POLICE CHANGES IN EFFECT

Transfers of Lieutenants and Sergeants Made Yesterday.

MR. MATTINGLY'S DEGREES

He Was a Private Ten Years Ago, a Lieutenant Monday and Today Becomes a Full-Fledged Inspector in Charge of the Detective Office—Distribution of the Force.

The changes in the police force announced ten days ago by Commissioner Wight went into effect yesterday. Mr. Mattingly, who is to displace Inspector Hollinberger as the chief of the detective bureau, will not take charge until today, but, with this exception, the first batch of promotions and changes went into effect yesterday.

Mr. Mattingly was, at the time of the promotion, a private, and it was necessary to have him pass through the intermediate grades before assuming the rank of inspector. He was sworn in as sergeant on Saturday, and yesterday was acting as lieutenant, and today will take charge of the detective bureau as an inspector.

Lieut. Hollinberger, who has administered the affairs of the detective office with honor and credit to himself, is winding up his affairs, and in the future will hold the lieutenantcy of the Fourth precinct station. Charles R. Vernon, who formerly was the Fourth precinct lieutenant, was at his own request reduced to the rank of private, and has been assigned to duty at police headquarters as an assistant to Major Moore.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning Lieut. Heffner relieved D. H. Teeple at No. 2 station and took charge of that precinct. Former Lieut. Teeple, who became a private, has been granted six days' leave of absence, and will not report as assistant sanitary officer until next week. In the meantime Will H. Amiss will continue as heretofore. In place of Lieut Heffner at No. 9 Lieut McCathran, formerly of No. 5, took charge at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having been relieved by Lieut Gessford at noon.

The changes in the sergeanteies also took effect yesterday. Sergt. Kaucher was on duty in the Fifth precinct yesterday, but today will return to his old precinct, No. 2, and in his stead Sergt. McTaggart will go to No. 8. Sergt Montgomery now at the Eighth precinct will go to the Fifth precinct today, while Sergt. Wright, who has just been promoted to this rank, will do duty at the Ninth precinct. Sergt. Jordan will today go to the Second precinct. Sergt. McNeely, of the Third precinct, assumed his position yesterday. Private Moller, of the Fourth precinct, was on duty as a detective at police headquarters yesterday, he having been promoted to this position.

The various changes announced last Friday will not go into effect until September 1. The first batch of changes were received with commendation, but the second list has caused some unfavorable comment. Commissioner Wight stated that the reduction of the sergeants to second-class privates, and of second-class privates to the first class—thereby diminishing the pay of these men—was based on the age limit principally. Those who criticise the changes point out the case of Wagonman Rinck, of the Fourth precinct. He has been on the force almost a decade, and has not a mark against him. He is about thirty-years of age, and one of the most powerful and best educated men on the force. Mr. Rinck was, however, reduced to the second class, from which he had recently been advanced to the first.

DR. CARR ASSUMES OFFICE.

The New Coroner Will Probably Make No Changes at Present.

Dr. William P. Carr, the newly appointed coroner for the District, yesterday qualified for office and took the oath. Dr. Carr said to a Times reporter that he had not as yet laid any plans for discharging the duties of his new position, and was not certain that he would make any changes from the methods pursued by his predecessor.

He said that he would devote the first few weeks to becoming acquainted with the routine work before making any permanent decision. Dr. Burch, who was appointed to the office of police surgeon, which Dr. Carr resigned to become coroner, also took the oath of office yesterday.

HER HUSBAND A BIGAMIST.

On This Ground and for Desertion Mrs. Friess Wants a Divorce.

Mary Friess yesterday entered suit through her attorney, Charles Bendheim, for divorce from John J. Friess upon the ground of desertion. She states that she was married July 14, 1895, by the Rev. William S. Hammond, and that the defendant gave the name of Albert Friess, which, she alleges, is assumed.

On October 12, she charges, he deserted her without cause, and shortly afterward sent a letter, telling her that he would never return, and advising her to seek employment. She further alleges that the defendant, after his desertion of her, went to Key West, Fla., where, under the assumed name of John Friess Von Falkenstein he married Caroline Lillian Fisher, with whom he is now living as man and wife.

The petitioner, therefore, asks for an absolute divorce, with permission to resume her maiden name of Marie Hess.

BERTRAND A FORMER CONVICT.

Belgian Government Refuses to Recognize Him as U. S. Commissioner.

The case of Henry Bertrand, a United States commissioner to the exposition at Brussels, has been referred by the State Department to Senator Penrose for investigation. Bertrand lives in Philadelphia, and received his appointment through the efforts of Senator Penrose. When Bertrand reached Brussels that government refused to recognize him and sent word to the State Department that he was persona non grata.

It was alleged that Bertrand, when a resident of Brussels, had been convicted of forgery, and had served a term of imprisonment for the offense. He came to this country after his term of imprisonment expired, and, having, so far as is known, lived a reputable life in Philadelphia, easily secured the active efforts of Senator Penrose to be appointed a commissioner to the exposition.

It is supposed that Bertrand believed that he would not be identified as the one time convict, or he would not have sought the position and chanced the exposure. The State Department expects Senator Penrose to secure Bertrand's resignation, and if he refuses to send it, the Secretary of State will recall him.

Highland Terrace Apartments, Thomas Circle, 1401 Massachusetts avenue. In the hottest weather the soda water and ice cream saloon is always cool and pleasant. Mrs. P. W. Favorite, manager. au14-tf,em

BROKE INTO A BARBER SHOP.

Willie Dorsey Stole the Razors and Marshall Brown Bought Them.

Detective Lacey yesterday arrested Willie Dorsey, a twenty-year-old colored lad, on the charge of housebreaking at night and petit larceny.

On Friday night last the barber shop of Robert Hawkins, at No. 1219 Seventh street northwest, was broken into and entered from the rear of the place and a large number of razors and other tonsorial requisites were stolen.

The matter when reported at police headquarters was placed in the hands of Detective Lacey, who quickly succeeded in running down the right man. Dorsey was found at his home, No. 904 1-2 Massachusetts avenue, and finally admitted his crime to the officer.

Detective Lacey also recovered all of the stolen property, which Hawkins identified as his own.

Marshall Brown, a middle-aged colored man was also arrested by Detective Lacey, charged with having bought goods that he knew to have been stolen. He at first denied all knowledge of the theft until confronted by Dorsey, who made a confession, and then finally admitted having purchased the stolen razors from Dorsey.

Both were locked up at No. 1 station. Dorsey has previously served a term in jail for larceny.

OPPOSE THE MERIT SYSTEM

Anti-Civil Service Reform Republicans Plan to Organize.

Subcommittees Appointed to Draft a Constitution and By-Laws—Arranging for a Public Meeting.

The committee of Republicans in charge of getting up an anti-civil service reform organization met last night at Emrich's Hotel. The object of the organization has been already fully explained in The Times.

It is claimed that since the last meeting a large number of Republicans have indicated their desire to join the National Anti-Civil Service Reform Association, as it is called.

The committee is composed of one from each State. It was found last night that the committee was too large, and the work was divided among several sub-committees, which were appointed.

The most important of the committees is one on constitution and by-laws. President Sherin, of the general committee, appointed Mr W. P. Scott chairman of the subcommittee on constitution and by-laws. This committee will meet tonight and prepare its report, which will be submitted to the full committee tomorrow night.

A public meeting will be held on Thursday night, at which new members will be received and the reports of committees discussed.

CHARGES NOT EXCESSIVE.

Duties Paid by Klondike Miners Are According to Schedule.

Mr. Charles F. P. Adam, first secretary of the British legation, has telegraphed Secretary Sherman that the Canadian government does not exact exorbitant duties on goods taken to Klondike. He says the Canadian customs charges on miners' outfits for the Klondike gold fields arriving from Dyea, Alaska, and other points, are those authorized by the ordinary revenue law of Canada.

He says no special or unusual regulations were made for the occasion. On the contrary, the instructions were to exempt miners' blankets, personal clothing in use and broken packages of provisions being used; also cooking utensils in use. "To make food allowance clear," Mr. Adam said, "instructions have been given for the season to customs officials at Tagish to exempt 100 pounds of food for journey, charging ordinary customs duty only on excess."

The Klondike Situation.

To the Editor of The Times:

As an American citizen let me thank you for your editorial on "The Klondike Outrage," which should be read and pondered by every American who believes that this country has any rights which England is bound to respect. It may jar upon the delicate susceptibilities of Anglo-maniacs, but it will strike an answering chord in the breast of every American in whose veins flows the blood, or in whose heart lives the memory, of the sires of '76.

Nothing can be more galling to the true American than the utter neglect with which our Government, while reaching eagerly across the seas for a colony of foreign lepers, has permitted, without a protest, British encroachment upon our northern border, and allows the Canadian government to take undisputed possession of an American Golconda, fill it with a military police, appropriate one half of the gold fields to its own uses, levy royalties upon the legitimate owners for working the remainder, and enforce its illegal and unjust edicts by an arbitrary system of confiscation and eviction.

Conceding even, for the sake of the argument, that the Klondike fields lie within Canadian boundaries, such arrogant greed is scarcely in accordance with the "international comity" so harped upon by British journals when some powerful nation is to be cajoled out of some privilege or favor, or cheated diplomatically out of some right, and is but a poor requital for the American liberality which has thrown its mines open to the world, without royalties, reservations, or electments.

Of course, the Canadian policy is in full accord with the grasping tactics which have made Great Britain the buccaneer of the world, but if there be in our Administration one spark of the Americanism of which it is the professed and much-belauded exponent, it behooves our officials to gently remind the English government that Americans (no matter how they may be ground to earth beneath the heel of trusts and corporations) still cherish some memories of their former greatness, and are not disposed to be subjected by Britain to the treatment she has meted out to the Irish serf, the Hindoo ryot, the Egyptian fellah, and the benighted African. Let us acknowledge no Canadian authority over the Klondike gold fields until the disputed boundary question has been definitely decided against us, and, even in that case, we should still insist upon the enjoyment by American miners of the same privileges which have always been accorded by us to the English. But until then, let us assert that "McGregor's foot is on his native heath," and maintain our rights at any hazard or sacrifice, regardless of the poltroonery of Anglo-American brokers, or the patriotic opinion of an over-ecstatic American admiral that "the nation which wishes to go to war had best consult England first!"

A DESCENDANT FROM REBEL SIRES.

The Highland Terrace Apartments; an ideal place. Location unsurpassed. Thomas Circle, 1401 Massachusetts avenue northwest. Suites containing three and four rooms, with private bath; rooms large, cheerful and well-appointed. House now open for inspection. The cafe, under the especial direction of Mrs. P. W. Favorite, will be opened October 1, 1897. Letters promptly answered. au14-tf-em

WEALTH FOR THE FARMERS

Gain Because of Better Prices Estimated at $500,000,000.

SMALLER CROPS, BIG PROFITS

Department of Agriculture's Statistics Show a Vast Increase in Returns for Eight Principal Products—Cattle, Wheat, Corn, Potatoes and Cotton the Leaders.

The Department of Agriculture is responsible for the assertion that $500,000,000 is the amount which has been or will be distributed among the farmers as the result of advanced prices for this season's crops, as compared with those of last year. This enormous sum of money has not been absorbed by the speculator and middleman, but is going into the actual possession of the producers.

Of this sum $410,000,000 has been realized on eight specialties of agricultural industry. The other $90,000,000 is divided among the odds and ends that represent the pecuniary results of a farmer's labor. To this total millions of dollars are daily being added by steady increase of prices in the open markets.

These figures are based upon the most careful computations made by experts in the Department of Agriculture. The returns from certain crops, especially corn, are not yet sufficiently definite to estimate approximate yields.

The indications are that the total of all farming products will be a trifle less than those of last year, in spite of which higher prices will mean more money for the farmer. This is especially noticeable in potatoes, which now command a price just double that realized last year, by which the farmers will reap a benefit equal to a crop of half a billion instead of 250,000,000 bushels. It is an invariable rule that a small crop of a given product causes materially enhanced values, except in cases where foreign complications affect the result.

According to figures furnished by Col. Joreph H. Brigham, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, the yields for this year will not, probably, differ much from those of last year. In some instances the figures may be slightly in excess and other products may note a slight decrease. The eight products chosen as illustrating the vast financial benefits accruing to the farmers of the United States from the recent rapid rise in prices are cattle, wheat, corn, potatoes, cotton, sheep swine and wool. Careful comparison has been made of the prices now prevailing with those which obtained during the whole of last year. The following table shows an inflow of $410,000,000 to the pockets of the farmers.

Cattle	$96,000,000
Wheat	85,000,000
Corn	85,000,000
Potatoes	72,000,000
Cotton	24,000,000
Sheep	18,000,000
Swine	15,000,000
Wool	15,000,000
Total	$410,000,000

To this large sum, which is already in sight, must be added an estimate of $90,000,000 for the increased profits that have been realized on crops of oats, barley, rye, hay, flax, hops, and other miscellaneous but valuable products of the farm. No allowance has been made for an increased or diminished production or for an increase or decrease in the amount of live stock the farmer may have for sale this year as compared with last year. But it may safely be affirmed that the increase in prices even during the last few months is to the advantage of the farmer by not less than $300,000,000.

Of these conditions Acting Secretary Brigham said:

"The advance over last year's prices has already been considerable. Wheat, corn, potatoes, mess pork, ndich cows and beef cattle, hogs, sheep, and wool have advanced sharply in price. There has also been a slight advance in the price of cotton. Potatoes are bringing double what they brought last year. This advance in prices of farm products will have a very favorable effect upon the farmers. While the crops will probably not be so large as those of last year they will bring the farmer a good deal more money, and cost less for handling of the same, thus increasing his profits. It is not advisable to give estimates upon this year's crops, as we do not know just what the yield will be, but the advance in the price of wheat over the price paid one year ago would amount on the crop of last year, to $85,000,000.

"The advance in the price of corn over the same date last year is more than 3 cents a bushel, and on last year's crop would amount to about $85,000,000. The advance in the price of sheep and wool on account of tariff legislation, over the prices of sheep and wool last year would amount to about $33,000,000. The advance in the price of cattle and hogs would represent many millions of dollars. There has been a large crop of hay cut, for which fair prices are being received. If prices remain as they are or advance they will bring a large amount of money to the farmer over what he received for crops last year. It is impossible to estimate the good that will result from the increased amount of money distributed in the farming districts.

"Debts will be paid and improvements made on farms and farm buildings, thus giving employment to labor and changing, to a very considerable extent, the conditions which exist in many sections of the country. The impression is quite general that very large crops mean prosperity for the farmer. This is not true. Abnormal crops, unless there is an unusual demand, are frequently grown at a loss instead of a profit. An average or a moderate crop, sufficient to supply the demand, leaves more profit. The four largest crops of corn grown since 1881 were worth less than the four smallest."

A Chapel Point Day.

Here is another chance for the people to enjoy a mid-week trip to this popular resort. Twice during each week—on Tuesdays and Thursdays—the River Queen makes this trip, and as often carries crowds that are anxious to spend a day of pleasure and enjoyment and not be hampered with the Sunday crushes. And a most delightful trip it is. Altogether, a lovely sail of 110 miles through a scenery noted for its beauty, and to a point where anyone can find a day's sport, no matter what turn the taste takes. All the fishing and crabbing one wants. And this sport is lively, too. The crabs are not few and far between, but there are plenty of them. Then, there is a most excellent bathing beach. Smooth, hard bottom, sloping gently, so that one may find the right depth to suit. Salt water, too, and but a four hours' sail from the city! On the boat is a first-class cafe. Most delicious dinners at a most reasonably price. There is also a hotel at the Point, where good accommodations may be had. The entire trip is a continuous pleasant outing, and all hands invariably regret when the time comes to leave the boat. The round-trip is 25 cents. River Queen at 9:30 a. m.

Highland Terrace Apartments, Thomas Circle, 1401 Massachusetts avenue. In the hottest weather the soda water and ice cream saloon is always cool and pleasant. Mrs. P. W. Favorite, manager. au14-tf,em

ROBBED BY COURTESANS.

Colored Women Held and Their Victim Scored in Court.

Annie White and Alice Evans, two young colored women, were held for the grand jury yesterday under $1,000 bonds on the charge of robbing James Franklin, a stranger in the city.

Mr. Franklin, a florid, well-dressed man, about sixty years old, claimed that the girls enticed him into their rooms in Freedman's alley and while there relieved him of a pocketbook containing $13. At the time he was accosted complainant acknowledged that he was "half seas over" and when the gids asked him to go to their room he went "just to see what was up." As soon as he had entered the door the Evans girl threw her arms around his neck and held him while the White girl stole his purse. Then both ran from the room. He instantly cried out that he was robbed. He positively identified the White girl as the thief.

Officer McDonald, who made the arrest, produced Mr. Franklin's pocketbook which he had recovered from a chimney in Alice Evans' house. He arrested both girls last night and at the station each accused the other of committing the theft. Both defendants, he claimed, had been before the court many times.

Judge Kimball said he had no consideration for men who frequented such dens as that in which the robbery occurred, but that the community must be protected and held the girls for the grand jury.

A WIRE TO DAWSON CITY

The Canadian Government Proposes to Build One.

It Asks for the Co-operation of This Country in Promoting Access to the Mines.

Telegraphic communication between this country and the Klondike region may be established before next August. A proposition to construct a telegraph line to Dawson City has been made by the Canadian government to the Department of State and referred by Secretary Sherman to Secretary Bliss of the Interior Department for consideration by him.

While reserving the right to either country, pending the settlement of the boundary line between Canada and this country, the people behind the scheme urge the expediency of building a permanent route which will provide access to the interior at all seasons of the year. The route favored by the Canadians is from the head of winter navigation on the Lynn Canal, which runs from Juneau beyond Dyea and Chilkat forming part of the present route, and then to cross the mountains by White Pass, or any other accessible pass, and proceeding north to Fort Selkirk, and from there to the Klondike.

In its proposition to this Government, the Canadian government declares it is ready to undertake to open communication by constructing a telegraph line from the head of winter navigation on the Lynn Canal, traversing a distance of eighty miles across the summit of the mountain range to a point northeast of the mountain range, from which a trail can be followed to Fort Selkirk and to Klondike.

The Canadian government also signifies its intention, in case the proposition is adopted, to erect places for shelter from forty to fifty miles apart along the line, and keep up dog trains during the months of winter for the conveyance of mails to and from the interior.

In a communication to Secretary Gage regarding this proposition, the minister of the interior of Canada says:

"The object is not to induce any one to go to that remote country at the present time. Until better means of communication are established a man undertakes serious risks in going there, unless he has sufficient resources to tide over the long winter. After September egress from the country is practically impossible until the following June, and a person who has not been successful in locating a paying claim has to depend for his subsistence upon finding employment. Wages are at times abnormally high, but the labor market is very narrow, and easily overstocked.

"It is estimated that up to the middle of May 1,500 to 1,600 persons had crossed Dyea Pass this year. Several hundred more will go by steamer up the Yukon. Whether employment will be available for all and for the considerable population already in the district is somewhat doubtful. It will, therefore, be wise for those who contemplate going to the Yukon district to give serious consideration to the matter before coming to a decision."

Another View of It.

To the Editor of The Times:

The intense satisfaction exhibited by Democrats over Mr. McKinley's recent civil service order is perhaps natural. Were I a Democratic officeholder I would perhaps share in the general joy now prevailing in Democratic circles. But you will pardon me if I suggest that the word "spoilsmen," so freely used to hold us up to ridicule by the officeholders and the press and the saintly members of the Civil Service Reform League, does not intimidate or make us ashamed. These same officeholders who denounce us as "spoilsmen," were themselves spoilsmen four years ago of the most approved type. They took everything in sight except a civil service examination. President McKinley less than a year ago was an office-seeker, and so were the members of his Cabinet. We were invited by the thousands to visit Canton and "walk on the grass" of Major McKinley's front yard. He never got tired of us until by hard work we swung him into the Presidency. How beautifully he talked to us and how he cracked telling the people what his real civil service views were is a matter of history. At home during the canvass we were American citizens and we came to Washington expecting to find him the same genial, smiling gentleman; but imagine our surprise to find him completely changed and joining the Democratic officeholders in holding us up to scorn as "spoilsmen." A party that does not take care of its honest, intelligent workers cannot succeed and does not deserve to succeed. The civil service law is repugnant to the idea of our free institutions and if it is not wiped off the statute books by McKinley's Administration will be by Bryan's. Mr McKinley has committed himself to sustaining an officeholding aristocracy. The country accepts the issue. Later on Mr. McKinley will hear it thunder. The boys will not go to the trenches again to be made asses of after the fight is over.

J. M. BRASHEAR.

A Query.

To the Editor of The Times:

If Thomas Martin had succeeded in substituting lead slugs for all the silver dollars in the Treasury vault, what would be the loss in bullion values as compared with the present disproportion between silver and gold? JAMES JULIAN.

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

Soda water, coldest in the city. Ice cream and ices the best. Usual prices. At the Highland Terrace Apartments, Thomas Circle, 1401 Massachusetts avenue. au14-tf,em

The World of Business.

Wall Street Yesterday.

New York, Aug. 16.—There was another sensational advance in wheat at the opening of the Produce Exchange this morning and the figures at the first sales of September and December deliveries swept away all previous records for the year.

The initial transactions in the September futures were made at 91 1-4 cents a bushel, representing an advance of 2 cents over the closing Saturday and 5-8 of a cent over the previous high record of Thursday. December sold at 89 13-16 cents, as compared with 87 7-8 cents at Saturday's close.

As has been the case during the present forward movement, foreign advices were largely responsible for the early strength. Liverpool cables reported an advance in wheat futures there of 1 1-2a1 3-4d.

The market here derives some strength from the report received late on Saturday that the French government had reduced the duty on certain grades of wheat.

The market was active throughout the morning session. Foreigners were again in evidence, trading on both sides of the market, but the buying was considerably in excess of the selling, and, as usual, principally for continental accounts. The September future at one time sold as high as 92 1-4c.

The market was quieter as the afternoon advanced, closing irregular with a net advance of 2 1-2 to 2 3-8 cents for the day.

The total sales of stocks today was 401,[illegible]9 shares, and of bonds $2,014,360 par value.

A gradual change in the tendency of the foreign dealings in the local market was apparent last week, and while the arbitrage houses were fairly active on both sides of the market today, their purchases were estimated as larger than their sales, the first being, furthermore, in the higher priced shares. Advances were noted in the American division of the London stock market this morning, despite the weakness in its other departments. The prevalent speculative temper makes it quick to seize upon any circumstance of a favorable nature, and the foreign tendency toward American stock was an influence for good in the early dealings, whereas had it been contrarily disposed it would have been held of little account. There was a further spirited advance in the grain market, but the good effect of this development was subsequently qualified by reports of damage to the spring wheat crop. As harvesting is now in progress in all except the most northern sections, these reports lacked substance, but they carried some weight in the trading.

The highest range of prices yet recorded in the general market, and particularly in the granger shares, was made in the first hour of business today. From this level declines were general in the stocks most directly influenced by the reports of crop damage, but there was little liquidation, and the market became very dull on the decline, the total dealings being the smallest in a number of days. The strongest features of the market were New York Central, Chesapeake and Ohio, Sugar and American Spirits, and the failure of liquidation to follow the rumors of crop damage caused the traders to cover the stocks in the afternoon that they sold in the morning, their purchases being followed by general recoveries.

The money market again showed evidences of increasing firmness. Expectations of very favorable reports of railway earnings for the second week of August were sustaining factors in the market, and Burlington and Quincy, on which the quarterly dividend will be declared this week, was specially affected by that circumstance. The advance in Sugar Refining carried that stock to the highest figures in its history, but there was no special gossip affecting it, beyond the rumors usual at this period of an increase in the rate of dividend. Among the specialties, advances were noted in the cotton oil shares and in Pere Marquette.

The close was dull, with fractional changes.

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	13⅝	14¾	13⅝	14⅞
American Spirits pfd	33¾	34¾	33	33¾
Am Sugar Refinery	148	149⅞	148	148⅞
American Sugar pfd	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
American Tobacco	94	94	92⅞	92⅞
Atchison Top. & S. F.	15¾	16	15⅞	15⅞
Atch., Top. and S. F. pfd	32¾	33	31¾	32½
Baltimore & Ohio	16⅞	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞
Bay State Gas	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
Canada Southern	55	55⅞	55	55
Canada Pacific	....	....	....	....
Chesapeake & Ohio	27½	28⅞	27½	28⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	32¾	33	32¾	33⅛
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	98⅞	98⅞	98	98⅞
Chicago & Northw'n	120⅞	120⅞	119⅞	119⅞
Chicago Gas	10⅞	10⅞	10	10
C., M. & St. Paul	94⅞	94	94	94½
C., R. I. and P.	86¾	86⅞	85⅞	85⅞
Consolidated Gas	189	189	189	189
Del., Lack. & West.	162⅞	162⅞	162⅞	162⅞
Delaware & Hudson	....	....	....	....
Erie	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
General Electric	37⅞	37⅞	36⅞	36⅞
Lake Shore	176	176	176	176
Louisville & Nashville	61¾	61⅞	60⅞	60⅞
Met. Traction	122⅞	123	122⅞	123
Manhattan	105	106	104⅞	105
Michigan Cen.	....	....	....	....
Mo. Pacific	29⅞	30⅞	29⅞	30
N., L. & T. pfd	36⅞	36⅞	35⅞	36⅞
National Lead Co.	36¾	36⅞	36	36⅞
New Jersey Central	36¾	36⅞	34⅞	36⅞
New York Central	107	107⅞	107	107⅞
Northern Pacific	16	16⅞	14⅞	17⅞
Northern Pacific pfd	51	51	50⅞	50⅞
Ontario & Western	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
Pacific Mail	33⅞	34	33⅞	33⅞
Phila. & Reading	27	27	26⅞	26⅞
Southern Railway, pfd	34⅞	34⅞	34	34
Texas Pacific	14⅞	14⅞	14	14⅞
Tenn. Coal & Iron	29	29	28	28
Union Pacific	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
U. S. Leather pfd	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
Wabash pfd	19⅞	19⅞	18⅞	19⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie	3	3	2½	2½
West. Union Tel. Co.	92⅞	92⅞	92	92⅞

There was very evidently a disposition to test the market yesterday. The professional speculative element showed an inclination to realize during much of the day, whenever the public pushed up prices, and the big interests that were so plainly beneath the market last week seemed to stand aside for a time. Toward the afternoon this disposition was especially noticeable in the granger stocks, traders apparently endeavoring to make the close lower. It is probable that just at the present moment the speculators and the larger interests in the market may be willing to let prices go off two or three points. This will not surprise any of the shrewder and better-informed traders at the opening of the market today, if it occurs.

It must be acknowledged, however, that in such a market as this nobody feels quite sure of anything except that prices are to be higher before they are materially lower. Any reaction which comes now will be a small one.

Sugar was one of the features of the market. The price of the stock advanced steadily to another record price, 149 1-2. The public was buying Sugar all day, but at this figure, 149 1-2, heavy realizing by some of the strong holders was thought by one or two shrewd observers of the market to be apparent. At any rate, the price went down from this high figure to 148 1-2 at the close. This advance to 149 1-2 was in strict accord with the views entertained by the best informed people at the end of last week, and, moreover, the same people are of the opinion that this is not the highest figure to be reached by any means. There may possibly be a reaction today to 147, but, whether there is or not, the advance this week will be several points. When Sugar passes 150 it should go with a rush six or eight points further.

The specialties in a number of cases, such as Missouri Pacific and Chesapeake and Ohio, reached higher prices yesterday than they have yet seen heretofore.

Reports in regard to the earnings of Burlington continue to be excellent. Although the stock was hit pretty hard yesterday, it seems evident to a good many shrewd people that the reason for this was only a speculative one, traders desiring to get in at a lower figure.

Dow, Jones & Co. say of the prospects of the roads in the Northwest:

A peculiar combination of circumstances have centered over Nebraska and the Northwest.

The general revival of business in the far Northwest, then the Klondike excitement, which has absorbed all the available supplies in the Northwest and caused a demand for goods from the East, then the court decisions in favor of the railroad rates; then the foreign shortage in grain, with the enormous wheat harvest in Nebraska and Kansas. Nebraska is apparently about to market the largest grass crop, the largest wheat crop, the largest oat crop and a very large corn crop. The two roads which get the most benefit from it are Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Union Pacific.

It seems reasonably certain that the Omaha dividend will be doubled, that Rock Island will go to a 4 per cent basis at once, while St. Paul and Northwest will increase the dividend or pay extra dividends this fall.

Atchison earnings are understood to be increasing more than $10,000 per day, and Rock Island is increasing between $9,000 and $10,000 daily.

Railroad earnings for the second week in August will begin to come out tomorrow and for the rest of the week very large increases from all sections of the country are confidently expected.

The Boston Post is authority for the statement that Sugar will not declare an extra dividend, but will increase to 4 per cent quarterly.

Mr. Robert Lindblom, Mr. Silsby's correspondent, though a bull on the general situation with regard to wheat, for the moment advises selling at 86.

There was a tip out yesterday morning that Spirits would advance this week. There was a slight advance during the day, but it seems quite probable that this will be followed up with a further rise.

Mr. F. D. Carley, of the Monetary Trust, has this to say of the market:

"The enormous transactions of the last ten days have permitted all sorts of operators to carry out their various policies. Every man who wished to sell has been able to do so; every man who wished to buy was also able to do so. The result is a comparatively stagnant market this afternoon. If the stocks had been owned by the professional men exclusively and sold to the public, this would mean reaction; but we do not think such was the case. We think the stocks were sold by one set of bulls and bought by another set who have been making money. The new holders, therefore, have plenty of money and plenty of hope, and we see no reason for expecting them to let go their grip. Some long stock came into the market at 149 1-2 on Sugar and held the price down for the moment. If it had not been for this, we think Sugar would have crossed 150, and would have given a better spurt to the market. As it is the market is very quiet and the bears at work vigorously. They will put out some new contracts tomorrow."

If one is disposed to sell anything in the present market, Manhattan is probably as little likely to advance as any other stock. It is said that several of the strongest bears are to make an effort this week against the stock. They may be aided by people who wish to get in at a lower figure.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—U. S. 4's registered, $4,000 at 112 3-8; Lanston Monotype, 47 at 14.

	Bid.	Ask.
GOVERNMENT BONDS.		
U. S. 4's, R 1907 Q. J.	111⅞	112⅞
U. S. 4's, C 1907 Q. J.	112	112⅞
U. S. 4's, 1925	125½	125½
U. S. 5's, 1904 Q. F.	113⅞	113⅞
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BONDS.		
3s 1899 "20-year Funding"	101¾	.....
6s 1902 "20-year Funding" gold	112⅞	.....
7s 1901, "Water Stock" currency	113	.....
7s 1903, "Water Stock" currency	113	.....
"Funding" currency 3.65's	112	114
MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.		
Met. R. R 5s, 1925	113⅞	.....
Met. R R Conv. 6s	119	120⅞
Met. R R Cert. Indebtedness, A	110	.....
Met. R R Cert. Indebtedness, B	100⅞	.....
Belt R R 5s, 1941	....	.....
Eckington R R 6's	....	.....
Columbia R R 6's, 1914	1 8	.....
Wash Gas Co. Ser A, 6's, 1902-27	111	.....
Wash Gas Co. Ser B, 6's, 1902-29	112	.....
U. S. Elec. Light Debenture Imp. M. & N	103	.....
Ches and Pot Tel 5's, 1898-1908	103½	.....
Am Sec & Tr 5's, F and A, 1904	100	.....
Am Sec & Tr 5's, A and O, 1903	100	.....
Wash Market Co 1st 6's, 1902-1911, $7,000 retired annually	108	.....
Wash Market Co imp 6's, 12-27	1 8	.....
Wash Market Co ext'n 6's, 11-27	110	.....
Masonic Hall Association 5's, 1905	104	.....
Wash Lt Inf 1st 6's, 1901	....	.....
NATIONAL BANK STOCKS.		
Bank of Washington	305	315
Bank of Republic	....	.....
Metropolitan	275	.....
Central	250	.....
Farmers' and Mechanics'	175	195
Second	125	.....
Citizens	132	.....
Columbia	130	135
Capital	115	.....
West End	104	108
Traders'	90	.....
Lincoln	101	108
Ohio	....	99
SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANIES.		
Nat. Safe Deposit and Trust	....	117⅞
Wash. Loan and Trust	119⅞	121
Amer. Security and Trust	141⅞	148
Wash. Safe Deposit	....	.....
RAILROAD STOCKS.		
Capital Traction Co.	85	.....
Metropolitan	118	120
Columbia	65	.....
Belt	....	.....
Eckington	....	.....
Georgetown & Tenallytown	....	35
GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT STOCKS.		
Washington Gas	42⅞	44⅞
Georgetown Gas	42⅞	.....
U. S. Electric Light	101	.....
INSURANCE STOCKS.		
Firemen's	70	.....
Franklin	30	.....
Metropolitan	68	.....
Corcoran	54	.....
Potomac	67	78
Arlington	137	.....
German American	....	.....
National Union	10⅞	14
Columbia	11	13
Riggs	7⅞	.....
People's	5	.....
Lincoln	8½	.....
Commercial	4⅞	.....
TITLE INSURANCE STOCKS.		
Real Estate Title	....	110
Columbia Title	5	6½
Washington Title	2	.....
District	....	.....
TELEPHONE STOCKS.		
Pennsylvania	38	40
Chesapeake and Potomac	64⅞	67⅞
American Graphophone	8⅞	9
American Graphophone, pfd	40	.....
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	.70	.75
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.		
Mergenthaler Linotype (new)	120⅞	121⅞
Lanston Monotype	13⅞	15
Washington Market	....	.....
Great Falls Ice	....	125

*Ex-div.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—Wheat was excited and higher again today, fluctuating from 84 3-4 to 86 3-4c, closing at 85 1-2. There was no indication of any large concentrated buying. The strength was due to continued reports of a decrease in estimates in the northwest and higher cables. New York wired acceptances of everything offered to the continent. Thirty loads, however, were the extent of the sales reported.

The world's shipments were 7,284,000 bushels—2,000,000 bushels in excess of last week. The amount on passage increased nearly 2,500,000 bushels. The visible decreased 425,000 bushels—considerably less than expected. It is hard to predict where the advance will culminate. A large foreign demand seems assured. The outcome of the crop in the Northwest now is an important factor.

Corn opened strong at 1-2a5-8 cent over Saturday's close, but lost a portion of the advance.

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	85⅞	86⅞	81⅞	87⅞
Dec