OUTLOOK FOR COTTON CROP.

IMPROVEMENT IS REPORTED FROM SEVERAL STATES.

Too Rank Growth and Unsatisfactory Fruiting in Others—Principal Corn States Send Good Reports—Spring Wheat Harvest Is Generally Good.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The weekly summary of crop conditions issued by the Weather Bureau to-day says:

During the week ending July 31 the Ohio Valley and northern portions of the middle Atlantic States and New England experienced temperature too low for best results, but elsewhere the temperature conditions were favorable. Rains interfered with farm work in the Missouri Valley, northeastern Texas and in portions of the lower Ohio Valley and East Gulf coast districts, while rain is needed in Georgia, portions of Florida and northern Mississippi, northern Illinois, Ohio and northern New Jersey.

In the Ohio Valley the growth of corn has been somewhat checked by cool weather, but elsewhere in the principal corn States this crop has made excellent progress. Throughout the Atlantic coast districts a fine crop is indicated. In Tennessee, Arkansas, Indian Territory and northern Texas the condition of corn is not so promising. Threshing of winter wheat has been interrupted by wet weather in southern Illinois and portions of the Missouri Valley and middle Atlantic States, but elsewhere this work has advanced satisfactorily. Winter wheat harvest is finished except a small portion of the crop in Michigan and New York.

Spring wheat harvest is in progress in Nebraska, Iowa and the southern portions of South Dakota and Minnesota. This crop has made favorable progress, no rust damage being reported except from scattered fields in South Dakota, where smut and blight are also prevalent to some extent. Late spring wheat was materially damaged in Washington by hot winds on the preceding week, but the early crop escaped injury. Harvest is general in Oregon, with about the average yield and quality. Oat harvest has progressed favorably, and is now becoming general in the more northerly States. With the exception of some damage to harvested oats in Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas and Virginia, the reports respecting this crop are highly favorable.

Some improvement in the condition of cotton over most of Texas is indicated, and while too rank growth and unsatisfactory fruiting are reported from Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, general but slight improvement is always shown in these States. In Alabama the crop has generally deteriorated; in Georgia it is fruiting rapidly where sufficient rains have occurred, but in other localities of that State rain is badly needed, and shedding, rust and black root are prevalent. Too rank growth and shedding are also reported from Tennessee, the Carolinas and Florida, in which States no improvement is indicated, except on clay lands in South Carolina, while on sandy lands in that State the crop has deteriorated.

In Maryland and Virginia tobacco is not doing well, although some improvement is reported from the latter State. An improvement is also reported from Kentucky, where, however, the crop is in need of cultivation and has suffered from rain and hail in the northern portion. In the other tobacco States the outlook is favorable.

"With but few exceptions the reports indicate a very light crop of apples.

Haying has been retarded in portions of Iowa, North Dakota and Virginia, but reports generally indicate that a good crop of hay has been largely secured.

Knickerbocker Investment Co. Assets Turned Over to Receiver.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 1.—After argument in the case of Howard Stokes against the Knickerbocker Investment Company had taken up the morning session of the Court of Chancery Vice-Chancellor Bergen this afternoon ordered all the assets turned over to Receiver Jerome Taylor of Newark pending a final decision of the insolvency proceedings begun by Stokes and which the defendants have been trying to have quashed. He also directed that the creditors accept payment for their claims from the receiver.

Receiver Asked for Hardman Rubber Co.

A rule directing the officers of the Hardman Rubber Company of Bellville, N. J., to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed because of fraud charged in the concern's bookkeeping was granted in the Newark Chancery Chambers yesterday by Vice-Chancellor Stevens. The rule is returnable next Tuesday. Cyril Johnson, a stockholder, charges that by manipulation of the books no profits were shown for 1902. Among the documents in the case is an affidavit by an expert accountant which sets forth that if the books had been properly kept there would have been a profit of $12,526.

National Bank Reports.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—National bank circulation on July 31 aggregated $503,371,395, this being an increase of $8,251,580 during the month of July and of $53,764,507 compared with the same date last year.

Of the $546,735,590 of bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer by national banks to secure circulation and deposits of public funds, $494,719,650 were 2 per cent. consols, and $2,918,500 were railroad and other bonds.

Typewriter Company Chartered.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 1.—The Blake Typewriter Company of Newark was incorporated here to-day with $1,000,000 capital stock, divided into $500,000 preferred bearing 6 per cent. non-cumulative and $500,000 common. The incorporators are G. Waldron Blake, New York; George W. Clark, Douglaston, N. Y.; Jacob Bodmer, Newark; Emile Riesch, Brooklyn, and Benjamin Taylor, Brooklyn.

Receiver for Wheeler Manufacturing Co.

On application of John A. Miller, counsel representing the Manufacturers' National Bank and other creditors, Vice Chancellor Stevens of Newark, N. J., yesterday appointed George M. Keasbey receiver for the Wheeler Manufacturing Company of Newark, with $3,000 bond. The liabilities are $56,800 and the assets $50,000.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Arrangements have just been made for the sale of a Stock Exchange seat for $80,000, the same price as the last previous sale, about a week ago. Brokers, however, expect the next sale to be made at $84,000, and many predict a new high record price in the near future.

President Harrison's Thoughtfulness.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The special train bearing Secretary Taft and the members of his party was gliding around the curves on the westward slopes of the Sierra, the other day, on its way to San Francisco.

"It was long about here," remarked the conductor to Secretary Taft, "that an amusing incident occurred on President Harrison's first trip to California. President Harrison was standing on the observation platform of his special train, viewing the scenery, and ready for a brief address to the people at every town when the train stopped. The President wore a pair of white kid gloves. At the time the incident happened he was holding one of the gloves loosely in his hand. The train struck a sharp curve, and in grabbing the railing to steady himself the President allowed the glove to slip from his grasp and fall to the ground between the rails. Quick as a flash he tore the other glove from his hand and threw it after the first one.

"'What did you do that for?' asked one of the members of the President's party.

"'Well, one glove will do me no good,' replied the President, 'and the tramp that picks up the lost glove might as well have the mate to it.'

"Hm!" was the eloquent and thoughtful comment of Secretary Taft.

GOSSIP OF WALL STREET.

"I believe this story about the purchase of Illinois Central by Union Pacific," says a man who is usually well informed. "I think Mr. Harriman will use that $100,000,000 preferred stock for the purpose, giving two shares of Union Pacific preferred for one of Illinois Central. Illinois Central could then be put on an 8 per cent. basis, and its dividends would pay the dividends on the Union Pacific preferred. There is $66,000,000 of Illinois Central stock, and half of it could be bought with the Union Pacific stock. You remember last winter we had a big speculation in Union Pacific and New York Central on the story that there was going to be some kind of a Harriman-Vanderbilt merger. Mr. Harriman, I believe, wanted the Chicago and Northwest. This deal fell through, and the market went to smash. I think the trouble was that Harriman could not make terms with the Vanderbilts. He is now using the Northwest from Omaha to Chicago. He could just as well use the Illinois Central, a property in which he is largely interested as a stockholder. The Illinois Central would give the Union Pacific a Gulf connection besides, and would, with the Southern Pacific, make a Harriman quadrangle west of the Mississippi. One thing that makes me feel confident that something is doing is that $33,000,000 of Illinois Central was transferred last week to the names of clerks in a banking house closely related with the Union Pacific management."

"It is still an open question," says Mr. Vanderlip of the City Bank, "if we shall have abnormally high money this fall. There will undoubtedly be a tightening of loanable funds as currency is shipped to the interior, but it is a mooted question whether it will assume serious dimensions."

Amalgamated Copper, in which there has been very little trading for weeks, became the market leader yesterday, selling to 85¾, which price is equivalent to 86⅝, as the quarterly dividend of 1¾ has just come off. Around 85 there appeared to be a great deal of long stock for sale, and the price fell back at the close to the previous day's closing price, 84¾. Boston is very bullish on the copper stocks, and much of the buying of Amalgamated Copper in this market recently has been by Boston houses. Amalgamated shows what the tipsters call "a strong upward tendency," but it advances in much more orderly fashion than formerly. The basis for the speculation in this stock is, of course, the strength of the copper metal market. Copper is now selling at the highest level it has touched in four years, and everybody in the trade is very optimistic. It is the purpose of large interests in the trade to prevent a runaway market in copper such as we had in the last copper boom, when the metal sold above 18 cents. The result of such an advance in the price of the metal is a sudden increase in the output of copper by mines all over the world. Capital rushes in to open up new mines, which can be operated very profitably when copper is selling around 17 cents, but which lose money on a 13 cent market. The sudden increase in the production breaks the market and hurts all producers. The big copper producers prefer a stable market at a reasonable level to a highly fluctuating market.

One of the Western roads, the stock of which is not very popular with speculators, recently ordered thirty new big engines. When the first of them were received it was found that they could not be squeezed through the tunnels west of Kansas City.

One of the best known commission houses, which has been on the fence as to the trend of prices for some weeks, and which was recently a large seller of stocks for certain Western operators, wrote last night: "Autumn is approaching with its uncertainties and its business requirements and demands, and the extra session of Congress will produce controversies more or less important. We feel rather disposed to urge our friends to sell in moderation, therefore, and take their profits as the market hardens. It is impossible to gage the exact extent of the present movement, but it is fair to assume that those who try to find the very top notch will not succeed. Average sales from this time on, in other words selling to those who want to buy, should produce a result which will be satisfactory to the holder of stocks. Scarcely an autumn comes to Wall Street without a recession in values, and we firmly believe that securities of the speculative grade which are marketed at these figures, or perhaps slightly above the present range, can be rebought before early winter at a profit."

The wheat rust scare last season was a year ago this week.

A Western capitalist who sailed for Europe yesterday morning at 6 o'clock on the Kronprinz Wilhelm received the London prices, and later the New York prices, by wireless telegraph. This suggests that the time is coming when paragraphs of this nature will appear on the news tickers: "The heavy buying of Steel preferred this morning is believed to have come from the White Star ship Oceanic, three days out from London," or: "The sharp break in Smelters is credited to selling by several members of the pool who are on the Deutschland. After the ship sailed two days ago they were heavy buyers of the stock," or: "The heavy trading in Sugar had the appearance of being on matched orders, coming from the Kaiser Wilhelm and the St. Louis," or: "Big buying orders have come into the market in the last ten minutes from the Baltic, two days out from Liverpool."

The Street has a story of a large extra dividend on Anaconda.

The decline in the market near the close yesterday, which was marked by a few minutes of aggressive selling of Union Pacific, Steel preferred, American Smelting, St. Paul, Pennsylvania and Missouri Pacific, caused stocks to close at a decline for the day for the first time in eight days. Stocks advanced all last week, the average gain in the eight days ending with Monday for twenty railway stocks having been a little more than three points. The average decline in these stocks yesterday was about half a point. It is of interest to note that the advance last week, while of some proportions, was not accompanied, as such an advance is expected to be, by a large increase in the trading. There has been only one million share day in a number of weeks. Some observers of the market say that there appears to be no special effort on the part of large banking interests to attract public speculation. Stocks advance little by little without any fireworks. The only spectacular displays are in stocks controlled by special pools, like American Smelting, Standard stocks like Union Pacific, Pennsylvania, Baltimore and the Steels are gradually finding higher levels without public support. Some banking people say frankly that they do not care to see the public in the market in a large way just now. They would rather the public waited until prices are higher.

Business Troubles.

A creditor's petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Michael and Abraham Lewis (M. Lewis & Son), importers of furs and skins at 41 East Ninth street. It was stated in the application that the firm usually carried a stock of furs worth $10,000 and that on July 29 the entire stock was removed in two vans.

Schedules in bankruptcy of the Castle Braid Company of 552 Broadway show liabilities of $453,979, of which $110,000 are secured, and nominal assets of $353,902.

Didn't Care for Ornaments.

From the Woman's Home Companion.

Joel Chandler Harris tells a story of meeting a man at breakfast in a New Orleans hotel who was searching the bill of fare for something he had never eaten. He in some way decided that waffles were the item for him, and from that time forth he kept the waiter busy. The flavor of the novel dish appeared to make a hit with him, and so great was his power of consumption that he had the waiter hustling from table to kitchen and vice versa. Indeed, says Mr. Harris, the waffles didn't come fast enough. Finally the man called the waiter to his side, and in a confidential way made the following helpful suggestion:

"Say, bub, you might be able to hustle them little cakes along some faster if you would tell the cook to cut out the printing on 'em. Tell him just to send 'em along plain!"

RECEIVER FOR DEFAULTING R.R.

Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Fails to Pay Interest on Bonds.

BUFFALO, Aug. 1.—The Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railway was put into the hands of a receiver here at noon to-day by order of Justice Kenefick of the Supreme Court. The order was made in chambers on application of Arthur H. Van Brunt of New York, representing the Central Trust Company, which is trustee for the bondholders. Frank Sullivan Smith of Angelica was appointed receiver. His bond was fixed at $100,000.

The reason for the receivership was said to be that the road to-day defaulted on its semi-annual payment of interest on bonds. The demand for interest was made in New York city and was refused. The outstanding bonds amount to about $15,000,000, it is said. The railway has no other debts of consequence.

The Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern is a coal and freight carrying road running from Olean to the mining districts of Pennsylvania. Mr. Van Brunt says it is an independent road and that a reorganization may come about soon, but for the present there are no matured plans. There was no opposition to the appointment of a receiver.

The Pittsburg, Shawmut and Northern Railroad was one of the chief causes of the failure of Henry Marquand & Co. and the Seventh National Bank in June, 1901. The railroad was then a new and uncertain enterprise and antagonized by some of the greater coal roads. The bonds of the road were offered for sale and Marquand & Co. bought $6,000,000 of them at par, but were unable to float the bonds with any success.

STATEN ISLAND ROLLING MILLS.

Milliken Bros. to Build Them on Firm's North Shore Property.

Milliken Bros., iron and steel manufacturers and civil engineers, of 11 Broadway, gave out a statement yesterday in regard to their plans for building mills on Staten Island to roll structural shapes and plates. The plant will be on the north shore, where the firm already owns several hundred acres with one-third of a mile of water front. The firm's bridge plant is already established there. In addition to the structural shape and plate mill a mill for the rolling of raw material may also be constructed. The firm's capital was recently increased to $2,500,000, all of which is owned by Edward F. and Foster Milliken.

Alligators in North Carolina Streams.

From the Newbern Journal.

Every little while the *Journal* publishes an account of the killing of a large alligator in some of the neighboring streams emptying either into the Neuse or Trent River. It is said that many streams abound in these saurians and that they are multiplying rapidly. They grow to a large size, but there has as yet to be a report of any depredation done by them.

Last Thursday Shade De Loach, a colored man living near the head of Scott's Creek, saw a big alligator making its way clumsily across the creek to a small pond about a mile from the creek. De Loach got his gun and put two charges of No. 4 shot into the animal's eyes and killed it. The shot entering the brain and killing it. It measured eight feet long and was the largest that has been seen at large in this section at any time. The animal was skinned and the hide was brought here and a good price was paid for it.

Danger of Interruption.

From the Mariner's Record.

The marriage service had proceeded without a hitch so far, but the responses proved a stumbling block. Neither the bridegroom nor his partner had received much in the "edducation" line; so when the parson in his most dignified tone asked the usual question, "Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?" Jack immediately answered "I 'ull."

"You must say 'I will,'" corrected the cleric, and asked the question over again.

"I 'ull," responded Jack, more firmly than ever.

The irate clergyman threatened to stop the service altogether if the response was not properly given. That was too much for Sally, who broke in, quite savagely:

"Garn along win ye, mon; thee 'll 'ave our Jack saying he won't in a minute or two wid ye worryin'."

The service was resumed.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:53 | Sun sets.....7:12 | Moon sets..8:13

HIGH WATER THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:04 | Gov. I'd.....8:36 | Hell Gate...10:29

Arrived—TUESDAY, Aug. 1.

Ss Bremen, Bremen, July 22.
Ss Cevic, Liverpool, July 22.
Ss Ulriken, Barcelona, July 11.
Ss Morro Castle, Havana, July 29.
Ss Curityba, Calbarien, July 16.
Ss Patria, Savannah, July 29.
Ss Jamestown, Norfolk, July 31.
Ss City of Everett, Port Arthur, Tex., July 24.
Ss Carib, Georgetown, S. C., July 27.

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Pennsylvania, from New York at Dover.
Ss Kroonland, from New York at Antwerp.
Ss Furnessia, from New York at Glasgow.
Ss Koenig Albert, from New York at Gibraltar.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Princess Irene, from Genoa for New York.
Ss Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Bremen for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Sail To-day.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7 30 A M	10 00 A M
Teutonic, Liverpool	8 30 A M	10 00 A M
Heilig Olav, Copenhagen	11 00 A M	2 00 P M
Lombardia, Naples	8 30 A M	11 00 A M
Bermudian, Bermuda	9 00 A M	11 00 A M
Valdivia, Hayti	9 30 A M	12 00 M
Seguranca, Colon	9 30 A M	1 00 P M
New York, San Domingo	12 30 P M	3 00 P M
Prins F. Hendrik, Hayti	11 00 A M	1 00 P M
Curityba, Calbarien	12 30 P M	3 00 P M
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3 00 P M
Alamo, Galveston	.....	3 00 P M
Arapahoe, Charleston	.....	3 00 P M
Proteus, New Orleans	.....	12 00 M

Sail To-morrow.

La Touraine, Havre	7 00 A M	10 00 A M
Main, Bremen	.....	10 00 A M
Bluecher, Hamburg	.....	11 00 A M
Parisian, Glasgow	.....	12 00 M
Nord America, Naples	9 30 A M	12 00 M
Tennyson, Pernambuco	6 30 A M	9 30 A M
Vigilancia, Havana	9 00 A M	12 00 M
City of Washington, Progreso	12 00 M	3 00 P M
Uller, St. Kitts	12 00 M	3 00 P M
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3 00 P M
Iroquois, Charleston	.....	3 00 P M
El Cid, Galveston	.....	3 00 P M

Sail Friday, Aug. 4.

Celtic, Liverpool	.....	8 00 A M
Daggry, Campeche	12 00 M	3 00 P M
Brighton, Porto Plata	6 00 A M	9 00 A M
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3 00 P M
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3 00 P M

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due To-day.

Minneapolis	London	July 22
Iroquois	Jacksonville	July 28
Kaiser Wil'm der Grosse	Bremen	July 26
Caronia	Liverpool	July 26
Oceanic	Liverpool	July 26
Georgia	Naples	July 18

Due To-morrow.

Bulgaria	Hamburg	July 22
El Siglo	Galveston	July 27
Montserrat	Havana	July 30
Advance	Colon	July 27
Colorado	Brunswick	July 31
Kansas City	Savannah	July 31
Comanche	Jacksonville	July 31

Due Friday, Aug. 4.

El Alba	Galveston	July 29
Nueces	Galveston	July 29
El Paso	New Orleans	July 30
Alene	Inagua	July 30
Orizaba	Progreso	July 27
Seneca	Havana	July 31

Due Saturday, Aug. 5.

New York	Southampton	July 29
Lucania	Liverpool	July 29
Yucatan	Havana	Aug. 1

Due Sunday, Aug. 6.

Columbia	Glasgow	July 20
La Gascogne	Havre	July 29
Kentucky	Copenhagen	July 22

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

The final connecting mails close at the General Post Office, New York, as follows:

New Zealand, Australia (except West), New Caledonia, Samoa, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via San Francisco, 6 P. M., Aug. 5, per steamship Sonoma.

Japan, Corea, China and Philippine Islands, via Seattle, 6 P. M., Aug. 7, per steamship Shawmut.

Japan (except parcels post mails), Corea, China and Philippine Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., 6 P. M., Aug. 8, per steamship Empress of Japan.

Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, 6 P. M., Aug 11, per steamship Siberia.

Japan, Corea, China and Philippine Islands, via Tacoma, 6 P. M., Aug. 11, per steamship Yangtse.

Fiji Islands, Australia (except West) and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., 6 P. M., Aug. 12, per steamship Moana.

Hawaii, via San Francisco, 6 P. M., Aug. 14, per steamship Alameda.

Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China and specially addressed mail for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, 6 P. M., Aug. 24, per steamship Mongolia.

Philippine Islands, Guam, via San Francisco, 6 P. M., Aug. 25, per U. S. Transport.

GAME IN NEW ZEALAND.

DEER AND TROUT INTRODUCED THERE BY WHITE MAN.

Extraordinarily Rapid Increase of Red Deer in the Last 40 Years—Fallow Deer Pests to the Farmer—Hogs Brought to the Island by Capt. Cook—Remarkable Features of Natural History.

Down in the South Pacific, sixteen days steam from the Golden Gate, lies one of the best sporting countries in the world. Its hills and valleys swarm with deer, says the *Los Angeles Times*, and its streams and lakes boil with trout which average five or six times the size and weight of those in the Northern Hemisphere.

Old World deer stalkers sail around the globe for the satisfaction of bringing home from this happy hunting ground heads which far surpass in size and symmetry the antlers that adorn the monarchs of the Scottish glens, and English anglers for the pleasure of fishing in trout waters whose supply of grand, heavy fighting fish is inexhaustible. This country is the British colony of New Zealand, now almost as famous for its shooting and fishing as for its wild and beautiful scenery.

Yet before the white man came to New Zealand there was not a single game animal in the whole of its 66,000,000 acres, and not a single trout in its rivers. Its natural history is probably the most remarkable of any region on earth. The forests and marshes once harbored strange, flightless creatures, one species of which (the long since extinct moa) stood twice the height of a man. But the only fourfooted animal that lived in the dense woods and the ferny plains was a small black rat—the solitary representative of the world's mammals. When the first Maori adventurers landed there from the islands of the Eastern Pacific, they brought with them their dogs (which were frequently killed for food in ancient times) and a blue plumaged, long legged swamp bird, called the Pukeko. Thus these brown Vikings of the South Seas were the pioneers of acclimatization in New Zealand—their Ao-tea-roa, the "Long White World."

But not a pig or a sheep or an ox did they see until the white man came. Capt. Cook, who practically discovered New Zealand in 1769, was the first to introduce pigs into the country. The offspring of those which he presented to the wondering savages soon peopled the waste places of the north island, and to this day the fern root grubbing, razor backed "tuskers" that haunt the backwoods in countless thousands are called by the bushmen "Capt. Cooks." It was nearly a century later before New Zealand saw the first of the red and fallow deer whose descendants now rove the ranges of South Auckland, the wooded mountains of the Wairarapa, the dingles of Nelson and Marlborough and the bushy valleys which trend down to the noble glacial lakes of Wanaka and Hawea.

The story of the extraordinarily rapid increase of deer since their introduction into the colony forms one of the most wonderful chapters in the history of acclimatization. A little over forty years ago there was not a head of deer in New Zealand. Now there are countless thousands, thriving mightily under the perfect conditions of life in these fortunate isles—mild and equable climate, abundance of food, forest shelter and running water.

The remarkable fashion in which deer have multiplied under these favorable conditions is well illustrated by the history of the Wairarapa herds of red deer, which abound everywhere on the hills and mountains of South Wairarapa, only a short distance from Wellington, the capital city of the colony. These deer sprang from three which were introduced into New Zealand, from England, in the year 1862. They were the gift of the Prince Consort, and came from the Scottish red deer herds in Windsor Park. Two stags and four hinds were shipped to the colony, the intention being to divide them between the provinces of Wellington (North Island) and Canterbury (South Island).

One stag and two hinds were sent out by the ship Triton to Wellington, where the stag and one hind arrived safely, after a passage of 127 days, one hind having died at sea. About the same time the three other deer were shipped for Canterbury, but as only one hind was landed there alive, it was sent to Wellington and placed with the two others. For some months they were kept in a Wellington stable, and were regarded somewhat in the light of "white elephants." There was considerable grumbling by the public and the members of the provincial Government at the expense of their keep, until C. R. Carter, then M. H. R. for the Wairarapa, offered to defray the cost of conveying a them to the Wairarapa. They were carted over the Rimutaka ranges to Mr. Carter's station on the Taratahi Plains, where they were given in charge of James Robieson. After being kept in confinement for several weeks they were liberated early in the year 1863, and crossing the Ruamahanga River, South Wairarapa, took up their abode on the Maungaraki ranges. This country is of rich limestone formation, and has been well sown with English grasses.

In these favored regions and the adjacent mountains the deer increased with great rapidity, until now the Wairarapa forest is probably the best stocked red deer ground on the globe. On one large "run" or sheep station in this district, that known as Te Awaiti, bordering on the east coast of the North Island, the deer may now be seen in bunches of up to a hundred head. At the beginning of this year it was estimated that there were fully 10,000 head on this station alone. They consume much of the feed on the runs, and in fact are so destructive to crops and fences that they are becoming a nuisance to estate owners. Here surely is the deer stalker's paradise. Many a lordly branching head has been taken from these hunting grounds. Ossian's "stag of ten" would be accounted but small game here. "Royals" are everywhere to be seen, and splendid heads of seventeen, eighteen, even twenty-two-pointers are not uncommon.

Of the other deer forests in New Zealand the best is the rough bush country surrounding Lakes Wanaka and Hawea, in Northern Otago. Here red deer abound, and magnificent heads are taken annually. Red deer are also numerous in parts of the Nelson and Marlborough provinces, particularly in the vicinity of Lake Rotoiti, where the thick bush affords excellent cover, alternating with open grassy glades.

Fallow deer, first introduced upward of thirty years ago, are so plentiful in and around the Maungakawa ranges in the neighborhood of Cambridge, South Auckland, that they are not unnaturally regarded by some of the farmers as pests, devouring their grass and damaging their fences, and then showing a clean pair of heels. On the beautiful island of Motutapu, in the Hauraki Gulf, close to Auckland, there are about a thousand fallow deer. Motutapu is private property, but visiting sportsmen are generally accorded the privilege of shooting over the island. In the South Island a range of hills called the Blue Mountains, about a hundred miles from the city of Dunedin, is covered with fallow deer, and a camping out expedition to the mountains is a favorite jaunt of southern shooting men.

Wild Goats Kill Vipers.

From the London Spectator.

Though vipers are very abundant in many parts of both England and Scotland there is no such general feeling against them as causing injury to flocks as is current in the Swiss mountains. Doubtless they are there very mischievous to lambs and kids.

In England no shepherd ever reckons the viper as among his natural enemies, except on the Cheviot Hills. On those green mountains, swarming with sheep, the injury debited to the vipers has led to the survival of a very ancient race of quite wild goats. These goats, correctly or not, are believed to kill numbers of vipers, and consequently no farmer ever kills one, or sees one shot, as is occasionally done, without regret.

No one knows how long these goats have continued to exist as privileged animals, owing to their reputed usefulness, but as the keeping of sheep became possible on the border after the union of England and Scotland had made property safe, the breed may have [illegible] of nearly three centuries.

FINANCIAL.

GREENWOOD COAL COMPANY
First Consolidated Mortgage
5½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of the Trust Mortgage dated June 1, 1899, the following Greenwood Coal Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due June 1, 1911, have been drawn for payment, viz.: bonds numbered

145	157	167
170	171	189
187	221	237

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the undersigned at par and interest on the twenty-fifth day of August, 1905, from which date interest on said bonds will cease.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
TRUSTEE.
26 Broad Street, New York.

July 25, 1905.

Northern Pacific Terminal Co. of Oregon

In accordance with the provisions of the Deed of Trust of the Northern Pacific Terminal Company of Oregon, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:

Nos. 152, 230, 277, 489, 556, 562, 747, 851, 884, 959, 1050, 1165, 1258, 1281, 1344, 1912, 2846, 2896, 2973, 3040, 3066, 3186, 3367, 3455, 3517, 3949, 3950, 4165, and will be redeemed by The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee, at its office, Nos. 16-22 William Street, at 110 and accrued interest, on the 4th day of August, 1905, at which date interest will cease on the above bonds.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, July 12th, 1905.

A NEW YORK BANKING HOUSE WILL ENGAGE A GENTLEMAN OF WIDE EXPERIENCE WHO CAN SELL BONDS TO PRIVATE INVESTORS. ADDRESS NEW YORK BANKING HOUSE, P. O. BOX 822, N. Y. CITY.

DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.,
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N. Y., July 10, 1905.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable August 15th, 1905, to the stockholders of record on the closing of Transfer Books at 3 P. M. on August 10th. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. on August 15th.
MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Room 1536, Nos. 13 to 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, until 2 o'clock P. M., on
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1905.
Borough of Brooklyn.

No. 1. FOR FURNISHING, CONSTRUCTING AND ERECTING AN ENGINE-HOUSE FOR HIGH PRESSURE FIRE SERVICE AT FURMAN AND JORALEMON STREETS, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

No. 2. FOR FURNISHING, CONSTRUCTING AND ERECTING AN ENGINE-HOUSE FOR HIGH PRESSURE FIRE SERVICE AT WILLOUGHBY AND ST. EDWARDS STREETS, BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

No. 3. FOR FURNISHING, DELIVERING AND ERECTING THE NECESSARY STEAM-FITTING AND APPURTENANCES AT THE NEW NEW LOTS PUMPING STATION.

No. 4. FOR FURNISHING, DELIVERING AND ERECTING A TEMPORARY PUMPING PLANT AT THE NEW RIDGEWOOD PUMPING STATION.

No. 5. FOR FURNISHING, CONSTRUCTING AND ERECTING ONE PUMPING ENGINE, WITH ALL APPLIANCES COMPLETE, AT THE NEW GRAVESEND PUMPING STATION.

For full particulars see City Record.
JOHN T. OAKLEY,
Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Park Board at the Office of the Department of Parks, Arsenal Building, Fifth Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, until 3 o'clock P. M., on
THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1905.
Borough of Manhattan.

No. 1. FOR WORK AND MATERIALS REQUIRED FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A STEAM HEATING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS FOR THE AQUARIUM BUILDING IN BATTERY PARK.

No. 2. FOR REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS TO THE PIPING AND VALVES, FURNISHING AND INSTALLING NEW LEAD LINED PIPE AND VALVES, AND REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS TO THE HOT WATER HEATER, IN THE AQUARIUM BUILDING, BATTERY PARK.

No. 3. FOR PAVING WITH ASPHALT BLOCKS CERTAIN OF THE WALKS AROUND THE MENAGERIE BUILDINGS IN CENTRAL PARK.

No. 4. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING COARSE NORTH RIVER ROAD GRAVEL FOR DRIVES IN CENTRAL AND RIVERSIDE PARKS.

No. 5. FOR FURNISHING AND DELIVERING ASPHALT PAVING BLOCKS WHERE REQUIRED ON CENTRAL PARK.

For full particulars see City Record.
JOHN J. PALLAS,
President;
HENRY C. SCHRADER,
MICHAEL J. KENNEDY,
Commissioners of Parks.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., August 2, 1905—Sealed proposals for constructing macadam roadways and concrete sidewalks here will be received until 12 M., September 1, 1905. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Proposals should be marked "Proposals for Roads & Sidewalks," addressed ABE. S. BICKHAM, Q. M.

DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES.

Sealed bids or estimates for filling in at Chelsea Section, North River, Borough of Manhattan, will be received by the Commissioner of Docks at Pier "A," Battery Place, until 2 o'clock P. M., August 11th, 1905. (For particulars see City Record).

THE DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS AND FERRIES will offer for sale at public auction, at 10:30 A. M. on August 7, 1905, old material, at the Wallabout Basin, in the Borough of Brooklyn. (For particulars see City Record.)

MONARCHS WITH MUSCLES.

Wonderful Feats of Strength With Which They Are Credited.

From Tit Bits.

Augustus the Strong of Saxony in his playful moods would seize a couple of courtiers, one in each hand, and hold them out at arms' length; he would twist stout iron bars round their necks for collars and straighten horseshoes with a wrench of his muscular fingers; while on one occasion, when the horse of one of his attendants refused to budge, he put his herculean shoulders under it and walked away with horse and rider together.

George Castriot, Prince of Albania, wielded such a powerful sword that he could sever a bull's head at a single stroke; while once, for a wager, he walked off with ten of his courtiers standing on a platform. Charlemagne, who was reputed to be the strongest man of his time, was able to snap the strongest horseshoe between the fingers of one hand; and Don Sebastian, merely by the pressure of his knees, could make his charger groan with pain.

Peter the Great of Russia so developed and hardened his naturally strong muscles by years of work as a blacksmith and a carpenter that he became the strongest man in his dominions. He had but one formidable rival in a country blacksmith, whose boast it was that he was the only man in Russia who could lift an anvil from the ground.

When this boast came to the ears of Peter he set out incognito, with a single companion, and challenged the blacksmith to a trial of strength. Without a word the latter seized his ponderous anvil with both hands, and, straining his mighty muscles almost to bursting point, raised it a foot from the ground. When Peter's turn came he, too, raised the anvil—higher and higher, until, to his rival's consternation, he placed it on his shoulder and walked out of the smithy with it. So startled was the blacksmith by this exhibition of strength that he rushed away to summon the villagers to "come and see the Evil One, who had run away with his anvil."

Peter had a worthy successor in Alexander III., father of the present Czar, whose phenomenal strength earned for him the title of the "Russian Samson." Amazing stories are told of Alexander's muscular powers—how he could burst open the stoutest barred doors by a push of his great shoulders, crumple up coins in his hand as if they were feather instead of tough metal, snap iron bars across his knees, tear a whole pack of cards in two, and with a few movements of his powerful hands convert a pewter tankard into a bouquet holder.

Nor must we forget that Amazonian Queen of Poland, Cymburga, who used to crack nuts with her fingers, and when she was training her fruit trees would hammer the nails into the wall with her clenched fist.

Tallest Telephone Pole.

Aberdeen correspondence Seattle Post-Intelligencer

Manager H. E. Bailey of the Sunset Telephone Company's offices in this city says that he has the largest wood telephone pole, if not the largest pole of any kind, in the world, in his territory, which includes the Gray's Harbor country. The pole was cut from a tree nearly 200 feet tall, and is 116 feet in height.

The telephone pole is Bailey's district is as straight as an arrow and is located on the south side of the Chehalis River about a mile east of Aberdeen. The object in having the pole so high is so that the wire will not be caught by passing ships as it crosses the harbor to the north side and rises above a hill covered with pretty good sized trees on the east bank of the Chehalis. The pole was made from a fir tree.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHERE TO DINE
Travelers' Co., 3 Park Pl., Tel. 6260 Cort.
Ala. a la carte—Table d'hote.
CAFE MARTIN
26th Street, Broadway and 5th Avenue.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. MUSIC.
DINNER (FROM 6 TO 9 P. M.), $1.50.
Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays, $1