A LULL IN EQUITABLE.

Alexander Makes No Reply to Hyde Letter—Agents' Talk.

No reply came from President Alexander of the Equitable Life Assurance Society yesterday to James H. Hyde's assertions that Mr. Alexander had called the conference of general agents solely as a part of his plan to obtain control of the Equitable through some mutualization movement. No reply came officially from the agents to the charges that they were letting selfish interests run away with them and playing directly into Mr. Alexander's hands, but unofficially, many of the agents denounced Mr. Hyde and his letter.

They declared it did not do justice to them or to Mr. Alexander. While no reply could be made now, because the conference of agents had been adjourned, some way would be devised by which the agents could get in a word.

From the Hyde side of the controversy came no more manifestoes than from Mr. Alexander's. Mr. Hyde himself was at his country place at Bay Shore, where he will remain until Monday. His office was practically closed.

Until the Lord suit, which is awaiting the decision of Justice Maddox, in Brooklyn, is settled, the warfare in the Equitable, so far as the mutualization of the society goes, must be at a standstill. If the injunction for which Mr. Lord asks is granted, mutualization must be foregone.

That an appeal would be taken by the society, as represented by William B. Hornblower, of Mr. Alexander's counsel, in such a case, is regarded as certain. Mr. Hyde would carry to the courts any attempt to compel by lawsuit or legislation any further giving up of stock rights than that to which he already had agreed, said one of his friends yesterday.

Mr. Hyde's array of counsel, which now includes Joseph H. Choate and Colonel William Jay, is well prepared to carry on any legal battle into which he may enter.

J. W. Estes, one of the secretaries, said that Mr. Hyde's letter made no definite answer to any of the charges made against him.

"Mr. Hyde's letter is a tissue of falsehoods and misstatements," said one of the agents. "It is not true that Mr. Alexander was the instigator of the present controversy. One year ago Mr. Hyde himself sought to have the board of directors elect the president and authorize the latter to appoint the other officers of the society. My assertion about this is substantiated by the official records of the meeting of the board of directors, when Mr. Hyde sought to put his project through. Mr. Hyde is untruthful in saying he was not informed in ample time of what was to occur at the recent meeting of the board of directors, when the mutualization idea was presented. He was notified of it in the call for the meeting. The records will show this."

Many of the agents were in conference during the morning with Second Vice-President Tarbell. Mr. Tarbell declined to talk.

ACTOR ARRESTED FOR THEFT.

Charged with Having Taken Jewelry from Boarding House Keeper.

Ralph Stillwell, of No. 149 West 26th-st., who says he is one of the football players in "The College Widow," was held in $1,000 bail for trial in the West Side Court yesterday morning on the charge of grand larceny, preferred by Mrs. Lydia Gray. Mrs. Gray, who runs a boarding house, told the court that after the prisoner and his friend Cody, who had boarded with her over a year, suddenly left, she missed about $1,000 worth of jewelry.

She complained to the police, but it was only a short time ago that she saw Cody, whose arrest she caused, and this led to that of Stillwell.

TO IMPROVE VISUAL INSTRUCTION.

City Superintendent Maxwell Wishes to Make It More Systematic.

With the intention of organizing the work in visual instruction in the schools and of making the instruction in it more systematic and useful than it has been, City Superintendent Maxwell has directed the district superintendents and principals of high and training schools to communicate at once with Dr. Edson, chairman of the committee on course of study of the Board of Associate City Superintendents, and give the number of sets of lantern slides belonging to the city which they have and the number and subject of the slides in each set.

TO PROSECUTE TREE VANDALS.

Magistrates Will Conduct Trials Without Cost for Planting Association.

The Tree Planting Association is to prosecute all those found wilfully injuring shade trees in the streets. When arrests have been made the association will appear by counsel, and, by courtesy of the magistrates, conduct trials without cost, carrying to the higher courts such cases as may seem advisable.

In the annual report of the society there is a letter from Gifford Pinchot, of the Bureau of Forestry of the Department of Agriculture, on the practicability of tree planting in the streets of this city. Mr. Pinchot, a practical forester, says that trees are the only growing things that can be maintained in the more crowded streets of a great city, and urges an increase in the practice of planting them.

THRASHED POLICEMAN; IS SHOT.

Believed To Be One of "Humpty" Jackson Gang and of "Sam" Parks's "Pals."

After being kicked and beaten by two men whom he had been trying to persuade to go home peaceably in their semi-intoxicated condition, Patrolman Paul Dealing, of the East 22d-st. station, shot one of his assailants in the thigh at 26-ave. and 20th-st. yesterday morning. The other man fled.

The man who was shot gives the name of John Coughlin, of No. 325 East 16th-st., and the police think he is a member of the "Humpty" Jackson gang, whose leader is now in Sing Sing. Coughlin was arrested several months ago, the police say, for beating another policeman. Coughlin said he was an ironworker, last employed by the New-York City Railway Company. Dealing thinks, in view of his methods of attack, that he must have been a member of the late "Sam" Parks's famous "entertainment" committee.

NEW APARTMENT HOUSE COMPLETED.

The Spencer Realty Company has just completed the new fireproof apartment house, the Spencer Arms, on the southeast corner of Broadway and 69th-st., south of Sherman Square. It adjoins the Bloomingdale Reformed Church on the south and St. Stephen's Episcopal Church on the east, giving light on all sides. The building is twelve stories high, and is of skeleton steel construction, protected by masonry. It has solid concrete floors and hollow fireproof block partitions, which, being non-conductors, make the rooms noiseproof and fireproof. There is a frontage of 113 feet in Broadway and 163 feet in 69th-st.

The light courts give unobstructed exposure to all rooms facing upon them. Special attention has been paid to the design of the entrance, to add not only to the distinctive character of the building, but more especially to the comfort of the occupants. The ornamental glass and iron marquee extending across the sidewalk and the interior driveway 40 feet wide give ample opportunity for vehicles of all kinds. On the ground floor are several reception rooms and public halls.

A HUGE WAREHOUSE.

Series of Structures for Freight Handling in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg is building a huge structure. It will be known as the terminal warehouse, but as a matter of fact there will be forty warehouses in one. The building is especially designed to provide for the handling of the great variety of freight shipped into and out of the great steel centre. The warehouses are along the banks of the Monongahela River, and have immense wharf and switching facilities for moving all kinds of merchandise by rail and water. They cover an area 370 by 390 feet, are six stories high, and have 800,000 square feet of floor space. The first floor is arranged as a terminal station for the six tracks entering the building. Wide platforms give ample room for receiving and distributing freight, and from these elevators run to the separate storehouses.

It was essential to the success of this public enterprise that the warehouses should be absolutely fireproof—more so than any other building ever constructed—and extraordinary tests were conducted to find out just what kind of materials and what form of construction would give this result. An interesting feature of the outcome of these tests was that the designers were forced to the conclusion that it would be wisest to go back to ancient Rome for guidance in the building of this modern structure. Burnt hollow tile and brick were judged to be the best materials that could be used, and the tests to which this form of construction has been put assure users of the Pittsburg warehouses the lowest insurance rates ever given on a building of this character.

The structural plan is that of a series of rectangles about twenty by twenty feet, with steel columns at the corners and twenty-four inch girders on the sides. On each of these rectangles is built an arch of six inch hollow tile, and above that a concrete filling from four to eighteen inches thick. To test the fireproof qualities of this form of construction, a section exactly like those that make up the warehouses was built in the open. On top of the arch was piled a weight equal to a floor load of 270 pounds to the square foot. Fires were built in this chamber of hollow tile and steel, and a temperature averaging 1,700 degrees was maintained for four hours at a stretch. At the end of that time, and while the tile was still incandescent, a stream of cold water was turned on it at short range without doing any damage whatever. The roof and tile projected girders were in perfect condition after the test, and a load of 1,000 pounds to the square foot caused a deflection of less than one and one-half inches. The cement coating on top of the tiles blew off ten minutes after the test began.

After the tests described C. G. Smith, chairman of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, said that "these warehouses will be models of fireproof construction." This feature, together with the admirable arrangements for handling and transporting freight, will give Pittsburg most complete terminal warehouse facilities. The outlay involved is about $2,000,000.

DAYLIGHT ROBBERY REPORTED.

East Side Manufacturer Waylaid in His Own Entranceway in Bowery.

The facts of a daring and successful broad daylight hold-up, which occurred last Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, by which the victim lost $820, became known yesterday at Police Headquarters. The victim was Selig A. Kors, a manufacturer of custom coats at No. 269 Bowery.

Last Tuesday was payday for Kors's employes, and he had gone to the German Bank, Spring-st. and Bowery, and had drawn $1,430. Kors put the $820, with which he intended to pay his help, in a satchel. The $500, which he drew for another purpose, he placed in his trousers pocket. When Kors started up the stairs of his place, he saw nobody until he reached the second floor. Then he came face to face with a man. He received a blow on the left side of the jaw, delivered evidently with some instrument, and not by the man whom he confronted. The force of the blow knocked him down, but he clutched his bag. He was beaten over the arm till he was forced to let go. The robbers ran down the narrow stairs to the street. Kors found a policeman, but the men had disappeared.

Meyer Rathnogel, an employe, went to Police Headquarters, and, being shown the Rogues' Gallery, picked out a picture of a well known crook as one of the men he had seen in the hallway before the robbery. A little more than a year ago Kors told the police he received an anonymous letter asking for $2,000. He thought there might be some connection between the letter and the robbery.

"PHIPPS HOUSES" INCORPORATED.

Governor Higgins Signs Measure of Assemblyman Prentice.

Albany, April 22.—Governor Higgins to-day signed Assemblyman Prentice's bill incorporating the "Phipps Houses," a corporation organized to put into effect the philanthropic designs of Henry Phipps for the erection of improved dwellings for workingmen in New-York City and elsewhere.

The incorporators named in the bill are Henry Phipps, John Arbuckle, Charles S. Brown, Robert W. de Forest, George E. Gordon, Elgin R. L. Gould, William S. Hawk, George B. McClellan, Charles A. Moore, John S. Phipps, Charles S. Smith, Isidor Straus, Alfred T. White and Myles Tierney.

The Henry Phipps Model Tenement House Commission was formed several months ago, with Robert W. de Forest, former Tenement House Commissioner, as chairman. Mr. Phipps has set aside $1,600,000 for the use of the commission in carrying out its trust. So far the commission has bought two parcels, one in the central East Side section and the other in the West Side, which will be improved with model tenement houses. The income from the houses above all carrying expenses will be given to State charitable institutions.

OLD GUARD PARADES TO CHURCH.

Celebrates 75th Anniversary by Memorial Service—New Officers Installed.

With battalion flags flying and the band playing lively airs, the Old Guard, one hundred strong, marched down 5th-ave yesterday from 45th-st. and up Broadway from the Worth monument. The men made a brave showing in their white coats and bearskin shakos, and they were frequently cheered by the throngs that fringed the sidewalks.

It was the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Old Guard, and it was celebrated by a march to the Church of the Heavenly Rest, at 45th-st. and 5th-ave., where memorial services were held. The soldiers were addressed by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan. Dr. Morgan said that Dr. Osler made a bad joke when he suggested that a man's usefulness was gone at forty.

At the armory before the parade Major S. Ellis Briggs, Captains Belden J. Rogers, William B. Smith and George E. Libbey, Lieutenants George W. Laird, Benjamin S. Hart, R. L. Luckey, J. E. Dye, T. K. de Chutkowski and Thomas W. Timpson, the officers elected for 1905, were installed by Brigadier General Frederick D. Grant.

CANDIDATES FOR LAW INSTITUTE.

At the annual meeting of the Law Institute, on Friday, May 26, at 2 p. m., the nominating committee will propose the following candidates: For president, Judge E. Henry Lacombe; for vice-presidents, Justice George L. Ingraham, ex-Judge Addison Brown, and John E. Parsons; for treasurer, Charles E. Souther; for secretary, Jordan J. Rollins; for executive committee, Michael H. Cardozo, class of '63; Benno Lewinson, class of '68, and Severo Mallet-Prevost, class of '06; for auditing committee, John G. Agar, James C. Foley and William H. Page, jr.

FUNERAL OF F. A. JIMMERSON.

The funeral of Frank Augustus Jimmerson, who for twenty years had been a contracting agent for the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad, was held at his home, No. 593 Decatur-st., Brooklyn, last night. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. W. C. P. Rhoades, of the Marcy Avenue Baptist Church. Mr. Jimmerson was a member of the Canarsie Bay Yacht Club, of Ivy Lodge, Knights of Honor, and of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He leaves a widow and a sister.

BIG IMPROVEMENTS AT DREAMLAND.

Bonavita Back—How He Fought His Last Fight with Right Arm.

Half a million dollars are being spent on Dreamland, Coney Island, in improvements and new attractions for the coming season, which will open on Saturday, May 13. Of this sum $250,000 is being applied to a mammoth building and the attraction to be presented there. Dreamland's "Creation" is this feature. "Creation" is the conception of Henry Roltaire, and is a representation of the creation of the world as narrated in Genesis. "Creation" was seen on the Pike at the St. Louis Fair. Dreamland's "Creation," while a reproduction of the allegory shown at the St. Louis Fair, will be presented on a more elaborate scale.

President William H. Reynolds has plans for a free exhibition of a Roman fête. Around the lagoon has been constructed an enormous hippodrome track. In the circus ring adjoining the hippodrome track a free circus programme will be presented.

An important novelty is Hiram Maxim's airship, which is now in course of erection on the plaza. Where the submarine boat was formerly "Hell Gate" will take its place. "Touring Through Europe in an Automobile" is going to be a delightful amusement. Altheer's dog, monkey and pony circus is another new attraction.

Bostock's exhibition of trained animals will be augmented this year with many new acts. Bonavita, who nearly met his death in the performing cage last summer, when Baltimore attacked him, and who has since undergone amputation of the injured arm, will again appear, putting twenty-six lions through their paces. He is at present making his public appearance with the Bostock show abroad.

The story of Bonavita's bravery and his subsequent injury was never fully told. On the evening of July 31 last Captain Bonavita drove eight of his largest animals, led by Baltimore and Romeo, into the arena for the last time. Baltimore, the last of the group to come in the arena, showed an unusually savage disposition. He refused to take his customary place on the stool next to that of Romeo, who had reluctantly leaped to his place. An instant later Romeo sprang from his post and became engaged in a fierce fight with Baltimore. The daring trainer at once rushed between the fighting lions, firing several blank shots at them without avail. The smell of powder only made the brutes more angry, and they turned on Bonavita, tearing his right arm from the shoulder to the elbow and inflicting a gaping wound in his right hand. The sudden and unexpected attack caused Bonavita to drop his whip. As he stooped to regain it Baltimore, maddened by the sight of human blood, again leaped at the wounded man, this time felling him. In a thrice Romeo joined the attack, and barely missed the trainer, whose presence of mind alone saved him from a horrible death in sight of a panic stricken audience.

From the outside of the arena a number of animal men were shouting warnings which Bonavita afterward declared he had never heard, his only object being to regain his feet before another attack could be successfully carried out. Supported on one knee and holding a revolver in which only two shots remained, Bonavita made a desperate fight for his life.

A general fight among the animals made it extremely dangerous for Bonavita to attempt to separate the brutes. Faint from loss of blood the intrepid trainer made effort after effort to curb the anger of the furiated beasts, who threatened every moment to tear him asunder. None of the attendants dared to come to Bonavita's assistance. The lions were finally prodded back. With blood flowing from a number of gaping wounds and his right hand hanging by a few tendons, Bonavita hurried from his perilous position in the arena to the dressing room, where two freshly loaded blank cartridge revolvers were quickly given him.

As Bonavita staggered among the group Baltimore made another attempt to kill his friend, but his attack was met by a fusillade of blank cartridge shots, which drove him from the arena. Like a flock following the leader the remaining lions dashed into the passageway leading into the lion dens. Bonavita then fell exhausted to the floor.

U. S. ENGINES IN AUSTRALIA.

Baldwin Locomotive Works Gets Contract for Twenty.

Twenty locomotives are to be built at the Baldwin Locomotive Works for shipment to Australia, where they will be used in the New South Wales government railway system. The American concern's figures were some 15 per cent less than those embodied in the lowest British and German bids, and the terms of delivery were considerably more favorable than those suggested by the European builders. The Baldwin quotation was also about 25 per cent lower than the best Australian price.

A dispute arose in New South Wales some time ago regarding the supply of a number of locomotives for the government railways. The matter was referred to the State Railway Commissioners, who reported that locomotives could be imported at prices considerably lower than those at which they could be supplied by local firms.

The State Premier pointed out that the State could buy in the open market the locomotives it required at a price which would enable it to save sufficient money from the local price to make a present of $2,000 to each of the 223 mechanics who would be required, and have £12,380 to spare.

The price to be paid for the Baldwin locomotives is £3,900 an engine, landed in Sydney. The locomotives will be shipped in June. H. Howe, the manager of the Everleigh shops of the New South Wales railways, is now in Philadelphia, to superintend the construction of the locomotives.

DR. L. O. WILCOXON DISCHARGED.

Was Charged with Having Bond Stolen in Famous Bank Robbery.

United States Commissioner Ridgeway handed down an opinion yesterday discharging Dr. Lewis O. Wilcoxon, the Klondike promoter, who was charged by secret service agents with having one of the $10,000 bonds stolen from the Manhattan Savings Institution on October 27, 1878, when "Jimmy" Hope got over $3,000,000 in cash and securities. Joseph A. Taylor, the Texas oil promoter, and James A. Smith, the broker, who were alleged to have assisted Wilcoxon in an unsuccessful attempt to negotiate a loan on the bond, were also discharged.

ASK RECEIVER FOR BIG GRANITE FIRM.

Belfast, Me., April 22.—The Supreme Court was petitioned to-day for the appointment of an ancillary receiver for Maine for William Gray & Sons, of Philadelphia, who have a large granite industry at High Island, near Rockland, Me. A receiver has already been appointed at Philadelphia. The petitioners ask for the dissolution of the partnership and the appointment of a receiver to complete their contracts. Pending the legal proceedings work is suspended at High Island, where about five hundred men are employed.

Philadelphia, April 22.—The firm of William Gray & Sons is one of the largest producers of granite in the country. Owing, it is said, to labor troubles and weather conditions, the firm experienced some difficulty in procuring its product, and its contracts were consequently delayed. Several months ago the firm went into a receiver's hands to protect its creditors. The business of the firm was not interrupted, and among its contracts is one for a large department store in this city.

N. Y., O. AND W.'S "SUMMER HOMES."

"Summer Homes," the annual publication of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway, exceeds in attractiveness anything yet attempted by it in the way of railway publications. It is a volume of 135 pages, not only with beautiful half tone cuts, but with nine full page cuts made by the Trinity three color process of the American Bank Note Company. "Summer Homes" enters into just the particulars that city people wishing a country home for the summer in the mountains desire. It gives rates of board, distance from station, attractions of the various hotels, farm and boarding houses, etc.

INCORPORATED AT ALBANY.

Albany, April 22.—The Foster Transportation Company, of New-York City was incorporated to-day with a capital of $25,000 to operate steamboats from New-York City to the fishing banks. The directors are E. M. Griffiths and Benjamin A. Sprague, of Hempstead; Frederick H. Kellogg, of New-York City, and J. B. Bolton and Charles R. Gauvin, of Brooklyn.

Other certificates of incorporation filed to-day included:

The Adirondack Lumber and Mineral Corporation, of Syracuse; capital, $300,000. Directors—Edward S. Farrow, of New-York City, and Edward N. Welch and C. C. Welch, of Syracuse.

Sewell & Alden, of Brooklyn (insurance); capital, $100,000. Directors—A. R. Moore, F. G. Ashley and A. V. Linton, of Brooklyn.

Pioneer Trading and Improvement Company, of New-York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—William E. Swan, E. F. Maurer and William D. McNutty, of New-York City.

A NEW REALTY SCHEME.

Police Say Man Bought Houses with Bad Checks, Then Borrowed.

In the arrest of Roderick McNeil, at his home, No. 255 Stone-ave., Brooklyn, last night, the police of that borough believe they have captured a man who has been causing no end of trouble to real estate men and property owners for some months. According to Captain Harkins, of the Detective Bureau, McNeil has been in the habit of negotiating for property, giving bogus checks to bind the bargain, and then on the strength of the deal borrowing such paltry amounts as 50 or 65 cents. Probably the man who is most anxious to see McNeil is William H. Edwards, a real estate man, of No. 1625 Nostrand-ave., who, temporarily at least, is out $150, through the operations of the alleged swindler.

On April 6, after much talk, McNeil entered into an agreement to buy the three-story apartment house, at No. 1831 Nostrand-ave., for $3,200. To bind the bargain he gave a check for $250 to Mr. Edwards, getting a receipt. After turning over the check he suddenly found that he was short of small change, and asked Edwards for 65 cents, which was cheerfully given. Then McNeil is said to have gone to the house, and, on the strength of the receipt showing that he had bargained to buy the house, borrowed 50 cents from one of the tenants named Brown, and a like amount from another tenant, who was only too glad of an opportunity of getting on good terms with the prospective landlord.

So delighted was Mr. Edwards with his bargain that he immediately went out to Carlstadt, N. J., to inform Theodore Schmidt, for whom he was acting as agent, that the house had been sold. Mr. Schmidt was also delighted when Mr. Edwards gave him a personal check for $150, which was the amount of the guarantee supposed to have been put up by McNeil, less a commission of $100. When he got back to Brooklyn the agent deposited the McNeil check in his bank. The next day he received word that McNeil had no funds at the Manufacturers' Bank, on which the check was drawn, and that the check was worthless.

The police say that McNeil is the same man who was arrested in 1896, charged with petty swindling of a similar character. The McNeil arrested at that time was in the habit of giving undertakers orders to prepare bodies for burial at various addresses, and then borrowing small sums from the undertaker. At that time no one would come forward to make a complaint against him, and as the only charge was a technical one of vagrancy, he was allowed to go.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Boschen, Albert—Edwin J Gillees and another	$24 41
Birnbaum, Jacob M—Solomon J Rosenblum	97 52
Cavallaro, Antonio Di—Interurban Street Railway Company; costs	112 38
Cottrell, Jane, or Mrs. James—Irving S Haynes	72 68
Dagney, Charles E, by Michael Walz	75 59
Doran, Robert—Interurban Street Railway Company; costs	107 88
Eichler, Benjamin—Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co	150 71
Elliott, Howard W—William Kemble	171 23
Feeser, Herman W—Humphreys' Homœopathic Medicine Company	179 35
Fitzgerald, Maurice—Solomon J Rosenblum	97 52
Fraser, Horatio M—Lewis C Freeman	1,241 09
Guntzer, Anthony C—George E Knowles	455 67
Gorman, Gladys—Julie Bierman	225 82
Herr, Henrietta B—William J Dargeon	102 91
Kerwin, John J and Martin C—Albert Bruen et al	366 36
Katz, George—Jacob Gottsheben	32 41
Larcher, Frank W—Samuel M Brotman	85 62
Miller, Jennie—Banner Fashion Company	118 16
Newton, George—George F Losche	98 66
Olsen, John E—Hyman Frank et al	426 66
Richer, William M—Stuyvesant Grain Company	22 75
Roesler, Bernard—Same	67 20
Sachter, Henry J—Ignatz Haas and another	118 34
Sohn, George—Stuyvesant Grain Company	65 88
Steele, John T—Same	22 75
Straus, Isidor and Nathan—Joseph Cohn	1,145 02
Same—Amelia Cohn	709 52
Silverstacht, David—Frank L Conroy	684 40
Simpson, Samuel W—Seymour Company	124 47
Snow, Fannie P—Edward F Hutton et al; costs	68 94
Sonn, Hyman and Henry—Mary W Richarty	1,648 18
Juck, Harry W—John M Raymond	175 68
Toth, Richard—Seward Prosser and another	143 11
Wooten, Florence—Joseph Keen	248 16
American Hardwood Manufacturing Company—Herman F Klumpf et al	428 69
Photographer Publishing Company—C L Wright & Co	9,577
The City of New-York—William R Malloy	2,661 42
Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New-York—John B Kearny	3,556 77
Merrick Construction Company—Hyman Frank et al	426 66
The Investment Corporation—Emily J De Forest et al	636 53

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

Campbell, Walter G—George A Vandenhoff and another; April 11, 1905	$1,553 51
Finck, Louis B—C Stich; June 15, 1904	187 56
Klinger, Henry—B F Tyler; October 12, 1904	129 28
Minch, Otto—J F Makley; January 18, 1905	439 71
Reilly, John J—W H Stearns; November 25, 1904	1,135 77
Same—J Taylor; October 14, 1896	192 40
Robert, Francis B—D Kidansky; March 24, 1905	69 23
Young, John—B F Tyler; October 12, 1904	129 28

A BUSINESS FAILURE.

Morris Friedman, dealer in woollens, at No. 135 Ridge-st., assigned for the benefit of creditors yesterday to Isador Dobroczynski.

BANKRUPTCY NOTES.

The following petitions in bankruptcy were filed yesterday with the clerk of the United States District Court:

Bortha Cohn, No. 92 St. Nicholas-ave.; liabilities, $3,989; assets, $20. The principal creditors are Eugene J. Stotz, 118th-st. and St. Nicholas-ave., $650, secured; the Lewisohn estate, No. 11 Broadway, $1,000.

The schedules of Harry Blannor, show debts of $58,346, and assets of $17,884. The principal creditors are the State Bank, No. 378 Grand-st., $28,000, secured by assigned accounts; the American Woollen Company, Leonard and Church sts., $6,658; Sanford & Jordan, No. 47 Worth-st., $1,393. The assets consist of stock in trade at No. 110 5th-ave., $10,000; accounts $2,809; life insurance policy, $5,000.

William D. Brush was appointed receiver of the business of Paul F. Treft, involuntary bankrupt, dealing in liquors at No. 220 South-st., with a bond of $500.

LIS PENDENS.

100th-st, n s, 425 ft e of 3d-ave, 25x100.8; Jennie E Heller, trustee, agt Patrick Gilmore et al (foreclosure of mortgage); attorney, G H Hyde.

124th-st, No 154 to 160 West; the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company agt Frances S Quinn, individual and executor, et al (foreclosure of mortgage); attorneys, Turner, Rolston & Horan.

Ann-st, n s, 149.4 ft s e from road leading to New-York City, runs n e 243.6 ft to a s of road from West Farms to Kingsbridge, s e 270.9x s w 142x s w 71x n w 288.5 to beginning; John V Hillyer, trustee, agt Theresa Lindsay et al (foreclosure of mortgage); attorney, R W Todd.

Avenue C, No 126 to 130; Nathan Reisler agt Charles Adams et al (action to foreclose mechanics' lien); attorney, J Wilkenfeld.

Madison-ave, No 423; John J Hearn agt Annie Bruns et al (action to foreclose mechanics' lien); attorneys, Taylor, Anderson & Seymour.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Avenue C, No 126 to 130; Max L Rohman agt Charles Adams, owner and contractor	$2,275
Lexington-ave, No 1,835 to 1,841; Israel Schwartz and another agt Arthur S Cox, owner and contractor	1,250

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS FILED.

155d-st, n s, 200 ft e of Courtlandt-ave, 75x100; American Mortgage Company loans Werner, Knaus Realty Company	$32,000
Lenox-ave, e s, 24.11 ft n of 137th-st, 75x—; Carl Fischer loans George Doctor	46,000

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

48th-st, No 315 East; Charles Cohen agt Benson Chapman and another; January 5, 1905 (by bond)	$640
119th-st, No 415 East; M Kloiz & Co agt Giovani Levoli; April 8, 1905	202

HONEST CONFESSION.

A Doctor's Talk on Food.

There are no fairer set of men on earth than the doctors, and when they find they have been in error they are usually apt to make honest and manly confession of the fact.

A case in point is that of an eminent practitioner, one of the good old school, who lives in Texas. His plain, unvarnished tale needs no dressing up:

"I had always had an intense prejudice, which I can now see was unwarrantable and unreasonable, against all muchly advertised foods. Hence, I never read a line of the many 'ads.' of Grape-Nuts, nor tested the food till last winter.

"While in Corpus Christi for my health, and visiting my youngest son, who has four of the ruddiest, healthiest little boys I ever saw, I ate my first dish of Grape-Nuts food for supper with my little grandsons. I became exceedingly fond of it and have eaten a package of it every week since, and find it a delicious, refreshing and strengthening food, leaving no ill effects whatever, causing no eructations (with which I was formerly much troubled), no sense of fullness, nausea, nor distress of stomach in any way.

"There is no other food that agrees with me so well, or sits as lightly or pleasantly upon my stomach as this does. I am stronger and more active since I began the use of Grape-Nuts than I have been for 10 years, and am no longer troubled with nausea and indigestion." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

The Financial World.

Following a rule prevailing for some weeks past, the security market, after opening strong on Monday, was put under severe pressure and many price concessions were forced.

It would be strange if this register of fluctuation were much different. It is not the essential of a healthful market that prices shall go continually higher and higher without halt or recession; pendulum phases in the course of the very best market are natural—helpful, indeed. And the present market at this stage may not be fairly expected to escape what is normal. Many stocks have advanced tremendously. Some instances there are where it is difficult to find attending warrant for all the rise that is recorded. Thus develops a sensitiveness to shock beyond the recent rule; reactions can be more readily produced—technical features in the situation become somewhat modified. We reach a period for discrimination. Points and tips go the rounds rushing; but prudence will closely scan their origin and the reasonableness of them. A good many bulls, ardent and oracular now, were frosty skeptics all last year—disputing every progressive step, gainsaying every disclosure of our broadening prosperity, intruding every possible hindrance, full of evil prophecies and working overtime to make results still worse than prophecy.

Such converts are no asset in any market. It is not inspiring, either, to find recruits of this calibre picking out for booming tactics stocks already overmanipulated.

While in reason it is wise—needful—to take this scrutinizing attitude, what of the market's position generally?

Half a dozen "arguments" are urged by the bear contingent: 1—That there is a changed situation, in that we now have two parties in the market—bull leadership finally meeting opposition from interests, both speculative and investment, who believe prices too high; 2—That "the public" holders and owners of stocks are overloaded; 3—That dangerous conflicts wage between rival factions of millionaires, as indicated in the Northern Securities and Equitable incidents; 4—That Government supervision is a menace, proposing rates so low as to threaten disaster; 5—That money market conditions are discouraging, that Japanese and Russian necessities must soon force stringency throughout the world; 6—That market quotations far outreach intrinsic value, that current prices are unnatural, that their own weight must break them.

Is a single one of these criticisms reasonable? 1—There are "two parties" in the market; there have been two parties in the market right along; throughout the past year not a single advance has been made except in the face of contest upon the part of practically all "the talent" of the Stock Exchange; 2—Persistent and emphatic up till now the bear assertion has been that "the public" is not in the market and could not be induced to come into the market—this "overloaded" theory being merely a new concoction, virtually all the commission houses in Wall Street reporting that they are carrying fewer stocks on margin now than ever was the case in any normal market, such statements being certified by the relative lightness of brokers' loans, while as to investments the unmistakable disappearance from the Street of bonds and high priced stocks reveals continued absorption by outright purchase, conclusively testified to by spontaneous oversubscription for every new standard issue offered; 3—War and rumors of war are so largely fanciful that no circumstantial evidence anywhere appears of even serious disagreement, much less of "conflict," current floods of sensationalism being easily traceable to adverse stock-jobbery sources, Mr. Harriman and his colleagues in Union Pacific having by overt act done not one thing that can be fairly even suspected as an attempt at disturbance, while Equitable revelations (nauseating to sensible men as some of them are) in no way involve general financial detriment; 4—Only they who are mentally extravagant enough to regard fair Government supervision as Government confiscation can worry over the proposal to have traffic rates stable and equitable—for extinguishing the favoritism of rebate falls not at all short of splendid public service; 5—Threats of money market disturbance, so much hippodromed a month ago, are reduced now, according to every fair banking authority, into a phantom, call loan rates refusing to stay as high as 4 per cent., with funds available in illimitable volume barely above 3 per cent. on time contracts running months ahead—and this coincident with active normal use of funds in business channels wholly outside of Wall Street; 6—Market value left to bear oracles is never otherwise describable than unnaturally high and about to break—in the present instance finding significant commentary and disposal in the sturdiness with which all the ramming and jamming processes of adroit bear manipulators are offset by failure to produce more than occasional reactions, limited in extent and temporary in duration.

Now, turning from negation to affirmation, what are the facts warranting hopefulness—confidence? The recital may be deemed hackneyed, but none the less it is impressive: 1—Crop results for a series of years piling up agricultural wealth to an extent never before known—and present crop prospect almost incomparable; 2—Industrial development following agricultural prosperity to a point where virtually every important plant in the United States is crowded with orders beyond capacity, with substantial wage advances the rule; 3—Resultant railroad tonnage of volume so large that the one question harassing traffic managers is to furnish adequate carrying facilities—and this at a time, following huge expenditures for physical betterments, when railroads can retain a larger percentage in the net than ever before; 4—Growth of exports of manufactures with continued strides toward mastery of the world's trade; 5—Accumulation of surplus wealth, heaped up in the banks of the country, pressing every moment for investment, but up to date abstaining from speculation; 6—Consequent interest rates for money far below parity with the interest and dividend yield of standard securities.

Pessimism brays. Facts suffice for confidence.

Louisville and Nashville and Atlantic Coast Line have been notably conspicuous throughout the week, rising buoyantly, while most of the rest of the market halted and receded. There is nothing strange in this—except it be that the rule influencing Louisville and Atlantic Coast quotations was not similarly influential throughout the list—for the gains scored by these properties are gains which reflect merely business progress developed into sturdy prosperity. The especial facts as to Louisville and Atlantic Coast were somewhat elaborated in this review last Sunday; and there is no reason for modifying the prediction then made of still better dividends and much better market value for both the stocks, nor any reason, either, for doubt that other standard properties, similarly progressing and similarly prosperous, will in due season follow this natural Louisville example.

Canadian Pacific's strong position was disclosed by the way in which it withstood the raiding processes, its net change for the week being relatively insignificant. Eventually, Canadian Pacific is bound to go much higher than any figure it has yet touched, and with normal market conditions prevailing there should be material advance almost immediately. One influential factor appears in the visit to London of Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, the company's president, for the foremost bankers of Europe will receive from him exhibits of Canadian Pacific progress and prospect certain to arouse investment enthusiasm. That there will be an increase in the Canadian Pacific dividend rate has been decided upon; but what has not yet been precisely determined is whether the advance will be to 7 or 8 per cent, for 8 per cent can be paid and vast profits still carried forward to surplus account.

And as to the Vanderbilt deal, of which recently much was to be heard in important financial circles, there is outcry now to the effect that no such accomplishment is in view. There is; and the delay of its announcement is likely to be but temporary. Details are arranged, Vanderbilt interests, Standard Oil interests, and other railway interests of similar importance are in it and wholly agreed, and the consummation not only New-York Central but every Vanderbilt auxiliary will benefit.

Little by little accumulates the evidence of extraordinary progress toward the rounding out of the Metropolitan Street Railway into a system of unexampled consequence. While the gossips and wiseacres and stock jobbery contingent have been steadily devoting themselves to "deal" romances, the brains and energy that dominate in Metropolitan have been quietly proceeding toward achievement of a magnitude far beyond what the fable makers have been capable of imagining. The result will be more than the establishment of a great money earning property; it will mark an epoch in the development of the metropolis. In arranging comprehensive facilities (to the public yet but barely outlined), whereby is acquired not merely the good will, but the active co-operation of the greatest trunk line railway systems entering New-York, the Metropolitan performs exalted public service—by one move putting this city forward by decades, as local transit progress up to this period has been measurable.

Gould interests are not asleep. Traders on the Stock Exchange insist that every time a Gould security displays strength it is forthwith assailed from the inside; but this week's developments show that there is progressiveness—even an aggressive policy—in the Gould purpose. Announcement is made of an underwriting syndicate for not less than $50,000,000, headed by William A. Read, guaranteeing the construction of the Western Pacific Railway—taking the Gould Rio Grande lines straightway from Denver and Salt Lake to San Francisco—and so rounding out a Gould transcontinental system, not only from the Pacific to the Gulf, but to the Atlantic seaboard as well. What this signifies to the present Gould properties—especially for the Missouri Pacific and the Wabash—cannot be overestimated; but the enterprise has importance beyond Gould interests themselves; it has consequence that is national. In recent years Western development has received no comparable promotion.

Perhaps there may be speculative outcry that the project will disturb some existing railway conditions; but fair critics will find no warrant for such view. There is not merely "room" for the Western Pacific, there is need for its vast profitable traffic actually awaiting it. George Gould and his bankers, brave and big as their undertaking is, are but recognizing National opportunity, keeping step with the spirit of National expansion; and there will be no hesitancy in public appreciation—especially that which is ever alertest and can be staunchest—investment appreciation.

One development of this week has seemed almost to be the reflection of a miracle—that extraordinary conversion of the annual meeting of the United States Steel Corporation into a love feast and laurel distribution. Wonder work was