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HAINES OUT OF S. P. C. A. Resignation Took Effect Yesterday - Successor Not Chosen.

The resignation of John P. Haines as president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals went into effect yesterday. He had practically ceased to exercise the functions of his office several days before, but April 15 had been fixed as the time for his official retirement. His resignation was presented to the board of managers on March 28, to take effect on May 1. The board, however, voted that it go into force at the earlier date.

The New-York Tribune For particulars apply to Business Manager THE TRIBUNE

NEGRO ACCUSES TUNNEL FOREMAN. Says He Was Beaten Into Insensibility by Gang of Laborers.

Henry Dunn, also known as Henry Davis, foreman of a gang in the Belmont tunnel at 425 street and the East River, was locked up early yesterday morning in the East 81st street station. Samuel Carter, colored, of No. 196 West 134th street, is Dunn's accuser. He is in the Flower Hospital, suffering from internal injuries and bruises all over his body. He says that Dunn and several other laborers when the foreman called to his help beat and kicked him into insensibility.

ALDERMEN TO CONFER WITH IVINS. Will Adopt Procedure To Be Used in Street Cleaning Investigation.

Members of the Street Cleaning Committee of the Board of Aldermen will have a conference to-day with William M. Ivins, who is to conduct the investigation of the Street Cleaning Department, and a plan of procedure will be adopted. The examination of witnesses will begin on Wednesday in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen in the city hall, and the first witness to be examined will be Commissioner Woodbury.

DOMINION NOTES. Canadians Keeping Close Watch on Mr. Hill's Railroad Schemes.

Ottawa, Ont., April 14 (Special).—Canadians are beginning to be interested in the recent announcement that James J. Hill is planning to capture as much of the Western carrying trade of the Dominion as he can. Details have recently been published regarding the network of railways which he has in course of construction, or is planning, for a large extent of the British Columbia sections of the Dominion. The prediction is also made that the Hill interests will, at no distant date, build another transcontinental system across the country.

Mr. Hill has at the present time five railways in the coast province. For a number of years, in Parliament and out of it, the Canadian Pacific interlarded with Mr. Hill's name, and more recently by Thomas Shaughnessy, have fought the entrance of Mr. Hill to Canadian territory. The appeal to Parliament was largely on patriotic grounds, the argument being that a large share of British Columbia trade would find an outlet through the United States if the Hill line in the Pacific were to come in, and that the Canadian Pacific, which would suffer financially and otherwise.

One of the most memorable of these fights occurred during the last session of Parliament over the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern bill, providing for a Hill railway through the mining districts of Southern British Columbia. Mr. Hill's plan had not been a direct communication, the mining district being tapped by a branch line running down from the main line of the Canadian Pacific. The fight in the railway committee was so keen that the bill was passed only on the deciding vote of the chairman. The advocates of a policy of free trade in railways were triumphant, and the Hill project was endorsed by a Parliamentary majority.

In the private section of the West there has been no opposition, and Mr. Hill and his associates several acquired provincial charters for lines in several directions, all tapping rich wheat belts. It is not likely that any one knows the number of charters for lines on Canadian territory Mr. Hill has, but a glance at the map will show at least six branch lines starting from the Great Northern's main line in the United States and reaching into Manitoba. From these lines extensions are contemplated which will tap the new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

A prominent official of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in discussing this invasion of Canadian territory by Mr. Hill, said that Mr. Hill would find that in every part of the Canadian West he would be met with a greater or less opposition. He cannot get the whole business, or the half of it, especially as this business increases through the incoming of population. He will get more for hauling wheat to Duluth than the Canadian Pacific Railway will get for hauling it from the point of marketing to the Great Lakes. All wheat diverted to the United States will mean that much loss to Canada as a whole. The Canadian Pacific Railway is alert and will, in all probability, deliver some counter strokes by invading American territory at a number of points.

The fear is expressed that the Hill enterprises will seriously affect the prospects of the new transcontinental railway, otherwise known as the Grand Trunk Pacific, but there are many who believe that the great stretch of fertile lands in the Canadian West will, in the present country, cattle and horses, keep pace with the railway development.

SHAW ON SUNDAY SCHOOL. Greatest Institution in World, He Tells Brooklynites.

Secretary Leslie M. Shaw of the Treasury Department told one thousand young and old people in the chapel of the James M. Smith Church Sunday school in Brooklyn, yesterday that Bible study and Sunday schools were vitally essential to the welfare and progress of this country. Secretary Shaw was introduced by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Hill, pastor of James Church, as a brother Methodist. Mr. Shaw said:

I have been interested in Sunday school work for a long time. I believe that the Sunday school is one of the greatest agencies in the world, and that they are essential to the country. You, young men, when you get through here and go out into the world, I do not say that the Bible should be taught in the public school, but I do say that it should be taught in the Sunday school. The Bible is a book that is not taught in the public school, either. I am not prepared to say that you should have expository teaching in the Bible in the public school. I am not sure that it would not drive many people away from church. If the Bible is taught in the Sunday school, you will find that you students here will get most of your knowledge of the book from the Sunday school study and from the religious training that the Sunday school is the greatest institution in the world.

Secretary Shaw will go to Utica to-night and will deliver a speech at the Chamber of Commerce dinner there to-morrow night. He expects to return to Washington by the middle of the week. Mrs. Shaw, with Miss Pansy G. Perkins, daughter of Senator Perkins, of San Francisco, and Miss S. I. Cassidy, called yesterday on the Red Star Line steamship Kroonland.

SHOWS TRADE GROWTH. Bulletin on Commerce with Smaller North American Countries.

Washington, April 15.—A bulletin issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor says that the trade of the United States with North American countries, exclusive of Canada, Mexico and Cuba, for the year 1905, aggregated \$1,000,000,000, as compared with \$900,000,000 in 1904.

Porto Rico, the bulletin says, has an annual commerce of about \$25,000,000, of which \$4 per cent is with the United States. The share of the United States has increased largely since the organization of Porto Rico as a custom district of this country in 1899. In 1897 the value of merchandise shipped from the United States to Porto Rico was less than \$2,000,000. In 1905 it was over \$14,000,000. Porto Rico's shipments to the United States increased from \$3,000,000 in 1900 to almost \$16,000,000 in 1905.

Sugar shipments from Porto Rico to the United States in 1905, including molasses, were valued at \$12,176,891. With the British West Indies, the bulletin says, the trade of the United States for the year 1905 aggregated \$200,000,000 annually, almost equally divided between imports and exports. Imports from the British West Indies in 1905 were smaller than in any year, with three exceptions, since 1885, and exports to the islands, while slightly exceeding those for intermediate years, were over a half million dollars less than those of 1904.

With Haiti and Santo Domingo the trade of the United States has been practically stationary in recent years. Total imports from these islands decreased from \$1,159,240 in 1901 to \$1,101,520 in 1905, and exports decreased from \$3,424,962 in 1901 to \$2,377,060 in 1905. Imports from Santo Domingo increased from \$3,357,720 in 1901 to \$3,195,100, but exports decreased in the same period from \$1,729,685 to \$1,650,720.

With the Central American republics—Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador and Panama—the trade of the United States amounts to nearly \$27,000,000 annually, a little less than \$3,000,000 representing imports and the remainder exports. Imports from Central America in 1905 amounted to \$2,296,734, and exports to that country, which the bulletin shows a decreasing tendency, aggregated \$1,768,429. With Guatemala, trade amounted to about \$5,750,000 annually, with Honduras it is less than \$5,000,000, and with Nicaragua, \$4,480,000. In the trade of the United States for the last fiscal year.

GREAT WASTE OF FUEL. Geological Survey Experts Show There Is Immense Loss.

Washington, April 15.—Because of the impending strike some of the opinions of the Geological Survey regarding the waste of fuel in this country are interesting. In a recent report, after showing that the people of this country expended approximately \$1,500,000,000 for fuel for the production of heat, light and power last year, the experts of the survey say:

The losses in the utilization of fuel for the development of power in this country are so great that it is a ton of coal consumed in an ordinary manufacturing plant less than one ton of coal is actually used in the actual work of manufacturing; that in an ordinary locomotive only from 3 to 5 per cent of the fuel energy is actually transformed into useful work; that in our houses ordinarily not more than one-seventh of 1 per cent of the fuel energy is actually transformed into electric light; that gas from the blast furnaces of the country are now lost in the atmosphere that would yield continuously, if properly utilized, an amount of heat energy greater than that of the coke itself. These by-products would include ammonium sulphate sufficient to fertilize our farms, and a quantity of gas which could be used for heating our houses and repaving our roads. How, therefore, can it be possible that the waste of fuel in this country is so great? Unfortunately, it is not always clear even to those who best understand the waste of fuel in this country, and it is not always clear to those who best understand the waste of fuel in this country, and it is not always clear to those who best understand the waste of fuel in this country.

GOOD YEAR FOR FIRE INSURANCE. Hendricks' Report Shows Increase in Capital and Business of Companies.

Albany, April 15.—Superintendent Hendricks of the State Department of Insurance, in his annual report on fire and marine insurance made public to-night, states that at the close of the year 1905 the fire, fire marine and marine insurance companies doing business in this state had \$43,377,542 admitted assets, not including those held abroad. The whole number of companies reporting an increase of \$2,445,785, as compared with 1904. The liabilities of these companies, excluding scrip and capital, were \$25,816,826, an increase of \$15,529,950 over the preceding year. The income was \$25,182,428, and the disbursements were \$23,343,846, an increase, as compared with 1904, of \$5,384,351 in income and a decrease of \$1,283,387 in disbursements. The whole number of companies reporting in 1905 was 179, 14 more than in 1904.

MORMONS AFTER HISTORIC PLACES. Contest Between Utah and Iowa Churches to Own Places Connected with Their Faith.

Lamont, Iowa, April 15 (Special).—The Mormon Church is preparing to push eastward. An effort is to be made not only to regain possession of Nauvoo, whence the Mormons were driven fifty years ago, but of the historic spots in New York State, at Carthage, Ill., and the little camp ground at Florence, just below Omaha, where the Mormons spent one winter. This is the plan reported here by delegates who have returned from the convention of the Young People's Association of the reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints, which has just closed in Independence, Mo. It is to be a young people's movement, and the work of soliciting funds will begin at once.

Spurred on by fact that the Mormon Church of Utah is anxious to get these places, the Latter Day Saints are expected to get possession of the historic town of Nauvoo, and practically to convert it into a shrine for their followers. It is to be the Mecca of the Church, which now has such a large following in Taylor, Ringold and Decatur counties in Iowa, and near Independence. They desire to keep the Brightlights from getting the town, and the new settlement here, and the Latter Day Saints are expected to get possession of the historic town of Nauvoo, and practically to convert it into a shrine for their followers. It is to be the Mecca of the Church, which now has such a large following in Taylor, Ringold and Decatur counties in Iowa, and near Independence. They desire to keep the Brightlights from getting the town, and the new settlement here, and the Latter Day Saints are expected to get possession of the historic town of Nauvoo, and practically to convert it into a shrine for their followers.

JOHN F. WALLACE AN ARBITRATOR. In the Dispute Regarding Work Between the Grand Trunk Railway and Its Employees.

John F. Wallace, formerly chief engineer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has been selected as the third arbitrator in the dispute regarding work between the Grand Trunk Railway and its employees. Wallace has gone to Montreal, where a meeting will be held to-morrow. The two other arbitrators are J. M. Morrissey, of Cleveland, an official of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS. STOCK PRICES HIGHER AT END OF THE WEEK AFTER EARLY WEAKNESS.

Gold Imports and Treasury Deposits Relieve the Monetary Situation—Railroad Earnings Heavy.

Wall Street apparently believes that the money crisis is a thing of the past and that from now on conditions in the local loan market will improve to an extent that will bring about a more normal monetary situation. There are many excellent reasons for this belief, and unless contrary indications fall there ought soon to develop quotations for funds which will prove of no hardship to mercantile and speculative borrowers. Money, of course, was a prominent factor in last week's Stock Exchange trading, declines in securities being recorded when loans advanced to the high points when rates fell under the influence of gold import engagements and receipts of large amounts of currency at this centre from out-of-town points.

Stock market values throughout the period of high lending rates and exhibited great resistance pressure which has been placed on stocks in recent weeks has not been effective in causing disturbance naturally in the hands of men who are financially strong and that holders are willing to carry their accounts for long days of high money in the confident belief that prices will move to a material level before midsummer. This idea is better based on the well founded assumption that affairs in the business world will continue in their present prosperous condition and that increasing evidence of the country's great industrial expansion will attract a heavy demand for securities from the public at large; also a demand from foreign investors.

According to authorities who recently have returned from Europe foreign capital is more disposed to move into American investments than it was a few months ago, while speculative investment is beginning to turn from the South African mining shares to the American market, especially in the case of the copper issues, which, it is believed, will advance, owing to the strong statistical position of the metal and the improving demand of copper in all parts of the world. It is understood that the supply of copper abroad is extremely limited, while it is known that the consumption in this country is heavy enough to prevent the accumulation of large surplus stocks.

Earnings of all the copper companies are heavy and it is expected that the Amalgamated Copper directors will increase the dividend on the company's stock at the next dividend period. The fact that quotations for many issues are selling at a level which does not net current buyers large returns on their purchases does not upset the speculative theory that with the return of easier rates for money stocks will move to a higher quotation level, nor does the large amount of new security issues now coming on the market encourage the belief that there will be a congestion of stocks harmful to bull operations. In the week such stocks as Northwest, Illinois Central, Union Pacific, Amalgamated Copper, Reading, and Pacific Coast fluctuated over a wide range of quotations, especially the last named security, which enjoyed a marked gain under the influence of buying, which apparently is of a competitive character. It is quite generally believed that a number of railway interests are anxious to secure control of the Pacific Coast Company, but the chances are that if control passes it will do so at much higher figures for the stock, inasmuch as it is closely held and owners show little disposition to part with it at present figures.

Secretary Shaw's unprecedented action in placing government gold in national banks, to be used as a part of the banks' reserves, pending the arrival of gold engaged abroad, was, of course, an influence in Saturday's market that encouraged active covering of shorts and a belief that prices for securities in the current week would move to a higher level. And the announcement that the leading bankers of this city are prosecuting energetically their campaign for a reform in the currency system also created a favorable impression on speculative sentiment. The Secretary of the Treasury will permit the banks to have all the money they wish as long as they have satisfactory collateral to offer, but the amounts thus advanced must be returned to the government the minute an equivalent amount of gold arrives from abroad, and the use of government funds while foreign gold is in transit will thus serve to bring about an easier situation in the local money market, though it is not expected that there will be real ease in rates for a number of weeks to come. Extreme high quotations for money last week were accompanied by a decline in sterling to the lowest point since December, 1903, and as a consequence of this movement New York was able to take gold from the Bank of England. In addition, some of the metal was engaged in Paris, to say nothing of round amounts in transit from South Africa. New York needs gold, and local bankers would rather see a large movement of the metal from Europe to this side of the ocean than heavy government deposits in foreign banks, and despite the obstacles which foreign bankers are placing in the way of shipments of the precious metal to this country the chances are in favor of further engagements.

It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury is placing small amounts of government funds with interior banks, and if these institutions are able to increase their reserves through federal treasury assistance the New York institutions will be better off, inasmuch as the rate for loans in this city will attract surplus funds from out of town. Domestic exchange at Western cities on New York is stronger than recently reported, and it is thought that the firmness in the local money market will bring currency to the East, despite the fact that the demands for money at interior points is unusually heavy. The present conditions in the money market are due to the activity in trade and to the enormous amount of money that is tied up in speculative and investment operations in Wall Street and in real estate. While the supply of funds in this country is large, as shown by the statement of the Treasury Department of April 1, which presents a total circulation of \$2,676,504,788, an increase of \$117,511,905, as compared with this time a year ago, it is poorly distributed at the present time, owing in part to the weak features of our currency system; but the fact that the country has such big holdings of money ought to dispel the forebodings of persons who evidently believe that there is not enough of the circulating medium in the nation to support the trade expansion which is now underway.

Outside of the antiaircraft coal situation conditions in the business world remain sound, with no indication of an important setback in the current year. Of course, an extended disturbance in the coal fields might interfere with various branches of trade, but the current indications do not point to a prolonged strike, especially as the miners have made so many concessions from their original demands to the operators. Apparently the miners are anxious to avoid a strike, and the odds are now in favor of the belief that there will not be a protracted cessation of work in the hard coal fields. Reports received by the commercial agencies last week were extremely encouraging, especially in regard to the situation in the iron and steel business, in which improvement was reported in all lines. Orders are large in volume without an aggressive campaign on the part of the iron and steel companies to secure new business, and barring a most drastic change in underlying factors, the year of 1906 will break all records for production and consumption of raw and finished materials in the iron and steel business. Prices are being maintained at a firm level, with no suggestion of material changes, though the producers and manufacturers doubtless could advance quotations without causing any reduction in demand. It is not the policy, however, of the trade to increase prices. Railroad earnings continue heavy, owing to the country's industrial prosperity, which has been materially helped by favorable weather conditions, and to the better facilities the railroads now have for the handling of general transportation. The railroads of the United States have spent enormous sums of money on betterments in the last few years, a reflection of which is seen in the gains which are being made in net receipts.

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WEEKLY TABLE OF BONDS.

Table with columns: Date, Bond Name, Price, Yield, etc. Includes entries for U.S. 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, 8s, 9s, 10s, 11s, 12s, 13s, 14s, 15s, 16s, 17s, 18s, 19s, 20s, 21s, 22s, 23s, 24s, 25s, 26s, 27s, 28s, 29s, 30s, 31s, 32s, 33s, 34s, 35s, 36s, 37s, 38s, 39s, 40s, 41s, 42s, 43s, 44s, 45s, 46s, 47s, 48s, 49s, 50s, 51s, 52s, 53s, 54s, 55s, 56s, 57s, 58s, 59s, 60s, 61s, 62s, 63s, 64s, 65s, 66s, 67s, 68s, 69s, 70s, 71s, 72s, 73s, 74s, 75s, 76s, 77s, 78s, 79s, 80s, 81s, 82s, 83s, 84s, 85s, 86s, 87s, 88s, 89s, 90s, 91s, 92s, 93s, 94s, 95s, 96s, 97s, 98s, 99s, 100s.

GOVERNMENT BONDS. Government bond quotations compare as follows with those of a week ago:

Table with columns: Bond Name, Price, Yield, etc. Includes entries for U.S. 2s, 3s, 4s, 5s, 6s, 7s, 8s, 9s, 10s, 11s, 12s, 13s, 14s, 15s, 16s, 17s, 18s, 19s, 20s, 21s, 22s, 23s, 24s, 25s, 26s, 27s, 28s, 29s, 30s, 31s, 32s, 33s, 34s, 35s, 36s, 37s, 38s, 39s, 40s, 41s, 42s, 43s, 44s, 45s, 46s, 47s, 48s, 49s, 50s, 51s, 52s, 53s, 54s, 55s, 56s, 57s, 58s, 59s, 60s, 61s, 62s, 63s, 64s, 65s, 66s, 67s, 68s, 69s, 70s, 71s, 72s, 73s, 74s, 75s, 76s, 77s, 78s, 79s, 80s, 81s, 82s, 83s, 84s, 85s, 86s, 87s, 88s, 89s, 90s, 91s, 92s, 93s, 94s, 95s, 96s, 97s, 98s, 99s, 100s.

Brookover farm, which was completed a few days ago, continues to hold up at a little over a day. There is little if anything of interest generally throughout the South and West, except the ready mentioned. On the Ohio side conditions are not changed from what they have been for some time. No new territory of any consequence has been added from Lima, Ohio, state, that there is a steady drain on the gross stock held by the Standard Oil Company in storage in Ohio and Indiana. For three months this drain has amounted to 100,000 barrels a month, while pure runs have amounted to 125,000 barrels a month. The above barrels are now the small amount of stock in the hands of the Standard Oil Company. Under existing conditions, with the steady decline in the price of oil, it is not unlikely that the Standard Oil Company will be forced to sell its stock at a price which will be a reflection of what it is worth. Refined petroleum was quoted unchanged at 10 cents in barrel and 20 cents in gallon. New York, Philadelphia refined market is also unchanged. The 2-3/4 barrel for the gallon. Antwerp, 10 cents; 100 kilos, and Bremen, 62 marks per 100 kilos.

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BANK EXCHANGES; SALES RECORDED.

The bank exchanges of the New York Clearing House and the stocks sold on the New York Stock Exchange last week and for the same week of the preceding two years compare as follows:

Table with columns: Bank Name, Sales, etc. Includes entries for Bank of America, Chase National Bank, etc.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The Tribune has printed the gross earnings of thirty-nine railroads or systems for the fourth week in March. Of these, thirty return gains of \$1,748,228, or 18.9 per cent, and nine return losses of \$210,022, or 6.9 per cent. The whole shows a gain of \$1,538,206, or 12.5 per cent. The Tribune has also printed the gross earnings of thirty-four railroads or systems for the first week in April, of which thirty return gains of \$32,077, or 13.9 per cent, and four return losses of \$136,230, or 28.2 per cent. The whole shows a gain of \$32,947, or 10.1 per cent.

CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN.

Table with columns: Week, Earnings, Expenses, etc. Includes entries for First week in April, Second week in April, etc.

DETROIT UNITED.

Table with columns: Week, Earnings, Expenses, etc. Includes entries for First week in April, Second week in April, etc.

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM.

Table with columns: Week, Earnings, Expenses, etc. Includes entries for First week in April, Second week in April, etc.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE.

Table with columns: Week, Earnings, Expenses, etc. Includes entries for First week in April, Second week in April, etc.

IN THE PETROLEUM FIELDS.

The Keener sand pool in the Ellsworth district, Tyler County, Va., continues as the one section of interest in the lower Southwest. Since the completion of the first well, about two months ago, with one exception, have been completed, all of which, with a few exceptions, have been good productive capacity. The extent of this pool is not yet ascertained, as all the wells have been drilled within a narrow area. Several wells are now under way in different directions from the producing centres, and are awaited with much interest. The fortunate early owners are disposed to liberalize their fortune, and have receded already to the liberal use of explosives, and with good results, so far as the immediate output is concerned. Naturally, such energetic measures will go far toward impoverishing the pool before the other wells reach the pay streak. While the present wells are holding up satisfactorily, they are already beginning to show declining tendencies, but the indications are that they will continue fairly productive for some little time to come.

REPORTS LOSS OF NEARLY \$2,000. Leo Dohman Says He Met Stranger and Was Knocked Down and Robbed.

Leo Dohman, No. 205 West 23rd street, said that shortly before midnight, Saturday, he was knocked down in 21st street and robbed of nearly \$2,000. Dohman said he met a stranger Saturday night who volunteered to show him New York and struck him on the head with a brick. The next day Dohman knew he was in a bad way when he recovered consciousness. His money, which amounted to nearly \$2,000, was gone, and so were his other valuables. He told his story to Detectives McGee and Brown, who were sent out with him on the 13th.