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# INCENSED AT THE WORDING

## Thanksgiving Proclamation Condemned by Baltimore Hebrews.

### Rabbi Schonfarber Says Slight Was Intended—Dr. Guttmacher Upholds President.

Baltimore, Nov. 23.—Considerable interest has been aroused in Hebrew circles by the language used by President Cleveland in his Thanksgiving proclamation. The particular words are: "Asking a continuance of heavenly favor through the mediation of Him who taught us how to pray."

The Rev. Dr. A. Guttmacher, of the Baltimore congregation, who is to deliver the Thanksgiving address next Thursday at the union services, Har Sinai Temple, in speaking of the sentence quoted, said today:

"I cannot bring myself to believe that a slight was intended. When I read the proclamation the words struck me as being peculiar, but I immediately judged them unintentional, and I really think I am in the right. President Cleveland is too broad-minded a man to stoop to sectarian prejudice. He has showed himself great in all that constitutes greatness, and the words used were written without prejudice—simply slipping in unintentionally. People are ever ready to misconstrue, so it is best to side with man's better nature."

The Rev. Tobias Schonfarber, rabbi of the Har Sinai Temple, said:

"The President made a big mistake. His meaning is plain, and I do not see how it could have been otherwise than intentional. It does certainly seem strange that the President would issue a proclamation which introduced the peculiar convictions of any one faith.

"The government of this country has nothing to do with any one religion. It is questionable whether any Thanksgiving proclamation should be sent forth by any President. Jefferson refused to issue a proclamation on the ground that such matters had nothing to do with the government of the country.

"This proclamation excludes the Hebrews, because they do not believe that they were brought to prayer through the mediation of any one. Still, this will not deter us from offering up thanks."

# OPERATED IN THE SUBURBS

### New York Police Breaking Up Gang of Juvenile Thieves.

New York, Nov. 23.—Capt. O'Brien reported today the capture of two more of the gang of suburban burglars who had their headquarters and most of their booty at No. 26 State street, where four of them were arrested last week. William Wintail, alias the "Prussian," and Lewis Meyer, alias "Hamburg Lewis," are their names. They are twenty-four and eighteen years old, respectively, young like the rest of the prisoners.

The captain talked interestingly about this gang and their crude, reckless work. They had shown, he said, a great deal of low cunning and an unusual persistence and industry in the surprisingly extensive raids they had made on property. Without any such elaborate method as expert thieves lay out for such wholesale robberies, they had nevertheless an organization with a leader, and every crime they committed was planned beforehand.

The poisoning of the dogs at Summit, N. J., is an example of the preparation for the seven burglaries done in that town. But the miscellaneous and bulky character of the property they carried off convinces the police that they were low-class criminals.

The woman, Mary Miller, or Szantho, who gave the information of the storage place for the booty, and who also told the detectives where to find the two men brought in yesterday, has furnished all the additional facts needed with time to catch all the missing members of the gang.

People kept coming all day yesterday and began again early today to look over the pile of stuff on the floor and tables of the detective bureau. More booty was added to the pile today, in consequence of the fresh arrests. The house where the two men were taken was at No. 18 Eldridge street.

Capt. O'Brien said he had evidence connecting the criminals with burglaries as far North as Canada, and as far West as Chicago. The new prisoners were arraigned in the Center street police court and remanded at the request of the detectives until tomorrow.

Several pieces of the silverware, a yachting cap and the big revolver found in the Eldridge street room were identified at police headquarters today as the property of James Stillman, president of the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall street, whose country residence at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson was robbed on the night of November 14. The home of Mr. Stillman's mother nearby was also robbed the same night.

Mr. Stillman's butler identified the property, and, further, recognized two dresses, found at No. 26 State street, Brooklyn, as belonging to Miss Bessie Stillman.

### Wounded During Stone Battle.

Small boys, who frequent the neighborhood of Twenty-second and P streets northwest, engaged in a stone battle last night. During a particularly heavy fusilade Walter Mann was struck on the head and quite severely cut. He was carried to his home on Twenty-first street, near M, and a physician sent for.

### Eckard Must Hang.

Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 23.—Gov. Hastings today refused to further respite Abraham I. Eckard, the Luzerne county murderer, who will be hanged December 8. He had previously been respited two or three times.

# MORTONS WILL GO TO LAW

## Split in the Crack Company Promises to Be Lively.

## COURT MARTIAL IN SIGHT

### Bolters Make Accusations and Capt. Shilling's Friends Stand by Him. Social Side of the Company at the Bottom of the Trouble—Guardsmen Expected It.

The predicament of the bolters from the Morton Cadets last night was similar to that of the boys who chased the elephant away from the circus and did not know what to do with him afterwards. A number of them gathered at the L street armory in the belief that a meeting might be held, but neither faction was able to tell anything definitely concerning their movements in the future.

There were few developments beyond what had been printed in The Evening Times. Capt. Shilling said that a probable discharge awaited the bolters though he afterwards admitted that the case might not be pushed against the young offenders.

There was ill-concealed fright among the bolters who stood in the corridors and discussed the situation.

"I ain't been home yet," said one of them.

"Doc said that he hadn't been out to the house yet either," volunteered another. "He said he didn't mind the talking his governor might give him but he was afraid his mother might cry when she read the accounts in the papers."

"Well, Jack didn't stay any time when he came home for dinner," said a brother of one of the revolutionists. "He grabbed up his hat and ran right out, and none of us could think what was the matter until we had read the papers."

WILL HOLD A CONFERENCE.

Capt. Shilling and his friends will hold a meeting today to discuss future action. A meeting will also be held by the bolters tonight or tomorrow night.

The friends of Capt. Shilling are unrestricted in their denunciation of the action of their comrades, and they say that it is hard to understand. The belief is general that a court-martial will be the result, and that all of the men will be let down and out. Every effort will be made to maintain the old organization, and there is no apparent reason, so the members say, why it should be seriously injured by the loss of a dozen men.

It is claimed by Capt. Shilling's friends that the recent fair was not a function under the auspices of the Cadets as an entire body, but that it was wholly in the hands of the bolters and a few others in partial sympathy with them. All of the funds in the treasury were turned over to the executive committee of the fair, it is claimed, and this committee is composed entirely of bolters. No report has yet been made by the committee to the organization, and it is openly hinted the receipts will fall below the expenditures.

BEGAN AT THE DRILL.

Both factions admit that the whole trouble dates from the time of the interstate drill in Savannah last May. Capt. Shilling's friends claim that had he not ruled affairs with a strong hand many of the men would have galloped away with themselves. The secret order or clique of the Mortons, styling itself the "A. O. P. E.," was formed at this time and its membership was limited to thirteen. Capt. Shilling won the dislike of most of the members of the clique at the time of its foundation and the feeling has not diminished since then.

While most of the bolters admit that they do not know which way they shall turn next, they hold that they did the only thing there was to do under the circumstances. At their coming meeting they will doubtless decide to employ a lawyer to help them out of the difficulty.

It is claimed by them that the "A. O. P. E." had nothing in the world to do with the disruption and that some of the leading bolters were opposed to the society. They also claim that the bolters are the men who have done most for the Mortons at all times and in all seasons. They have given their time and their money, it is said, uncomplainingly, but have always been met by incivility at the hands of the captain.

Francis O. Grayson, whose name appears at the head of the brief list of signers of the application for incorporation of the "Morton Cadets," said last night that the bolters were all original members of the company and that they had practically been driven out by the action of the rest.

He says that $1,000 was set aside from the sum the company won at Savannah, with which to meet the expense of the next drill. He alleges that Capt. Shilling has loaned sums from this fund on his own responsibility, Mr. Grayson said, but there was no way to call him to account for it because the organization was not incorporated.

FAIR FUNDS MUDDLED.

Mr. Grayson admitted that the executive committee of the fair had not yet rendered an accounting. Such a thing is at present impracticable, he said, for the reason that many of the bills are yet unpaid; those who had tickets to sell have not yet reported and do not know to whom to report; the advertisers in the fair paper are yet to be heard from and there are numerous incidentals that will keep an accounting some distance in the future.

He admitted that the sitting-room of the company in the L street armory had been stripped of its furnishings. Again the fact that the company was not incorporated came into prominence. The furniture had been bought at one of the large installment houses of the city. There was not enough money in the treasury to pay for it at the time and one of the members of the company offered to assume the responsibility for its payment.

When it was found that disruption was imminent this member himself caused the removal of the furniture. The one who assumed the responsibility, it is said, was Second Sergt. Clarkson, whose name does not appear in the list of bolters.

Gen. Ordway is at present out of the city and there is a possibility that matters may remain at a standstill until his return.

WHERE THE TROUBLE LIES.

This trouble has not been unexpected. For some time it has been known that the civic organization of the Mortons did not agree with the military end. Now that the matter has become public every one says he has been expecting it. An officer of the guard, in speaking of this matter, yesterday, said:

"You now have the secret of the trouble in the District National Guard. The brigade is cursed with too much 'civic organization.' Officers can talk about the Army and not having a drill hall, and all that sort of thing as being the reason for the apathy now existing.

"It is all rot. It is the 'civic organizations' within the companies that cause all the trouble. You can't make a social club a good military organization.

"That was the trouble with the Fencibles. It is the trouble with the National Rifles, and now, the Mortons split on the same rock. The Emmett Guard had its little seige a year or two ago, and the Corcorans are about the only ones who have managed to remain a first-class company without a first-class row.

"When the guard gets down to work as a purely military body it will succeed. Every civil organization should be weeded out. There should be nothing but the company organization. Then an officer is an officer, and a private is a private. Then you can have men taking an interest in drills. There will be no planning for fairs and festivals, no distinctive uniforms; all will be soldiers. This trouble of the Mortons may lead to great reforms."

### Arbuckle's Body Taken West.

New York, Nov. 23.—The body of Frank P. Arbuckle began its journey to Denver tonight in charge of the widow and R. H. Porter, Mr. Arbuckle's business manager. They left on the 6 o'clock train from the Grand Central depot. A stop of a few hours will be made at Erie, Pa., where the dead man's father and mother, both over eighty years of age, are living. Then the party will go to Denver, where the interment will take place.

# HANNA THINKING IT OVER

## He Has Not Yet Confirmed Mr. Woodward's Appointment.

## PROCTOR HAS NO HAND IN IT

### Talk of Some Concerted Action in Laying the Whole Matter Before the Chairman—Local Leaders Continue to Discuss What They Term Parker's Break.

The appointment of Mr. S. W. Woodward as chairman of the inaugural ceremony committee is still way up in the air, like a celebrated coffin, and people are still saying things about the wisdom, ingenuity, length, depth, and breadth of the appointment.

The Republicans are naturally the people who are mostly interested in it, and they are not at all surprised that a great many Democrats, among those who are not of the golden stripe, should heartily indorse Col. Parker's suggestion. It has been reduced largely to the sole suggestion of Col. Parker because it was stated on authority yesterday that it was not Senator Proctor's suggestion and that he was as a Republican, in favor of a Republican, and if there were to be any one, than a Republican that person should have been determined to be agreeable to the leading Republicans of the District.

Many of the biggest Republicans are restive, in fact kicking vigorously against the suggestion of Mr. Woodward, not as a representative merchant or as a gentleman but because he was selected in the manner that has been demonstrated.

The objection to Mr. Woodward, or rather the desire to have a Republican, may be said to be general among Republicans who are not sensibly affected by the fact that they and Mr. Woodward belong to the same board of trade. There was a vast deal of talk on the subject yesterday among prominent Republicans.

ARE WAITING FOR HANNA.

One of them said that he hoped the expressions of the Republicans which had been published in The Times would reach the eyes of the national committee and especially those of Mr. Hanna.

"I am glad," he said, "that there is a chance that Mr. Hanna will come to Washington before he takes action. I understand in fact that Mr. Hanna has already been asked to consider the situation well before he makes his decision. I would ask you to publish the following names from which he might make his choice: Hon. A. M. Clapp, Mr. Lewis Clephane, Hon. Simon Wolf, A. T. Britton, W. C. Dodge, S. S. Burdette, Gov. Alphonso Hart, Col. R. W. Tyler, John W. Douglass, Gen. W. W. Dudley, Thomas Somerville, or L. M. Saunders.

"These are only some of the distinguished gentlemen who have done good service, and any one of whom would not only have recognized the gold Democrats and the silver Democrats, too, as it is to be a family affair, but always to be remembered under the auspices of the Republican party."

JUDGE WEED'S OPINION.

Judge Weed, when asked about the proposed appointment, said that he had always been under the impression that the Republican party could attend to its own affairs, and that in this case it was to have been expected that a Republican would be chosen. So far as Mr. Woodward and the Republicans were concerned he thought the best thing Mr. Woodward could do, if appointed, was to resign.

Mr. Lewis Clephane said that the suggestion of Mr. Woodward was undoubtedly a grave blunder. It was Mr. Parker's duty, he said, to have consulted the Republicans of the District before acting. He did not believe that the sentiment of the national Republican committee was as had been represented in this matter of the gold Democracy, with reference to the District. Mr. Clephane spoke with some feeling and with great disappointment on the political phase of the appointment. He, of course, had nothing personal to say. He is opposed to the breaking of the precedents. Mr. Clephane by the way, was a delegate to the first Republican convention at Pittsburg.

COL. LINCOLN DOESN'T LIKE IT.

Col. Charles P. Lincoln, who did yeoman service for two months in the campaign out West, in Iowa and other States, is against the slate; Col. Lincoln said:

"It is doubtless true that many of our Democratic friends had the good sense and patriotism to vote for the Republican instead of for the Chicago nominee for the Presidency.

"If by reason of so expressing their belief that Republican success would be to the best interest of the American people, they should be commended and their action recognized by appointment of one of their number as chairman of the inaugural ceremonies, no better selection than that of Mr. Woodward could have been made.

"The Republicans resident in this District were never more united and active in a Presidential campaign than the one just closed, and from the unvarying custom, and the fact of an abundance of the best material in their ranks, they had every reason to suppose a Republican would be chosen for such honor."

"The selection of one who has always heretofore fought the defeat of Republicanism I am very confident is most disappointing to a very large majority of the active and live Republicans here."

Col. Britton is quoted as considering the suggestion as a grave blunder and in fact there are but very few of the Republicans who have anything to say except in the way of criticism. There are dozens of them who are so disgusted that they will not say anything, but they are against the move wholly.

It is not unlikely that some concerted action will be taken by the Republicans early this week looking to laying the feeling of the Republicans before Mr. Hanna.

Up to yesterday afternoon no news had been received of the expected appointment. This led a great many to expect, as Mr. Hanna had been notified by telegraph, that an appointment would be received by telegraph, and as has not already come that Mr. Hanna is thinking the matter over.

# LAMPLESS AND SCORCHING

### Bicycle Policemen Gather in Many Reckless Riders.

The bicycle police had the drag net out last night and succeeded in gathering in a number of wheelmen who forgot all about the police regulations.

Clinton Bottle and Nathan Grady exceeded the speed limit, and Bicycle Policeman Dodge captured them.

Albert Thorn and William D. Hodges passed Bicycle Policemen Duvall and Robertson at a ten-mile gait and were promptly overhauled. They left collateral at the Twelfth street station.

The last on the list was James Anderson, a butler. He had no light and Policeman Estes caused him to leave $2 at the station for his appearance in court this morning.

## CHURCHMEN'S LEAGUE.

### Regular Autumn Meeting Held at Epiphany Parish Hall.

The regular autumn meeting of the Churchmen's League of the District of Columbia was held at Epiphany parish rooms last evening, Mr. Melville Church presiding.

Among matters of importance occupying the attention of the members was a proposition offered at a previous meeting to amend the constitution by changing the name of the league and having it known as the Churchman's League of the Diocese of Washington. The resolution was discussed and held over until next meeting.

In the course of the evening short but interesting addresses were made on the subject of the convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew at Pittsburg by Rev. William R. Turner and Mr. William E. Horton. Dr. W. H. Wilmer also addressed the members.

Refreshments were offered at the conclusion of the meeting.


**$7.50 instead of $10.00**

for a line of blue and black kersey overcoats ought to interest you men who want plenty of style and quality for a little money.

They have deep velvet collars—strong linings—and will wear as well as lots of coats that cost double.

Our $7.50 men's suits are pure wool—carefully made—and long-wearing.

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NO BRANCH STORE IN WASHINGTON.


# CAUGHT AT AN OLD GAME

## Flim-Flammer Lewis, Arrest Believed to Be Important.

## WORKED IN MANY CITIES

### He Tried to Bunco a Woman Shopkeeper and Was Promptly Arrested—Police Say He Has an Unsavory Record and Has Done Time.

Charles Lewis, twenty-eight years old, a man of many aliases and a long police record, was taken into custody last night by Policeman Mulvey, charged with flim-flamming Miss Davis Grupe, proprietor of a confectioner's shop at No. 111 Pennsylvania avenue northwest.

[illegible] his game quite extensively in this city and Baltimore and his arrest is considered an important one.

Lewis entered Miss Grupe's shop shortly before 8 o'clock last night and asked politely if she would change a two-dollar bill, saying that he would make a small purchase to repay her for her trouble. He bought five cents worth of candy and pushed the bill across the counter. As Miss Grupe was making the change Lewis engaged her in conversation, and when she placed the change on the counter he picked it up and made a motion as though to put it in his pocket.

Then he hesitated, and, withdrawing his hand, remarked that he had the change and would prefer to keep the bill. At the same time he placed the change on the counter and produced a nickel from another pocket.

WAS THE OLD GAME.

When the man had gone out Miss Grupe discovered that he had kept a dollar and returned her only 95 cents instead of $1.95. She hastened to the door and called Policeman Mulvey, who happened to be passing.

As the young woman was explaining the case to the officer, Lewis looked back, and, realizing that the theft had been discovered, started to run. Mulvey did not wait to hear more but started in pursuit. Lewis ran up the Avenue to First street, dodged into Purdy's court and came out on B street. The patrolman was close behind him and at Second and B streets overhauled his man.

At the New Jersey avenue station Lewis gave his name as Harry Williams and said he was twenty-eight years old. He denied having been in the candy store and looked up in well assumed innocence when told that he was arrested for flim-flamming.

Later in the evening the man was identified by Detective Horne of the central office as Charles Lewis. The detective said that Lewis had a very bad record with the police of this and other cities and was considered a very slippery character.

HAS A BAD RECORD.

He has only been out of the Eastern penitentiary of Pennsylvania a few weeks, but has returned to his old tricks again. He was sent to the penitentiary by the Baltimore authorities under the name of Van Allen, and was connected with a notorious gang in the Monumental City.

About three years ago Lewis appeared in Washington and enticed a young woman to Baltimore. The couple stopped at a hotel and in the afternoon went for a drive in the country. While returning to the city they were held up and the woman was robbed of several thousand dollars' worth of diamonds.

The highwaymen were eventually captured, and at the trial it was proven that Lewis was in collusion with them.

Last night he refused to make any statement and resisted all attempts on the part of the police to pump him. They have a very clear case against him, however, and there will be no trouble about identifying him. Lewis is well dressed and of neat appearance and looks anything but a thief. He protested his innocence last night.

# CLUE TO ELOPERS.

### William Smith and His Employer's Wife Probably in Alexandria.

A clue to the elopement of Mrs. Rufus Ager, of Evansville, Md., who disappeared last Friday, was furnished yesterday by the recovery of a horse and buggy belonging to Mr. H. Willis, a liveryman, of this city.

The horse was found in Alexandria at the home of Alfred Peters. It was hired from Mr. Willis several days ago by a man who gave the name of William Smith. Yesterday Mr. Willis received a note from Smith which stated that he had been unable to return the trap and that it would be found in Alexandria at Mr. Peters' house.

Smith said that the horse had received good treatment and that he would pay the liveryman for the extra time when he returned to the city. The note went on to explain that Smith had been called away suddenly on business matters and had been unable to return to the city with the horse and buggy.

Mr. Willis went to Alexandria yesterday and identified his property. While there he learned that Smith had been accompanied by a handsome woman whom he introduced to Mr. Peters as his wife. From the description given him by Mr. Peters Mr. Willis is certain that she was Mrs. Ager, of Evansville, Md. Mrs. Ager's disappearance has already been noted in The Times. Since she left Evansville nothing has been heard from her by friends.

# FOUND JUST IN TIME.

### Robert Miller Was Asleep in a Room Full of Gas.

Robert Miller, fifty-five years old, a marketman, was taken to Emergency Hospital yesterday suffering from the effects of inhalation of illuminating gas.

The man lives with his son at No. 1200 Twentieth street northwest. The room occupied by Mr. Miller is heated by a gas stove. Yesterday while he was asleep a jet blew out, allowing the gas to escape. When discovered by his son Mr. Miller was unconscious.

He was hurried to Emergency Hospital and every effort made to revive him. After an hour's hard work by the physicians he partially regained his senses, but at a late hour last night his case was still considered serious.

# SILVER INSTEAD OF PAPER

## Scheme to Retire Certificates and Use the White Metal.

## DO AWAY WITH SMALL BILLS

### Part of a System of Education on Free Coinage—Its Disadvantages Would Be Brought Home to the People—Act of 1886 to Be Repealed—How It Could Be Done.

Some very conservative members-elect of the Fifty-fifth Congress have brought forward a new and unique financial proposition by which it is claimed the perpetual advocates of free coinage could be given such an overdose of their own medicine as to effect a permanent cure.

The plan suggested is to repeal the act of August 4, 1886, by which it is made mandatory upon the Secretary of the Treasury to issue silver certificates in denominations of one, two and five dollars in exchange for silver dollars, the certificates to be reissued upon redemption.

The act of 1878, under which ten dollar silver certificates are issued, will either be repealed or construed to be optional with the Secretary, as the word "may" occurs in the law, and such wording leaves it discretionary with the Secretary as to whether he shall or shall not carry out its provisions.

AFTER SMALL BILLS.

But it is not intended to fight the ten dollar certificate so much as those representing the denominations up to five dollars. Upon repealing one or both of these acts it is proposed to pass a law requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to destroy silver certificates when redeemed, without reissuing, as is now the custom, thus gradually bringing into circulation the three hundred and sixty million silver dollars stored in the vaults of the Treasury Department and held for the redemption of certificates now outstanding to that value.

By this legislation paper money for ordinary purposes would practically be withdrawn from circulation, except bills of large denomination, gold certificates and greenbacks. Silver dollars to the number of 360,000,000 would take the place of currency in all minor business transactions.

In this way all the inconveniences of free coinage would be illustrated without any of its detrimental effects being manifested. The primary idea is to thoroughly disgust the people, who handle money in comparatively small quantities, with the theory of free silver coinage and eventually wean them from their delusion.

TWO REAL BENEFITS.

But in addition two real benefits are suggested as dependent upon this educational object lesson. One is that the Treasury vaults will be relieved of their enormous hoards, thus affording room in the building that is now needed for other legitimate purposes. The other is that in the event of financial disaster and panic the liability of the government would be lessened by nearly two hundred million dollars.

In other words, the 360,000,000 silver dollars would be in circulation upon their own responsibility and should any circumstances arise by which they were reduced to their value as metal, thereby becoming worth only fifty cents each, or less, there could be no juggling of the word "coin" so as to procure redemption in other money representing a full dollar.

Treasury Department officials regard the latter argument as far-fetched, because the obligation of the government ceases with the redemption of the silver certificate in the silver dollar now in the vaults, and hence it is difficult to see by what process they could be made otherwise redeemable.

WHAT TREASURY OFFICIALS SAY.

The original proposition to cease the reissue of silver certificates, thus bringing the coin into circulation, they view as simply a question of legislation. It is even admitted that the issuance of the ten-dollar silver certificate, under the act of 1878, might be construed as optional instead of mandatory.

As a matter of fact, although not generally known, some of the best-informed officials connected with the Treasury, who have made the subject of finance, a lifelong study, and have been charged with the execution of many laws relating thereto, believe that the immediate solution lies in the repeal of the act of August 4, 1886, by which silver certificates are issued in denominations of one, two, and five dollars, thus making the lowest certificate call for not less than ten silver dollars.

Such legislation, they hold, would largely increase the use of silver and comply with the original intention that it should be the chief medium for transacting minor business. For other purposes the ten dollar certificate would be available and convenient.

# TRADE LACKED LEADERS.

### Prices in Wheat Fluctuated During the Entire Day.

Chicago, Nov. 23.—The grain trade was a guess and a scalp early in the local market. Wheat was forced down to 75 1-8 cents, December, and 78 7-8 cents May, then had an unexpected upturn to 76 1-2 cents and 80 1-4 cents, 5-8 of a cent over Saturday. While the important Monday statistics were in doubt, the trade here followed the strength in St. Louis, which had a clean lead of 10 cents over Chicago. Light receipts made shorts buyers.

The action of prices for the morning give a pretty good idea of the condition of the wheat trade. December wheat, which closed at 75 7-8 cents Saturday after selling at 74 1-4, started today with sales at 75 3-4 to 75 1-4, and at once touched 75 1-8. There was a strong rally of 1 cent to 76 1-8, a dip to 75 7-8, a second rally to 76 1-2, a dip to 76, third rally to 76 1-2, and a break to 75 3-4.

May sold at 78 cents Saturday and closed 79 5-8. It started 79 1-2 to 79 1-8, and sold 78 7-8 cents, with first rally to 80, second bulge to 80 1-4, and then a drop to 79 1-2.

During the time the market showed strength it was a sort of pie-crust market. St. Louis led with a spurt in prices. The winter wheat markets promised to run short on high-grade winter grain, from which the pies, cakes and crackers of the world must be made.

When Chicago stocks went up in the visible supply report at 527,000 bushels decrease and New York showed a small decrease, the best prices were made.

Dispatches indicate that spring wheat reserves will be held for higher prices. Altogether, the trade lacked leaders. There was lack of staying qualities on the part of both buyers and sellers. After 12 o'clock there was another buying flurry. It lifted prices to the best point of the day at 76 3-4 for December.

There was enough opposition to the early advance in wheat to create some short interest. Late in the session the bears gave up the fight and there was some covering. Cash wheat went to 1-2 cent premium in the open market. Sentiment changed to the buying side regardless of the somewhat bearish foreign news. December was advanced to 77, closing at 76 3-4.

# DEATHS OF A DAY

Hackensack, N. J., Nov. 23.—George F. Koester of Bradford, Pa., died at the home of his son, Lawyer Ernest Koester, at this place, this morning. He was seventy-two years of age. He leaves a widow and three sons. One of his sons is a lieutenant in the United States Army and another a lieutenant in the Navy, being attached to the United States warship Cushing.

Woonsocket, R. I., Nov. 23.—E. N. Janson of this city has received intelligence of the death this morning in Downington, Pa., of his brother, James M. Janson, a well-known vocalist and comedian and the compiler of the "Cyclopaedia of Comedy." He was connected with the leading minstrel companies and latterly with Primrose and West. He was a native of St. Rosalie, Quebec, aged forty years, and leaves a widow and child.


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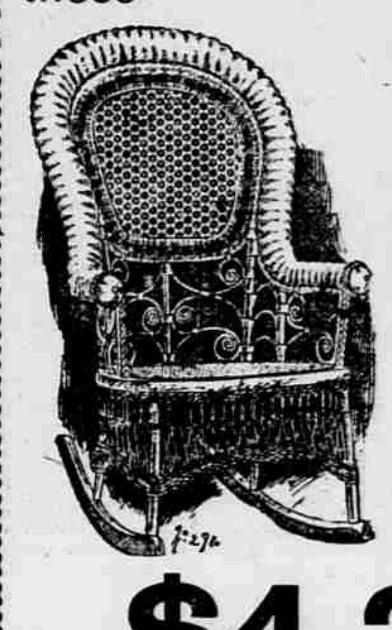
Your patience is rewarded at last. We've got another lot of those



**Handsome Reed Rockers**

that we promised you we would get if it was a possible thing. Enough to be had at the regular price—but it took a pile of persuasion to get them again to sell at—

**$4.37.**

Do you wonder—when they're worth at least $8? Look out that you get one this time!

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD.

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# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

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| | Op. | High. | Low. | Clos. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sugar Refinery Co. | 117¾ | 117¾ | 116⅝ | 117⅜ |
| Atchison Top. & S. F. | 14⅞ | 15⅛ | 14¾ | 14⅞ |
| *American Tobacco Co. | 76⅝ | 76⅝ | 76½ | 76¾ |
| Bay State Gas | 11 | 11⅛ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | 16⅜ | 16⅜ |
| Chicago and Northw'n | 104½ | 105 | 104 | 104½ |
| Chicago, Bur. & Q. | 78⅝ | 79⅛ | 78⅝ | 78⅝ |
| Chicago Gas | 76 | 76⅝ | 75¾ | 76 |
| C. M. & St. P. | 75⅞ | 75¾ | 75 | 75⅜ |
| Con. Gas | 1 6⅛ | 166⅛ | 166 | 166 |
| C., R. I. & P. | 69⅝ | 70⅛ | 69⅛ | 69⅛ |
| Del. and Hudson | 127⅝ | 127⅝ | *127⅛ | 127⅝ |
| Distiller & Cattle Feed | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 12¾ | 13 |
| General Electric | 33 | 33⅛ | 33 | 33⅛ |
| Lakes & Mich. South | 151 | 151 | 151 | 151 |
| Laclede Gas | 27⅛ | 27⅜ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ |
| Louisville & Nashville | 4 ½ | 50⅛ | 49⅝ | 50 |
| Manhattan | 9 ⅛ | 97⅜ | 96⅛ | 96⅝ |
| Mo. Pacific | 22⅛ | 23⅛ | 22 | 22⅜ |
| *National Lead Co. | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ |
| N. Y. Cent. & Hudson | 95⅛ | 95⅛ | 94⅞ | 94⅞ |
| N. Y., Ontario & West'n | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | 15⅛ |
| Northern Pacific pfd | 25¾ | 25⅞ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ |
| Pacific Mail | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26 | 26 |
| Phila. & Reading | 30⅞ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ |
| Southern Railway pfd | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | 28⅞ | 28⅞ |
| Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. | 2 ½ | 28⅛ | 28 | 28⅛ |
| Union Pacific | 9⅞ | 10 | 9⅞ | 10 |
| U. S. Leather pfd | 66 | 66⅛ | 65 | 65⅝ |
| Western Union Tel. Co. | 86⅛ | 87⅛ | 87⅛ | 87⅛ |
| Wheeling & Lake Erie | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | [illegible] | 8⅞ |

## Chicago Grain Market.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT. | | | | |
| Dec | 75⅞ | 77 | 75⅛ | 76⅝ |
| May | 79⅞ | 8 ¾ | 78⅞ | 80⅜ |
| CORN. | | | | |
| Dec | 23¾ | 23½ | 23⅜ | 23¾ |
| May | 27 | 27¼ | 26⅞ | 27⅛ |
| OATS. | | | | |
| Dec | 18⅛ | 18⅜ | 18⅛ | 18⅜ |
| May | 21⅞ | 22⅛ | 21⅞ | 22 |
| PORK. | | | | |
| Jan | 7.62 | 7.75 | 7.62 | 7.70 |
| May | 8.00 | 8.07 | 7.95 | 8.65 |
| LARD. | | | | |
| Jan | 4.00 | 4.05 | 4.00 | 4.05 |
| May | 4.22 | 4.30 | 4.22 | 4.30 |
| SPARE RIBS. | | | | |
| Jan | 3.80 | 3.85 | 3.80 | 3.85 |
| May | 4.00 | 4.02 | 4.00 | 4.02 |

COTTON.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| December | 7.35 | 7.40 | 7.34 | 7.38 |
| January | 7.43 | 7.49 | 7.42 | 7.48 |
| February | 7.49 | 7.54 | 7.49 | 7.53 |
| March | 7.57 | 7.61 | 7.55 | 7.60 |

## Washington Stock Exchange.

Sales—American Sec. and Trust 5's, 500 at 101¼. Capital Traction, 45 at 57⅛. Wash. Gas, 25 at 46; 25 at 46¼; 15 at 46⅛. American Graphophone, 100 at 7⅜. Mergenthaler Linotype, 5 at 130. After call—Wash. Gas, 75 at 46⅛. Mergenthaler Linotype, 10 at 130.

| GOVERNMENT BONDS. | Bid. | Asked |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 4's, R. 1907 Q. J. | 109⅞ | 110⅛ |
| U. S. 4's, C. 1907 Q. J. | 109⅞ | 110⅝ |
| U. S. 4's, 1925 | 119⅝ | 120 |
| U. S. 5's, 1904 Q. F. | 112⅛ | 113¼ |
| DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BONDS. | | |
| 5's 1899, "20-year Funding" | 103 | ...... |
| 6's 1902, "30-year Funding," gold | 110 | ...... |
| 7's 1901, "Water Stock," currency | 110 | ...... |
| 7's 1903, "Water Stock," currency | 111 | ...... |
| "Funding," currency, 3.65's | 107 | ...... |
| MISCELLANEOUS BONDS | | |
| Met R R 5's | 107 | 112 |
| Met R R Conv. 6's, 1901 | 117 | 119 |
| Belt R. R., Cer. of Indebt | 117 | ...... |
| Met. R R 5's, 1921 | .... | 80 |
| Eckington R R 6's | 92 | 94 |
| Columbia R R 6's, 1914 | 110 | 113 |
| Wash Gas Co. Ser A, 6's, 1902-'27 | 112 | ...... |
| Wash Gas Co. Ser B, 6's, 1904-'29 | 113 | ...... |
| Ches & Potomac Tel 5's | 102 | ...... |
| 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, 1892-1911, $7,000 retired annually | 108 | ...... |
| Wash Market Co imp 6's, 12-27 | 108 | ...... |
| Wash Market Co ext'n 6's, 114-'27 | 108 | ...... |
| Masonic Hall Associ't'n 5's, 1911 | 103 | ...... |
| NATIONAL BANK STOCKS. | | |
| Bank of Washington | 280 | ...... |
| Bank of Republic | 240 | ...... |
| Metropolitan | 280 | 300 |
| Central | 270 | ...... |
| Farmers and Mechanics' | 170 | ...... |
| Second | 125 | 140 |
| Citizens | 120 | ...... |
| Columbia | 123 | ...... |
| Capital | 115 | ...... |
| West End | 105 | 110 |
| Traders' | 96 | 105 |
| Lincoln | 99 | 105 |
| Ohio | .... | 95 |
| SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANIES. | | |
| Nat Safe Deposit and Trust | 112 | 124 |
| Wash Loan and Trust | 119 | 125 |
| Amer Security Trust | 136¾ | 140 |
| Wash Safe Deposit | .... | 55 |
| RAILROAD STOCKS. | | |
| Capital Traction Co. | 56⅝ | 60 |
| Metropolitan | *108 | 111 |
| Columbia | 50 | ...... |
| Belt | .... | 15 |
| Eckington | .... | ...... |
| GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT STOCKS. | | |
| Washington Gas | 46⅛ | 47 |
| Georgetown Gas | 40 | ...... |
| U. S. Electric Light | 90 | 99 |
| INSURANCE STOCKS. | | |
| Firemen's | 32 | ...... |
| Franklin | 35 | 42 |
| Metropolitan | 65 | ...... |
| Corcoran | 50 | ...... |
| Potomac | 65 | ...... |
| Arlington | 125 | ...... |
| German-American | 150 | ...... |
| National Union | 9¾ | 11 |
| Columbia | 12 | 14¾ |
| Riggs | 7⅛ | ...... |
| People's | 5⅜ | 6 |
| Lincoln | 8¼ | 9 |
| Commercial | 4⅜ | 5½ |
| TITLE INSURANCE STOCKS. | | |
| Real Estate Title....102, J and J. | .... | 115 |
| Columbia Title.......5, Q and J.. | 5 | 8 |
| Washington Title | .... | 8 |
| District Title | .... | 10 |
| TELEPHONE STOCKS. | | |
| Pennsylvania | 38 | ...... |
| Chesapeake and Potomac | 58 | 60 |
| American Graphophone | 7⅞ | 8 |
| American Graphophone pref | 7⅛ | 11 |
| Pneumatic Gun Carriage | .16 | 18 |
| MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS. | | |
| Mergenthaler Linotype (new) | 129¾ | 131 |
| Lanston Monotype | 6⅛ | 6⅝ |
| Washington Market | 10 | ...... |
| Great Falls Ice | 114 | 130 |
| Nor. and Wash. Steamboat | .... | ...... |
| Lincoln Hall | .... | 90 |


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### Baltimore Markets.

Baltimore, Nov. 23.—Flour dull—western super, $2.75a3.00; do extra, $3.25a3.90; do family, $4.25a4.65; winter wheat patent and spring do, $4.65a4.90; spring wheat straight, $4.40a4.65—receipts, 18,973 barrels; exports, none; sales, 150 barrels. Wheat inactive and firmer—spot and month, 89 bid; December, 87 bid; May, 87 bid—receipts, 10,454 bushels; exports, none; stock, 503,524 bushels; sales, 5,000 bushels—southern wheat by sample, 89a90; do on grade, 85 1-2a89 1-2. Corn firmer—spot, month, November and December, new and old, 28 1-4a28 3-8; January, 28 1-2a28 3-4; February, 29a29 1-4; steamer mixed, 26a26 1-4—receipts, 115,925 bushels; exports, 89,855 bushels; stock, 1,340,110 bushels; sales, 39,000 bushels—southern white corn, 28a29; do yellow, 22a28. Oats quiet and steady—No. 2 white, 25a26; No. 2 mixed, 22 1-2a23—receipts, 92,284 bushels; exports, 95,000 bushels; stock, 1,761,524 bushels. Rye firm—No. 2 nearby, 41a42; western, 43 1-2 bid—receipts, 7,484 bushels; exports, none; stock, 187,001 bushels. Hay firm—choice timothy, $13.50a14.00. Grain freights dull and weak—steam to Liverpool per bushel, 4 1-2d. January; Cork for orders per quarter, 3s. 7 1-2d. December; 3s. 1 1-2d. January. Sugar steady—granulated, $4.45 per 100 pounds. Butter firm—fancy creamery, 21a22; do imitation, 14a16; do ladle, 12a13; good ladle, 10a11; store packed, 8a10; roll, 11a14. Eggs firm—fresh, 21; cold storage, 16a17; limed, 15a16. Cheese firm—fancy New York, 60 pounds, 10 1-4a10 3-8; do 35 pounds, 10 1-2a10 3-4; do 22 pounds, 10 3-4a11. Whisky—$1.30a1.31 per gallon for finished goods in car loads; $1.31a1.32 per gallon for jobbing lots.