36⅞	36⅞
New Jersey Central	97⅞	98⅞	96¾	97
New York Central	107⅞	107⅞	106⅞	107⅞
Northern Pacific	16⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
Northern Pacific pfd	50¾	51⅞	49⅞	50⅞
Ontario & Western	17⅞	18	17⅞	17⅞
Pacific Mail	34	35¼	32	35
Phila. & Reading	26⅞	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞
Southern Railway, pfd	33⅞	33⅞	33¼	33⅞
Texas Pacific	13⅞	14⅞	13⅞	14
Tenn. Coal & Iron	29⅞	29⅞	29	29
Union Pacific	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
U. S. Leather pfd	67	67⅞	67	67
Wabash pfd	19	19⅞	19	19
Wheeling & Lake Erie	2⅞	2⅞	1⅞	2
West. Union Tel. Co.	13⅞	93⅞	93	93

It is a monotony which is almost tiresome, even to the bulls, that the stock market is showing. Prices went up with a rush yesterday morning everywhere, in some cases phenomenally. The advances were more rapid than they have been before at any time. In the afternoon there was heavy realizing in many directions, and toward the close almost a break. However, the best authorities on the market are of the opinion that the end of the rise has not come yet. Some are doubtful. The market is, however, attaining that state of feverishness which was predicted in this column three or four days ago. The tremendous break cannot be very far distant.

Mr. Carley, of the Monetary Trust, believes that there may be some break today, though he is of the opinion that it will not last. He says of the market:

"We telegraphed all our branch offices this morning that Sugar would have a decided reaction from its highest point. We have thought all day that the jump in Sugar was an artificial movement. The reaction in Sugar has had some influence in the rest of the market, and has caused the bears to put out a few contracts. Possibly the retrograde movement may go a little farther, after which stocks will certainly be a purchase again."

The earnings for the Chesapeake and Ohio for the first week in August increased $42,000. The earnings of the Southern Railway for the same period increased $33,000. From July 1 the increase of the Southern was $63,000. The earnings of Louisville and Nashville for the first week in August increased $62,000. From July 1 to date the increase was $225,000.

All of these records of earnings are excellent. They all show good advances, and are such as have been expected by the bulls, who were banking on good business. In the particular case of Louisville and Nashville, the advance yesterday and the activity in the stock were especially noticeable, and it may be surmised that the bull clique, which worked up Louisville and Nashville a week ago, is again at work on the stock. Probably there will be further advances.

Dow, Jones & Co. say of Louisville and Nashville: "The advance started with buying by Carley, Stokes & Co., who were quite a factor in the previous rise. The buyers said they expected a large increase in earnings today, and that Louisville was good for about 65 within a short time. Local bulls in Louisville were greatly encouraged by the fact that over 20,000 shares which were thrown upon the market Monday were taken, to a considerable extent, by London, within a range of about a point. From this it was assumed that London would stand ready to take back stock again if it should see a profit on short sales. There is reason for believing that the concentrated London holdings will not come upon the market at present."

Union Pacific continued on its fine spurt upwards yesterday as was expected and predicted. It is now selling for about twice its price two or three weeks ago. Housman has been one of the strong bulls of Union Pacific, and it is estimated that he has bought anywhere from 25,000 to 40,000 shares. After such a spurt as this has been, although the outlook for the property is excellent, it would probably be foolish to purchase at the high figure. On any dip of a couple of points, however, it might be advisable to buy.

Mr. Robert Lindblom, Mr. Silsby's correspondent, says of wheat: "While there may not be any hurry about it, bulls should not fail to put their holdings from September to December and accept a practical gift of at least 4 cents per bushel. There will be no corner in September wheat. We will get enough of the old kind from Nebraska and Iowa to induce a desire to desert the old for the new and save carrying charges."

There are still good indications that Western Union is on its way to par. A good many people believe this.

The Northern Pacific directors yesterday elected Mr. P. S. Mellen as president of the company and Mr. Daniel Lamont vice president. The gross earnings of this road for the fourth week in July were excellent.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—Lincoln Fire Insurance, 50 at 83-4. Mergenthaler Linotype, 15 at 122-15 at 122 3-4. Lanston Monotype, 125 at 17.

	Bid.	Ask.
GOVERNMENT BONDS.		
U. S. 4's, R 1907 Q. J.	111¾	112¼
U. S. 4's, C 1907 Q. J.	112	112¾
U. S. 4's, 1925	125¾	125¾
U. S. 5's, 1904 Q. F.	113¾	113¾
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BONDS.		
3s 1899 "20-year Funding"	101	.....
6s 1902 "30-year Funding" gold	113	.....
7s 1901, "Water Stock" currency	112¾	.....
7s 1903, "Water Stock" currency	112¾	.....
"Funding" currency 3.65's	119	114
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.		
Met. R. 5s, 1925	113	.....
Met. R R Conv. 6s	118¾	120
Met. R R Cert. Indebtedness, A	108	.....
Met. R R Cert. Indebtedness, B	108	.....
Belt R R 5s, 1911	....	.....
Rockington R R 6's	....	.....
Columbia R R 6's, 1914	108	.....
Wash Gas Co. Ser A, 6's, 1902-'27	110½	.....
Wash Gas Co, Ser B, 6's, 1904-'29	111	.....
U. S. Elec. Light Debenture Imp.		.....
M. & M.	102	.....
Ches and Pot Tel 5's, 1899-1901	103	.....
Am Sec & Tr 5's, F and A, 1903	100	.....
Am Sec & Tr 5's, A and O, 1903	100	.....
Wash Market Co 1st 6's, 1892-1911,		.....
$7,000 retired annually	103	.....
Wash Market Co imp 6's, 1902	106	.....
Wash Market Co ext'n 6's, 1891-'27	106	.....
Masonic Hall Association 5's, 1923	103	.....
Wash Lt Inf 1st 6's, 1901	....	.....
NATIONAL BANK STOCKS.		
Bank of Washington	265	.....
Bank of Republic	....	.....
Metropolitan	275	.....
Central	255	.....
Farmers' and Mechanics'	175	195
Second	....	.....
Citizens	132	.....
Columbia	175	.....
Capital	115	.....
West End	103	.....
Traders'	90	100
Lincoln	101	108
Ohio	....	90
SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANIES.		
Nat. Safe Deposit and Trust	....	120
Wash. Loan and Trust	118¾	122
Amer. Security and Trust	145	.....
Wash. Safe Deposit	55	.....
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Capital Traction Co.	65	.....
Metropolitan	117¼	120
Columbia	....	.....
Belt	....	.....
Eckington	....	.....
Georgetown & Tennallytown	....	.....
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT STOCKS.		
Washington Gas	43	45
Georgetown Gas	40	.....
U. S. Electric Light	101	.....
INSURANCE STOCKS.		
Firemen's	30	.....
Franklin	33	.....
Metropolitan	70	80
Corcoran	....	.....
Potomac	67	72
Arlington	137	150
German American	....	.....
National Union	10⅞	.....
Columbia	11⅞	14
Riggs	7⅞	.....
People's	5	.....
Lincoln	8⅞	9⅞
Commercial	4⅞	.....
TITLE INSURANCE STOCKS.		
Real Estate Title	....	110
Columbia Title	5	6¼
Washington Title	2	.....
District	....	.....
TELEPHONE STOCKS.		
Pennsylvania	38	40
Chesapeake and Potomac	63½	66
American Graphophone	8⅞	9¼
American Graphophone, pfd	19	.....
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	.70	.75
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.		
Mergenthaler Linotype (new)	122⅞	123
Lanston Monotype	16¾	17⅞
Washington Market	....	.....
Great Falls Ice	....	.....
Nor. and Wash. Steamboat	....	.....
Lincoln Hall	....	.....

*Ex div.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—Wheat again advanced 3 cents today for September with December at a discount of about 1 cent a bushel. The cables came strong, the improvement in Liverpool being equal to 2 cents and Paris 3a3 1-2. There were clearances of over 600,000 bushels at the seaboard and buying orders for continental account. It was more a matter of a scare in the September option today than of the bull news caused by the expectation of small stocks of contract wheat here next month. Cash business was checked by the rapidity of the rise. The big short interest which covered its line yesterday and took the long side were again liberal buyers today. The outside trade was considerably smaller than it has been of late, the bulk of the business today being for local account. St. Louis reports a continuance of export demand and the increasing difficulty in obtaining wheat already bought for shipment. Chicago has had a 20-cent rise since the movement began. A reaction will depend on foreign buying and advices from the other side. Information from reliable resources leads to the belief that the Government estimate is not very far below what the actual condition will be.

Corn was active and higher with a good speculative demand stimulated in great measure by wheat.

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.	81⅝	81¾	81⅜	83¼
Dec.	81⅝	81⅞	81¼	82⅝
CORN.				
Sept.	27⅝	28⅝	27⅝	27⅞
Dec.	28¼	29⅛	28⅛	29¼
OATS.				
Sept.	17¼	18	17¼	17⅝-¾
Dec.	18⅝	19	18⅝	18⅝
PORK.				
Sept.	7.90	8.00	7.77	7.92
Dec.	7.92	7.95	7.87	7.95
LARD.				
Sept.	4.30	4.37	4.30	4.32
Dec.	4.42	4.42	4.42	4.42
SPARE RIBS.				
Sept.	4.70	4.85	4.70	4.82
Dec.	....	....	....	....

New York Cotton Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.
September	7.15	7.19	7.11	7.9
October	7.0	7.05	6.99	7.04
November	6.93	6.97	6.90	6.97
December	6.95	6.99	6.93	6.8

FINANCIAL.

CORSON & MACARTNEY,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange, 1419 F st., Glover Building.
Correspondents of Messrs. Moore & Schley, No. 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. mh13-tf

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TRAIN SAVED FROM WRECK

Miscreants at Work in the Vicinity of Alexandria.

Desperate Attempt to Rob a Woman of Her Diamonds—Narrow Escape From Death.

Alexandria, Va., Aug. 12.—Some miscreants have been at work trying to wreck the Baltimore and Ohio train that is usually made up at the barge slip, just east of the tunnel. Yesterday a car loaded with paper was set on fire, and would have been totally destroyed but for the prompt action of some passersby. It was also found that some coupling pins, spikes and stones were tightly wedged in a frog so a train in passing over it would be instantly derailed.

Detective Greer, of the Southern Railway, was put on the case, and yesterday he arrested Sonny Marshall, a small colored boy, who confessed to the detective that he had unset the brakes of the cars and assisted in placing the obstructions in the frog. On account of his extreme youth the mayor sent him down for ten days. The impression is that older heads are at work, as one so young as Marshall can hardly be credited with such dastardly instincts.

A close lockout will be kept on that portion of the track in the future.

Shortly after 9o'clock tonight three men entered a house on North Lee street, and attempted to rob Rosie Moore, the proprietor, of her diamonds. Nothing unusual in their conduct attracted the woman's attention,