TO SAVE SARATOGA SPRINGS

STEPS TAKEN TO STOP PUMPING OF GAS FROM THE WELLS.

Gov. Hughes Designates Justice Andrews to Hold an Extraordinary Term of Supreme Court for Trial of Actions to Compel the Observance of the Law.

ALBANY, July 23.—Gov. Hughes tonight designated Justice William S. Andrews of Syracuse to hold an extraordinary term of the Supreme Court in this city on September 20 for the trial of six actions instituted during the term of former Attorney-General Jackson to compel mineral spring owners of Saratoga Springs to observe the law passed in 1908 against the pumping of natural gas from the springs. This law was passed by the Lagislature at the request of citizens of Saratoga, who alleged that the constant depletion of the natural flow of the gases into the springs was destroying the reputation of the springs for valuable mineral properties.

Enforcement of this law has been fought. The carbonic acid gas companies, who have been pumping the natural gas from the wells by artificial means; and even since the law has been declared valid by the Court of Appeals there has been no diminution of their efforts, despite the issuance of injunctions to prevent the pumping companies from further operations and the infliction of a fine in one case for contempt in violating the injunction.

Under the terms of the law passed by the last Legislature establishing the Saratoga State Reservation the commissioners of the reservation, appointed by Gov. Hughes, have been striving to make headway in carrying forward the purchase of springs and other property as intended under the act creating the reservation, but they find that on account of the pumping in certain of the springs it is impossible to negotiate for the springs with an intelligent idea of their value, the artificial pumping serving to enhance the value of certain springs and unduly depreciate the value of others. It was on this account that Commissioners Spencer Trask and Edward M. Shepard joined in suggesting that the Governor take steps to have the court proceedings progressed to the end that law and order may not appear "to be suspended at Saratoga," as they allege is now the case.

It would appear from the letter of Messrs. Trask and Shepard, given out by the Governor to-night, that judgments in suits brought to obtain injunctions against mineral spring owners to stop the artificial pumping of natural gas from the springs had been obtained in only a single case, where a private party Frank H. Hathorn, brought suit at the request of the citizens' committee of Saratoga, and that in the cases instituted under Attorney-General Jackson against the Geysers Natural Carbonic Acid Gas Company, the New York Carbonic Acid Gas Company, the Lincoln Spring Company, the Natural Carbonic Gas Company, Mary Augusta Patterson and Harry M. Levengston, litigation was not pressed. It is said in the letter that the matter is one of moment to the whole State, involving the enforcement of the law, and that the Attorney-General could properly be requested to take charge of the proceedings and press them to trial.

Gov. Hughes, in accordance with the letter of Messrs. Trask and Shepard, wrote to Attorney-General O'Malley saying that he agreed with the commissioners that it was of great importance to the public interest that the actions should be speedily determined and the law promptly enforced.

Gov. Hughes gave out a letter which he received from Rear Admiral F. E. Chadwick, U. S. N., retired, warmly praising the suggested creation of a State reservation to include the mineral springs at Saratoga and suggesting that they be developed in the way in which such places in Europe have been made sources of great revenue to the State. Admiral Chadwick wrote from Bad-Nauheim, where he said he had been accustomed to go for the health of Mrs. Chadwick, and told much of the general scheme of management of such places in the old world.

The law creating the Saratoga Reservation carried an appropriation of $400,000, the moneys to be received from the sale of State bonds.

MUST REVEAL SALARIES.

Insurance Companies Ordered to Include Them in Their Reports.

ALBANY, July 23.—State Superintendent of Insurance Hotchkiss has issued orders to his examiners that in investigating insurance companies under his jurisdiction they shall hereafter include in their reports detailed statements of all salaries paid executive or relatively important officers of such companies. This will result in such information being available at all times to the public.

Supt. Hotchkiss has also issued a pamphlet to insurance companies with instructions for compliance with the new law providing for the application of the principle of amortization to bonds and other evidence of indebtedness owned by domestic insurance corporations. This is a matter that was provided for in an amendment to the insurance laws made by the last Legislature. Supt. Hotchkiss has adopted the principle of amortization laid down over a year ago by the State Banking Department, which is operating under it successfully.

Gov. Hughes's Appointments.

ALBANY, July 23.—Gov. Hughes to-day appointed Adelbert Moot of Buffalo a commissioner for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States, to succeed Superintendent of Insurance William H. Hotchkiss, resigned.

The Governor appointed as managers of the Central Islip State Hospital Mrs. Elizabeth D. Morgan of Westbury and Frank S. Williams of New York city, and as Coroner of Ontario county George S. Flint of Geneva, to succeed August L. Buckholtz, resigned.

BAY RIDGE SAVINGS BANK.

Supt. Williams Will Give Hearing to Two Groups of Incorporators.

ALBANY, July 23.—State Superintendent of Banks Clark Williams announced today he would give a hearing at the New York office of the department at 2 P. M. on Thursday, July 29, regarding the applications of two groups of proposed incorporators for authorization of the Bay Ridge Savings Bank.

Authorization has been given the Guaranteed Mortgage Company of New York to transact business. The capital is $100,000, and the directors include Charles L. Acker, Ashbel P. Fitch, Augustin T. Banks and William B. Leonard, New York.

The Equitable Trust Company notifies the department that it will discontinue its Bowling Green branch on July 31.

[A]merican Bankers May Take Charge of [t]he Finances of Honduras.

[WA]SHINGTON, July 23.—The possibility [that A]merican bankers will take charge [of the f]inances of Honduras, thus making [it possible for that country to get on a sounder financial basis, as it has been trying to do for several years, is pleasing to the Government here. It means that not only will American and other foreign interests in Honduras be better off but this Government will have much to say about the administration of affairs in Honduras and, having some voice in the affairs of that country, will have more influence and power toward keeping the peace in Central America generally.

GOSSIP OF WALL STREET.

Charles M. Schwab was reported yesterday as being offended by the action of the Cuban Government in patronizing European manufactories of steel in preference to American manufactories. Mr. Schwab has spent more time and money in developing iron ore propositions in Cuba than has any other American or foreigner and apparently considered Cuba's action a poor recompense for his efforts in furthering the business prosperity of the island. It was intimated that Mr. Schwab would pay more attention hereafter to American ore deposits, and this matter took on added interest on account of the seeming certainty that the tariff bill would contain a provision for free ore or at least a greatly reduced duty. From free ore the Bethlehem Steel Company and other Eastern companies to which access to Cuba is easy by water stand to profit most.

Chicago Subway on the curb has recovered the greater part of the loss sustained in the sharp break on Wednesday, when the stock dropped from 21 to 16½ on sales of 2,000 shares. The prevalent explanation for the decline and the one that is accepted by some large stockholders is that a foreign holder placed a large block of the stock on the market and that brokers interested in sustaining the market politely withdrew until the liquidation for the account of the foreigner was over.

That the strike in the sheet and tinplate mills is causing the United States Steel Corporation very little concern is inferred by traders from the paucity of Pittsburg news advices regarding it. Traders know by long experience that Pittsburg correspondents make mountains out of all the little molehills of labor troubles and their silence in connection with the present strike must indicate therefore that there is not the slightest foundation for any alarmist reports. From other sources than Pittsburg it was learned yesterday that the Monongahela plant at Pittsburg is operating without the slightest trouble, that the Pittsburg plant at New Kensington has resumed with three mills running and additional mills in readiness for a night turn, that the Pennsylvania plant at New Kensington is running at full capacity with non-union men and that the Newcastle mills are taking in new men daily without difficulty. Altogether the strike seems to be one of the most trivial in the history of the trade.

New York Central took an option on New Haven's holdings of Ontario and Western stock when consent was given to the acquisition by the New Haven of the Boston and Maine. The option was subsequently extended several times while the Massachusetts authorities were endeavoring to force the New Haven to surrender its control of the upper New England road, for it was understood that the option was to be exercised only in case the New Haven was successful in its New England expansion. Since the success of that plan was assured several weeks ago the transaction has taken a somewhat different form. It is now understood that while the Central may not care to take over the Ontario and Western there is an agreement between the Central and New Haven whereby the latter is not to sell the O. & W. without the Central's consent. The agreement is of course complete refutation of the reports accompanying the recent advance in O. & W. that the coal road was to be acquired by Canadian Pacific or Grand Trunk. Incidentally also speculators having knowledge of the agreement no longer fear the sale of the New Haven holdings in the open market at the expiration of the Central's option, which is a matter that formerly deterred purchases of the stock.

In 1907 the Baltimore and Ohio expended $15,140,000 for the purchase of the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad. This expenditure has not yet been capitalized, as far as is known. Yesterday when the stock closed at 120¾, establishing a new high record, traders considered it a natural deduction that the road was about to capitalize this expenditure, either by an increase of stock or in some other way resulting in valuable rights to stockholders. From well informed sources it was learned, however, that the road had no present intention of undertaking any new financing, and the professionals were accordingly forced to fall back on the amusing explanation offered to explain the advance of other Eastern rails of imputing a buying movement to the Harriman interests.

The last admission to the unlisted department was made yesterday when Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé subscription receipts for the latest convertible 4s were admitted to quotation. Their admission had been voted by the unlisted committee prior to Wednesday's meeting of the governors, at which it was decided to close the department to future issues.

What may have helped the rumor that the dividend on the common stock of the United States Steel Corporation would be increased at the meeting of the management next Tuesday is the fact that the smaller steel companies were among the first to restore their dividends to the rate of distribution ruling before the panic. On February 9 last the Sloss-Sheffield's common dividend was restored to 1¼ per cent. quarterly, and Republic Iron and Steel resumed the distribution on its preferred shares at the old rate last July after a year's suspension of payments and has also made arrangements for paying off its accumulated back dividends.

Reports from Chicago that the Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern, controlled by the Illinois Steel Company, had filed a mortgage to secure $20,000,000 bonds were considered in accord with the Steel Corporation's policy of making its subsidiaries, especially when only partially or indirectly controlled, do their own individual financing. This policy has so far this year resulted in the disposal of bonds on various of its railroads in amounts estimated at from $8,000,000 to $11,000,000, which were put out as they were warranted by additional expenditures to capital account.

Casualty Company Examined at Its Own Request.

ALBANY, July 23.—State Superintendent of Insurance William H. Hotchkiss tonight announced that the hearing in New York yesterday on the affairs of the Casualty Company of America was at the request of the company and not by order of the department. The company was recently examined by the department in regular course consequent upon the change in management, and the report of the examiners shows that the company is solvent and entirely unimpaired.

$20,000,000 Lake Shore and Eastern Mortgage.

The Chicago, Lake Shore and Eastern, according to despatches from Chicago, has filed a mortgage on its entire property securing $20,000,000 sixty year 4½ per cent. gold bonds, of which $9,000,000 are issuable at once and the remainder after one year. The filing of this mortgage is taken to indicate an intention on the part of the United States Steel Corporation, which controls the road through its subsidiary, the Illinois Steel Company, to develop the line in connection with its new steel plant at Gary, Ind.

Heavy Sales in Pig Iron.

Pig iron showed a marked revival of strength yesterday on the Produce Exchange. Certificates to the extent of 2,300 tons were sold, making the highest record for any one day in many months. The sales were: 300 tons July at $16, 500 August at $16, $500 September at $16, 500 October at $16 and 500 December at $16.50.

Negotiations On to Settle Strike.

KENOSHA, Wis., July 23.—Negotiations for the settlement of the strike at the tannery of N. R. Allen's Sons Company, which were interrupted by the rioting of yesterday, were resumed to-day. The men injured in the riots are recovering.

WOULD RESTRAIN EXECUTORS.

Motion to Delay Distribution of Mrs Strong's Estate Denied.

Supreme Court Justice Brady yesterday denied a motion by the relatives of Harriette Fleet Strong, who died in October 17 last, leaving the residue of an estate worth $275,000 to George R. Branson, who had been her business adviser, and Edward Strong Burtis, to restrain Branson and Burtis as executors from distributing the estate until the termination of an action they have brought in the Supreme Court to test the validity of the will. The Court advised that the executors keep the estate intact until that time, but said he had no power to issue the injunction.

The plaintiffs in the action are Elizabeth C. Fischer Anna H. Babcock and Harriette G. U. Groff, nieces, and Edward B. Keeler, and Gardner F. and Tracy Underhill, nephews. They allege that Mrs. Strong was not of sound mind when she made the will giving $5,000 to Bridget Egan and all the rest of the property to the executors, because she had been declared incompetent a few months before, although later she was pronounced cured. The relatives say that if she had any testamentary capacity at the time of her death Branson and Burtis did not permit her to use it freely. They say that Burtis is not a relative, but he declares he is a nephew.

The plaintiffs declare that Branson and Burtis are not financially responsible and that if they win they cannot recover the money; but Branson declares that he is worth $225,000 outside of the legacy, and Burtis says he has an income of $10,000 a year from a carriage business in Larchmont and has $25,000 worth of real estate there.

THE COTTON MARKET.

An Advance on the Poor Distribution of the Texas Rains—More Outside Interest on the Buying Side—Liverpool Stronger Than Expected—A Bullish Crop Estimate.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR COTTON STATES.

For North Carolina and South Carolina, fair in the interior; showers near the coast to-day; to morrow fair, moderate to brisk westerly winds.

For Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, generally fair to-day except showers near the coast; to-morrow fair; light to moderate variable winds, mostly northerly.

For Louisiana, local showers to-day and to-morrow; light to moderate variable winds.

For eastern Texas, partly cloudy, with local showers to-day and to-morrow; light to moderate east and southeast winds.

For western Texas, local showers to-day; to-morrow fair.

For Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky, fair to-day and to-morrow.

Prices advanced on what looked to some like a sold out, if not somewhat oversold, market. Texas it is now claimed has not had sufficient rain. The rainfall for the most part has been in the least productive sections of that State. It has been, in other words, poorly distributed. Heavy rains fell in some parts of Georgia. The Mississippi River is rising and the crest of the wave is expected to reach Memphis Saturday. Rain has set in again in the Memphis district. Kerrville, Tex., had a rainfall of 8.20 inches. That is in Kerr county, which in 1904-05 raised only 2,000 bales. Ballinger, Tex., had 1.54 inches. That is in Runnels county, which in the same year raised 17,000 bales, as contrasted with a county like Ellis county, which raised 126,000 bales, or Grayson county, which raised 85,000, or Williamson county, which produced 76,000 bales. None of these big counties has had good rains, according to the Government reports. Quanah, Tex., had 3.02 inches, but that is in Hardeman county, which in 1904-05, the year of the 13,697,000 bale crop, produced only 3,000 bales. Wall Street houses were buyers; also Liverpool.

The South sold to some extent, but the buying pressure during the afternoon was noticeably greater than the pressure to sell. The short interest has greatly increased during the last two weeks. Liquidation has been drastic. So has the decline. Meantime money is easy. Financial institutions have big deposits. The idea of nine men out of ten is that the years 1909 and 1910, to go no further ahead, are going to be years of bull markets for pretty much everything. Dick Brothers & Co.'s Southern correspondents estimated the crop provisionally at 11,575,000 bales, including 3,250,000 bales in Texas. This caused covering and general buying and contributed not a little to the afternoon rally.

For a time demand was prompted by the unexpected strength in Liverpool. Then, too, it was reported that there was a return of high temperatures at some Texas points. Price interests are supposed to have covered shorts in the last hour. Ring traders, too, were short. Gifford bought with some freedom.

Frederickson sold early and bought later. Other buyers were: Springs & Co., Herklotz, Corn & Co., Lehman. Frank Hayne is said to have bid 11.90 for 10,000 August at the close.

A. Norden & Co. said: "The next event of importance will be the publication of the bureau report on August 2, and notwithstanding the improvement in most of the other States we are afraid the deterioration that will be reported from Texas will be enough to drag down the average seriously. As stated by us after the July report, if the figures do not show an improvement this month the condition will be the lowest in twenty-five years or more, while if there is any reliance to be placed on a couple of private reports that showed a deterioration to July 15 of about two points a bureau report in the neighborhood of seventy-two might be expected. We think there can be no doubt that such a report would cause a wild scramble for cotton, and we therefore feel that purchases during the present depression will result favorably."

R. G. Dun & Co. said: "In the dry goods markets further expansion is noted in the demand for fall merchandise and in operations for next year's spring trade. Conservatism in production is still a feature, not only in cotton but in silk and ribbon mills and in some other directions where the character of the future demand is not clearly defined."

Bradstreet's said: "Advices to *Bradstreet's* are that central, north and west Texas got little rain." As to general trade it says: "Taken as a whole, optimism rules, a fairly early fall buying season is predicted and a rapid return to the normal in industrial output is looked for."

Dick Brothers & Co. said: "Mr. C. T. Revere wires from New Orleans that after going over the situation carefully with Mr. M. D. Burnley, who has been investigating conditions in the Eastern States for us, he estimates the maximum possibilities of the crop at 11,575,000 bales, if the weather is favorable hereafter. Mr. Revere has investigated Texas particularly and sets that State at 3,250,000 maximum, with possibilities of this being reduced by 500,000 bales if conditions prove unfavorable."

Cotton on the spot here advanced 15 points. Middling, 12.35c. The Southern spot markets were unchanged to ⅛c. lower. Middling—Galveston, 12c.; New Orleans, 11⅞c.; Savannah, 12⅛c.; Memphis, 11⅞c.; Houston, 11⅞c. Sales—Galveston, 5 bales; New Orleans, 725; Savannah, 23; Memphis, 100; Houston, none.

Futures opened 5 to 8 points higher, gained about 4 more, then dropped about 15 and recovered 25 or 26, closing steady after estimated sales of 350,000 bales. Prices as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Prev. close.
July	11.97	11.73	11.97	11.75@11.80
August	11.94	11.75	11.93@11.94	11.75@11.77
September	11.84	11.74	11.82@11.92	11.74@11.75
October	11.94	11.68	11.93	11.77@11.78
November			11.93@11.95	11.77@11.79
December	11.98	11.72	11.96@11.97	11.81@11.82
January	11.95	11.70	11.93@11.94	11.78@11.79
March	11.96	11.73	11.94@11.95	11.80@11.82
May	11.96	11.73	11.95@11.96	11.82@11.83

Futures in New Orleans were as follows:

	Opening.	High est.	Low est.	Closing.	Prev. Close.
July				12.06	11.88
Oct.	11.82	11.93	11.69	11.93	11.73
Dec.	11.79	11.94	11.70	11.94	11.75

The crop movement was as follows:

	Yesterday.	Last week.	1908.
Port receipts	2,856	2,499	5,004
Since Sept. 1	9,855,656	9,834,593	8,343,208
Exports		105	2,358
Since Sept. 1	8,283,508	8,293,794	7,372,768

Cotton into sight, 41,355 bales, against 54,177 last week, 31,852 last year and 41,108 in 1907. Brought into sight thus far for season, 13,393,709 bales, against 13,352,148 last week, 11,212,527 last year and 13,348,538 in 1907.

In Liverpool spot cotton declined 4 points. Middling, 6.48d. Sales, 5,000 bales. Imports, none. Futures opened irregular, 1 to 2 points advance. Closing prices were as follows:

	Yesterday.	Prev. close.	1908.
July-August	6.31½	6.31½	5.84
October-November	6.21½	6.23	5.04½
December-January	6.21	6.23	4.96½
March-April	6.22½	6.24	4.97

Liverpool is due to come to-day 6 to 8 points up.

DEMAND FOR SMALL BILLS

NATIONAL BANKS URGED TO TAKE OUT MORE $5 NOTES.

These Can Be Exchanged for $1 Silver Certificates to Meet Call for Money With Which to Move Crops—Statement From Secretary MacVeagh.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh to-day issued a statement suggesting that national banks increase their circulation in five dollar notes so as to provide a larger supply of small notes for use during the crop movement period. He pointed out that the national banks now have outstanding only about one-fifth of the amount of circulation that can be issued and that they have it in their power to increase the supply of five dollar notes by approximately $94,000,000. The Treasury Department has prepared a large supply of one dollar certificates which will be exchanged for notes of larger denomination. Secretary MacVeagh's statement follows:

The usual fall demand is being made on the Treasury Department by the banks for a supply of small bills for crop moving purposes. To meet this demand the Treasury can issue new one dollar silver certificates in exchange for silver certificates of larger denomination, which are sent to the Treasury for that purpose. An unusual supply of small bills has been prepared to meet this seasonal demand, and the banks can materially assist the Treasury by affecting the exchange of their large silver certificates for small bills at an early date rather than by waiting until the crop moving season actually begins.

It lies within the power of the national banks of the country to render further material assistance in this matter. Banks are permitted under the law to take out 33 1-3 per cent. of their circulation in five dollar bank notes, or about $220,000,000. They have availed themselves of this privilege only to the extent of 19 per cent., or about $126,000,000, therefore the national banks could if they desired increase their supply of five dollar bank notes by $94,000,000. In some instances it would involve the banks in the same expenses and trouble of having plates engraved for five dollar bank notes. But the banks would undoubtedly incur this expense and trouble if they fully understood how much it lies in their power to relieve the scarcity of one dollar bills. For if the banks were to issue as many five dollar bank notes as they can legally do, instead of issuing larger denominations, it would supply the banks with five dollar bank notes and enable them to send to the Treasury their five dollar silver certificates to be exchanged for one dollar silver certificates.

As in the case of money forwarded for redemption, the banks can effect these exchanges at no other cost than the express charges at Government contract rates.

HELP FOR WHITRIDGE.

P. S. Commission Thinks It Knows Where Some of Third Avenue Funds Went.

The Public Service Commission has discovered where a small part of the money that has been spent in the last ten years by the old Third Avenue Railroad Company, and which Receiver Whitridge has been unable to trace, has gone. According to a statement made yesterday in the office of the commission the company has been paying part of the wages of flagmen employed at the junction of Forty-second street surface line and the New York Central tracks at Forty-second street and Eleventh avenue.

These flagmen are, it was said, in the employ of the New York Central road, but it seems that under an agreement existing between the two companies the Third Avenue system was bound to pay half of the damages awarded for accidents occurring at the crossing. From what the Public Service Commission has been able to ascertain no record of such an agreement appears on the books of the Third Avenue company.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:44 | Sun sets.....7:20 | Moon sets.11:10

HIGH WATER THIS DAY.

Sandy H'k.11:27 | Gov. Island.11:59 | Hell Gate..1:52

Arrived—FRIDAY, July 23.

Ss Lusitania, Liverpool, July 17.
Ss Louisiane, Havre, July 10.
Ss Tuscany, Rosario, June 20.
Ss Mexico, Vera Cruz, July 16.
Ss Alliança, Cristobal, July 18.
Ss Romulus, Baracoa, July 18.
Ss Banes, Port Marta, July 17.
Ss Taff, Tanamo, July 18.
Ss Californian, Puerto Mexico, July 15.
Ss El Sigio, Galveston, July 17.
Ss City of Savannah, Savannah, July 30.
Ss Jefferson, Norfolk, July 27.
Ss Delaware, Philadelphia, July 22.
Ss Ogeechee, Brunswick, July 20.

ARRIVED OUT.

Ss Nieuw Amsterdam, at Rotterdam from New York.
Ss President Lincoln, at Cherbourg from New York.
Ss La Touraine, at Havre from New York.
Ss Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, at Cherbourg from New York.
Ss Carpathia, at Naples from New York.
Ss Koenigin Luise, at Naples from New York.
Ss Roma, at Gibraltar from New York.
Ss Themistocles, at Athens from New York.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Kaiserin Auguste Victoria, for New York from Cherbourg.
Ss Cedric, for New York from Liverpool.
Ss Buffalo, for New York from Hull.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS.

Sail To-day.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
St. Louis, Southampton	6 30 A M	10 00 A M
Amerika, Hamburg	6 30 A M	10 00 A M
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7 30 A M	11 00 A M
Zulia, La Guayra	8 30 A M	12 00 M
Coamo, Porto Rico	9 00 A M	12 00 M
Sibiria, Hayti	9 00 A M	11 00 A M
Saratoga, Havana	10 00 A M	1 00 P M
Advance, Cristobal	11 30 A M	3 00 P M
Castillan P., Pernambuco	12 00 M	3 00 P M
Clyde, Jamaica	12 30 P M	3 00 P M
Minneapolis, London	.....	10 30 A M
Vaderland, Antwerp	.....	11 00 A M
Germania, Naples	.....	.....
Arabic, Liverpool	.....	10 00 A M
Caledonia, Glasgow	.....	12 00 M
Alamo, Galveston	.....	12 00 M
Huron, Jacksonville	.....	1 00 P M
City of Savannah, Savannah	.....	3 00 P M
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3 00 P M
Sail Monday, July 26.		
Marowijne, Trinidad	11 00 A M	1 00 P M
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3 00 P M
Sail Tuesday, July 27.		
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	6 30 A M	10 00 A M
Seminole, Santo Domingo	10 00 A M	1 00 P M
Mohawk, Jacksonville	.....	1 00 P M
City of Atlanta, Savannah	.....	3 00 P M
Monroe, Norfolk	.....	3 00 P M

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

Due To-day.		
C. F. Tietgen	Christiansand	July 10
Horatio	Barbados	July 14
Huron	Jacksonville	July 19
Comal	Galveston	July 17
La Lorraine	Havre	July 17
Celtic	Liverpool	July 16
Cleveland	Hamburg	July 15
Conrad	Shields	July 10
Prins Willem II	Cienfuegos	July 16
Bayamo	Cienfuegos	July 17
Princess Anne	Norfolk	July 23
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 21
Due To-morrow.		
George Washington	Bremen	July 17
California	Glasgow	July 17
Vigilancia	Santiago	July 19
Julia Luckenbach	San Juan	July 20
Eugenia	Palermo	July 6
Bismarck	Middlesbro	July 10
Iroquois	Shields	July 13
City of Atlanta	Savannah	July 22
Monroe	Norfolk	July 24
Comanche	Jacksonville	July 25
Due Monday, July 26.		
Zeeland	Antwerp	July 17
Minnetonka	London	July 17
Noordam	Rotterdam	July 17
Europa	Naples	July 15
Oceania	Palermo	July 14
Louise	Lisbon	July 12
Goyaz	Para	July 14
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 24
Maracaibo	Curacoa	July 18
Coppename	Trinidad	July 19
Clotilde Cuneo	Jamaica	July 20
Momus	New Orleans	July 21
El Dia	Galveston	July 20
San Juan	Porto Rico	July 21

By Marconi Wireless.

Ss Cleveland, for New York, was 750 miles east of Sandy Hook at 6:30 A. M. yesterday.

Ss California, for New York, was 1,150 miles east of Sandy Hook at 6:30 P. M. on Thursday.

Ss La Lorraine, for New York, was 193 miles east of Sandy Hook at 3 P. M. yesterday.

Ss George Washington, for New York, was 800 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8 P. M.

Cable ship Colonia, St. John's to New York, was 185 miles east of Sable Island at 3:30 P. M. yesterday.

Ss Celtic, for New York, was 300 miles southeast of Sable Island at 8 P. M.

Ss California, for New York, was 150 miles southeast of Sable Island at 8:30 P. M.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

The Trade Reviews See Prospects of Big Crops and Are Optimistic in Tone.

Optimism runs high in the trade reviews out to-day. Good crops and increased activity in iron and steel, despite labor troubles, consequent, says one of the reviews, upon higher cost of living, make in the main for prosperity.

Dun's for to-day will say:

With the outlook for the principal crops increasingly bright, with a continuance of activity in iron and steel and with this week an advance in copper and a widening demand for fall supplies of dry goods the trade situation maintains its favorable position. Inasmuch as the harvests are the basis of national prosperity, the generally excellent crop advices contribute the principal development. With the disturbing tariff question soon to be out of the way and with crops that give promise of satisfactory dimensions and of an aggregate value hundreds of millions of dollars in excess of the best previous record, business confidence is developing rapidly, although it is noticeable that enterprise is not yet outrunning conservatism in buying for the distant future. The railroads are still making better returns.

Bradstreet's will say:

Improvement in the crops, rather better advices as to ultimate outcome of the leading cereals, easing in prices of breadstuffs consequent thereon or because of larger wheat crop movement, a good distribution at retail under the stimulus of clearance sales and a slight enlargement of fall trade with jobbers and wholesalers are the leading features this week. Connected therewith in some degree are the advices from leading industries of enlargement of output, of a continuance of the upward tendency in values of manufactured goods, a larger demand for money for crop moving purposes and perceptible increase in the friction visible between employers and employees in a number of lines. This latter is a natural phenomenon of the industrial situation, possibly made more noticeable this year by reason of the high level of prices of commodities and the consequent cost of living. In some lines this matter of high cost of all products is causing some uncertainty, and predictions are common that these advances may eventually affect business.

NOVEL KIND OF LARCENY.

Prisoner Alleged to Have Falsely Boosted Firm's Credit.

BOSTON, July 23.—Charged with the larceny of $6,860 in five counts from the American Trust Company of 53 State street, Frank Hirschman, formerly a partner in the metal firm of Philip Bloomfield & Co. of Midway street, South Boston, but now connected with the American Metal and Iron Company of Causeway street, was held in $20,000 for a hearing July 28.

It is charged that the money was secured from the trust company as the result of a sworn statement which Hirschman made December 17, 1907, relative to the financial condition of Philip Bloomfield & Co. It is charged that as a result of this statement Hirschman was able to borrow $925 on December 19, 1907; $500 on September 15, 1908; $2,500 on September 25, 1908; $880 on October 15 1908, and $1,000 on November 5, 1908.

This money, it is alleged, was obtained through notes given by Hirschman which had the financial condition of the company as security. The Bloomfield firm assigned in the latter part of December of last year. The complaint was not made to the police till a short time ago, and after procuring the warrant Inspectors Armstrong and McGarr arrested Hirschman at his office. He told the inspectors that he was employed there in the capacity of a clerk.

The two story brick building occupied by the Bloomfield company burned last winter, and at the time the firemen were inclined to the belief that it had been set on fire, as three distinct blazes were found. One blaze was near the safe, which was open, and it is said the books were destroyed by the fire.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of the Trust Agreement dated December 1, 1881, by and between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and The New England Trust Company, **the following Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds due February 1, 1922, of said Railroad Company,** issued under said trust agreement, **have been drawn for payment,** viz.:

One hundred and twenty (120) bonds for $1,000 each, numbers

73	1245	2074	2794	3603	4893	5731	6857
162	1294	2092	2813	3606	5089	5833	6864
189	1313	2093	2870	3891	5118	5890	6880
279	1396	2241	2922	3966	5141	5995	6954
346	1465	2249	2934	4252	5165	6054	7042
386	1507	2264	3055	4274	5179	6112	7074
414	1576	2372	3137	4280	5273	6237	7076
502	1577	2387	3242	4370	5313	6258	7118
521	1588	2470	3273	4383	5328	6323	7119
525	1594	2582	3395	4449	5345	6333	7291
562	1789	2629	3489	4476	5415	6364	7479
637	1875	2653	3521	4714	5426	6523	7533
1033	1953	2684	3556	4731	5546	6551	7594
1203	2094	2760	3568	4800	5558	6780	7722
1206	2098	2785	3588	4803	5617	6814	7737

And twenty-five (25) bonds for $100 each, numbers

047	0521	0554	0921	01198	01403	01615	01704
0163	0613	0859	01141	01316	01427	01657	01841
0242	0753	0894	01173	01335	01529	01685	01843
0285							

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be purchased at par by the payment of the principal sum thereof, on presentation and delivery of the same to the undersigned trustee, at its office, 135 Devonshire Street, **after the first day of August, 1909, from which date interest upon said bonds will cease** in conformity with the terms of the trust agreement.

The New England Trust Company
TRUSTEE
By D. R. WHITNEY, President.
Boston, Mass., July 21, 1909.

TO HOLDERS OF C., B. & Q. R. R. CO. DENVER EXT'N 4% BONDS OF 1922.

Referring to the above notice, holders of bonds may obtain copies of the Company's refunding circular on application to the Company's office, Sears Bldg., Boston, Mass., or 32 Nassau St., New York.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.

THE SOUTHERN INDIANA RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE OF PAYMENT OF AUGUST 1, 1908, INTEREST INSTALLMENT ON FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, the Receiver of The Southern Indiana Railway Company on August 2, 1909, will pay to the holders of First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of said Railway Company dated February 1, 1901, at the Bankers Trust Company in the City of New York, the installment of interest which became due on said Bonds August 1, 1908, together with one year's interest on said installment of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The holders of coupons payable August 1, 1908, appurtenant to said bonds, will receive $21.20 for each coupon upon presentation and surrender thereof on or after August 2, 1909, at the office of said Bankers Trust Company in the City of New York.

MYRON J. CARPENTER,
As Receiver of The Southern Indiana Railway Company.

UNITED WIRELESS

TELEGRAPH STOCK has increased enormously the past year and further advance is certain: an established commercial enterprise; it has the indications of another Bell Telephone chance for money making; full facts on request.

NEW YORK SELLING AGENCY,
18 Broadway, New York.

-Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street.
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue, New York.
LONDON: 18 Bishopsgate St. Within. PARIS: 41 Boulevard Haussmann
Bills of Exchange, Cheques and Cable Transfers.
Travelers' Letters of Credit
Payable Throughout the World
Administrator Guardian

To the holders of the outstanding general mortgage bonds of the Imboden Coal and Coke Company:

You are hereby notified that pursuant to the provisions of the General Mortgage and Deed of Trust of the Imboden Coal and Coke Company to the Knickerbocker Trust Company, as Trustee, dated August 1, 1904, under which mortgage the bonds now held by you were issued, the Imboden Coal and Coke Company has exercised its option to call in and redeem at their par value on August 2, 1909, that being a day upon which interest is payable under said bonds and under said mortgage (August 1, 1909, falling on a Sunday), the bonds issued under said mortgage which bear the following serial numbers, respectively, that is to say:

19, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 44, 46, 50, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 101, 103, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 170, 171, 172, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 185, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 199, 200, 201, 204, 205, 206, 207, 214, 215, 219, 220, 222, 223, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 245,