POWER TO MAKE RATES.

George R. Peck Says It Should Be Left to the Railroads.

Washington, April 28.—James C. Lincoln, general freight agent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, continued his statement before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce to-day.

Replying to questions about private car lines, Mr. Lincoln explained that the American Refrigerator Transit Company, in which the Missouri Pacific was a stockholder, operated on that line. This company had more than four thousand cars. The railroad made the rates on commodities carried in the private cars. The private car company made the charges for refrigeration. Owing to the interest of the Missouri Pacific in the American Refrigerator Transit Company it preferred to use the cars of the latter company, although it did operate other cars and furnished ice for such cars. There were complaints of high charges for icing the private cars of the American Refrigerator Transit Company and other cars. A. C. Bird, an officer of the Missouri Pacific and of the refrigerator company, had charge of the private cars on the railroad.

"Then does he make contracts with himself?" asked Chairman Elkins.

"Yes," replied Mr. Lincoln.

Chairman Elkins secured the address of Mr. Bird and it was announced that he would appear before the committee.

George R. Peck, general counsel of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road, was then heard by the committee.

Mr. Peck insisted that rebates had ceased or could be corrected under the present laws, and the proposed legislation, if rebates still existed at all, would not be effective. He continued in part as follows:

A railway company can cut a rate made by a commission as easily as it can cut a rate made by itself. Making a rate is one thing, cutting a rate is another, and they have no possible relation to each other. If rates had been made by a government commission for the last twenty years it is perfectly plain that the rebate system would have grown and flourished as it did under a system which allowed railways to make their own rates. Speaking for my own company—and in a sense for many other companies—I have only to say, that they will welcome any legislation, criminal or remedial, which in any degree can make the payment of rebates more difficult and increase the certainty of detection and of punishment. But if it is supposed that the payment of rebates can be suppressed by giving to the commission the power to fix rates, I suggest that such a result is absolutely impossible.

The rate making power upon any railway is the power of commercial life and death. It is, under the Constitution, clearly a property right—subject, of course, to the regulating power of the State which created it—and, as to interstate business, of the United States. All property rights in this country are protected by the Federal Constitution; and the term "liberty" means, not simply the physical privilege of being out of jail, but the right freely to carry on one's business, using and enjoying one's faculties and liberties according to the law of the land. Placing all of these in the hands of a commission is certainly wrong and probably unconstitutional.

If the power to make rates is conferred upon the Interstate Commerce Commission, that body will be immediately confronted with the responsibility of making rates to and from every port in the United States. If it makes a rate to or from Philadelphia, it must not give any preference to that port over Baltimore or any of the numerous ports on the Atlantic seaboard in other States than Pennsylvania. The Interstate Commerce Commission, insisting that the preference clause of the Constitution is not applicable, boldly takes the logical step of asking that they be permitted in making rates to establish differentials, and that they be trusted by this great commercial nation with the power to preserve harmony between all the ports and commercial centres of the United States. If the Interstate Commerce Commission were gifted with superhuman knowledge and a superhuman sense of justice and fair dealing, they could not do what they are asking Congress to permit them to do.

At the close of Mr. Peck's statement the committee adjourned as a mark of respect to Senator Dolliver, a member of the committee, whose father died to-day.

COTTON CROP OF 1904.

Total Production, 13,584,457 Bales; the Greatest on Record.

Washington, April 28.—The Census Bureau has issued the final report on the cotton crop of 1904, showing a total production of 13,584,457 bales of 500 pounds. The crop exceeds that of 1903 by 3,491,386 bales, or 35 per cent. The largest crop produced in the United States prior to 1904 was that of 1898, which amounted to 11,235,000 bales, or 16 per cent less than the crop of 1904. The average crop for the five year period ended with 1903 was 9,892,047 bales, or 36 per cent less than the crop of 1904.

The report shows an increase of cottonseed mills from 357 in 1900 to 715 in 1904.

FOREMAN'S FARE PAID.

Grand Jury Issues Presentment on Streetcar Transfers.

In connection with a presentment handed in yesterday by the Kings County Grand Jury for April, declaring it to be "an outrageous imposition" because the transportation companies of the borough refuse to issue transfers at certain points, there came to light a remarkable phase of activity on the part of W. Wallace Grant, the foreman of the grand jury. Mr. Grant is tall and dignified, and is an inventor, living at No. 64 South Oxford-st.

Yesterday morning, before the presentent was handed in, three conductors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, looking much frightened, although they were accompanied by counsel for the company, were seen in the corridors of the courthouse. It seems that they had been made the object of "John Doe" proceedings in connection with the subject of transfers. Before going into the grand jury room they said a tall and dignified man got on a Gates-ave. car at Vanderbilt-ave., and offered a transfer from the latter line in payment of his fare. The conductor refused to accept it, as the company does not issue transfers between the two lines. The man insisted that the transfer company would have to accept the transfer under the law, and that he knew what he was talking about. The conductor stopped the car, and traffic was held up for five minutes while they argued. The conductor of the following car finally came and said that if the man was on his car he would put him off, but as he did not want to be held up any longer he would pay the man's fare. So the second conductor gave a nickle to the first conductor, and several hundred people who had been held up were released.

After the conductors had left the grand jury room they said the man who had offered the Vanderbilt-ave. transfer was the foreman of the jury. Later a presentment was issued which said in part:

Both law and ruling make issuance of transfers by controlling companies not a matter within their discretion to perform or not to perform, as they may elect, but is obligatory upon them to do, whether they will or no.

The grand jury calls the attention of Attorney General Mayer to the fact that the railroad companies do not issue transfers at every point, and asks the State Railroad Commission to institute proceedings to terminate the "injustice." The jury also refers to last summer's "scenes of riot and bloodshed" over the collection of the second fare to Coney Island, and expressed its disapproval of the city authorities hiring and equipping policemen and then "turning them over to the hire and pay of these corporations."

PARENTS ARE ACCUSED.

Mother Held for Child's Death in Virginia—Father Taken Here.

Shepperd K. Smith, of No. 310 East 6th-st., Manchester, Va., was arrested here yesterday on a charge of murder, at the request of the Chief of Police of Manchester. He was found at West 11th and Bleecker sts.

The wife of the prisoner is under arrest in Virginia on a charge of beating to death her five-year-old son. Mrs. Smith's mother is Mrs. Charles Townsend, of No. 168 West 96th-st.

Richmond, Va., April 28.—A continuance until Monday was to-day granted at the hearing of Mrs. Shepperd K. Smith in the Manchester Mayor's Court on the charge of causing the death of her five-year-old son, Ralph, by beating him to death. The woman alleges that she beat the child to correct him of vicious habits. She was charged with murder in the first degree. Her husband is charged with being an accessory.

NEW BOISSEVAIN PARTNERSHIP.

The limited partnership of Boissevain & Co. having by mutual consent been dissolved, to take effect on May 1, J. L. Pierson, of Adolph Boissevain & Co., Amsterdam, Holland; A. Murray Young, Henry A. Murray and Andrew J. Miller have formed a general partnership under the firm name of Boissevain & Co., to carry on the business of foreign and domestic banking, dealing in government and other investment securities and the purchase and sale on commission of stocks and bonds. On May 15, the firm will move to its new offices in the Blair Building, No. 24 Broad-st. The firm will be the American correspondent of Adolph Boissevain & Co., of Amsterdam, Holland.

RAMSEY NOT TO RESIGN.

President of Wabash at Peace with George J. Gould.

In view of the many definite reports of late in Pittsburg and this city of the alleged purpose of Joseph Ramsey, jr., to retire from the presidency of the Wabash Railroad Company, as a consequence of disagreement with George J. Gould growing out of the situation at Pittsburg, Wall Street was surprised yesterday afternoon when a semi-official intimation came out, which later was officially confirmed, that the differences of opinion between the two men had been amicably composed, and that Mr. Ramsey's resignation in the near future should not be looked for. This announcement followed the adjournment of a special meeting of the Wabash directors.

It had been expected in the Street that Mr. Ramsey's resignation would be presented and accepted at this meeting, and that F. A. Delano, who a few weeks ago succeeded him as president of the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Railway Company, and on Thursday was elected first vice-president of the Wabash Railroad Company, would be chosen president of the latter road. Only routine business was transacted, however, it was said after the meeting. Mr. Ramsey himself declined to make any statement for quotation, but smilingly admitted that he was still president, and that he did not know when he would retire.

Winslow S. Pierce, a director of the Wabash Railroad Company, last night made the following statement:

There seems to be a misunderstanding of the Wabash situation. No friction or disagreement of any kind exists, and no changes in the personnel of the management are due to any such reasons. Published reports in the nature of criticism of the administration of the property or indicating disappointment with its development are entirely erroneous. Mr. Ramsey remains as president of the company, and while it is and has been for some time past his intention to go abroad for several months, the arrangements for his absence have been made entirely at his own request. There is nothing in the Wabash situation involving friction or ill will between him and any members of the board or officers of the company. The personal relations between him and Mr. Gould are entirely cordial, and I happen to know that their plans for the summer involve their meeting and being together in Europe.

VOTE AGAINST HOOKER.

His Removal To Be Recommended —Extra Session Necessary.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, April 28.—The first test vote that gave any indication of the attitude of the members of the Assembly Judiciary Committee toward Justice Hooker was taken to-day, and to-night it is definitely understood that the majority of that committee concur in charges against the Fredonia judge, which, they consider, warrant his removal from office. On Monday night the committee will report to the legislature recommending Justice Hooker's removal by concurrent resolution. To carry out these recommendations will make necessary an extra session, which the Governor will call sometime after adjournment. At this special session Justice Hooker will receive a hearing before final action is taken.

The test vote was taken on the question of including certain evidence relating to Justice Hooker's acts and was hostile to him. On this the committee voted, 9 to 2, for the acceptance of the evidence. The two who stood out for Justice Hooker were Assemblymen Meade, of Albany, and Wemple, of Schenectady, both in the district controlled by State Committeeman William Barnes, jr., who has lately come out for Justice Hooker in his paper, "The Albany Evening Journal."

The judiciary committee spent most of the day and evening formulating its report.

EXCHANGE MAY SPLIT.

Trouble Brewing in Consolidated Over New-Jersey Proposition.

The possibility of a split in the membership of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, growing out of the organization of the New-Jersey Stock Exchange, in which many Consolidated members are interested as individuals, is engaging the serious attention of the Consolidated Exchange's management. At a special meeting on Thursday of the board of governors resolutions were adopted characterizing as "grievous and inequitable" the new Stock Transfer Tax law, and providing for the appointment of a committee of eleven, to which should be referred "the whole subject of maintaining the unity of the exchange and of obtaining advice and of concerting measures for the better protection of the exchange and of its members under existing circumstances."

President Randolph of the Consolidated Exchange in a statement issued yesterday afternoon said:

So far as establishing an exchange in New-Jersey is concerned, no official action has at any time been taken by the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange. A few of its members, as individuals, considered it probable that the establishment of such an exchange would become necessary, and made some arrangements with this in view. What they did was in their individual capacity. They are, however, not placing themselves in opposition to this exchange and are not, so far as can now be seen, likely to separate from it. It is possible that, under some circumstances, this exchange may open business in New-Jersey, but at present there is not only no probability of an early move in that direction, but there is a lessening probability that it will be found necessary to start any exchange there.

CONSOLIDATED FIRM FAILS.

The suspension of the Consolidated Stock Exchange firm of W. H. Clark & Co. was announced on that exchange yesterday morning. It was said that the firm owed the Clearing House, according to the sheets of the morning, about $3,400, and that the embarrassment was only temporary. The firm, it is expected, will quickly settle and resume business. W. H. Clark, senior member of the firm, has been a member of the Consolidated Exchange since 1886. The firm's office is in the Exchange Building.

NOVEL SECURITY PLAN.

Smelters Limit Obligations to 25 Per Cent of Income.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., it was announced yesterday, have purchased $25,500,000 of the $30,000,000 5 per cent cumulative preferred stock, series B, of the American Smelters Securities Company, guaranteed by the American Smelting and Refining Company. The Securities company, which is successor to the recently formed American Smelters Exploration Company, which took over the Guggenheim Exploration Company and other properties, is about to acquire several other smelters and construct additional smelting plants.

Control of the $30,000,000 common stock, in which is lodged the voting power for the first two years and so long thereafter as full payment of dividends on the preferred stock is regularly maintained, is owned by the American Smelting and Refining Company. In addition to its guarantee of the dividends on the preferred B stock of the Securities company, the Smelting and Refining Company has agreed to safeguard that stock to an extent which is said to be without precedent in the financing of industrial corporations. It has pledged itself to issue no bonds and to make no further guarantees which will involve, including the guarantee on the preferred B stock of the Securities company, an actual or contingent liability on its part for annual interest or dividends exceeding in the aggregate 25 per cent of its annual net earnings for the twelve months immediately preceding the issuance of such obligations.

The aggregate net earnings of the Smelting and Refining Company and the Securities company, after the completion of plants of the latter corporation now building and projected, are estimated at $14,000,000. The only charge ahead of the $1,500,000 guarantee on the Securities company's preferred B stock is the interest on $561,000 bonds of an old issue of the Smelting and Refining Company.

MANY BUILDINGS BURNED.

A Million Feet of Lumber Also Destroyed at Milford, Me.

Milford, Me., April 28.—Sparks from a pile of burning waste boards on the bank of the Penobscot River started a fire that before it had been controlled destroyed twenty-one buildings and 1,000,000 feet of box lumber owned by Barker and Sons, entailing a total loss roughly estimated at $50,000. A strong wind spread the flames rapidly and for a time it was thought that the village with its large lumber interests would be wiped out. At dusk the wind died down and, fire apparatus arriving from Bangor and Oldtown, the progress of the flames was checked.

The Old Reliable
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY
PURE
There is no substitute

RAND'S EVIDENCE ALL IN.

NO PATTERSON DEFENCE.

Mrs. Smith Refuses to Buy Freedom by Answering Questions.

The trial of Miss "Nan" Patterson practically ended last night, when the prosecution rested its case, for her counsel, after a conference with her in the Tombs, announced that there would be no witnesses for the defence. The session yesterday was dramatic and sensational. Miss Patterson's sister was on the stand, and many questions put to her by Assistant District Attorney Rand, whether answered or not, told against the prisoner. Objections to questions were sustained by Recorder Goff, time and time again, and evidence which Mr. Rand fought hard to present was ordered stricken from the records.

Mrs. Smith told of writing the letter to Young, saying she would not be responsible for her sister because of her grief over Young's refusal to marry her. Young had paid the expenses of the prisoner's divorce from her husband, Martin, she said. Mr. Levy, of the prisoner's counsel, took the witness for a moment to bring out the fact that Young had asked Miss Patterson to meet him the morning of the shooting. Then Mr. Rand asked Mrs. Smith if she had been in this city June 8, and if she had then possessed all the information she had since given in testimony. Mrs. Smith refused to give an answer, on the ground that it might tend to degrade and incriminate her, she now being under indictment on a conspiracy charge.

"I promise," said Mr. Rand, "if you will consent to answer the question, on next Monday I will move to have the indictment against you quashed."

Mrs. Smith consulted with her counsel. "I must stick by my sister," she then told the prosecutor.

Mr. Rand then tried hard to impeach the credibility of Mrs. Smith as witness by showing she had registered at a Hoboken hotel with her husband under assumed names the night of June 8. Efforts were then made to show the Smiths had fled from Toronto on learning that Stern, the pawnbroker, had identified the revolver with which Young was shot, and a letter to her sister, Harriet Howell, was shown. Mr. Rand tried to get the witness to say the letter "S" in the epistle referred to Stern. She would not do this, even in the face of Mr. Rand's repeated offer to have the indictment against her quashed, which caused Mr. Levy to ask the court to admonish Mr. Rand against badgering the witness.

At recess Mr. Limburger, Mrs. Smith's counsel, was approached by Mr. Rand, who wished him to induce Mrs. Smith to answer his questions. Mr. Limburger promised to take the request "under advisement," but told the prosecutor he would get the indictment quashed without his help.

In the afternoon Mr. Rand made his last effort to show that the Smiths had visited Stern's pawnshop the day the revolver was purchased. Mrs. Smith admitted her husband had pawned several articles of jewelry, but declared she did not know he had pawned them the morning of June 3. The tickets shown in court were renewal tickets, dated October 4, 1904, and October 21, 1904. The original tickets were not shown, but Mr. Rand asserted the articles had been pawned by Smith on June 3, 1904. The witness again refused to answer Mr. Rand's question if she had any reason to leave Toronto the day Stern arrived there.

After Mrs. Young had been recalled and not allowed to state whether she and her husband had ever discussed a legal separation, Mr. Unger made the usual motion to dismiss, which was denied. The case will be summed up on Monday.

Mr. Limburger, counsel for J. Morgan Smith and his wife, yesterday argued the motion for the quashing of the conspiracy indictments against them, and Judge Foster said he agreed with him as to lack of evidence in the case. He said he would take the motion under advisement, inasmuch as the District Attorney had submitted a brief.

BIGELOW STILL TRUSTEE.

Acknowledges That He Owes the Brodhead Estate $150,000.

Milwaukee, April 28.—Frank G. Bigelow's supplementary schedule of liabilities and assets to his petition in bankruptcy will probably not be filed within a week or ten days. Mr. Bigelow did much of his private business from memory, and it is this circumstance which is delaying the completion of the schedule.

No action has been taken by the heirs of the Brodhead estate looking to the removal of Bigelow as trustee. In this connection it is said that Judge Carpenter, in the County Court, will take steps within a short time to remove Bigelow from the various trusts which he holds by virtue of testamentary appointment.

Mr. Bigelow acknowledged to-day that he owed the Brodhead estate an amount not to exceed $50,000 in addition to the $100,000 in the list of unsecured creditors.

BELMONT RAISES PAY.

Gatemen and Guards Have Wages Increased; to Take Effect May 1.

The gatemen and guards on the elevated and subway lines will receive an increase of wages beginning May 1. This increase had been decided on before the strike.

This announcement was the result of a recent conference between President Belmont, Vice-President Bryan and General Manager Hedley. The following circular was sent to the men:

Effective May 1, 1905, the rate of pay of all the first year gatemen will be increased from $1 40 to $1 50 a day.

All first year guards on the rolls on May 1, 1905, will be advanced to second year rate, $1 70 a day. Men employed as, or promoted to, guard after May 1, 1905, will receive $1 55 a day, the regular first year guards rate.

Mr. Hedley said last night that there had been an apparent attempt to create the impression that after the strike the wages would be lower. This was altogether wrong.

"On the contrary," he said, "the company intends to pay the highest wages paid for the same occupations in the country. The right of seniority will prevail without discrimination."

PULP FORESTATION EXPERIMENT.

Up-State Company Imports 650,000 Spruce Seedlings from Germany.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Watertown, N. Y., April 28.—The Remington-Martin Paper Company, of this city, has purchased 650,000 spruce seedlings from Germany to place on its large tract in St. Lawrence County to perpetuate the stock of pulp timber. The work will be done under the supervision of State Forest Commissioner Middleton. It is estimated that an acre will bear eighty cords of wood. This is the first pulp wood company to try the experiment.

Stepping stones to good form.
Proper clothing.
Proper furnishings.
Proper hats.
Proper shoes.
For men and boys.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

AFTER "HIGH OFFICIAL."

Grand Jury Hits Member of Brooklyn Police Court.

Trouble is brewing for a "high official" of a Brooklyn police court if the May grand jury takes up the recommendation of the April grand jury, which declared that this man is engaged in aiding crime. The grand jury does not mention the man's name because it did not have time to examine all the evidence, but it asks the succeeding jury to take up the inquisition "until their findings result in a ringing indictment that will bring the offender or offenders, as the case may be," before Judge Aspinall.

District Attorney Clarke said that the May grand jury would certainly take up the investigation. The part of the presentment dealing with the case is as follows:

At almost the closing period of our work it was brought to our attention that there was a shocking condition of depravity existing, and notably in one of our police courts, and of a character so startling as to seem almost incredible, involving no less a personage, as our investigations disclosed, than a high official of that court, engaged in the most disreputable of practices, aiding crime, going upon the bail bond of criminals, dismissing of writs and otherwise disposing of court business of the judge, before his coming upon the bench, and meeting the judicial protest at such infraction with contumacious contempt, ribald insult and otherwise prostituting his office with swashbuckler effrontery, so secure has he felt in the corruption of which he seems the luminous centre.

Judge Aspinall complimented the jury on its work in connection with the policy business and other forms of gambling. "You have performed a great public work," he said. "This county will pay twenty-three men the best money ever paid out by Controller Grout when it pays you the $2 a day." Judge Aspinall also complimented District Attorney Clarke.

BANKRUPTCY NOTES.

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

Stephen C. Nash was appointed receiver of the business of Frederick L. Downs, with a bond of $500. The petition asking for the appointment of a receiver was made on the application of Joseph H. Choate, jr., as receiver of the business of William Jacobus, a bankrupt. Mr. Choate states that in examinations before United States Commissioner Gilchrist it has been shown there is a deficiency in the estate of Jacobus to the amount of $40,000 to closed the fact that Frederick Downs is in possession of assets of the said Jacobus to the amount of at least $35,000, and is indebted, therefore, to the receiver, Choate, in that amount. The petition states that the bankrupt, Jacobus, confessed that he and Downs entered into an agreement whereby the former purchased metal goods to the value of $75,000, the major portion of which, it is alleged, were fraudulently turned over to the alleged bankrupt Downs, and for which he paid but $39,000. Further charges of the falsification of the books of Jacobus, the manufacturer, and other fraudulent transactions on the part of the two alleged bankrupts are alleged.

Carleton S. Cooke was appointed receiver of the property of Teresa Ferro, with a bond of $500. The application for the appointment of a receiver is signed by William Travers Jerome, as District Attorney for New-York City. Mr. Jerome states that the alleged bankrupt signed a bond for Lenoce Yore, who was on August 6, 1901, held for trial in General Sessions on a charge of forgery. That at the time the alleged bankrupt swore she was the owner of the premises No. 314 East 104th-st., in which she had an absolute equity of $6,000. That when Yore failed to appear for trial the bond was declared forfeited and judgment against the bondsman for $1,500 duly secured. It is further represented that on August 11, 1904, a few hours before the judgment was docketed, the alleged bankrupt transferred the property to Charles Spagne, a saloon keeper of No. 1,813 Lexington-ave., who later testified that the alleged bankrupt was his step sister, who had transferred the property to him in the presence of Horace J. Skelly, an attorney, in consideration of only $1, and that he was to pay no further purchase price. The husband of the alleged bankrupt, Spagne swore, was, as his agent, collecting the rents of the property, amounting to $135 monthly. In March Teresa was formerly declared a bankrupt. On April 27, 1905, District Attorney Jerome states, he was informed that the property in question was about to be transferred to one Julia Orlandi and that a loan was to be shortly made by the Guardian Trust Company, so Mr. Jerome asks for an injunction restraining further transfer of the property and the appointment of a receiver, which the court grants.

David Albert, real estate, No. 1 Attorney-st.; liabilities, $2,887; assets, $200. The principal creditor is the Equitable Gas Company, of 25th-st. and 3d-ave., $600.

Hyman Singer, No. 229 East 7th-st. Liabilities, $3,155; assets, $3,478. The principal creditor is A. M. Bachrach, No. 51 Maiden Lane, $910. The principal item of assets is accounts due, $3,228.

L. Vincent Lockwood was appointed receiver of the business of George De Pororene, with a bond of $2,500.

F. D. S. Bethune was appointed receiver of the business of Leon H. Hunken, No. 963 Columbus-ave., with a bond of $500.

Schedules of Gottlieb Wolkowir and George Lasker show debts of $5,683 and assets of $1,900. The principal creditors are: The Plymouth Rubber Company, Stoughton, Mass., $2,000, and the Union Rubber Company, No. 63 Essex-st., $1,243. The assets consist chiefly of accounts, estimated at $1,800.

Alfred Hanley, No. 108 West 12th-st. Liabilities, $4,175; assets, $25. The principal creditors are Sophie E. Beach, No. 32 Nassau-st., $2,067, and Luther & Glenn, New-York City, $2,087.

Jacob Gartner, merchant, No. 101 Avenue D. Liabilities, $1,059; assets, $779. The principal creditor is S. Cohn & Co., No. 80 Walker-st., $229. The assets consist of stock in trade, $500, at No. 173 Avenue C; fixtures, $250; deposited in bank, $2.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

San Francisco, April 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

Alta	.04	Justice	.09
Alpha Con	.12	Kentucky Con	.04
Andes	.16	Lady Washington Con	.02
Belcher	.28	Mexican	2.60
Best & Belcher	2.30	Occidental Con	.92
Bullion	.41	Ophir	11.00
Caledonia	.72	Overman	.26
Challenge Con	.27	Potosi	.21
Chollar	.23	Savage	.53
Confidence	1.00	Sag Belcher	.12
Con Cal & Va	2.15	Sierra Nevada	.49
Con Imperial	.01	Syndicate	.10
Crown Point	.19	St. Louis	.10
Gould & Curry	.38	Union Con	.82
Hale & Norcross	2.25	Utah Con	.14
Julia	.09	Yellow Jacket	.32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sunrise 5:03 | Sunset 6:53 | Moon rises 2:51 | Moon's age 26

HIGH WATER.

A.M.—Sandy Hook 3:56 | Gov. Island 4:26 | Hell Gate 6:19
P.M.—Sandy Hook 4:31 | Gov. Island 5:06 | Hell Gate 6:59

INCOMING STEAMERS.

TO-DAY.

Vessel.	From.	Line.
*Korona	St Croix, April 15	Quebec
*Maraval	Trinidad, April 19	Trinidad
*Liguria	Naples, April 14	Italian
*La Lorraine	Havre, April 22	French
*Texas	Copenhagen, April 11	Scand-Am
*Campania	Liverpool, April 22	Cunard
*St. Paul	Southampton, April 22	American
*Esperanza	Havana, April 25	Ward
Monviso	Gibraltar, March 29	Italian
Minnehaha	London, April 15	Atlantic Trans
Georgic	Liverpool, April 14	White Star
Satsuma	Algiers, April 10	Barber
Couldson	Port Talbot, April 11	H H R & Co
Lugano	Hamburg, April 13	Hamb-Am
Equita	Naples, April 21	Italian
Lampasas	Galveston, April 11	Mallory
Comanche	Jacksonville, April 25	Clyde
Hamburg	Genoa, April 15	Hamb-Am
El Monte	New-Orleans, April 25	Morgan

SUNDAY, APRIL 30.

*Celtic	Liverpool, April 21	White Star
*Caledonia	Glasgow, April 22	Ancher
*Niagara	Nassau, April 25	Ward
Kansas City	Swansea, April 15	Bristol

MONDAY, MAY 1.

*Zulia	Caracao, April 24	Red D
El Dia	Galveston, April 25	Morgan
Comus	New-Orleans, April 26	Morgan
*Zeeland	Antwerp, April 26	Red Star
*Ryndam	Rotterdam, April 22	Holland-Am

TUESDAY, MAY 2.

*K Wm der Grosse	Bremen, April 25	N G Lloyd
*Prinz Oskar	Gibraltar, April 22	Hamb-Am
*Heilig Olav	Copenhagen, April 19	Scand-Am
*Prinz Wilhelm L	Hayti, April 27	D W I
Ultonia	Gibraltar, April 23	Cunard
Nuestria	Naples, April 15	Fabre

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3.

*Oceanic	Liverpool, April 26	White Star
Algeria	Gibraltar, April 23	Ancher
Concho	Galveston, April 26	Mallory

*Brings mail.

Proposals.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK. ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April 15th, 1905.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until twelve o'clock noon Tuesday, May 2nd, 1905, at the Adjutant General's Office, State Arsenal, 7th Avenue and 35th Street, New York City, for making repairs in the Engineer Department of the U. S. S. "AILEEN," now at the yards of the Burlee Dry Dock Company, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

Cost of towing vessel from the yards of the Burlee Dry Dock Company, Port Richmond, Staten Island, to the works of the contractor to be without cost to the State.

Proposals must be made for the whole of the work, and also upon separate items.

All the repairs, alterations and other work must conform to the specifications to be seen at the office of the Adjutant General, S. N. Y., New York State Arsenal, 7th Avenue and 35th Street, New York City, where a complete copy of the specifications can be had on application.

All the repairs, alterations and other work must be inspected before acceptance. The State reserves the right to reject or accept any or all bids, or any part thereof.

All bids must be sealed, addressed to the Adjutant General, State of New York, 7th Avenue and 35th Street, New York City, and plainly marked "BIDS FOR REPAIRS TO U. S. S. 'AILEEN.'"

NELSON H. HENRY, Adjutant General.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM SHOVELS.—Office, Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., April 5, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the Purchasing Agent, Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M., May 3, 1905, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing above mentioned steam shovels. Blanks and full information may be obtained from this office, or offices of Asst. Purchasing Agent, 24 State St., N. Y. City, or Asst. Purchasing Agent, at Custom House, New Orleans, La. H. J. GALLAGHER, Major, U. S. A., Purchasing Agent.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1905.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Purchasing Agent of this Department until 2 o'clock p. m., May 23, 1905, for furnishing Letter Boxes, Letter Box Fasteners and Letter Box Posts for the Postal Service for the four years from July 1, 1905, to June 30, 1909. Blanks for proposals, with specifications and full instructions to bidders, will be furnished upon application to the Purchasing Agent for the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. GEO. B. CORTELYOU, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., March 13, 1905. Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for blankets, woollen and cotton goods, clothing, etc.," as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 119-121 Wooster street, New-York City, will be received until 1 o'clock, p. m., of Tuesday, May 16, 1905, for furnishing for the Indian Service, blankets, woollen and cotton goods, clothing, notions, hats and caps. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished on application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; the U. S. Indian warehouses, 119-131 Wooster street, New York City; 265-267 South Canal street, Chicago, Ill.; 815 Howard street, Omaha, Nebr.; 602 South Seventh street, St. Louis, Mo.; 23 Washington street, San Francisco, Cal.; the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Wyo., and St. Paul, Minn.; the Quartermaster, U. S. A., Seattle, Wash.; and the postmasters at Sioux City, Tucson, Portland, Spokane and Tacoma. Bids will be opened at the hour and days above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening. The Department reserves the right to determine the point of delivery and to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid.

F. E. LEUPP, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY AND Miscellaneous Supplies.—War Department, Washington, March 22, 1905. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 2 p. m. MAY 4, 1905, and then opened, for furnishing stationery and miscellaneous supplies (brooms, brushes, soaps, towels, etc.) for War Department Bureaus and Offices during year ending June 30, 1906. Information furnished on application. Proposals must be in envelopes indorsed "Proposals for Stationery" and "Proposals for Miscellaneous Supplies," respectively, and addressed M. R. THORP, Chief of Supply Div.

PROPOSALS.—U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGriculture, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., April 1, 1905.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Secretary of Agriculture until noon, Wednesday, May 10, 1905, for furnishing, delivering and laying for the Weather Bureau, U. S. Department of Agriculture, thirty-five statute miles of one-conductor telegraph cable between Charlevoix and Beaver Island, Mich. Blanks and information for bidding may be obtained from the Chief of Weather Bureau, Washington, D. C. Proposals must be inclosed in envelopes, sealed and marked "Proposals for Cable," and addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids. JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASHington, D. C., April 1, 1905.—Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this Department until 2 o'clock p. m., Thursday, May 4, 1905, and will be opened immediately thereafter, for furnishing the following classes of supplies, etc., for the Department of the Interior and the Civil Service Commission during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, to wit: (1) for fuel and ice; (2) for furniture, carpets, and other miscellaneous supplies; (3) for stationery. At the same time and place proposals will be received for such meats, groceries, dry goods, shoes, drugs, paints, hardware, fuel, lumber, chemicals, laboratory apparatus, plumbing, electrical, engraving, photographic supplies, etc., as may be required by the Government Hospital for the Insane, the Freedmen's Hospital, the Geological Survey, the Howard University, and the U. S. Capitol Building and Grounds, respectively, during the fiscal year above indicated. Proposals will also be received for the washing of towels and for the purchase during the same period of the waste paper of the Department of the Interior. Bids must be made on Government blanks. Forms of proposals, etc., will be furnished on application; requests for blanks must designate the classes of supplies upon which it is proposed to bid. All bidders are invited to be present at the opening. E. A. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.—U. S. DEPARTMENT OF Agriculture, Office of the Secretary, Washington, D. C., March 31, 1905.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Disbursing Clerk until 2 p. m., Thursday, May 4, 1905, for furnishing the following supplies during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, as follows: Stationery; laboratory; lumber and packing boxes; fuel and ice; painters; plumbers'; furniture and map frames; forage; car seals, etc.; brooms, brushes, hardware, etc.; flower pots; electrical; flags; instruments, towers, and lanterns; printing and lithographing material; also for cleaning carpets and washing towels and for the purchase of waste paper. Full information furnished on application to the Disbursing Clerk or to the Weather Bureau. Bids must be sealed and addressed to the Secretary of Agriculture, in accordance with instructions given on schedules. JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGton, D. C., April 1, 1905.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Purchasing Agent of this Department until 2 o'clock p. m., Thursday, May 4, 1905, for furnishing Stationery—including paper, wrapping paper, cards and card board, copy books and blank books, tags, drawing materials, inks and mucilage, pens and penholders, pencils, erasers, knives and shears, typewriters and supplies, rubber goods, and miscellaneous supplies; Stamps—rubber, roller composition and metal, and ink and pads for same—Numbering Machines, Seals, etc.; Scales and Copying Presses; Furniture, Carpets, etc.; Baskets, Buckets and Boxes; Dry Goods; Twine and Cordage; Hardware and Trucks; Leather and Leather Belting; Electrical Supplies; Paints, Oils, Chemicals and Glass; Lumber, Fuel, Ice, etc.; Forage and Household Supplies, as they may be ordered from time to time during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1905, and ending June 30, 1906, for the use of any branch of the Post Office Department or the Postal Service. Blanks for proposals, with specifications and full instructions to bidders, will be furnished upon application to the Purchasing Agent for the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. GEO. B. CORTELYOU, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGton D. C., April 1, 1905.—Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at the office of the Purchasing Agent of this Department until 2 o'clock p. m., Thursday, May 4, 1905, for furnishing such Envelopes as the several Executive Departments in Washington and certain Government offices elsewhere may require during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906. Blanks for proposals, with specifications and full instructions to bidders, will be furnished upon application to the Purchasing Agent for the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. GEO. B. CORTELYOU, Postmaster General.

OUTGOING STEAMERS.

TO-DAY.

Vessel.	For.	Line.	Mails close.	Vessel sails.
Philadelphia, Southampton, Amer			6:00 a m	9:30 a