A GREAT YEAR FOR THIS PORT

CUSTOM HOUSE FIGURES SHOW $86,000,000 GAIN IN EXPORTS.

The Increase in Imports Foots Up About $35,000,000—Movement of Gold and Silver Decidedly in Our Favor—More Than $200,000,000 Paid in Duties.

Statistics of the commerce of the port of New York for the fiscal year ended yesterday, as compiled by the Custom House officials, show an increase of about $35,000,000 in imports of merchandise and an increase of about $86,000,000 in exports of domestic merchandise over the previous fiscal year.

There was a decrease of more than $54,000,000 in exports of domestic gold and silver and an increase of nearly $45,000,000 in imports of gold and silver. The increase was due to the gold import movement in April and May, when more than $41,000,000 of gold was brought in. The aggregate amount of the duties collected on merchandise was $200,698,294.71, the largest in the history of the country. The compilation follows with comparisons with 1904-05:

Imports:

GOLD AND SILVER.

	1904-5.	1905-6.
July	$413,263	$662,909
August	506,752	790,860
September	773,642	3,113,760
October	1,678,184	7,812,344
November	1,491,851	542,797
December	1,591,784	774,195
January	589,902	867,077
February	837,275	527,543
March	3,988,219	1,070,977
April	1,759,975	12,081,233
May	775,729	29,816,335
June	1,101,270	*350,544
Totals	$16,536,694	$60,267,084

MERCHANDISE.

	1904-5.	1905-6.
July	$42,677,639	$61,123,310
August	53,038,237	54,200,481
September	49,285,921	58,146,385
October	58,214,453	69,407,750
November	58,015,107	58,382,803
December	57,903,887	62,114,602
January	60,787,166	63,352,752
February	66,150,604	63,034,103
March	70,546,056	67,053,963
April	57,443,025	65,427,217
May	54,965,847	61,154,030
June	50,099,968	*60,381,286
Totals	$679,230,510	$735,447,551

Exports:

FOREIGN GOLD AND SILVER.

	1904-5.	1905-6.
July	$6,805	$10,397
August	51,025	186,921
September	213,111	384,451
October	83,392	19,229
November	356,016	55,839
December	646,122	577,783
January	414,170	2,732,953
February	1,236,782	412,564
March	2,286,645	4,894
April	1,080,927	950,423
May	24,632	72,326
June	400,771	*4,000
Totals	$6,791,802	$5,861,860

*Estimated.

FOREIGN MERCHANDISE.

	1904-5.	1905-6.
July	$1,097,542	$1,047,465
August	1,085,107	756,231
September	922,740	819,223
October	877,444	986,463
November	758,529	837,624
December	991,716	1,101,270
January	1,178,373	1,046,262
February	1,054,451	931,473
March	1,714,430	970,527
April	1,567,417	1,112,509
May	1,228,567	1,091,556
June	1,268,641	*1,060,225
Totals	$13,689,947	$11,791,658

DOMESTIC GOLD AND SILVER.

	1904-5.	1905-6.
July	$9,509,875	$3,811,318
August	11,706,417	3,667,873
September	5,531,095	4,174,815
October	5,127,092	3,200,914
November	22,260,042	2,885,915
December	10,815,106	4,974,782
January	17,783,602	5,430,924
February	15,963,944	6,748,412
March	9,062,477	3,856,488
April	1,586,752	4,062,466
May	2,507,826	5,435,310
June	6,277,884	2,840,000
Totals	$105,227,432	$50,997,218

DOMESTIC MERCHANDISE.

	1904-5.	1905-6.
July	$34,550,248	$39,182,086
August	38,673,318	48,056,815
September	43,679,725	45,080,791
October	47,943,745	48,208,323
November	45,040,580	49,155,877
December	44,234,741	53,390,123
January	41,514,874	56,437,471
February	37,125,564	47,793,095
March	45,601,896	52,317,420
April	47,131,650	50,835,335
May	40,843,998	51,420,508
June	44,692,551	*50,000,000
Totals	$511,140,988	$597,126,805

DUTIES COLLECTED ON MERCHANDISE.

	1904-5	1905-6
July	$12,991,148.23	$14,538,885.80
August	15,015,971.15	17,507,292.99
September	15,042,409.83	17,080,026.83
October	15,504,940.80	17,869,566.09
November	14,701,706.35	15,883,364.33
December	15,988,398.90	16,235,884.35
January	15,848,806.22	18,708,729.82
February	14,597,441.64	16,322,547.06
March	15,781,796.12	18,038,704.70
April	12,830,156.09	15,191,257.86
May	12,775,499.96	15,243,937.60
June	13,142,282.45	16,083,748.57
Totals	$172,270,607.95	$200,698,294.71

*Estimated.

COPPER, TIN AND LEAD.

Quiet Conditions and Firm Prices Govern Copper—Most Base Metals Are Strong.

The domestic copper market is quiet, because the requirements of the majority of producers have been covered for far ahead. A number of the larger consumers in electrical lines have entered contracts to the end of the year. A Southwestern copper producing interest which disposes of 150,000,000 pounds of copper a year is out of the market, except for casting copper, until October. Three other important producers are sold out of lake and electrolytic until September. Recent developments in the copper trade include heavy buying of copper mine shares by important financiers largely engaged in making electrical apparatus, and notable increases in purchases of copper and brass manufacturing stocks by prominent controllers of copper mines and copper refining works. Producers' prices for copper are firm at these quotations for August and September: Lake, 18¾@19c.; electrolytic, 18⅝@18¾c. Demands for casting copper are large and insistent, especially from brass founders in the Eastern and Middle States. For prime brands, thirty days, prices are 18½@18¾c. The German and British copper markets are strong. Tin maintains its strong statistical position. For spot, in large lots, the local market is 40¼@40¾c. Prices of other metals: Pig lead, 5.80c.; spelter, 6c.; antimony, 22@23c.; aluminum, 35c.; nickel, 40@47c.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, nothing said to-day; time money quoted at 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent. for four months, 5 per cent. for five to six months and 5½@5¾ per cent. for seven and eight months. Commercial paper quoted at 5@5½ per cent. for prime single names and bills receivable; other names, 5¾@6 per cent.

The market for sterling to-day was dull and somewhat firmer, with rates 10 points higher than yesterday. Posted rates were quoted at $4.82½ for long and $4.85½ for short. Actual rates: Long bills, $4.8260; sight drafts, $4.8470@$4.8475, and cable transfers, $4.85@$4.8505. Francs were quoted at 5.22½ less 1-64 for long and 5.18¾ less 1-32 for short. Reichsmarks were quoted at 95 11-16 for long and 94½ less 1-64 for short. Guilders were quoted at 39.98 for short dates.

Domestic exchange on New York: Boston—Par. Chicago—10c. premium. Charleston—Banks, buying, par; selling, ⅛c. premium. Montreal—31¼c. premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 75c. discount; banks, 60c. discount. St. Paul—10c. premium. Minneapolis—20c. premium. Louisville—30c. premium. St. Louis—25c. premium. San Francisco—25c. premium.

Money in London, 3@4 per cent. Rate of discount in open market for short and three months bills, 3¾ per cent. Consols for money closed at 87⅞ and for account at 87⅞. Paris advices quoted 3 per cents at 96 francs 32½ centimes. The private rate of discount is 2¾ per cent. Exchange on London, 25 francs 15 centimes. Berlin advices quoted exchange on London 20 marks 47¾ pfgs. Private rate of discount is 4 per cent.

New York Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $375,681,294; balances, $15,744,364; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $396,109.

Commercial price of bar silver in New York, 65¼c. Bar silver in London, 30 5-16d. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 50¼c.

GOSSIP OF WALL STREET.

"I think," said a member of a prominent banking firm, "that people down here must have lost their heads. There is no reason why they should throw away good stocks as they have been doing in the last few days."

With all due respect to the opinion cited above it must be said that it is a condition and not a theory that has confronted the Street. The case is similar to the sale of a house or of a watch to meet some pressing necessity. Now speculative interests have been carrying large lines of stocks in Wall Street and for various reasons have been obliged to enter the money market recently for the purpose of raising funds. In many cases they failed to secure the money in this way and therefore came under the necessity of selling something in order to lighten their requirements. The necessity involves individual hardships, but the course taken tends to promote the soundness of the general situation.

When it becomes necessary to sell stocks on account of conditions in the money market the sellers are likely to select those which have the widest and best market. A speculator having, for instance, considerable lines of Union Pacific, Steel preferred, Locomotive, Republic Steel, Missouri Pacific and Virginia Chemical would be likely to start liquidation with Union Pacific and Steel preferred and to go through his list disposing of the most saleable and holding on to those for which only a limited market could be found. For this reason the weakness in the Steel issues gives no clue to the real condition of the trade. The market reflects at present the necessities of individuals and not the state of the steel industry. That the latter is entirely satisfactory is testified to by all competent authorities.

It is not to be supposed that all the selling of the Steel stocks or of other prominent issues represented real liquidation. The speculative element is always present in Wall Street ready to take sides according to the evidence of accumulation or distribution which may be afforded by the trading. In the present instance the speculative selling began before the real liquidation and the lower range of prices which was caused by the former contributed in no small degree to the necessity for the latter through impairment of margins.

The Steel issues and Pennsylvania made new low records for the year and this naturally helped the decline in other parts of the list. For years Steel and Pennsylvania have shown a disposition to move together, presumably for the reason that as the steel company contributes a large part of the traffic of the railroad their values are founded on the same circumstances. Such an argument is not entitled to much consideration at this time, for if there has been any justification for the decline in Pennsylvania it is to be found in the heavy increase of capitalization which has induced many persons to consider seriously the question of whether the road can continue to pay its 6 per cent. dividend pending completion of the work in progress and the receipt of additional revenue from the expenditures on the New York tunnel and other important projects. There is no such question in regard to the dividend on Steel preferred and therefore no reason why this stock should be affected by the weakness in the other.

The bigger the volume of a stock the less danger of a squeeze, as a general rule, and hence the courage with which the bear clique sold Pennsylvania and the Steels. The prominence of the stocks and the disturbing influence which a decline in them was sure to exert furnished a motive for attack.

A keen judge of the market expressed the opinion that the short interest is now larger than at any time this year.

With the end of the session of Congress some brokers were inclined to believe that purchases might be made for a rally, and so advised their customers, but the response to such advice was very small. The average trader could see only liquidation and the prospect of further decline and made up his mind that the best side of the market was the outside. From present appearances it looks as if there would be very few small speculators to take profits on the next advance, at least in the early stages.

Some conservative brokers have come to the conclusion that when the Street comes to review the work of Congress it will find that a lot of real good has been accomplished. Even the meat legislation is regarded as by no means useless, since the affixing of a Government stamp will, it is believed, go a long way toward preventing the recurrence of periodic agrarian agitation in European countries against this important article of our exports. An agitation reflecting on the integrity of the Government of the United States will not, it is contended, be allowed to assume such proportions as a political factor abroad as a similar agitation directed against a comparatively few citizens of this country.

People who get their inspiration from inside circles in American Smelting and Refining had tips to buy this stock at the opening. Those who acted promptly on the advice got the stock at about the highest level of the day, but others who waited for a soft spot before making their purchases had a fairly good profit to their credit by the time the market closed. The buying appeared to be good, but there was no news or rumor to account for it beyond the suggestion that the short interest had become very large.

The New York Central was affected by the weakness in the Pennsylvania group, and the stock met but little support on the decline. There was a good deal of talk about the relatively small return which the 5 per cent. dividend rate afforded on the market price of the stock, but as this utterly lost sight of the liberality of the New York Central management in the matter of granting rights, which for several years have added materially to the average returns to stockholders, it did not appeal very strongly to the most intelligent class of traders.

An active house which was prominent in the selling of Steel preferred a few days ago sold about 10,000 shares of Union Pacific yesterday. The impression in the Street was that this selling represented liquidation of stock bought higher up. As for the buying, it appeared to be good, and conservative interests said the stock was not dear for investment around the present prices.

One of the stories about the selling of the Hill stocks was that the holdings of an estate now in process of settlement were coming upon the market. Another theory was that there was liquidation of a speculative account, and of course the fact was not forgotten that when money is needed some people prefer to raise it by selling the stocks which bring in the largest amount of cash. Even at present prices a sale of 100 shares of Great Northern brings in more money than 800 shares of American Car and Foundry, for instance, and the former enjoys a reasonably wide market.

The bank statement hardly fulfilled expectations, but it was believed that a week hence the loan account would reflect the liquidation of the past few days, which was only partially disclosed on account of the average system of computing changes.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Work has been begun on the construction of the Calipite and Pioche Railroad, which will connect Senator Clark's San Pedro Railroad with the Pioche mining district. The Nevada-Utah Mines and Smelter Corporation is building its tramway to connect with the railroad, and will begin the shipping of ore to the Salt Lake smelter of the American Smelting and Refining Company as soon as the railroad is ready to handle freight.

Lee, Higginson & Co. of Boston have issued a circular descriptive of the $6,180,000 Wabash equipment trust 4½ per cent. bonds. The circular gives more detailed information than was contained in the recent advertisement of the issue.

The Lehigh Valley will open its new freight station at the foot of East 140th street tomorrow.

SLIDING DOWN A SALT MINE.

LIKE SLIDING DOWN THE BANISTERS, ONLY MORE SO!

In the Bosom of a Mountain of Rock Salt—Importance of Wearing Aprons at One's Back—Vari-Colored Chambers of the Mine—On a Salt Sea, Indeed.

How ardently would Dr. Mary Walker enjoy a visit to the famous salt mines of Bavaria! Here is a description of the costume she and all other visitors would wear:

A pair of white duck trousers, stiff as paste board, reaching to the ankles, a black alpaca coat reaching to the knees and fastened around the waist by a leather belt, then a very heavy leather apron three-quarters of an inch thick and worn at the back; finally a lantern attached to the side of the belt.

"We tried to believe that clothes do not make the woman," writes one of that sex in *Lippincott's Magazine*, "and with an air of great dignity went forth to meet the rest of the company, only to be greeted with shouts of laughter. The guide lighted our lanterns and with a last hysterical giggle we followed him.

"Through long, narrow, damp passageways we went until finally we came to a lighted chamber, the entrance to the shaft. The flickering lanterns showed us the end of a great, smooth, wooden beam which, at an angle of 45 degrees, disappeared in the darkness below.

"The miner placed himself astride the great beam, keeping his position by holding on to a rope. I took my place also astride behind him, and clasped my arms around his waist. The others mounted the beam in like manner, each one clasping tightly the person in front of him.

"There was a moment of suspense. Then with a sharp cry the miner loosened his hold of the rope and we shot with a velocity not to be described 240 feet into the earth. The miner, acting as brake, brought us to a stop gently enough, so that we felt very little shock.

"It was in adjusting our attire that we discovered the value of our back aprons. Had we been plunged into a pool of water at that moment we should have sizzled!

"The aprons were piping hot from the friction of our descent. They speedily became our most cherished possessions; for we had three more of these shafts to slide down and we grew faint at the bare thought of losing our aprons.

"We traversed many long galleries at different levels. Through these ran the aqueducts: one bringing in the fresh water, others carrying out the salt water.

"We were in the bosom of a mountain of salt rock, which is constantly forming, and is therefore a never ending source of wealth. For centuries this mine has been worked.

"The rock salt is quarried and carried out in the form of rock salt. Another method of obtaining salt is by conveying water into the large, excavated chambers, and when it has become impregnated, drawing it off and boiling it down.

"This water attracts and dissolves the saline matter, but, as water cannot so affect the slaty portion of the rock, it leaves it often in most fantastic shapes, sometimes as pillars or depending, curtainlike sheets. These chambers kept full of water are constantly changing their level on the withdrawal of the liquid.

"After three or four weeks two feet of the roof will be found to have been dissolved and two feet of débris found upon the floor. Curiously enough this débris in time acquires the property of the salt rock.

"There are chambers above chambers, some of them 500 yards in circumference, and miles of galleries. One of these chambers, which was illuminated, showed floor, walls and ceiling of pure rock salt, very lovely in color, though not so brilliant as in the mine of Wieliczka, which is likened to four subterranean cities, one below the other, hewn from rose colored rock. One of the party secured from our guide red, yellow, blue and purple specimens.

"The miners are obliged to divest themselves of all clothing when at their dangerous work, as any garment will so absorb the salt as to become hard and brittle, tearing the skin painfully. They must be relieved every few hours, and though short lived they work for a pittance which an American laborer would scorn.

"Descending a flight of steps after shooting the third shaft, we came upon a scene which filled us with wonder. There, far down in the earth, lay a tiny, tranquil lake of inky blackness, its borders outlined with blazing torches. At the extreme end were the entwined letters 'F. J.' (Franz Josef) gleaming in candle lights, and over our heads the miners' greeting, 'Glück Auf' traced in fire.

"On the pink salt rock—the miners call it 'der Himmel' rock—rested the fearful weight of the superincumbent mountain. We entered a little boat waiting to take us across the Salz See.

"There was not a sound in this strangely impressive place save the dipping of the oar. We tasted the black water. The Dead Sea cannot be salter.

"The miners were not at work on that day, but like gnomes they were silently coming and going in the shadows, never omitting the 'Glück Auf,' as they met and parted. There were long, weary stairs to climb.

"Finally we came to a little car running on a narrow inclined track. In this we went rapidly through galleries and dry chambers, and finally were propelled into the daylight with unexpected velocity."

Business Troubles.

Schedules in bankruptcy of Fred E. Rosebrock, who was president of Fred E. Rosebrock & Co., (a corporation,) commission butter and eggs at 325-327 Greenwich street, show liabilities $349,840 and nominal assets $36,005, consisting of real estate $17,000, seventy-five shares of stock of the Merchants' Refrigerating Company, $15,500, pledged to the New York National Exchange Bank, and $3,595 due him by Fred E. Rosebrock & Co. for salary and money loaned. He has also 2,740 shares common stock and 3,860 shares preferred stock of Fred E. Rosebrock & Co., but it is of no value, as the corporation is in bankruptcy. His life is insured for $62,500, of which $42,500 is in favor of his wife and $50,000 in favor of Fred E. Rosebrock & Co., but it is pledged. The real estate consists of his residence, 239 Washington avenue, Brooklyn; $10,000, mortgaged for $6,000, and a summer house at Sea Cliff, $7,000, no mortgage. Nearly all of the liabilities are for indorsements of notes of Fred E. Rosebrock & Co., J. P. Boden Produce Company, Empire Produce Company and other concerns. Among the creditors are New York National Exchange Bank, $70,000, partly secured; Chatham National Bank, $79,747; Mercantile National Bank, $58,642; First National Bank of Brooklyn, $30,000; Hamilton National Bank of Chicago, $19,861; First National Bank, Winfield, Kan., $25,000, and Commercial Bank, Port Huron, Mich., $12,000.

Imports and Exports.

The imports of specie for the week were $109,252, of which $75,341 was gold, making total specie imports since January 1 $46,109,268. Exports of specie were: Silver, $1,188,828; gold, $3,500, a total of $1,192,328, against $901,737 the previous week. The exports of specie since January 1 have been: Gold, $6,266,602; silver, $27,466,469, a total of $33,733,071.

THE COIN COLLECTORS.

W. S. C., Springfield, Mass.—Please give the value of the following Confederate notes, all in good condition: Fifty cent note of April 1, 1863; $1 note of Bank of Virginia of December 2, 1861; $2, $5, $10, $20, $50 and $100 bills dated February 17, 1864, showing the State House.

They are each worth when in fine condition from 5 to 10 cents each. If in uncirculated condition collectors will give sums slightly in excess of these amounts.

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SAVING FOR STEAMSHIP CO.S

Decision Puts More of the Cost of Deporting Immigrants on Uncle Sam.

United States Circuit Court Judge Lacombe yesterday handed down an opinion in the case of the United States vs. the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, in which he decided that the steamship company is liable for only one-half of the inland transportation expenses of an undesirable immigrant who is deported and that no part of the expenses of the officer conveying the alien may be charged up to the steamship people but must be borne in full by the Government.

In order to raise the standard of immigrants brought to this country it has long been the practice of the Government to compel the steamship companies to take back at their own expense all undesirable aliens. If aliens are allowed to land and subsequently show evidence of a contagious disease contracted before coming to America the aliens are at once arrested and taken back to a seaport to be deported. In addition to bearing the cost of this deportation the steamship officials heretofore have been compelled to pay half of the expense of bringing the alien to the shipping point.

The question in point grew out of the case of Peter Suerpernas, a Russian, who came to New York in November, 1904, on the Hamburg-American steamer Phoenicia. In May, 1905, the man was found to be an inmate of the Syracuse almshouse in the advanced stages of consumption, contracted in Europe. He was brought to New York and deported. The cost of bringing him to New York was $30.70 and the steamship people were asked to pay half, or $15.35. They refused and the Government tried to enforce its demand in the Federal court.

In his decision Judge Lacombe says that the only part of the bill for which the company is liable is one-half of the actual expenses of Suerpernas. These were $6.06 railway fare, 68 cents for dinner, ferriage and carfare and $1.50 cab fare, a total of $8.24, half of which is $4.12. The decision means a saving of many thousands of dollars to the steamship company annually.

JOHN JOHNSON RESPITED.

The Yonkers Wife Murderer Has Two Weeks Lease of Life.

ALBANY, June 30.—John Johnson, the Yonkers wife murderer, was respited today by Gov. Higgins until July 16. Johnson was to have been put to death at Sing Sing on Monday for the murder of his wife, in October last. The case was carried to the Court of Appeals, which recently affirmed the judgment against him of murder in the first degree.

Two or three days ago Meyer Levy of New York appeared at the Capitol and filed papers asking a stay of sentence from the Governor until October to give him opportunity to go before the Court of Appeals on a motion for a reargument of Johnson's case. The grounds upon which the motion was to be based were that Johnson's case was not argued before the highest court by an attorney selected by the defendant, but by a lawyer appointed for the purpose by the Supreme Court at Special Term, the attorney so designated being named in the place of the attorneys who represented the defendant on his trial, who had retired from the case. Levy, in behalf of Johnson, asserts that this action was illegal, as the courts had no right to appoint such an attorney to go before the Court of Appeals without Johnson's wishes having been consulted in the selection.

As a second ground upon which the motion for reargument is to be based it is claimed for Johnson that when the Judge sentenced him to die after conviction the clerk of the court omitted to ask him whether he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him. It is required by statute that this question be asked.

Gov. Higgins, not having had time to give consideration to the case before the date set for the execution of the death sentence, granted a respite for two weeks to afford Johnson a chance to go over the papers to determine whether the respite until October asked for shall be granted.

HOLLAND PATENT HOTEL BURNS

The Clarendon Struck by Lightning and Destroyed With Four Business Places.

UTICA, June 30.—The Clarendon Hotel at Holland Patent was struck by lightning at 2:30 o'clock this morning and was burned to the ground, in additon to a number of adjoining business places. The flames started while the most severe thunder and lightning storm that has visited this section in years raged and the fire was soon beyond control of the Holland Patent bucket brigade. The guests in the Clarendon Hotel were rescued, the majority in scanty attire, and many of the women in partly hysterical condition.

The Utica firemen got to the scene by 5 o'clock, and within an hour had the fire under control. Besides the Clarendon Hotel the following places were burned: Jones's general store, W. M. Carroll's general store, P. J. Wood's hardware establishment and O. J. Meredith's shoe store and residence. The loss will exceed $50,000.

IRON AND STEEL.

Firmer Conditions in Pig Iron Markets—Brisk Demands for Finished Steel.

Pig iron markets east, west and south reflect firmer conditions than most consumers anticipated from the viewpoint of a fortnight ago. The active buying which began in the East early last week has overspread the West, and the upward trend of trading has produced firm conditions as to prices. All classes of consumers are pushing for iron. In the local market the last week recorded a large number of sales to cover consumers' wants till the end of the year. A number of sellers gave out on Saturday prices to customers that will hold good till Wednesday of this week, in order to give buyers the opportunity to make up lists of requirements. The larger foundry iron producers are sold well ahead, and if sufficient cars were available for the furnaces of the South and North the iron yards would soon be bare of material. The inability of most railroads to provide adequate facilities for prompt handling of iron and steel traffic is a factor that is growing in acuteness. Knowing this condition pig iron sellers are advising consumers to buy for the last half without delay, as the car famine will increase after August. In steel making iron merchant furnace operators report that demands are certain to be neck and neck with output through the last half of the year. Bessemer is $17.50@$17.75, and basic $17@$17.50 valley furnace.

PRICES OF PIG IRON AT NEW YORK.

Northern:	
No. 1 X foundry	$18.50@$19.00
No. 2 X foundry	17.75@ 18.50
No. 2 plain foundry	17.25@ 17.75
Gray forge	16.00@ 16.50
Basic	17.50@ 17.75
Southern:	
No. 1 foundry	18.00@ 18.50
No. 2 foundry	17.50@ 18.00
Gray forge	15.75 @ 16.25

Domestic and foreign steel markets are firm and prices are unchanged. In the home markets there is a brisk demand for finished steel and there is high pressure for deliveries. Mills are filled up for a long time ahead under conditions which assure good profits to producers. New business for large tonnages is shaping out for account of important railroads whose specifications will be placed during the next eight weeks. In structural steel makers are beset by two vexatious conditions—the remarkable scarcity of raw steel and the inability of railroads to supply cars for prompt handling of material for which erecting engineers are pressing. For certain sizes of steel sheets buyers report that mills are far behind on deliveries. In tin plate trade is beginning to improve in demands from domestic and Canadian canners, and makers of tinware are placing requirements for fall trade.

FINANCIAL.

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Wm. H. Reynolds, President,
277 Broadway, N. Y. City.
The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company expects to begin running trains over the new Canarsie road, through VANDEVEER CROSSINGS, on the 10th inst.
Think what this means!
We bought this land by the acre last December, because we knew it was going to have rapid and direct transit. Now it has got it.
Have You Got $50?
Can you save $2 or $3 or more weekly? If so, write for my booklet, "HOW THEY GOT RICH." Investigate.
Prices are going up shortly.
R. TURNBULL,
General Manager.

ALLEGHANY ORE & IRON COMPANY.
Sealed proposals will be received at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York city, for the sale to the Trustee, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage of the Alleghany Ore & Iron Company, dated February 23rd, 1905, of a sufficient number of bonds to invest $36,276.25 of the Sinking Fund. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids.
Proposals must be presented before 12 o'clock M. on July 9, 1906, and should be directed as follows:
"Proposals to Sinking Fund of the Alleghany Ore & Iron Company, The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City."
THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., Trustee.
By EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
New York, June 21, 1906.

6% GUARANTEED
Security 400%
Preferred shares par $100. Pays 3 per cent. cash semi-annually. Write for Booklet C. B. Save money by ordering now.
NEW YORK REALTY OWNERS CO.
489 Fifth Avenue, New York.

CURB STOCKS vs. STAMP TAX
Buy and Sell your New York Curb Stocks on the Boston Curb and Save Stamp Tax Charges
J. Thomas Reinhardt
Specialist in Curb Stocks
15 Wall St. New York | 19 Exchange Pl Boston

TANGLE OVER POOLROOM CATCH.

Prisoners Out on Bail Until July 20 Ordered to Appear July 6—Nice Job to Find Them.

A legal tangle is likely to result from a switch of dates set for examination of the twenty-four defendants who were caught in raids in the Tenderloin by members of Commissioner Bingham's vice squad on Friday afternoon. Yesterday Magistrate Barlow, in Jefferson Market court, with Third Deputy Police Commissioner Mathot at his side, called up Lawyers George H. Engel and Michael O'Sullivan, who have been retained by the defence, and explained that it would be a favor to the Court and a great convenience to the Police Department to have the cases set down for July 6 instead of July 20.

The defendants were released Friday night in $1,000 bail each and notified to be on hand July 20. Their lawyers opposed the change to July 6. Magistrate Barlow, however, fixed on July 6 and instructed Probation Officer Edmund Leigh to notify the bondsmen and defendants of the change in date.

For hot weather Leigh has a unique job. It is practically fruitless. It is conceded that the prisoners gave fake names and fake addresses. Leigh might as well hunt in a balloon. Mr. Mathot says that under a decision of the Court of Appeals the defendants are prisoners of the bondsmen, who may be forced to produce their men at any time on an order of the court.

TURNED THE HOSE ON A COP.

But It Only Made Him Hot and Cost the Liveryman a $3 Fine.

Ralph Kraner, 40 years old, who keeps a livery barn at 126 Broome street, was cooling off horses in the street yesterday morning with the aid of a hose when Policeman Casey of the Eldridge street station came along and protested against allowing pools of water to gather in the street.

"Beat it or I'll douse you," said Kraner.

The policeman continued to argue and the liveryman turned the hose on the cop. Casey landed the sprinkler in the station house.

"It's all right to sprinkle horses," said Magistrate Breen to Kraner in the Essex Market police court, "but cut out cooling down the cops that way. It only makes them hot. I'll fine you $3."

FOR FIVE CENT FARE TO CONEY.

Borough President Coler Says His Complaint Applies to All the Railroads.

ALBANY, June 30.—Borough President Bird S. Coler of Brooklyn has replied to a letter from Secretary Kennedy of the State Railroad Commission that in his complaint to the commission against the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for operating cars under a ten cent fare to Coney Island he meant to make the complaint apply to all the companies concerned, including the Brooklyn Heights Company, the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban, the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company and the Nassau Electric Company. Mr. Coler asks that the board direct that no more than a five cent fare be charged by all the companies operating between the city and the sea.

LEGISLATIVE EXPENDITURES.

Allied Real Estate Interests File Expenditures of $24,722.94.

ALBANY, June 30.—Certificates of legislative expenditures during the last session were filed to-day with the Secretary of State under the anti-lobbying law as follows:

Allied real estate interests of New York, $24,722.94, of which amount $13,722.30 went for salaries of temporary and permanent employees, including an annual salary of $6,000 to Lawrence Veiller as second vice-president; City Club of New York, $103, as expenses for Lawrence Veiller, its legislative representative; the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, $156.05, for expenses of officers appearing before legislative committees on street railway bills.

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FINANCIAL.

U. S. Steel Pfd.
Is Going Up To
115
This sound, safe, 7 per cent. investment stock will have a quick rise.
INVESTIGATOR, Box 139 Sun.

GRANTS PASS NEW WATER, LIGHT & POWER COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS.
Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage of the Grants Pass New Water, Light and Power Company, of Grants Pass, Oregon, to the Merchants Investment & Trust Company, Trustee, of Portland, Oregon, the following bonds Nos. 35 to 44 inclusive, are called for payment on or before July 1, 1906, at par and accrued interest and payable at the Banking House of KOUNTZE BROTHERS, New York City.
Said Bonds will cease to draw interest on and after July 1, 1906.
THE MERCHANTS INVESTMENT & TRUST CO., Trustee, Portland, Oregon.

DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
Collateral Trust Four Per Cent. Bonds. Dated July 1, 1906.
Coupons No. 14, payable on July 1, 1906, from certain of the above Bonds whose numbers are given below, have been reported as lost or stolen.
Payment has been stopped on the said Coupons.
Bond numbers 55770 to 55814 inclusive.
" 55946 to 55963 "
" 55968 "
" 55970 to 55984 "
" 55986 to 55994 "
" 56128 to 56181 "
" 60329 "
" 60353 "
" 62251 to 62265 "
WM. R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

FOUNDED 1803.
206th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
The Merchants' National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 21, 1906.
The Board of Directors of this Bank has to-day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. (3½%), free of tax, payable July 2, 1906, to stockholders of record at closing of transfer books to-day. Transfer books will remain closed until July 2d, 1906, at 10 A. M.
Z. S. FREEMAN, Cashier.

GUANAJUATO CONSOLIDATED MINING & MILLING COMPANY.
Mills Bldg., 35 Wall St.,
New York, June 21st, 1906.
The Directors of the Guanajuato Consolidated Mining & Milling Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼%) PER CENT. on the outstanding capital stock of the Company, payable July 31st, 1906, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M., July 16th, 1906.
The books of the Company for the transfer of the stock (State Street Trust Company, Boston, Mass.) will be closed at three o'clock P. M., July 16th, 1906, and will reopen August 1st, 1906.
C. V. R. COGSWELL, Treasurer.

NOTICE.
LOUISVILLE, HENDERSON AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
The coupons due July 1st, 1906, of Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Railway Company will be paid on and after July 1st, 1906, on presentation at the office of Bank of America, New York, or Columbia Finance and Trust Company, Louisville, Ky.
L. W. BOTTS, Treasurer.

Office of the
GENERAL RUBBER COMPANY.
42 Broadway, New York, June 28, 1906.
The coupon due July 1, 1906, upon the Ten-Year Four and One-half Per Cent. Gold Debentures of the General Rubber Company is payable upon presentation at the office of the First National Bank, No. 2 Wall Street, New York City.
JOHN J. WATSON, Jr., Treasurer.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, June 19th, 1906.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of eleven (11) per cent., free of tax, payable July 2d, 1906, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1906.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 26, 1906.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after July 2d, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 2d, 1906.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

Office of Wells Fargo & Co.,
51 Broadway,
New York, June 29, 1906.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable July 16th, 1906, at our office as above, to stockholders of record at the close of business 12 M. on July 14, 1906.
H. B. PARSONS, Secretary.

Merchants Exchange National Bank of the City of New York, June 18, 1906.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 2, 1906, until which date the transfer books will be closed.
E. V. GAMBI